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CHARLES DAVID, PRESIDENT, R.A.I.C.

It has been customary on this page, in introducing the new president, for the editor to say something about the state of the times and the difficulties which will beset the new council. We remember prophesying in the war years that the architectural profession would, inevitably, be idle, when, as it turned out, every architect was busy as he had never been before. We foresaw, for Mr. Page and his council, the gigantic problems of peace. To that extent we were right, but in thinking that the Institute executive would be called upon to help in facing the problems of men and materials, of low rental housing and town planning, we were far short of a bull's eye. The men and material problem remains unsolved, and we have neither low rental housing nor town planning — except, in the latter, of sporadic and peripatetic individual effort. With such a record of failure as a prophet, we have no intention of forecasting the kind of world with which Mr. Charles David will have to cope. However, there were resolutions passed at the Annual Assembly that will occupy to the full the time of council, and will, if received favourably in Ottawa, affect the lives of thousands of unfortunate Canadians. They will also provide a challenge to ourselves and the whole building industry. One of the chief of these resolutions involves low rental, subsidized housing. It is, of course, inevitable that housing of that kind will sooner or later

be done in Canada. The Federal Government is not blind to the sufferings of Canadians in basements and other inadequate shelter, who cannot pay an economic rent. The Government merely hoped that, in some way, we were different from the United States, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Sweden, and that, by some sort of legerdemain, the National Housing Administration cum insurance companies; or the National Housing Administration cum home builders could provide a minimum rent proportionate to a minimum income. It has been obvious to those outside Ottawa that families with incomes from five hundred dollars to fifteen hundred dollars can never pay an economic rent except for slum accommodation. In Toronto, we have the example of a housing scheme where the tenants now pay about twenty dollars a month (some with municipal assistance), and are about to be offered dwellings at from thirty-five to forty-five dollars. That the legerdemain failed to come off must now be apparent to everybody.

MR. CHARLES DAVID takes office as President of the Institute in a period more confusing than any that has already faced the building industry. In a country that boasts with pardonable and justifiable pride of the price controls that have kept down the cost of living, we architects live a separate life in an industry suffering all the pangs of inflation. That the situation is critical every architect will agree, and all will look to the Institute, as the responsible body in the construction industry, to say when the situation is getting out of hand and to urge whatever steps may be necessary to prevent a catastrophe. We could not have a better president at such a juncture. Mr. David is not easily stampeded into hasty action, but when he acts it is with finality and decision. There is about him that calm that generations have come to associate with the sphinx. There however the similarity ends. While the sphinx has about it an habitually serious expression, Charles David frequently breaks into a smile that radiates good fellowship, and illuminates not only his face, but a whole room.

In a system in which the president changes between Quebec and Ontario every two years, it is conceivable that a president would be appointed who was non persona grata with one province or the other. Charles David, in that respect, occupies a happy position. He is known far beyond the confines of his native province, and is admired for his ability and his honesty of purpose as much in Toronto, Winnipeg or Vancouver as in Montreal. The Institute is sailing on troublous and perilous waters, but with a capable captain and a loyal crew.

Editor.

SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE FROM THE EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATOR'S POINT OF VIEW

By DR. J. G. ALTHOUSE, Chief Director, Department of Education, Province of Ontario.

An Address at the Fifty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Ontario Association of Architects

When your secretary kindly invited me to appear before you, I was happy to accept his suggestion. When he asked for the topic of my remarks, I thought I should try to emphasize the fact that school building, like every other aspect of education, should contribute to the development of our boys and girls. So I coyly suggested that I might try to express the teacher's point of view. It was only when I tried to put my vague thoughts into some sort of definite order that I realized that I have no longer the right of expressing the teacher's point of view. I was a teacher, of one kind or another, for more years than it is comfortable to remember, but I don't try to teach any one any thing any more. I am not a member of the Teachers' Federation, nor am I on the teaching staff of any recognized institution. So I have to say to you this afternoon, that I cannot deliver the paper as advertised. The nearest I can come to living up to my promises is to try to tell you how a school administrator looks at school building. I hope that you will not regard this change of subject as an arrant breach of faith. I realize that my position in your regard is the more precarious because I did not breathe a word of this brazen substitution until I had enjoyed the fine luncheon provided by your Association.

I have already indicated that the administrator regards a school building, its site, its equipment and its decoration as factors in the development of the young people enrolled in the school. If it does not contribute towards the general aim of education, that is, the development of boys and girls into better men and women, the school building is a handicap to the educator, not an asset. This, I hope, will at once dispose of all argument as to whether design, architectural beauty and aesthetic values are a concern of the administrator. Of course they are; ugly, tawdry or trivial school buildings are liabilities,—to be tolerated only because they permit certain educational processes to be conducted which could not otherwise go on at all, or because the community lacks the knowledge, or the taste or the financial resources to replace the ugly with something more satisfactory.

It will hardly be necessary to say that in the eyes of the administrator, architectural beauty and dignity in a school are strictly functional. The reproduction in a school building of architectural design that was highly appropriate for a medieval castle, or a Victorian gaol or a late nineteenth-century American town hall is not necessarily good practice. There is a fair possibility that the present-day school should perform few of the functions exercised by any of these other institutions and that the special activities of the school call for design conceived and developed specifically to further those activities.

It is even more possible that modern school procedures are so different from school practices of half a century ago that school buildings which were fairly suitable at the turn of the century are quite inadequate today.

A typical example is the shifting implication of a familiar term, pupil activity. Education has always been regarded by clear thinkers as a high adventure, but the rôle to be played by the pupil in that high adventure has not always been the same. Until fairly recently pupils were expected to play much the part which Tennyson assigned to the old comrades of Ulysses whom the hero summoned again to venture forth into the unknown. You remember his words,

"Push off, and sitting well in order smite
The sounding furrows; for my purpose holds
To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths
Of all the western stars, until I die."

They were going on the never-ending quest, but they were going in a very circumscribed fashion — sitting well in order, going just as fast and as far as their own unremitting toil would take them and going always in a direction chosen and indicated by their master. That just about summarizes the so-called pupil activity of 25 to 50 years ago. The pupil would certainly be busy, if the educators had their way, but his efforts would be as regularized and as monotonous as the strokes of the galley-slave; they would carry him on a route and to a destination certainly not of his own choice and probably not even within his ken. Above all, as he engaged in his prescribed activities, he would be "sitting well in order". And the schools of an earlier day were conducive to sitting and to that kind of order.

Little wonder that there was a reaction against that interpretation of student activity,—a reaction of gathering strength and cumulative violence. Little wonder that the reaction carried many schools and school people to an almost equally ludicrous opposite extreme. For to them pupil activity seemed to mean the uncontrolled indulgence of personal whims and fancies, without reference to the rights, the comfort and the convenience of the pupil's fellows. The familiar quip about Progressive schools illustrates the basic futility of such activity. You remember the protest of the little lad who was setting off to attend one of these untrammelled schools, "Mummy, do we always have to do just what we want to do?"

To-day we hope that we have found a place nearer to the golden mean — a position in which pupil activity may often be physical but will always involve mental agility, a position in which pupil activity will vary with the aim of the activity,

with the temperament of the pupil and with the material at hand for use. This seems to me to indicate that the school building and its furniture must be flexible in the extreme, permitting rapid adaptation of classroom surroundings to suit the need of the moment and allowing for structural alterations and extensions to suit the need of the day. For educational theory and practice must change to meet changing conditions. Unless the school building can make provision for such desirable and even necessary change, education will lag far behind its opportunities and fail to meet its challenges. It is neither unfair nor ungrateful to a previous generation to note that many of the substantial, honestly-built schools of half a century and more ago have hampered the adaptation of school methods to present needs. New schools must be more adaptable to change.

Experiments to free school buildings from certain conventions which have almost grown into a system of taboos and fetishes will be welcomed by the administrator. The orientation of the classroom is a good example. It has become so conventional to avoid a southern outlook for a classroom that often the most economical or convenient use of a school site is forbidden. Is this necessary? If it is, we should know it beyond all guessing. If it is not, we should know how to avoid this limitation. Again, with traditional lighting, the windows had to be on the pupils' left — although we never seemed to make any provision for the frequent phenomenon of a left-handed pupil. Once again the administrator finds that this convention seriously hampers his freedom of arrangements. With modern lighting, is it still necessary? This is another practical problem we should like to have solved for us. Many others of equal importance could be added; your teacher and supervisor friends will keep you informed of them.

The first major request of the administrator, then, addressed to the school architect is for functional schools, with a special plea for flexibility of plan and of equipment.

Equally urgent is the demand for healthful buildings. In a day in which the function of the school was limited to strictly intellectual development there was perhaps some justification for indifference to healthful living conditions. In a day when most of the school children had a great deal of exercise in the open air — and when the open air was less vitiated than it is in this day of soft coal, fuel oil and internal combustion engines, it perhaps mattered less whether school buildings were above or below the healthful standards of private homes. But to-day the school professes to include the physical development of pupils among its first duties and it invariably includes Health in its care of compulsory subjects. Unless it is to incur the gravest charges of inconsistency the school must not be satisfied with teaching about health; it must also provide opportunities for its pupils to practise healthful living.

This is not wholly a matter of school plant; the teacher and the supervisor also have a part to play, and for two reasons. The first is that mental health is a part of general health, just as important a part as physical health. Even if a school site is healthful and the school building well planned and well equipped to conserve and improve the physical health of the pupils, a worrying, nagging teacher, or an efficiency-made supervisor, or a generally unsympathetic attitude of the staff, or such inefficient supervision that bullies and cliques make life miserable for many pupils, may result in an unhealthy type

of life. The second reason for saying that teachers and supervisors must bear a heavy responsibility for the pupils' health is that no architect or contractor can guarantee the effectiveness of the features of the building which have been planned and built in to promote health. For example, a good ventilating system may be defeated by the penurious policy of a school board, the indolence (or overwork) of a caretaker, the ignorance of a teacher or the indifference of a supervisor. Such cases do arise, but these, I believe, are sins of omission, and come about through inadvertence and through a measure of concentration on other phases of the task of education, on the imparting of knowledge for example, or on the Spartan routine which in some places masquerades under the guise of maintaining discipline.

In too many other instances this acquiescence in unhealthy surroundings is the outcome of long and sad experiences with school buildings that are not well designed for ventilation, heating, lighting and the like. Whenever the teacher's attention is directed toward the effect of the school environment upon the child's health, the teacher is quick to support more enlightened measures. So our new schools, we hope, and our renovated schools too, will be more healthful than the old ones were, and as I indicated a moment ago, I would apply this term more healthful to the child's mental health as well as to his physical. A pleasant school, a schoolroom in which the child may move about with whatever freedom is compatible with the rights of his neighbours, is surely just as important as a well-aired or a well-lighted school. For this reason it is encouraging to see that school architects are no longer confining themselves to buildings only, but are finding a good deal to say about the furniture and equipment of schools, and even about the arrangement of these. The other day I heard a school official say: "Our board cannot afford to put new lights, new heating, new ventilation in that old building, but it can and will brighten the place up." This is the attitude toward existing school buildings which is surely an augury of better schooling, because brighter schooling, for to-morrow's children.

Nothing in the recent school plans has delighted educators more than the better provision for well-distributed light, for ventilation that will work, and for schemes of decoration that are exhilarating, even exciting, rather than depressing. Other similar problems on which the administrator would welcome more light are connected with the care of floors, the provision of school lunches, and cloakroom arrangements. In rural schools, the sanitary arrangements are still lamentably primitive.

The third major requirement of school administrators is that school buildings shall not cost too much. As a matter of fact, the primary purpose in setting up the Committee on the Planning, Construction and Equipment of Schools in Ontario was to bring the costs of school construction within the ability of the municipality and the Province to pay the bills. That is still a major interest of the Department of Education in the work of the Committee. All the other excellent ideas of the Committee are incidental to this main purpose. I cannot emphasize this too strongly to all concerned.

It is obvious that present conditions in the building trades imposes a staggering handicap upon the Committee in its quest for better schools at lower costs. It is equally obvious, to the administrator at any rate, that these same conditions

constitute a serious threat, not only to an adequate building programme, but also to the whole educational effort of the Province.

Let me try to put the practical problem before you in a simple, concrete manner. School costs over the whole Province are borne in equal measure by the local school authorities and by the Province. But all the funds spent on schools come from the taxpayer, in one form of taxation or another. There is therefore a definite limit to the amount of these funds,— it is the limit imposed by the ability and the willingness of the taxpayer to pay. For practical purposes, the Department of Education has set a ceiling of \$200 per pupil in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes as the limit of approved expenditure on academic secondary education. If a High School board exceeds that ceiling, the local taxpayers must pay the whole of the excess costs; the Province will pay no grants on that excess. In most cases, the High School board does not exceed the ceiling; the ratepayers whom the board represents do not favour such expenditure.

Let us imagine that a High School board is faced with the necessity of extending its school or building a new one. It engages an architect and gives him a general idea of the size of the school and the nature of the services to be provided. The architect prepares plans, and in due time these are offered for tender. When the tenders are opened it is discovered that the building will cost an amount that can be retired by way of twenty-year debentures only by the annual expenditure of about \$75 or \$80 per pupil in average daily attendance. This means that the board will try to cut down its operating costs in that school to the difference between this figure and the \$200 ceiling, that is to about \$125 or \$120 per pupil. Now the bulk of the operating costs is made up of salaries, and the administrator knows that the teacher is the most important single factor in effective instruction. He is not happy when he realizes that the appearance of a fine new building at a time when building costs are extraordinarily high may be an indication of an impending salary cut. For this means that the administrator is faced with the certain fact that he has less chance to secure capable teachers and that the efficiency of his schools will drop. If he has to choose between up-to-date buildings and first-rate teachers, he will choose the good teachers.

He has, however, other reasons for desiring to keep these building costs within reason. Not only teachers' salaries but all the current expenditures involved in the presentation of the subjects of instruction are jeopardized by abnormal building costs. The administrator would like to encourage the use of the latest in audio-visual aids, but there is no money to provide them. He would like to have his board provide an abundance of collateral reading, but, again, the funds are lacking. And so on, ad infinitum.

It may be argued that the Department of Education has the control of this situation within its own hands. It can, for example, raise the ceiling to provide for very high building costs and at the same time maintain reasonable instructional costs. But the Department of Education and the local school board alike are bound by the ordinary citizen's idea of what are reasonable over-all costs for education, and by the willingness and ability of that citizen to provide those costs in local taxation or provincial revenue or a combination of the two. There is no getting away from the fundamental fact that building costs as high as they are to-day are a threat to the quality of instruction to be offered. So the insistent demand of the administrator is for a school building at comparatively low cost. I cannot emphasize too strongly the anxious desire of the Department of Education to have the latest and best ideas of architects and construction engineers on how to build satisfactory buildings at a price much lower than current costs. It is not too strong a statement to say that unless some miracle worker appears who can do this, school building in this Province will be long delayed and, even after extensive postponement, will be seriously curtailed.

There are other requirements which the administrator would make of the school architect and construction engineer. But I prefer to omit all mention of them, if only to emphasize the overwhelming importance of the three demands I have presented flexibility, healthfulness, low cost.

These demands sound simple enough, but I do not need to remind architects that the simple demands of ordinary people usually present very complicated problems to the expert. That undoubtedly is true of the educational administrator's demands. Like the housewife, he probably wants a "nice, inexpensive little house with a lot of damn big rooms in it," and, like the housewife, he will probably withdraw in terror from the market when he learns the cost of the simple requirements he has proposed. Of that fact I do want you to be assured. The administrator's purse, although it contains public funds, is strictly limited. When building costs exceed that purse, building will cease. The administrators of the Department of Education are not inclined to authorize building projects which are likely to land municipalities in the difficulties of the thirties.

To school architects in general I desire to express the Department's appreciation of their interest in more efficient school building. To the Committee on the Planning, Construction and Equipment of Schools, I extend the Department's gratitude for their remarkable devotion to a very difficult task and for the many practical suggestions they have already made. To the architects and to the Committee I owe complete frankness; I cannot conceal from you the grave concern of the school boards and of the Department at the levels to which the costs of school construction have risen.



MR. JOSEPH HUDNUT is introduced by Mr. Eric Arthur at the Annual Assembly.

Mr. President, Mr. Godbout, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my very great pleasure and privilege to introduce our guest speaker. I have no doubt that, if Dean Hudnut were consulted in this matter, he would like this introduction to be a slight paraphrase of our President's favourite and admirable grace before meat, "For what we are about to hear, thank God". However, my instructions from the President himself, were to take all necessary time, up to 10 minutes, to introduce our distinguished visitor. That I gladly undertake, because I should like the Dean to know that we in Canada believe him to be a very great man, whom we hold in the highest regard.

I should like to indicate to you the position he occupies in education on this continent, but, in the time at my disposal, I shall confine my remarks to the sphere of architectural thought in which it is my personal conviction that he has no equal in the English speaking world. Dean Hudnut is a great leader.

When I was a student some 25 years ago, I doubt whether we had a leader. Professors and students were well satisfied that they lived in the best of all possible worlds. All roads led to Paris, and the Ecole des Beaux-Arts; and for those with singular archeological gifts, the British School in Rome or the Villa Medici were rewards that would separate a man from his fellows for the rest of his life.

Perhaps we did have leaders in those days, but they were leaders without a philosophy. They had, however, a mission. In my particular School, the mission was the resuscitation of the Greek Revival, which was being reborn in a large way in the U.S. Our distinguished and beloved Professor, now Sir Charles Reilly, used to make repeated trips to New York and Washington to keep himself abreast of Greek thought, and on his return always had about him an authentic Hellenic aura that came from actual contact with Mr. Guy Lowell, Mr. John Russell Pope and Mr. William Welles Bosworth.

While our professors played this odd game, we, in the schools, revelled in a dim pagan world of pantheons and mausolea, crematoria and columbaria. There was no Moses, like Dean Hudnut, to lead us to a better land, and no David to throw a pebble at McKim, Mead and White.

To-day, we live and practise our profession in a more chaotic world in which, however, in architecture, there does run a philosophy in which use and beauty, and the well-being of every class would seem to have some permanence and some validity. We are, nevertheless, in one of those great periods of transition, in which, many a time, we have pursued false gods, and, in which, as in housing, the results have often fallen far behind the nobility of the social ideal.

Never in our lifetime were we so much in need of clear-headed criticism, an eloquent voice and an effective pen; and in no person that I know of in the world to-day are those qualities embodied in such a degree in a single individual as in Mr. Joseph Hudnut. The practising architect is too close to his boards — too occupied with the business of making a living, to be very critical of his own or contemporary work, but from his Olympus in Harvard University, the Dean can survey the continent and send forth his thunderbolts. Why do architects read Dean Hudnut, and why do they ponder over what he has to

say? It is not that he occupies a high position in a great University that he commands respect among the younger architects. I believe it is because they have complete confidence in his sincerity, they admire his courage, they are impressed by the elegance and clarity of his writing, and by his impartiality as a critic.

Only from such a man and with such a reputation could come the warning in an article in the *Record* of last year which we re-published in the *Journal*. In that article, Dean Hudnut made it clear that he realized to the full the possibilities of re-inforced concrete, of Lally columns, of glass brick, of ply-woods and all the inventions of our age. But he reminded our young enthusiasts that in domestic architecture, "a master can, at his peril, use them; but for human nature's daily use, we still have proportion, homely ordinance, quiet wall surfaces, good manners, common sense and love. These also", he said, "are good building materials"; and he concluded, "Houses will still be built out of human hearts".

For those of us who have to do with the training of young architects, few will question the timeliness of such a warning. Such a reminder from me or any of my colleagues in Canada would be received, I fear, with amused and kindly tolerance, if not with open revolt. In that, you may gauge the difference between his stature as a critic, and ours.

Joseph Hudnut was born in Big Rapids, Michigan. He graduated from the University of Michigan with an engineering degree in 1912, and in 1917 from the University of Columbia with a degree in Architecture. Between 1917 and 1919, he served with the A.E.F. in France and Italy as a private, second class. He returned to New York in 1919 and began the practice of architecture which he continued until 1922, when he was appointed Director of the School of Fine Art, at the University of Virginia. Mr. Hudnut was Dean of the School of Architecture at Columbia from 1925 till 1935, when he was appointed to his present position as Dean of the Faculty of Design at Harvard University. We know what Mr. Hudnut has done for the Harvard School.

The cause of modern architecture was never better served than when he brought Walter Gropius to Harvard. When the architecture of the next hundred years is reviewed by future historians, we can be sure that that single act of Mr. Hudnut's will be judged an event of the very greatest significance.

In the meantime, I understand from a friend in the U.S. that Dean Hudnut's chief job is to play defence for his staff and to give them the greatest freedom from outside interference.

Mr. President, I would judge, from his writing, that Dean Hudnut is a very modest man, and that an introduction of the duration of mine was more than he was prepared for. I should like to assure him of the genuineness of our feelings toward him, and of the real sense of honour that we feel in his presence here tonight. I regret only that travel by air has not yet reached the point when, for so important an occasion, this might not have been the joint Annual Dinner of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the Royal Institute of British Architects.

It is, therefore, with the greatest possible pleasure that I introduce to you the Dean of the School of Design of Harvard University — Mr. Hudnut.

THE POLITICAL ART OF ARCHITECTURE

By JOSEPH HUDNUT

Address at the 39th Annual Assembly of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, Quebec City.

Among the psychological results of the Industrial Revolution none is more arresting than the changed attitude of mankind towards the city. Whereas in the XVII Century — and indeed throughout the greater part of recorded history — the city invited and won the loyalty and love of its citizens, in the XIX century, taught by the Industrial Revolution, men learned to hate the city and to picture it as a cruel and insensitive enemy.

Before the Industrial Revolution the praise of cities was a universal theme in the pages of philosophers. The invigorating free air of cities, their power to provoke and delight, the sweet commerce which they afford of society and art, are repeatedly contrasted with the inhumanity of mountains, forest and sea and with the tedium and constriction of rural life. Today our philosophers have given the city to the devil. A mean and hateful habitation, an ambush for the spirit, corroding mankind with clamour, avarice, arid ritual, and foul gas, the city is only to be endured by those who have no other choice.

Thus it happens that the heroes of city planning are those who build escape-routes to the country; and even more acclaimed are those planners, sometimes called long-haired planners, in whose declamatory pages the city is altogether erased, its harsh outlines and taut energies being dissolved into green communities of contented seraphim.

Has the city changed or has mankind? Did we make the city or did it make us? By what accident or folly did we leave the cities we loved — the Athens of Pericles, the Florence of Machiavelli, the Paris of Madame de Lespinasse — to wander into these alien theatres? What angel enforced this judgment upon us? What penitence will sheathe his terrible sword?

We can make no answer to these questions. Historians describe tendencies and the sequence of events, philosophers note the currency of ideas, and economists repeat the fictions which sustain their science, but none can explain to us how it happened that the city escaped the control of the human spirit. The incredible fact remains — and transcends our understanding — that the city which so faithfully accompanied man throughout his long upward journey; the city which kindled his mind, shaped the usages of his society, nourished the arts which illumined his life; the city which was his home and shield and outer garment — this city has become a wilderness, disordered and without horizons, a prison in which mankind is condemned to routine and futility, a machine whose daily bread is humanity.

Of one thing we may be sure: whatever may have been the cause of this sudden growth and transformation, neither growth or transformation were foreseen or guided by the intellectual forces. Our present cities were not planned. They grew like great weeds from seeds whose fruit could not be imagined, being until then untasted. Casually and with little thought of social consequence men invented the factory; new sources of power, new organizations of labour, new methods of finance and of marketing, made possible its rapid multiformed expansion; and around that iron root a new type of city, nourished by coal and human misery, indifferent to psychological or moral change, threw its great arms outward into ever-widening acres of dishevelment. The cathedral, which had once been the generator of cities, had cherished and consoled all who lived beneath its towers; the palace, which afterwards created cities, had sustained that collective life with an ordinance and art of living; and even the fortress had confirmed in those who

gathered at its base the discipline and loyalties which are sometimes the food of the soul. The factory merely used the city.

If we believe — and how can we help believing? — that civilized man is a product of society, how shall we escape the conclusion that our new cities will in time remould the humanity they encompass? We know how primitive man, in order to survive, conformed to a group pattern of thought and conduct, receiving from that social unit which afterwards became the city not merely the processes which defended his life, not merely the scope and variety of the subject-matter with which he had to deal, nor yet the traditions and teachings and moralities merely which confirmed his individual consciousness, but the mind itself. That also was a consequence, as it was a cause, of civilized living. Since it was by living in cities that we became what we are, it is by living in cities that we determine also that which we are becoming. We may be sure that our new city will remake those who dwell in it, and it will remake these in its own image. We may be sure that in a mean and misshapen city there will soon live a mean and misshapen race of men.

We see each day the slow formulation of that new mind, tuned to the virtuosity of demagogues and tyrants, which has already defeated the brief liberalism of Germany and Italy and Russia and which may soon be dominant in Detroit and Los Angeles. We see how a new authoritarianism, factory-bred and market-guided, creates spiritual wastelands more arid and more vast, erases all meaning from communal activity, and each day raises before our eyes new forms of slavery. We are mass-produced and, like the less sensitive articles of assembly-line manufacture, fitted for a standardized performance; we are moulded into tubular patterns of work and play, of taste, opinion, vision and desire; and our cellular lives are ready food for those who would control the world with the weapons of mass ecstasy and mass prejudice.

If our democracy is to survive we must find the means for overcoming the effects of this excessive industrialization in our cities. We must give some meaning and direction to the collective life other than that implied by getting and spending, some dignity and radiance, some participations and loyalties and sacrifices far deeper than those engendered by the factory system. Since we cannot delay the march of industry — nor would we delay it, supposing that to be possible — we must create a civic mind tempered to withstand the attritions and subversions of industry. We must master this machine before it masters us.

Now I do not suggest that architects can by any exercise of their art restore the city to mankind. If our cities are to re-assume the fraternal role they once played in human history, clearly they must do so in response to influences more profound and far-reaching than any that are commanded by architecture. Whatever new temper may appear in the society of cities will arise from a collaboration, as frequently accidental as planned, of many agencies — diverse, obscure and often anonymous. The cities which were so congenial to the human spirit — Athens, Florence, Renaissance Paris — were made so by that spirit which broke through the prison of circumstance to leave its imprint upon their outward shores as upon their inward shores. Our new city will not be invented; and those who are irreverent of master-plans and the utopias of architects will be, I think, sustained by the event.

Nevertheless, there is in the great drama of reconstruction which must now begin—in that re-orientation of our civilization to which the intellectual forces of our time are now to be addressed—a part prescriptive to architecture. In the history of cities the architect was less often the minister of private comfort and self-expression than the priest whose art captured and confirmed the depth and splendour of a community life. Not individual need and taste merely but the life of the city as a whole was relevant to his practice and he dared to play on that wider stage the role of master builder and interpreter.

We must re-establish that conception of our place in the scheme of the world. We have at long last broken through the boundaries of academic usage which prevented us from the life of our times and we have cleared our hearts of that excessive romance which the colourful history of our craft engenders; let us now reclaim our ancient right of service to the collective soul.

Do not imagine that the building of cities is a matter for experts in traffic control, in sanitation, or in the making of bridges and airports; experts are your servants. Do not abdicate before the high language and recondite theory of the social sciences; we are too readily overawed by such mystifications. Do not believe that the practices of politics lie above or below your grasp; architecture is a political art. Your part is beyond all of these to give form and balance and dignity to this necessary theatre of life, to discover its meaning and make its meaning known, to build a channel for the human spirit that it may regain and continue on this field its ancient ascendancy. Do not believe this nonsense about "climbing on the planners' bandwagon"; the music is and always has been yours. Some new instruments have been added, not always played in harmony.

I am for a civic-minded and forceful profession. Wherever there is an architect there should be, if I had my way, a centre of courageous initiative and responsibility. The architect, known as technician in building, as decorator, as merchant of fantasy, should be known also as citizen, resolute to use his science to lift and sustain the happiness of populations.

Since the environment of men has been from the beginning a critical factor in the development of the mind, since the visible and felt aspects of cities have indeed power to shape the people to live in them, city building is necessarily an art having the deepest sociological import. When the slums are cleared, when the people live in cleanliness and space, when good schools and recreational areas are available to every citizen, when the excessive volume and congestion of traffic no longer exacts its heavy toll, and when the people's institutions are supported by organization and by competent facilities, we shall have established the basic conditions for social and political health. I do not promise a miracle; but we shall at least have implemented one fundamental of the democratic creed and by doing so proclaim the direction which other and less substantive agencies may take.

Among all the agencies useful to the reconstruction of civic life here is one that is positive in nature, directed towards tangible and attainable ends, and capable of intellectual leadership. There must be avenues through which the forces addressed to the good life may be channelled; fields upon which our collective strength may be gathered for the collective welfare. Here is such a field.

City planning is an adventure which all citizens may share and which, being shared, may evoke among them an awareness of a common interest and destiny. Here is an enterprise, not government-sponsored or directed by our industrial feudalism, which may cement among the people a new unity of purpose and action; a programme comprehensible to the people and inviting their participation. Here we may hope not only

to win one battle against that deadening regimentation which is paralysing the civic mind but in winning it create that vision and confidence which will prompt other and more momentous crusades. Here is the general plan which fuses tactics into strategy.

A general plan implies a leader. I did not intend a sermon; and yet I cannot end this paper without suggesting some ways in which the leadership of architects may be made effective.

First, by knowledge and understanding. We should have a wider knowledge and understanding of the pattern of life in cities than that which now obtains among us. We should be aware of the growing crisis in society, the causes and the nature of social disintegration, and to try to comprehend as a whole its nature and processes. Nor should our understanding be limited to negative factors only: we must not fail to note those agencies of self-healing which every evil, whatever its momentary triumph, always brings in its train. We should recognize, for example, that psychological need for collective venture provoked by our extreme individualism—the need which is sometimes satisfied by war and which might be satisfied by a broad and daring programme of rebuilding. We should understand that need for purposeful effort, for an enlargement of personality beyond self-interest, which is surely one of the causes of civic discontent; and we must believe that an awareness of social costs, as opposed to money costs, is becoming each day more pervasive and more evocative of action in the political sphere.

A second essential is responsibility. It should be our task not merely to observe, comment and record, but to assume an active and generous responsibility for social health. Our weapon here is that process of enlightenment sometimes called propaganda: a process to which the art of city planning is peculiarly congenial. We must try to express clearly and persuasively whatever knowledge we may attain of civic malformations and we must give these expressions currency in picture, chart and published word. To that end we must bring out in their true nature those discontents with the existing scheme of things which are the deep sources of political action: we must encourage these discontents and in doing so not only make evident the contribution which planning might make to the social task but also the latent power for action which lies in democratic opinion. The people must believe that great things can be accomplished.

A third essential is participation. We should, at the risk of those inevitable errors of fact or judgment beset even the most armoured mind, sketch the patterns of thought and conduct which might point the way to new social and economic equilibriums. We should not wait for the city to come to us. We should from time to time lay at the feet of the city programmes of action which might resolve in part at least some specific and urgent evil; nor should we take refuge behind high language and noble intention but make our proposals, rather, clear and immediately serviceable. We must understand our science as one integral to the city.

In this way — and in collaboration with all who search for the good life — we shall build channels for our art. The people will perceive in time the wider utility of architecture and will understand their need of architecture; and from that understanding will arise numerous and vast opportunities for our profession. The people are in truth hungry for the dignity, peace, and meaning which architecture might give the city; but they will not discover or take to their hearts a profession too firmly guarded by academic usage or too exclusively concerned with individual comfort and polite expression. Architecture is a political art.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

THE inaugural session of the Thirty-ninth Annual Assembly of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, held in the Chateau Frontenac Hotel, Quebec, Quebec, on Friday, February 15th, 1946, at 10.30 a.m. Mr. Forsey Page, President, in the Chair.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

On behalf of your Council, I extend to you all a most cordial welcome to this the Thirty-ninth Annual Assembly of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. Only once before, in the year 1916, thirty years ago, was the Annual Assembly held in this ancient City of Quebec. Under those circumstances it is not difficult to understand with what keen anticipation we have looked forward to this occasion.

Since my report to you a year ago Victory has been achieved by the Allies and an era of Peace has been ushered in to a war-torn world. That God may grant wisdom to the leaders of the Allied Cause in the solution of the vast problems yet to be solved before suffering humanity can settle down to peaceful pursuits and before orderly progress can be resumed, is the prayer of every right-thinking man.

From the following list you will observe that a number of our members are still with the Armed Services:

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE R.A.I.C. ON ACTIVE SERVICE, DECEMBER 31st, 1945

Alberta

MacDonald, Lloyd George, Capt., 10th Field Squadron.
Matheson, A., Flight Lieut.

British Columbia

Campbell, C. D., Lieut., R.C.E., Overseas.
Carpenter, D. D., Major, R.C.C.S.
McKee, R. R., Lieut., R.C.E., Overseas.
Wade, J. H., Lieut., R.C.N.V.R.
Williams, W. F., Capt., R.C.E.

Nova Scotia

Boulter, Jas. Nathaniel, 101 South Park Street, Halifax.

Ontario

Bazeley, Gordon, Flight Lieut., R.C.A.F.
Belcourt, Victor P., Lieut., R.C.N.V.R.
Catto, Ronald W., Lieut.-Col., Veteran's Guard, Ottawa.
Collins, J. H. A., Capt., R.C.E.
Davison, A. W., Squadron Leader, R.C.A.F., Overseas.
Devitt, H. E., Lieut., R.C.E., Overseas.
Edwardes-Evans, J., Capt., B.E.F., Overseas.
Gallaher, Logan V., Lieut., R.C.E.
Hughes, H. G., Lieut., R.C.E.
Long, Harle B., Wing Commander, R.C.A.F.
McLaughlin, H. M., Capt., R.C.E.
Ramsay, W. A., Lieut.-Commander, R.C.N.V.R.
Rieder, A. C., Flight-Lieut., R.C.A.F.
Roper, John B., Commander, R.C.N.V.R.
Smith, J. E. Assheton, Lieut., 15th Field Regiment.
Sugarman, J. B., Lieut., R.C.E.
Templeton, F. O., Lieut., R.C.E.

Quebec

Amos, P. C., Lieut.-Commander, R.C.N.V.R.
Belcourt, Victor P., Lieut., R.C.N.V.R.
Daoust, Emile, Capt., R.C.E.

Devitt, Harold E., Lieut., R.C.E.
Dupere, Roland, Lieut., R.C.A.
Fellowes, N. A., Major, R.H.R.
Freedlander, Philip, Lieut., R.C.E.
Hawkins, Stuart S., Capt., R.C.E.
Hughes, H. Gordon, Lieut., O.T.C., E.C.
Lambert, Paul, Jamor.
Long, Harle B., Wing Commander, R.C.A.F.
Louis, Max A., 2nd Lieut.
Mainguy, Maurice, Lieut., R.C.E.
Martineau, Raymond, Lieut., R.C.E.
Mathias, F. D., Lieut., R.C.A.
Masson, Gerard, Lieut., R.C.E.
Monette, Ant., Capt.
Nobbs, Francis J., Capt., Royal Hussars.
Peck, George W., Lieut., R.C.N.V.R.
Roper, John B., Lieut., R.C.N.V.R.
Tremblay, E. W.
Tourville, R. R., Major, R.C.E.
Venne, Gerard, R.S.M.
Verreault, Louis, Sgt., R.C.A.F.
Woolven, James, Lieut., R.C.N.V.R.

We look forward happily to their early resumption of their professional careers and we would offer to them, as to those already demobilized, our heartfelt gratitude for their services and a warm welcome on their return.

For those of our members, and for the sons and brothers of our members, never to return to us, I ask you to stand for one-minute's reverent silence.

It is with sorrow that we record the loss through death of 18 of our members during the past year. I would ask you to stand during the reading of their names:

W. C. Beattie, Ottawa, Ontario.
L. J. Bigonnesse, Montreal, Quebec.
Marius Dufresne, Montreal, Quebec.
A. Holden Gregg, Toronto, Ontario.
J. Burn Helme, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
J. Graham Johnson, Victoria, B.C.
George W. King, Fort Erie, Ontario.
John M. Lyle, Toronto, Ontario.
J. B. Mitchell, Honorary Member, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
R. B. McGiffin, Toronto, Ontario.
A. E. Nicholson, St. Catharines, Ontario.
Marcel Parizeau, Montreal, Quebec.
Hugh A. Peck, Westmount, Quebec.
V. O. Puttock, Toronto, Ontario.
Morgan M. Renner, Jordan Station, Ontario.
Geo. A. Ross, Montreal, Quebec.
J. H. G. Russell, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Harold Tennison, Toronto, Ontario.

The passing of these members, who have been active in our Institute, is a serious loss to the architectural profession and a very personal loss to their many friends.

By the time this report is presented to you "Construction Controls" will be only a memory. If at times we seemed to suffer at the hands of an omnipotent bureaucracy, that time has happily passed and should never return to an enlightened democracy. In so far as these Controls prevented luxury buildings, unessential building and an unfair volume of building in any one area, they had their place but their removal is

none the less a matter of genuine satisfaction and will encourage the orderly resumption of private and competitive enterprise. We congratulate those of our own members who served in various Government Departments with having striven to carry out their duties impartially and honourably, in the face of great difficulties.

National Selective Service and the Bureau of Technical Personnel are destined also to follow Construction Controls into oblivion and without any great show of regret on our part. Our request for information from the latter organization as to how it had dealt with Architects graduating in the years 1939 to 1944, resulted in a letter from the Bureau under date of July 14th, 1945, in which the following paragraph appeared:

"The control exercised over students was through the requirement that no employment could be undertaken until approval had first been given by the Minister of Labour (through this Bureau). You will see from this that it is hardly correct to say that students were 'assigned' positions. In the case of those who entered the Armed Forces, they went in as volunteers and the Bureau's role in this regard was merely to facilitate their interview and selection. Those who entered civilian employment were subject to what might be termed a negative control in that the Minister of Labour had the power to withhold the permit if the employment proposed was not in some necessary undertaking. But many of the positions actually taken up by these young men were located by the graduates themselves, subject to the necessary approval called for by the regulations."

Why the services of some 900 technically trained Architects were not utilized to greater advantage in the War Effort will have to remain an unsolved riddle.

While on the manpower question, it should be mentioned that your Council views with deep concern the shortage of skilled building mechanics and has used its influence with the Canadian Construction Association and the National Construction Council to encourage young men to undergo apprenticeship training. It is becoming increasingly clear to all that the failure of the system during the depression years, and the almost six years of war, is having serious repercussions that will impede progress in the vast construction programme that is being planned on our draughting boards today. Any lengthy shortage of bricks or bricklayers will produce an urgent demand for rapid acceleration of bricklayer training and for the establishment of new modern brick plants or, failing these, new forms of exterior wall construction. I believe that for light structures, new exterior wall systems are already overdue.

The feast or famine nature of the practice of architecture focuses attention on the inequalities of the Income Tax and its impact on the Architect today. I suggest to the Incoming Council that they investigate the possibilities of having such taxes based on a two or three year average, as is done for farmers.

In my report to you of a year ago I made reference to the possibility of establishing R.A.I.C. headquarters in Ottawa and to the necessity of increasing Institute revenue to a point where such an ambition could be realized. All Provincial Associations have been requested to give this proposal their earnest consideration and to instruct their delegates to express their official views during this Assembly. For reasons that will become apparent to you during the course of these meetings, it would seem like an ideal time to lay the groundwork for implementing this plan two years hence.

Our efforts to revive the Town Planning Institute, although prosecuted diligently over a period of many months, have but recently shown signs of meeting with success. Mr. A. J. Hazlegrove conducted the negotiations on your behalf and is entitled to your gratitude for the time and zeal which he expended in

the cause. Your Council believed there was a real opportunity, which should not be missed, for such an organization and that if it were galvanized into activity it would serve a useful purpose as an inspirational and promotional influence. As recently as December 28, 1945, Mr. John M. Kitchen, Honorary Secretary-Treasurer of the Town Planning Institute of Canada, sent out a questionnaire to the members of Council of his Institute, submitting the wholly unselfish joint proposals of the R.A.I.C. and the E.I.C. and for which there is reason to expect a favourable response. The revival of the Town Planning Institute in the near future appears more encouraging now than at any time during the past two years.

The Prime Minister's appointment of M. Jacques Gréber was a blow to Canadian Architects, town planners and other allied interests. Telegrams and letters of protest produced only unsatisfactory replies. Finally, a meeting was arranged in Ottawa of M. Gréber and your President which resulted in some improvement in the situation. M. Gréber has undertaken, in a letter to the President of the Institute, to select his architectural planning experts from those nominated by the R.A.I.C. and that those selected will form the actual planning group, under his guidance. M. Gréber has further agreed to advise the National Capital Planning Committee and the Department of Public Works to select Architects for the planning of those new public buildings, that will follow inevitably the re-planning of the City, by open competition. The adoption of such a policy should provide for younger Architects earlier opportunities for securing important commissions than might otherwise be the case.

Considerable correspondence, that started out by way of protest to the Civil Service Commission respecting their classification of Architects, has resulted in a more satisfactory relationship between the Commission and the Institute. Your President now serves on a Board set up to select Architects for appointments to various Government Departments. The Chairman of the Board and the members from the Departments concerned have shown their entire willingness to accept Institute recommendations. I feel that this is an important step that should be maintained and extended as likely to work out to the benefit of the public, the Commission and the Profession and one that should enable the R.A.I.C. to be of practical assistance to those of its members in the Civil Service whose abilities are not reflected in their salaries.

The year under review has witnessed the Twenty-first Anniversary, the coming of age of the *Journal*, R.A.I.C. To the Founders, to those who worked unceasingly over the years, to the present Chairman and members of the Editorial Board, to our erudite Editor and our industrious Publisher, we express our appreciation and acknowledge our gratitude. That the *Journal* may continue to grow in wisdom and strength is the sincere wish of all R.A.I.C. members.

In my Report of Council for the year 1944, I made reference to the Arts Reconstruction Committee and the Brief for Community Centres presented to the Advisory Committee of the House of Commons. I believe the proposal initiated at that time, by the sixteen cultural organizations, supported by wide and favourable publicity, together with continuing energetic sponsorship by those organizations, has been responsible in large measure for the adoption of the idea by numerous municipalities across the country. With the firm conviction that closer co-operation can achieve important results in the future, the sixteen organizations have formed the Canadian Arts Council for the purpose of initiating projects calculated to further the cultural life of Canada, and to promote the common interests of the participating societies.

During the year applications were received from the National Housing Administration, the Department of National Health and Welfare, Canadian Homes and Gardens and Chatelaine, for

the holding of architectural competitions. Prolonged negotiations with the N.H.A. resulted in your Council having to withhold its approval of their application. On the other hand, mutually satisfactory terms were reached with the Department of Health and Welfare and the competition for Community Centres was approved and a programme prepared. The proposal of Canadian Homes and Gardens was approved but that of Chatelaine had to be declined.

Miss Jaqueline Tyrwhitt, British Town Planning Authority, was sent out to Canada by the British War Information Board and her trip across Canada was sponsored by the Institute. An itinerary was prepared and Provincial Associations notified and requested to co-operate and to inform their Chapters. Press and other reports indicate that she was well received and her trip a successful one.

The splendid Exhibition prepared by the Architectural Research Group of Ottawa has been sponsored by the Institute and will be made available in various centres by the National Gallery. Members of ARGO are to be congratulated on having produced an exhibit of high calibre which should arouse widespread interest.

Your Council has been pleased to confer on Mr. Ernest Wilby, now of Windsor, Ontario, Honorary Fellowship in the Institute.

On behalf of the Council, I wish to thank President Harold Lawson of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, his Council and Members, for their co-operation and delightful hospitality to R.A.I.C. members on the occasion of this, the Thirty-ninth Annual Assembly in Quebec City.

I wish to express my own thanks to Mr. Charles David, and Mr. J. Roxburgh Smith and the Quebec City members on the Committee of Arrangements for their wholly successful efforts in planning this Assembly.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

ARCHITECTURAL TRAINING

Mr. Murray Brown (F), Chairman of the Committee on Architectural Training, reports as follows:

This year this Committee has unfortunately not a great deal to report; most of the work having been concentrated upon the preparation of a brochure, the purpose of which is to guide prospective students who propose to take up the profession of Architecture. It is confidently expected that at the forthcoming meeting, on the day prior to the Annual Meeting, that this booklet or brochure will be submitted for the final consideration of the meeting. This brochure might also be of interest to students attending High School, who contemplate taking the architectural course at one of the Universities.

The question of Town Planning, as part of the architectural course, or as a post-graduate year, will also come up for discussion at the Annual Assembly to be held in Quebec on the 15th and 16th of February.

It has been felt by some members of the Committee with regard to the exhibition of students' work that the subject of one of the designs at least should be common to all four Schools—not with the idea of making any awards—but to see how each School would handle the same subject. Some consider that this would be a distinct advantage to all concerned. This matter will come up for discussion at the same time.

ART, SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

Mr. Charles David (F), Chairman of the Committee on Art, Science and Research, reports as follows:

With reference to Dimensional Co-ordination, the American Standards Association Committee A62 is announcing that due to a rapidly increasing demand from Architects, and because of a lack of information regarding the laying out and design-

ing of a building for standard modular products in accordance with the American Standard Basis for Co-ordination, that the Modular Service Association is preparing an A62 Guide, which should be an answer to these requests. It is expected that the book will be ready early in 1946.

It also announced that a reprint which appeared in the *Journal of the American Ceramic Society* (August issue) could supply some technical information and be of assistance to whoever would wish to lay out projects on the modular basis.

Copy of this reprint is obtainable at the Modular Service Association, 110 Arlington Street, Boston 16, Mass. Eventually the promised guide shall also be obtained at the same address.

Your Committee will be represented at a forthcoming meeting of the Modular Service Association, that more information might be gathered on the subject for the benefit of members at large.

DUTY ON PLANS

Mr. Maurice Payette, Chairman of the Committee on Duty on Plans, reports as follows:

This Committee, with the co-operation of Mr. A. S. Mathers, has gathered useful information for the Members interested on Actual Duty on Plans. This item becomes more interesting in the post-war period as construction gears to unprecedented and unparalleled activities.

It may be pointed out that, up-to-date, information is conveyed in the November issue of 1945 *Journal*, the *Appraiser's Bulletin* (No. 195607) of the Canadian Department of National Revenue is printed in-extenso and through a fact finding investigation, some interesting data are made available to the member seeking knowledge on the subject. Three rather interesting points are clarified by Mr. E. D. Lennie, Canadian Collector of Customs and Excise, in his letter of July 17th, 1945. Further information is also handed through Mr. W. F. Guthrie's letter—Canadian A/Collector of Customs and Excise—dated November 1st, 1945, relative to stock plans, presently supplied by Plan Service Agencies or Companies exercising such business in the United States. Also worthy of attention is the letter dated February 13th, 1945, from Mr. J. E. Knapp, Deputy Collector of the United States Custom Service, which throws light on duty levied on documents, entering the neighbouring country to the South. It may be mentioned here again, after study of the above, that caution should be exercised in the exchange of documents across the border, especially on:—

- (a) specifications, these being subject to higher rate of duty, if multigraphed or mimeographed.
- (b) drawings and specifications from Architects' or Engineers' offices are treated alike, it being the purpose of the documents, which establishes the rate, not the profession of their author.

Members will be interested to note that from past dealings with the Canadian and American Customs' Offices, a fair treatment is granted to any Architect who wishes to serve a client satisfactorily when he is commissioned to prepare the plans and supervise the erection of buildings in his own country.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Mr. F. Bruce Brown, Chairman of the Editorial Board of the *Journal*, reports as follows:

With the December issue, 1945, the *Journal* celebrated completion of twenty-one years of continuous publication. Your Board felt it appropriate to mark this occasion by producing an Anniversary Number, a number in somewhat lighter vein perhaps, in keeping with the Yuletide season. The infant *Journal*, subsidized to the extent of two dollars per member by the parent Institute, has now attained its majority. It has

become self-supporting, is firmly established on a monthly rather than a quarterly basis, and is now making a substantial contribution to both the economic and spiritual welfare of the Architectural family.

Your Board is glad to be able to report another year of progress. There has been a steady growth in the number of pages of text, illustrations, and advertisements. For the third successive year, the *Journal* has been mailed to every member of the Profession in Canada without subsidy from the Institute. In addition to this, and it bears repeating, a gradually increasing profit has been passed on to the R.A.I.C.

The number of copies published monthly has been increased from an average of 1,317 in 1944 to an average of 1,350 in 1945. New requests from students in the Architectural Schools, and new paid-up subscriptions indicate publication of 1,500 copies per month as we enter the New Year.

Hand in hand with this encouraging physical growth, it is your Board's constant endeavour to increase its value to the members by improving the quality of the text and of the illustrations. To this end the Board has at present under review the possibility of employing its own photographer and of paying for its own articles when desirable. This would mean ploughing back into the *Journal*, a portion of the increasing profits.

Besides the December issue, three other special numbers appeared during the year under review. February was devoted to "Community Centres", May to "Planning for Montreal" and November to "Hospitals". Interest in the May issue resulted in the production of a reprint. In September the Interim Report of the Committee on Planning, Construction and Equipment of Schools in Ontario, was published. Reprints were ordered by the Department of Education of Ontario. A number of copies have been printed for the use of Architects and may be obtained from the Publisher as long as they last.

A new feature was inaugurated under the title "Aedificavit". In each issue a photograph of an Architect is published with a brief biographical sketch. The aim is to help Architects from coast to coast to become better known to one another. From comments reaching the Board we believe this innovation has been well received.

The Board wishes to thank the Editor, the Publisher and the Secretary for their continuing loyalty and energy and to thank all those who by their efforts and contributions have helped to make this another successful year. As Chairman, I would like to thank all Board representatives for their assistance and co-operation, and in particular do I wish to thank the small group who meet month after month in Toronto, and who give so generously of their time and counsel.

EXHIBITIONS AND AWARDS

Mr. J. Roxburgh Smith (F), Chairman of the Committee on Exhibitions and Awards, reports as follows:

The Institute Medal, which is offered annually to outstanding Students of the Schools of Architecture, was awarded during the past year to the following graduates:

In order of date of presentation:

Dennis Carter, University of Manitoba.
Emilien Bujold, Ecole des Beaux Arts, Montreal.
Margaret Syngé, University of Toronto.

During the year members of this Committee were invited to express their opinions regarding alternative methods which might be employed in the presentation of these Medals. Although the replies varied according to mood, every effort has been made to conform with an evidently unanimous desire for ceremony appropriate to the occasion. In each case the desire has been fulfilled.

The presentation to Mr. Carter took place during the University of Manitoba Convocation, which was held in Winnipeg on the 18th May, 1945.

The Institute was represented by Mr. George G. Teeter, President of the Manitoba Association of Architects and the arrangements were made with the co-operation of Professor Milton S. Osborne (F),

During the course of the July meeting of the P.Q.A.A. Council held in Montreal, Mr. Bujold received his Medal from the hands of Mr. Harold Lawson (F), P.Q.A.A. President, who acted on behalf of the Institute. The Ecole des Beaux Arts staff were represented by Mr. Maillaire, Principal of the School, and Professor Emile Venne, who were accompanied by a group of Mr. Bujold's classmates. R.A.I.C. Executive Council members Messrs. David and Smith were also among the interested witnesses.

The last presentation of the year took place in Toronto during the process of the November meeting of the R.A.I.C. Council, when Miss Syngé was the guest of honour. The President, Mr. Forsey Page (F), officiated in the appropriate ceremonies after which congratulations were offered by the members present.

In each of these cases the Graduates were introduced by means of a short biographical sketch.

In reporting that the Scholarship Fund still continues to grow we would qualify the verb by the addition of the adverb "slowly". For quite a number of years the augmentation of this fund has been solely achieved through the medium of all payments received from Fellows of the Institute. This method, while worthy in its way, obviously presents limitations towards realization. During the past few years different Chairmen of the Committee have directed hints aimed at Provincial Associations and the membership at large which have probably been lost amid the echoes of war. In the comparative silence which now prevails, we hope that more serious consideration will be given to the Scholarship Fund, by way of reiteration, this worth-while Professional Objective! At the present time we are quite aware that some Provincial Associations do present Scholarships but these seem to be rather isolated examples, and perhaps some combination of Professional effort might be initiated for the advantage of our younger men.

After a lapse of several years due to circumstances now culminating at Nuernberg, consideration is being given to a revival of the R.A.I.C. Annual Exhibition of members' works. This Exhibition, when last in vogue, usually coincided with that of the Royal Canadian Academy. The next Exhibition of the R.C.A. will not take place until next autumn but members might now begin to give consideration to the accumulating of suitable material, so that the event may, to a large degree, compensate for the lost years. This could be accepted as a definite notice in advance and others will, we hope, undoubtedly follow in due course.

PLANNING

Mr. P. Alan Deacon, Chairman of the Committee on Planning, reports as follows:

The Committee on Planning was formed last year to take the place of former Committees on Post-war Reconstruction and Housing and was intended to concern itself with Housing, Town Planning and Reconstruction.

It was considered by the Committee that within these terms of reference, the best interests of the R.A.I.C. would be served if it undertook the following:

1. Objective analysis of any and all proposals on these subjects that may be brought forward by individuals, groups or governments. Such analysis and any recommendations by the Committee in regard to the proposals should not be restricted

to the narrow field of professional interests but include the field of general public benefit.

2. Active co-operation with other agencies in the work in these subjects and by offering to government agencies, professional advice and concrete suggestions, practical assistance in drafting legislation on these subjects.

3. To encourage by every means possible, research and development of new materials and techniques of construction and actively co-operate with all branches of the construction industry to achieve a co-ordinated, efficient organization of that industry.

4. Through the medium of the R.A.I.C. *Journal*, keep our members advised of the developments and the recommendations of the Committees and of measures along similar lines adopted in other countries.

5. To encourage our members to take a leading part in their own communities in arousing public interest in these subjects by providing them with the necessary information in concise form.

Two methods of organization were suggested, one Regional, the other National. Correspondence with members of the Committee revealed that the latter was preferred and this method was approved by the Executive Committee of the Institute at a meeting on November 2nd, 1945.

In Ontario, at the instigation of the O.A.A. Committee on Town Planning and Housing, the Provincial Department of Planning and Development called a conference of those interested in this subject. The conference was attended by representatives from the Landscape Architects, the Ontario Association of Professional Engineers, the Ontario Land Surveyors and the Ontario Association of Architects. As a result of this conference, the Minister of Planning and Development accepted the offer of these groups to form an Advisory Committee to work with the Department on the preparation of legislation. This Advisory Committee is composed of two representatives of each of the professional groups and its first meeting was called by the Minister for January 17th, 1946. The Minister has welcomed the assistance offered by these Associations and has requested them to prepare a Provincial Bill on Town Planning for presentation at the coming Government session.

The success of the Ontario group leads your Committee to believe that similar successes could be achieved in the other Provinces and that the National Committee, on the basis of organization outlined, can become the co-ordinating body in matters of Town Planning and Reconstruction for all Provincial Committees, and that therefore, a comprehensive national programme can be achieved.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE AND USAGES

Mr. Gordon McL. Pitts (F), Mr. A. S. Mathers (F), Chairmen of the Committee on Professional Practice and Usages, report as follows:

The comparative analysis of the various Provincial Acts governing the practice of architecture in Canada, referred to in our last annual report, is still in the course of preparation and it is hoped that the Institute will be in a position at an early date to give its members the benefit of this information, based on a sound legal opinion.

It will be of interest to our members to know that at last the Federal Government has under consideration, subject to the recommendation of the Treasury Board, an increase in the salary grades of Professional and Technical personnel in the Civil Service. It is to be hoped that this long-awaited and richly-deserved manifestation of public appreciation of professional

services will find practical expression in the manner contemplated.

The repercussions of Order-in-Council No. 1003 have so far failed to produce a ripple in our professional pool.

In the legal arena, after a "delaying action" on the part of the defendant, the long-protracted case of Architect vs. Engineer in the Province of Quebec, is at last proceeding on its weary way before the Court of Appeal.

Some months ago your Committee submitted a Schedule of Fees for Architectural Services in connection with Low Cost Housing Developments, for the approval of the Council. It is hoped that some such official schedule will be made available at an early date, for the guidance of the members of the Institute.

The Committee on Documents has completed its revised draft of the Stipulated Sum form of Contract and this form is now ready for the printers.

The new form has been approved by the C.C.A. and the R.A.I.C. Council as well as by the solicitors of both organizations.

In its essentials the form remains the same as before but ambiguities in the wording and clauses of doubtful legal force have been revised. The principal changes, however, have been in form. The new document is to be provided with a proper cover with space provided for the names of the contracting parties so that it can be quickly identified. Changes have also been made in the typography largely to provide ample blank spaces for those things which have to be written in for each case and for signature.

The general conditions will have an index on the first page and space on the last page for signatures. Also in the general conditions blank spaces to be filled in and alternative wordings have been eliminated. In future the General Conditions will be complete as printed requiring neither additions nor erasures.

Study of the form to be used for Cost Plus contracts has not as yet been completed but it is hoped that this form will also be revised and approved early in the year.

Housing Fees

In view of the action of the Canadian Government in providing for the erection of large scale projects of low rental housing under the terms of the National Housing Act by limited dividend housing corporations the Council deemed it wise to inquire into the matter of professional fees which might properly be charged on such work, with the purpose of achieving some uniformity in the various provincial schedules.

Committees to study the matter were appointed by both the Ontario and Quebec Associations and the recommendations of these two committees were reviewed by the Council.

While both Committees had accepted the principle that for projects of the type under consideration, rates substantially lower than those now in force for ordinary work could in justice be adopted, their recommendations differed not only in the extent of the reduction proposed and in the method of determining the actual fee. A joint meeting of the convenors of the two committees, Messrs. Pitts and Mathers, was therefore held and a joint recommendation satisfactory to both was adopted. This joint recommendation was approved by the R.A.I.C. Council and was sent on to all of the provincial associations for approval.

The Ontario Association has approved the recommendation with a minor change in wording and this change has been brought to the attention of the other Associations, and it is

expected that the schedule proposed will be found acceptable and will be adopted by the other associations.

The full text of the recommendation as amended is appended to this report. Briefly, it provides for a basic fee of five per cent. (5%) of the cost for the original design and a limited number of repetitions beyond which number the fee drops to three per cent. (3%) for all further repetitions, the percentage being made up of one per cent. (1%) as a charge for use of the design and incidental costs thereto and two per cent. (2%) for supervision of the work.

Careful study of a number of hypothetical examples of projects show that the schedule provides for a fair remuneration to the Architect and one which while not productive of great profit to the Architect nevertheless is sufficient to enable him to undertake such work without financial sacrifice.

However, further modification of the schedule may be necessary in the case of repetition of a design in whole or in part on a scale not hitherto contemplated, and where the royalty fee of one per cent. (1%) might prove to be an inordinate charge. The Committee is giving this matter serious consideration at the present time but contemplates no change in the rate excepting where a single design is repeated more than 100 times.

In order to indicate what is in mind, attention is drawn to the establishment of Housing Enterprises Limited by the insurance companies for the purpose of erecting some 50,000 housing units for rent throughout Canada. The object of this company is of course to obtain the most livable and most economic unit of each type possible and to standardize the basic unit plans as to layout and finish as far as possible. The company has already engaged a number of firms of Architects for its various projects and it is conceivable that out of the various designs produced it may wish to select one particular Architect's design as the most suitable and to use it as the standard for all projects. If such a selection is made and an Architect in one section of the country is expected to incorporate into his design the standard unit plan developed by a colleague in another city then of course the question of royalty for its use becomes complicated and some method of remunerating the author as well as the user of the standard will have to be worked out.

The Committee believes that the decision as to the proper division of fee in such cases should not be made simply a matter of negotiation between the Architects concerned and the company but should be cleared through the R.A.I.C. Committee, so that some formula fair to all may be arrived at. At the present time it is not clear as to just what degree of standardization can be adopted and what standardization will mean to the Architects employed on these projects. The Committee, however, is convinced that only by the utmost in standardization can the cost of low rental housing be brought down to manageable levels and it feels that the profession as a whole will co-operate in any endeavour to that end.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Mr. J. Roxburgh Smith (F), Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, reports as follows:

Due to the illness of the previous Chairman of this Committee no report on the subject was presented to the last Annual Meeting. However, as Honorary Secretary, we endeavoured to fill the gap with a short summary expounding the possibilities of exploiting the subject of "the appreciation of Physical Environment" as a means of Public Information, for mutual benefit.

With the idea of stimulating interest in this matter of A.P.E., we have corresponded with the Canadian Information Service regarding the possibility of having someone from the Council

on Education in England visiting Canada and giving a series of lectures on the subject. The C.I.S. were good enough to convey our suggestions to the United Kingdom Information Office but their reply was not encouraging.

Owing to a change in policy due to the cessation of hostilities and the limited budget now at their disposal, they hesitated asking the Ministry to assume the responsibility for the expenses connected with the sending of someone to lecture here on such a specialized subject.

However, they suggested that if the R.A.I.C. or some other interested organization should desire to undertake the responsibilities of such a tour, the U.K.I.O. would only be too glad to assist in arranging for the necessary transportation and other details.

Confidential information has been given to us as to the cost of a tour, similar in scope to the one already undertaken by Miss Tyrwhitt, and this is where the matter now rests. While we realize that much can be done by ourselves in pursuing the subject, we still believe that a greater advance throughout our country could be made with the assistance of someone having actual experience in this field.

In this connexion, we would recommend that the R.A.I.C., perhaps in collaboration with the Provincial Associations, should give serious consideration to the appropriation from their funds, of a sufficient sum to meet the expenses of a lecture tour in Canada by some suitable member of the C.E.A.P.E., England.

How to make the aims and efforts of the Profession better known to our public is a subject which has produced a great diversity of opinion and most ways and means already presented have, to a great extent, proved of doubtful lasting value. At the same time, we are more or less convinced that any efforts we expend in the direction of public enlightenment through this medium of A.P.E. can be of definite benefit to future citizens, as well as ourselves, as a body.

We are gratified to note that the Ontario Association of Architects have already made a move in this direction by recommending the subject to their Provincial Education Department.

We regret that circumstances concerned with time and space have not made it possible for us to have expressions of opinion from all members of this Committee but at this point we would leave the question of a future policy in the hands of this Annual General Assembly.

NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION COUNCIL

Mr. Jas. H. Craig (F), representative on the National Construction Council, reports as follows:

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the National Construction Council was held May 22nd, 1945, with the President, Mr. J. W. Gooch, presiding.

The President took this opportunity to remind the Council of the status of this Organization in the Construction Industry. He read paragraph one of the Constitution which covers the scope of functions and powers of the Council: "to unify and express the collective views of the National Organizations concerned in and connected with the Building and Construction Industries, upon subjects recognized as affecting the Industry as a whole." From this clause of the Constitution, the President stated the National Construction Council to be "purely a service organization to the Construction Industry for the interchange and clearance of ideas between the various Constituent Bodies, and that it is not our function to act as a directive body to the various groups composing the Council."

The following report should be viewed in the light of the foregoing terms of reference under which the National Construction Council functions:

Housing

Prior to the Annual Meeting the Council gave consideration to the new National Housing Act (Bill No. 183) authorized January, 1945, and correspondence from the Minister of Finance was read by the President relating to this matter. It was considered that housing construction costs were somewhat inflated, and in Montreal a figure of 41 per cent. over 1939 was subsequently quoted. For this reason, the Government did not consider it sound policy to permit lending values to parallel present-day housing costs.

The problem of house shortage throughout Canada was given consideration by the Council from time to time throughout the year, and representatives of the various constituent organizations advanced views as to the needs in their respective industries, etc. Mr. LeClair stressed the urgent need for labour to be diverted to the production of lumber if adequate housing is to be provided. He stated May 22nd that there is not one mill in Canada working to full capacity due to the shortage of labour in bringing logs to the mills, and urged that pressure be exerted on the Government to give the matter immediate and serious study. Action on such recommendations, for the most part, was confined to personal suggestions made at Ottawa by the President or other representative members of the Council.

At the meeting of June 22nd it was reported that Faircraft Industries Limited, under Government sponsorship, proposed to build pre-fabricated houses at a cost of \$3,300.00 per house, f.o.b. factory. The opinion was expressed that such a programme would affect the legitimate Construction Industry as it would create a further shortage in the materials required.

A letter was read from the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada protesting against the building of permanent brick houses in large numbers by Wartime Housing Limited, and expressing the opinion that such houses should be handled by private enterprise, which would be entirely feasible if the building materials now controlled by the Government were released to private firms. The letter concluded by asking the National Construction Council to give the matter attention.

Your representative supported the views of the R.A.I.C. which were also supported by Mr. LeClair on behalf of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and by Mr. Stirrett who advised the meeting that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association had passed a similar resolution at its recent meeting, asking the Government to make available to private enterprise the labour and materials required for housing construction.

It was finally decided to have the President and Secretary draft a letter to be sent to the Hon. Mr. Howe and the Hon. Mr. Ilsley, embodying the opinions expressed by the R.A.I.C., the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

At the next meeting, held September 25th, the President reported that the letter he had been asked to send to the Hon. Mr. Howe, protesting against the expanding programme of Wartime Housing Limited, had not been sent as the forwarding of such a communication had been opposed by some constituent bodies of the Council. He reported an informal chat with Mr. Howe who had intimated that the pressure of public opinion for housing accommodation had made it necessary for the Government sponsored company to undertake the work. He pointed out, however, that the contracts for the actual construction of the houses had been awarded to recognized contractors.

In the discussion which followed it was the consensus of opinion that very little could be done by the Council in view of the objections raised by some of the affiliated bodies. It was

therefore decided to inform the interested Constituent Organizations of the decision of the Council.

At this meeting, Mr. Norman White, representing the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association, announced that the lending institutions had agreed to set up a limited dividend corporation to be known as Housing Enterprises of Canada Limited, for the purpose of undertaking rental housing projects on a large scale, ten thousand housing units being contemplated. He assured the meeting that Architects, general contractors and union labour would be engaged. These projects would be financed as a joint venture on the part of the Government and the lending institutions, 90 per cent. being advanced by the former and 10 per cent. by the latter, with a Government guarantee of 2½ per cent. on the returns.

Town and Regional Planning in Canada

At the Annual Meeting, Mr. Mathers gave a very interesting and convincing talk on the urgent need for Town and Regional Planning in Canada.

After discussing the various phases of town and regional planning, he advocated the setting up of Regional Commissions, or similar authorized bodies, which would be given the power to control all zoning and land sub-divisions, together with the services required in their respective areas, so as to overcome the disagreements that now arise among the many municipalities involved in such areas. Such a body, Mr. Mathers stated, should have jurisdiction over local needs only in so far as they affect the area as a whole.

Regional Committees

Early in the year the President announced that Regional Committees of the N.C.C. were being organized in all important centres. Mr. Frank Dowse who attended a meeting of the Executive Committee agreed to organize a Regional Committee in Winnipeg and Mr. John Flood one in St. John, New Brunswick. During the year, the Federal Government's Department of Reconstruction appointed Regional Councils. It was the recommendation of the Executive that our Regional Committees should be kept separate and apart from the Government appointed Councils, but that our Committees should co-operate with the Government Councils whenever this might be advisable.

The Modular System

Modular Planning as related to Building Design, known in the United States as American Standards Association Project A-62, has been a subject of sympathetic study by the N.C.C. The Council secured all the available data from the Producers' Council and passed it on to our Constituent Bodies. In view of the great amount of detail and corresponding expense involved in the development of the Modular System, it was thought best to follow the work being done along these lines by the American Standards Association and by direct membership on the American Standards Association's appropriate committee. This proposal is now receiving consideration.

Present Shortage of Material and Labour in the Construction Industry

At the luncheon meeting of the Executive Committee, held December 12th, the bottle-necks in the Construction Industry, which have resulted in curtailed output, were discussed.

Mr. E. Ingles, representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, expressed the view that wages were satisfactory in Canada except in the brick manufacturing industry where they were still too low. Otherwise, the wage scales in the various branches of the Construction Industry did not constitute an obstacle to progress.

Factors retarding construction work were considered to be:

1. The excess profits tax which it is believed will be removed at the first of the New Year.
2. The price ceiling.
3. Obsolete equipment in some industries and a delay of 8 to 9 months before new equipment can be obtained.
4. In Ontario, the control by legislation of wages and hours of labour.

It was believed that England's decision to refuse all manufactured goods from Canada has resulted in throwing plans at Ottawa out of line, in so far as industrial production is concerned, and may result in focusing a greater degree of attention upon industrial development in the Construction Industry.

A resolution was passed calling on the President and Secretary to draft a letter to be sent to the Hon. Mr. Howe and the Hon. Mr. Ilsley recommending a close examination into the factors which are believed to be retarding construction work in this country.

National Joint Conference to be held at Ottawa in February

Mr. Ingles informed the meeting of plans on foot for a meeting of the National Joint Conference Board of the Construction Industry which will be held in Ottawa, during the month of February. The C.C.A. would have 31 representatives; International Labour, 26; C.I.O., 2; and the Catholic Union, 3. No other associations would be represented.

The first National Joint Conference was held in Ottawa in 1941, and was called to insure harmony between labourers and employers during the war.

The Council has a permanent Secretary paid by the Dominion Government which also pays the travelling expenses of delegates. The National Construction Council is not officially represented but will have access to information re the proceedings from members of the Executive who are also delegates from other organizations to the Conference Board.

In Conclusion

Whereas the N.C.C. is obviously but one of several national bodies organized for the purpose of expressing the collective views of groups concerned in and connected with the Building and Construction Industries, its special field is that of dealing with matters which affect the industry as a whole. As such a purely service organization to the Industry, it continues to serve in the interchange of ideas between the various Constituent Bodies and in contacting Departments of Government, and in this capacity it is rendering a valuable service.

COLLEGE OF FELLOWS

Mr. A. J. Hazelgrove (F), Registrar of the College of Fellows, reports as follows:

With deep regret we record the deaths of Mr. A. H. Gregg, Mr. John M. Lyle, Mr. George A. Ross, and Mr. J. H. G. Russell, four Fellows who held particularly warm places in the affections of their confreres. Mr. Gregg, Mr. Lyle, Mr. Ross and Mr. Russell, each in his own way, left an indelible impression on the architecture of Canada, and the profession is the poorer by their passing.

The following members were received into the College of Fellows at the Convocation held in Toronto on February 24th, 1945:

Mr. Hugh Allward
Mr. R. E. Bostrom
Mr. Allan George
Mr. G. Roper Gouinlock
Mr. Eugene Larose.

The Executive Committee having recommended further members for Fellowship, the names were submitted to a ballot of the Fellows, and all candidates received the majority required by By-Law No. 7. With pleasure we announce that the following gentlemen are accepted for admission into the College of Fellows:

Mr. Eric Ross Arthur
Mr. Edward James Gilbert
Mr. A. J. C. Paine
Mr. Maurice Payette

By resolution of the Executive Committee an Honorary Fellowship will be conferred on Mr. Ernest Wilby, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, now retired from practice and residing in Windsor, Ontario. Mr. Wilby, after an outstanding career in the United States, has used the leisure of retirement to work for the interests of architecture as a profession and the Institute is honoured by Mr. Wilby's acceptance of Fellowship.

COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

Mr. Gordon McL. Pitts (F), representative on the R.I.B.A. Council, reports as follows:

It is a privilege to again report to you on the many activities of the R.I.B.A., in the spheres of both public and professional interest.

August, 1945, will always hold a deep significance for all British Institutions, but more particularly will this date mark an epoch in the endeavours of The Royal Institute of British Architects. Our professional brethren of the British Isles, in immediate proximity to the conflict, and having to undergo all the dangers and devastation which this involved, have maintained and enhanced their professional status. We owe them a great debt.

The R.A.I.C. was represented on the Council of the R.I.B.A. for the year 1945-1946, by Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan, F.R.I.B.A., and your representative. On April 10th, 1945, Mr. Sullivan resigned as Honorary Treasurer of the R.I.B.A.

On March 13th, 1945, Mr. C. D. Spragg was appointed Secretary of the Institute, succeeding to the position so long and so admirably filled by Sir Ian MacAlister.

The various Standing and Special Committees of the Institute were set out for your information in our last Annual Report. In addition to these several Special Committees have been set up during the year.

The R.I.B.A. has found it advisable to create a "Distinction in Town Planning", the primary purpose of which is to satisfy a demand from senior Architects to take a qualifying test in Town Planning suited to their age and attainments. The test by means of which this distinction is awarded, is conducted by special Examiners appointed by the Council of the R.I.B.A. and is obtainable by Fellows, Associates (who are not less than 26 years of age) and Licentiates.

Licensing for construction work is still under the Ministry of Works and is issued on the recommendation of regional committees. Architects are kept advised as to work which is licensed to proceed. Licensing for the construction of housing, however, remains in the hands of local authorities.

Repairs to war-damaged houses is in the hands of the local authorities and will probably remain there for some months. Over a million and a quarter houses have been damaged in London and "Bomb Alley" by flying bombs and rockets since June last. Under certain conditions the authorities permit an owner to repair his own house, subject to his obtaining the requisite building license. Housing is in peak demand in England and local authorities are working to definite pro-

grammes with the available labour and material, to achieve the greatest and speediest housing construction possible.

At a Conference on Housing Production held on January 31st, 1945, an "ad hoc" Committee on Housing Production was set up and the report of this Committee was presented to the Council at its meeting of March 13th. This report, which was highly confidential, gave a detailed analysis of the building materials presently available and the supplies which could be anticipated during the first and second year following the cessation of hostilities, such as timber, bricks, cement, plaster board, roofing materials, plumbing, etc. It also made a very comprehensive analysis of the labour situation and closed with definite recommendations as to the best means, based on their studies, of achieving the maximum in housing construction over the period covered in the report.

The Institute has been instrumental in setting up a "Parliamentary Architectural Committee", composed of Members of Parliament directly or indirectly interested in the profession. The first meeting of this Committee was held on January 18th, 1945, when Sir Giles Gilbert Scott spoke on his plans for a new House of Parliament.

Discussions were carried on with the Ministry of Health on the subject of the employment of Architects on state-aided housing. The Institute asked that the Ministry make it a condition of a loan to a housing authority that an Architect be retained to prepare the plans.

The R.I.B.A. is very actively promoting with the Government Ministries the acceleration of the release of Architects and Architects' Assistants from the Services, and a system of releases has been worked out and its provisions communicated to the Institute. Under this arrangement Architects' Assistants appear to be receiving first consideration, through the formation of a demobilization pool, from which they are drafted into Government-selected positions.

In connection with Town and Country Planning, the Institute is promoting the use of the Air Photograph Cover developed as a war expedient, with the idea that the same shall be placed at the disposal of societies and organizations interested and active in such planning.

In March, 1944, the Institute set up an "ad hoc" Committee on Building Research. This Committee submitted its report to the Council under date of July 3rd, 1945, in which it covered the whole field and programme for a national approach to this important matter, together with proposals as to the organization required to successfully carry out such a comprehensive effort.

That old and familiar document known throughout the world as the "Journal of the R.I.B.A." is due to be materially changed in many of its aspects, if the report of a Special Committee to study this publication is put into effect.

During the past year the Journal has instituted a new feature in the form of a series of special articles prepared by Mr. Charles Woodward, which appear each month and are a digest of Wartime legislation, having special regard to the needs of members returning to professional life from War Services. All current legislation affecting Architects is being abstracted by Mr. Woodward in the "Practice Notes" column of the Journal.

The Institute has established a "Post-War Employment Card" index service for the benefit of both Architects demobilized from the Forces seeking positions, and practising Architects requiring their services.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has accepted nomination for Honorary Fellowship in the Institute.

The above report touches on but a few of the many activities

of the R.I.B.A. during the past year, but will suffice to give an indication of the scope of its interest and influence.

The R.A.I.C. takes this opportunity of extending to Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan our thanks and appreciation for acting as our representative on the Council of the R.I.B.A. for the past year.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The following is a summary of the Report of the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Chas. David, as confirmed by the Auditor.

Revenue:

Pro rata contributions received from Component Societies	\$4,636.00
Sale of Contract Forms	300.32
Sundry Receipts	65.00
Re "The Journal, R.A.I.C."	2,224.80
Total Revenue	\$ 7,226.12

Expenditures:

Secretary's Salary	\$1,284.40
Convention Expenses	1,264.82
Travelling Expenses	652.90
Rent—Toronto Office	\$228.00
Mrs. A. Chausse, storage	35.00
Montreal Office	50.00
O.A.A. Board Room	50.00
	<u>363.00</u>
National Construction Council Assessment	100.00
Printing, Stationery and Office Expense	418.48
Telephone, Telegrams, etc.	345.15
Scholarship and Competition Awards	6.47
Insurance	11.76
Audit Fee	50.00
Sundry Expense	288.68
Architectural Training	40.28
Cost of Contract Forms	235.18
Total Expenditures	\$5,061.12
Provision for depreciation of furniture and fixtures—Toronto Office	45.09
	<u>\$ 5,106.21</u>
General Surplus	\$ 2,119.91

Summary of Assets:

Cash, Bonds and other Assets in General Account	\$8,205.30
Capital Account, Bonds, cash in bank (Fellowship Entrance Fees)	8,251.11
Scholarship Account (Bonds, cash in bank and Fellowship Annual Dues)	5,434.53
	<u>\$21,890.94</u>
Total in cash, bonds and other assets	\$21,890.94

This, gentlemen, is my last Report of Council—I wish it could have recounted great successes and achievements but at least some solid foundations have been laid on which future progress can be built. To my colleagues on the Council I extend my heartfelt thanks for their never-failing support and I look forward with confidence to the success of the Institute under the guidance of the incoming President and his Council.

FORSEY PAGE, President.



BANK OF MONTREAL, TORONTO, ONTARIO

CHAPMAN, OXLEY & FACEY; MARANI & MORRIS: ARCHITECTS

K. R. BLATHERWICK, ASSOCIATE ARCHITECT

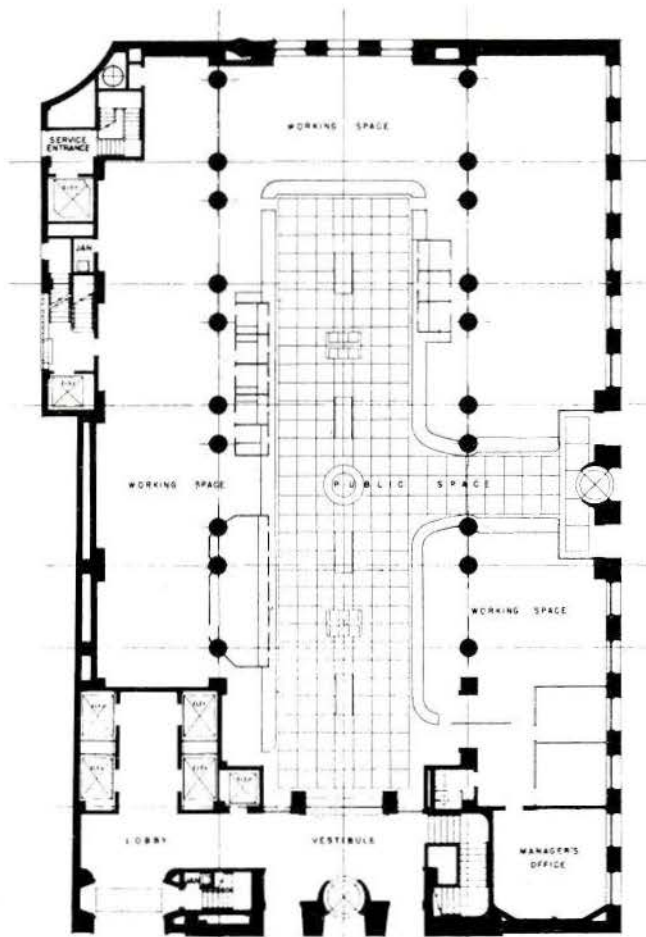
Construction of the Bank of Montreal building, whose bare steel frame at King and Bay Streets has been a distinctive feature of wartime Toronto, is now being resumed after an interruption of six years.

While the plan and shape of the building have been considerably changed, very little alteration will be required to the existing steel structure. The new plan calls for the elevator entrance and lobby in the south-west corner of the building, with the building entrance on King Street, instead of in the centre of the Bay Street elevation as before.

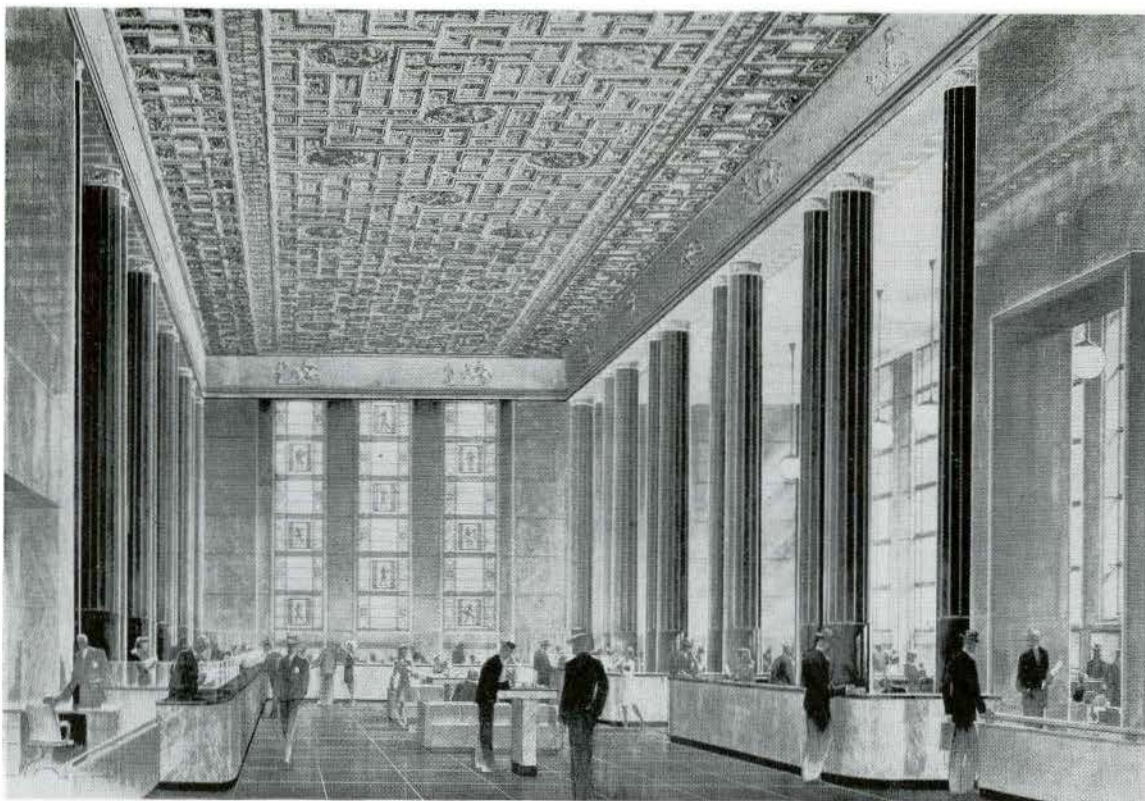
The building is to be faced on all sides with limestone above a granite base approximately 7 feet high. All ornamental cornices and band courses have been eliminated. The only ornament on the building will be in the form of bas relief sculpture which is to be executed by Canadian sculptors.

The Banking Room will extend from the King Street vestibule 150 feet to the lane at the north of the property, the central public space being flanked by two rows of dark green granite or marble columns. Another entrance to the Banking Room provides access from the centre of the Bay Street frontage. The walls will be panelled in "blonde" oak and the floors will be built-in Virginia Greenstone squares, marked off with a light coloured marble joint. The effect is intended to be warm, cheerful and comfortable, rather than the austere and somewhat forbidding character so commonly effected by banking premises in the past.

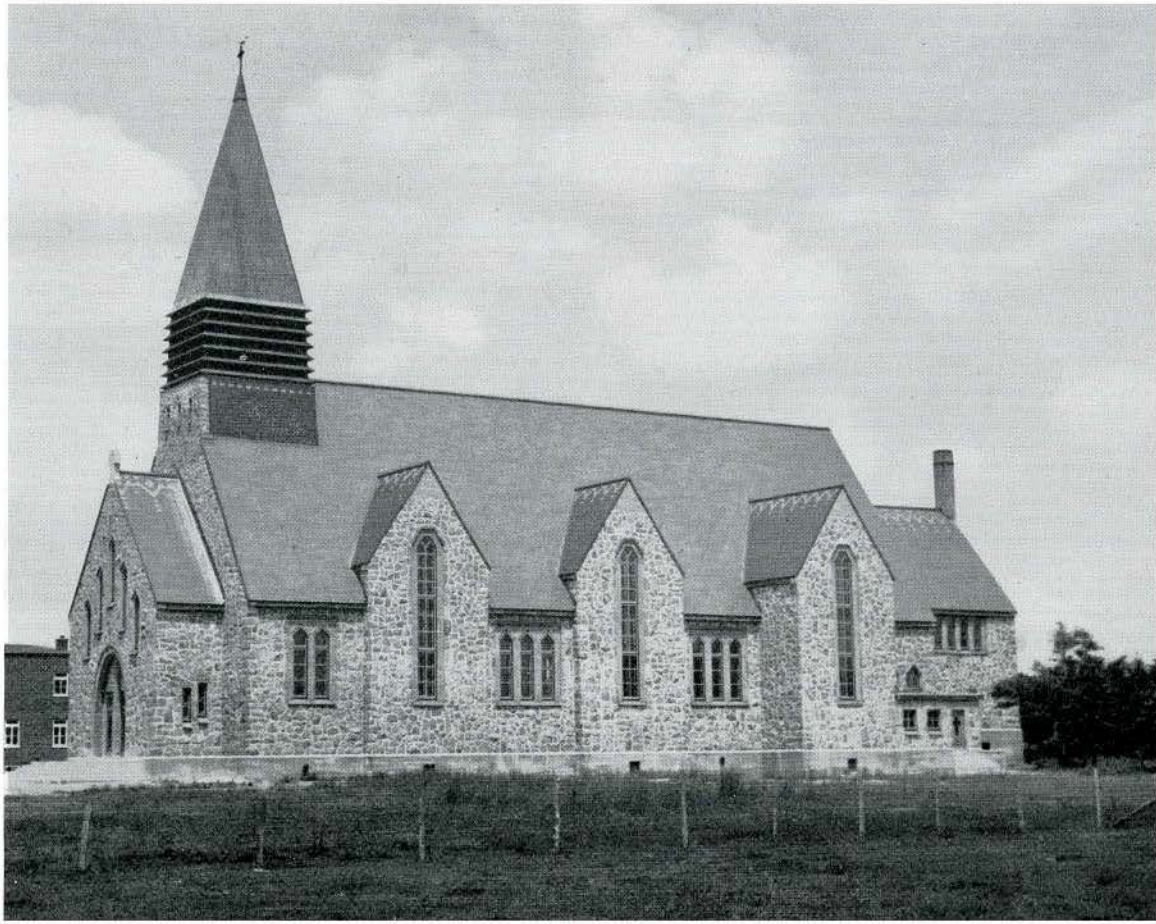
The Architects are Chapman, Oxley & Facey and Marani & Morris, with Mr. K. R. Blatherwick of the Bank in association. Mechanical Engineering is under the direction of Dr. K. R. Rybka of the firm of Walter J. Armstrong. The Contractors are Anglin-Norcross Ontario Limited.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

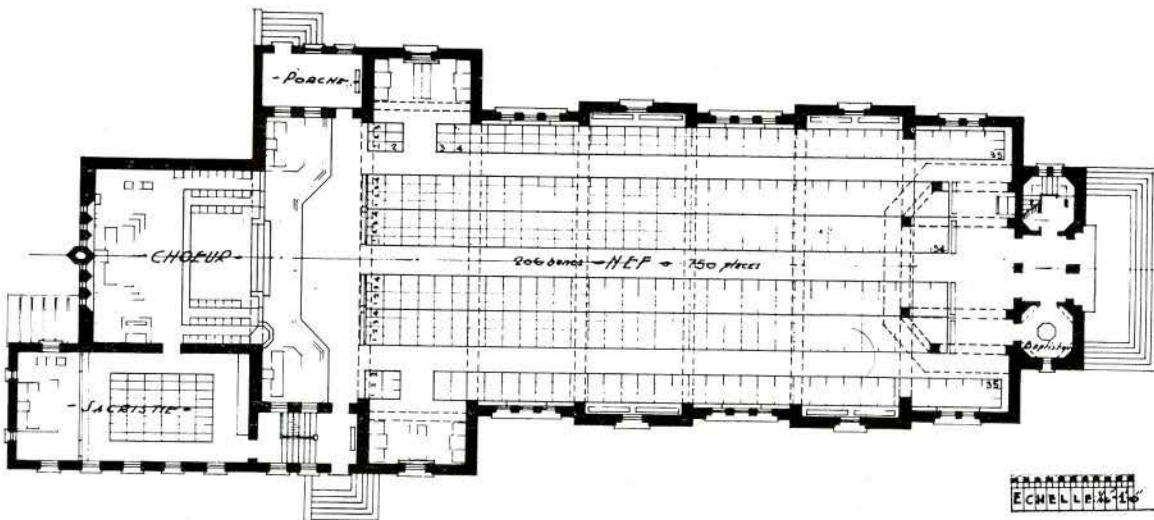


THE BANKING ROOM

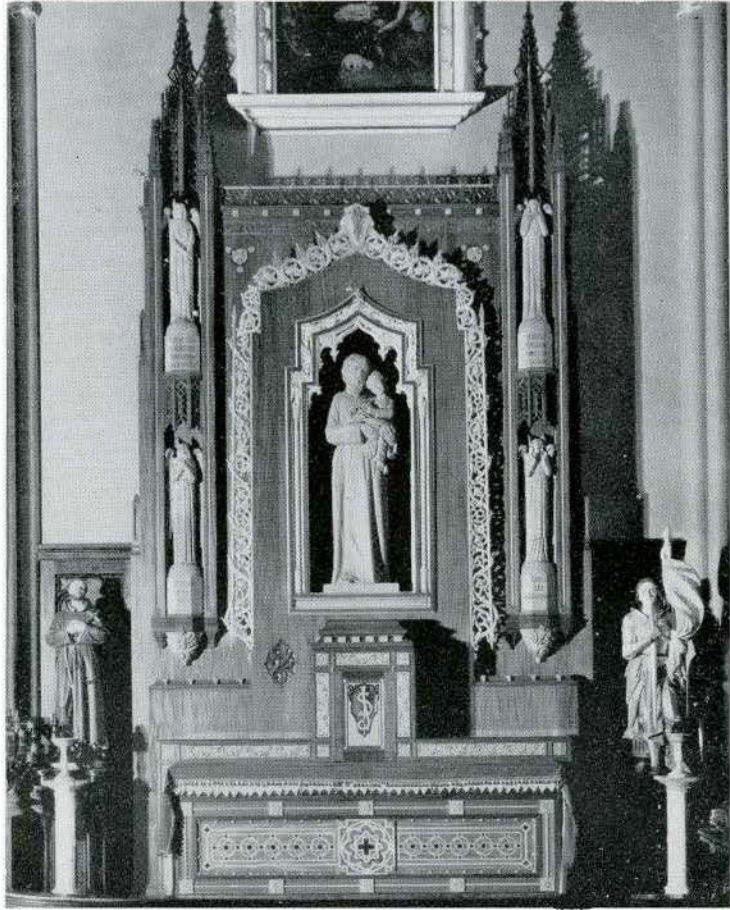


S A I N T T H E R E S E C H U R C H , B E A U P O R T , Q U E B E C

A D R I E N D U F R E S N E , A R C H I T E C T



F L O O R P L A N



THE ALTAR



THE CHANCEL

THE CANADIAN ARTS COUNCIL

By HERMAN VOADEN

Introduction

The Royal Architectural Institute has played an important part in the events which have led to the formation of the Canadian Arts Council. It was one of the organizations that responded to the invitation of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts to join in concerted action to secure government support for the arts in the post-war period in Canada. It was one of fifteen national cultural organizations that prepared briefs which were submitted to the House of Commons Reconstruction Committee in June, 1944. It was represented on the committee of five which prepared the summary brief read to the Commons Committee. The members of this committee were Elizabeth Wyn Wood, Convenor, Norman Wilks, H. Garnard Kettle, Herman Voaden, and W. L. Somerville, acting for Forsey Page. Mr. Page was a member of the delegation that went to Ottawa to present the briefs.

At the meeting of the societies (now sixteen in number) held at the Art Gallery in Toronto on November 15, 1944, to receive the report of the Ottawa delegates, an interim organization temporarily known as the Arts Reconstruction Committee was set up until such time as a permanent association could be formed, and the committee of five members listed above was asked to continue to function as an executive and make preparations for a permanent organization. The committee acted until December, 1945, with Sir Ernest MacMillan taking the place of the late Norman Wilks.

The Canadian Arts Council was formed at the meeting of delegates of the sixteen societies held on December 5 at the Arts and Letters Club in Toronto. The atmosphere of the meeting was cordial, and the note sounded was one of optimism and enthusiasm for our common aims. A skeleton constitution was approved as a framework for the year's activities, and a constitution committee was named to prepare a draft for a permanent organization to be submitted to the member societies well in advance of the annual meeting next December.

An Executive of nine members was chosen. The officers of the Council are Herman Voaden, President; Arthur L. Phelps, Vice-President; Claude E. Lewis, Secretary; Erma L. Sutcliffe, Treasurer. Committee Chairmen are John Murray Gibbon, Copyright; Elizabeth Wyn Wood, Foreign Relations; H. Garnard Kettle, Community Centres; Paul Duval, Promotion; D. M. LeBourdais, Constitution.

The sixteen national associations which form the present membership of the Council are: The Royal Canadian Academy of Arts; The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada; The Sculptors' Society of Canada; The Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour; The Canadian Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers; The Canadian Group of Painters; The Canadian Society of Graphic Arts; The Federation of Canadian Artists; The Canadian Authors' Association; La Société Des Écrivains Canadiens; The Music Committee of the Council; The Canadian Society of Landscape Architects and Townplanners; The Dominion Drama Festival; The Canadian Handicrafts Guild; The Canadian Guild of Potters; The Arts and Letters Club.

New cultural associations which are national in their activities may be admitted to the Council, and the Executive welcomes the suggestion of names of any such organizations. In the matter of membership a clear distinction has been drawn between distributing organizations, like libraries, galleries and publishing associations, on the one hand, and creative

workers in the arts. The present policy of the Council is to confine representation to the latter alone.

The Ottawa Briefs

It might be well to review here the proposals made to the House of Commons Reconstruction Committee on the historic occasion, June 21, 1944, when a delegation from the sixteen societies urged government action to promote the arts in Canada. The summary brief called attention to the key position of the arts in our economic structure; urged the promotion of the arts as a national programme; called for wider distribution of artistic opportunity in Canada; and asked for an external policy to promote Canadian arts abroad.

The actual proposals were submitted under three headings: a governmental body; community centres; and the arts in our national life. The governmental body "should serve a focal and radiating point for matters of creative consequence; as an information centre; as a gate of approach by institutions and organizations for a direct hearing on all matters pertaining to their projects." In the second section the Government was asked to provide \$10,000,000 which would be available in the form of grants-in-aid to assist communities in the building of community centres. Further assistance was requested to aid in the maintenance and operation of these centres. The third section of the brief, dealing with the arts in national life, called for action on many matters including land improvements, housing and town planning; national cultural institutions such as an orchestral training centre, state theatre and national library; the improvement of industrial design; and development and research in the field of arts and crafts.

The brief submitted by the Royal Architectural Institute endorsed the community centre proposal and suggested "that these buildings include theatres, for the encouragement of drama, galleries for art exhibits, small local museums and public gardens with appropriate sculpture." It stressed the need of encouragement and development of the field of industrial design in Canada by the provision of opportunities for the training of artists in this branch of art, and their employment by Canadian manufacturers. "The eminence attained by Denmark and Sweden in this branch of modern art was responsible for the growing demand for their products throughout the world prior to 1939." Among several other proposals two might be singled out: that some measure of tax relief be granted to lithography and publishing firms in cases where strictly Canadian pictures are used for catalogues, Christmas cards and advertising matter; and that an appreciation of Canadian art be encouraged by travelling exhibitions especially designed for high schools.*

Activities of the Canadian Arts Council

In the first three months of its existence The Canadian Arts Council has endeavoured to make some progress toward achieving the objectives set forth in the sixteen Ottawa Briefs. The Executive met on December 16 and January 20; its next meeting was on March 10. Between meetings there is constant consultation between officers, committee chairmen, and member societies by telephone and letter. Three visits to Ottawa have

* Those interested in reading the Ottawa Briefs may obtain them from the King's Printer in Ottawa at a price of 10c. The summary brief, the verbatim reports of the debate before the Committee, and the fifteen briefs submitted by the individual societies are all contained in the one report. Ask for "Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, No. 10, Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment", Wednesday, June 21, 1944.

been made; on the first the President was accompanied by H. Garnard Kettle, Chairman of the Community Centres Committee; on the second by Elizabeth Wyn Wood, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. The first trip was made at the request of the Executive, to launch the idea of a National Conference on Community Centres; the second at the invitation of the Canadian Council of Education for Citizenship, in order that the Arts Council might participate in a joint planning meeting of national bodies in the field of education and information which the CCEC convened, with Dr. E. A. Corbett of the Canadian Association for Adult Education as Chairman. Another meeting of these national bodies was held on March 8.

On these visits valuable contacts were made or renewed with government officials in several departments, with the Canadian Information Service, the Director of the National Gallery, the Canada Foundation, officials of the C.B.C. and Film Board, leaders of other national bodies in allied fields, and officers of our own societies resident in Ottawa.

A National Arts Board

The Executive of the Council has decided that the time has come to strike for the first of the three major proposals of the Ottawa Briefs: a government body to promote the arts. It was agreed that for some years at least a Ministry of Fine Arts is out of the question, and that a National Arts Board or Commission under the Secretary of State or the Department of Health and Welfare should be our immediate goal. Tentative proposals for such a Board have been sent to the officers of our sixteen societies for their consideration. If general agreement can be reached as to the composition of the Board, the Government will be approached in the near future.

The purpose of the Board would be to promote the arts in Canada and to encourage the interchange of cultural services with other countries. The Board would be a focal point for cultural activities, an information centre, and a distributing agency for plays, films, concerts and exhibitions of arts and crafts. Within the country these could be sent to community centres, theatres, galleries, and other available halls and auditoria. Outside Canada they would be available to the Empire and to foreign countries.

The Council suggests that such a Board or Commission is now a necessity in the light of our new foreign commitments in the arts. Canada has signed a cultural convention with Brazil, and it is hoped that other cultural agreements may be negotiated in the future. These conventions imply an interchange of cultural information and activities. Canada was one of the nations participating in the preliminary conference of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization, (UNESCO) and is now on the Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission of this important body. It is expected that Parliament will ratify the UNESCO charter early in the forthcoming session. In the years to come the interchange of cultural services between nations, in which many countries were engaged upon a considerable scale before the war, will be extended until it becomes a rich and beneficent stream in the years to come flowing in two ways to promote international understanding and co-operation. If Canada is to play her part in an interchange of exhibitions, publications, and concert, film and stage performances, a national distributing agency such as the proposed Arts Board is absolutely essential.

The constitution of UNESCO calls for the appointment of a National Commission or Co-operating Body, representative of principal associations interested in the work of the Organization. This Co-operating Body presumably will be set up by the Department of External Affairs, and will comprise representatives of national educational, scientific and cultural organizations in Canada. It will act in an advisory capacity to our UNESCO delegation, and will function as an agency of liaison in all matters of interest to it. The existence of this

national consulting Body will not in any way be prejudicial to the activities of a National Arts Board. On the contrary, it will increase the need for such a Board, since the Board will be the agency capable of handling requests for cultural information and services which the UNESCO body receives from other nations.

Within the country, the need for some central information and distribution agency for the arts is increasingly apparent. Artistic interests are now scattered among at least nine government departments, and there is great need for a unifying body. The astonishing development in community centres in the past year has created a vigorous demand for cultural services. Because of the prior needs of essential housing, community centres may not be built for another year or more, but meanwhile all over Canada community councils and recreation committees are being set up, and programmes are being initiated in existing centres and halls which need cultural encouragement and assistance on a national plane. Without this encouragement and assistance, experience has shown that the creative activities of centres decline to sporadic work in crafts and hobbies, and an occasional musical or dramatic effort. Sports, recreation and welfare take the lead; and the cultural element, which is essential if the centre is to play its full part in the life of the community, falls far behind. An Arts Board is an immediate necessity in Canada to meet the programme needs of community centres.

Last year the British Government spent the sum of £2,600,000, or approximately \$12,500,000, to finance the activities of the British Council, which is concerned with the promotion of British culture and education in the Empire and in other countries. In the same year approximately a million dollars was spent in financing the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts, (C.E.M.A.), which subsidized the circulation of art exhibits, plays and concerts within the country. If Great Britain, in spite of the difficulties she has faced and is facing, is prepared to place such emphasis upon the development of her culture, Canada, in her relatively stronger position, should be able to make a comparable effort.

Indeed, the vast distances in Canada, and the fact that geographically we are not a unit, make national cultural services even more essential here than in Britain. For cultural activities are unique in the service they can contribute to Canada. In their very nature they are diversified and regional, and as such, when made available to all our people, they will contribute to the basic understanding of one part of the country by another which is essential in a federal scheme if true unity is to be achieved. Such cultural services as a National Arts Board could provide would show us the way to unity in diversity.

Community Centres

The second major proposal of the Ottawa Briefs was that the Government should encourage the building of community centres and provide cultural services for them. The Community Centres Committee of the Council recommended a National Conference as the best instrument to increase public interest in community centres, to steer them in a cultural direction, and to induce government action on their behalf. The Executive acted upon this recommendation. The Minister of Health and Welfare, Mr. Brooke Claxton, was interested in the idea of a conference, but will not be able to give us an answer to our request for funds and support until the conclusion of the present negotiations with the provinces.

In the meantime, it is likely that plans for a conference will proceed, even should government support be lacking. Four national groups are now promoting community centres. The Canadian Welfare Council is actively interested. Early in February twenty Canadians attended the National Recreational Association Conference in Atlantic City, and they formed a

(Continued on page 73)

THE PROVINCIAL PAGE

AEDIFICAVIT



JOHN U. RULE

Mr. John Rule was born in Sunderland, England, in 1904, scion of a long line of Rules, who had been mixed up with the building of buildings for centuries. He arrived in Edmonton in care of his parents when a small boy of six, and immediately began his education, which culminated in his receiving the degrees of both Bachelor of Science in Arts and Bachelor of Science in Architecture from the University of Alberta, and Master of Arts from the University of Chicago. His impressive academic attainments, however, did not prevent him from becoming a most accomplished musician, and an

active promotor of matters musical in his home city.

John Rule is an able and competent architect, his firm of Rule, Wynn and Rule having been responsible for many distinguished and important buildings in the Province.

He has been active in the affairs of the Alberta Association, having held office on the Council on a number of occasions. His interest in and love of his profession is a good omen for the architectural future of the Province of Alberta.

ALBERTA

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT ANNUAL MEETING

Today we meet in annual gathering for the first time in six years with a world at peace. Never again, let us hope, may we, or our children, or our children's children, live under the shadow of another world war, for we now know, terrible as this last war has been, another will bring horrors and sufferings and destruction too overwhelming for us to even contemplate. So our keynote as we stand on the threshold of the post-war era must be tolerance and understanding of all persons and problems, whether local or international, in order that we may live in peace and harmony.

I like to think of those inspiring lines written by the immortal Bard whose memory we've so recently celebrated:

"Then let us pray that come it may—
As come it will for a' that—
When man to man, the world o'er
Shall brothers be for a' that!"

As we look back on the war years, I think that architects generally can be justly proud of the part they played in the National Emergency. Many personal sacrifices have been made and it is my earnest hope that the challenge and prosperity of the coming years will in some measure compensate for their losses.

As we face these important years, let us in all humility realize the influence of the architect in the fashioning of the nation's character. Into our hands is given the task of expressing the desires of the people in their homes, their community and their businesses.

Let us exert every influence to improve the well-being of the people. Clean out the slums and sub-standard homes, fashion our cities with grace and logic, beauty and character, safety and direction. Never again must we compromise the well-being of the people because of some political or economic dogma. So many great achievements have been accomplished to end the war that there can be no longer any argument that we cannot win the peace.

Too often these days, however, in response to the rushing tempo of the times, we are apt to subordinate the aesthetic beauty and grace of old world architecture in the belief that nothing but the temporal matters. Again we find in the over zeal to do something for the so-called "common man" we are allowing the building of homes to be done on a machine-like basis on the premise that costs shall be the yardstick. We must not let the advantages of mass production wipe out the sense of individual character in the home. We must do all we can to preserve that something which goes into the design of a home, for the living conditions of the people reflect the character of the nation.

At the close of my presidential year I would like to express my thanks for having had the privilege and honour of serving this Association in that capacity. I have enjoyed every moment of my office, and in looking back I recall the very pleasant visits this Association had with Miss Tyrwhitt and Miss Alford. It is to be hoped that many more such visits, sponsored by the Governments of Great Britain and Canada, will take place in the coming years. The interchange of ideas of mutual interest augurs well for the improvement in the living standards of our country.

In closing, I should like to thank the members of Council for their splendid co-operation in the affairs of the Association, and to the Secretary for his able assistance.

M. C. Dewar, Pres.

ONTARIO

The architect, whether he has been in practice for many years or only for a short time, is quite aware of the cyclical periods of prosperity and deep depression. There is hardly another profession that is affected so severely by the general trend of business. His honest appraisal of the profession, as a means of livelihood, is never stated in glowing terms.

It is inevitable that a few of the derogatory remarks uttered against the profession must reach the ears of the younger generation. Nevertheless, there is always a goodly number who are willing to pick up the pencil and undergo the necessary architectural training.

In the past, The University of Toronto School of Architecture has had an average enrolment, in the five year course, of approximately thirty students. Even in the depression years, the graduating students have never experienced much difficulty in obtaining useful employment in architecture or in an allied business.

At the end of World War Two, the architectural scene took a radical change both in the volume of business for the practising architect and in the number of students enrolled at the school. The architectural profession, geared to a comparatively small volume of business for the past sixteen years, now finds itself inadequately equipped with experienced men and poorly organized to handle the present-day demands. If the profession cannot satisfy its immediate obligations then it will lose this rare opportunity to strengthen its prestige.

The 1945-46 enrolment in the School of Architecture is one hundred and eighty-five, with a hundred and twenty-seven in the first year. The expectation for 1946-47 is approximately two hundred students. These figures show that there is an increase of six times as many students as in the average year. In the next three years the school will only supply about twenty fully qualified architects, but in the two years, 1950 and 1951, there will be about a hundred graduates.

In the majority of cases, the attitude of students, presently at school, is more mature. Eighty-two per cent. of the first year students are ex-service men with at least two years' service. This means that they are older in years and older in thought, having been thrust, prematurely, on their own initiative. Before entering the course, they have been informed of the peculiarities of the profession and they have had ample opportunity to weigh their qualifications in respect to their application to the profession. So far, they have proven to be apt and enthusiastic students. There is no indication that there will be a higher percentage of failures amongst the ex-service men, but rather, to the contrary.

Some practising architects may view with concern that the supply of experienced men will not be forthcoming in the immediate years, but rather in five years' time. For the architect and the graduate, it is an unfortunate situation that both cannot take full advantage of the present boom in the profession. On the other hand, no one should become alarmed that there might be too many architects when the present flurry recedes. The proportion of work executed by the architect has always been small in respect to the number of buildings erected. A larger and stronger organization will demand a greater share of the potential work.

J. B. Langley.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

J. G. Althouse was born in Ailsa Craig, Ontario, and received his public and high school training in London. He graduated from the University of Toronto in 1912, winning the Governor-General's medal in Trinity College. Two years later he secured the degree of Master of Arts. In 1929 he became a Doctor of Pedagogy, and in 1942 the University of Western Ontario conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., *honoris causa*. In 1944 he received the degree of LL.D., *honoris causa*, from Queen's University.

After serving as classical master in the collegiate institute at Strathroy and Galt, he was appointed principal of the Oshawa High School. In 1923 he was selected to be Headmaster of the University of Toronto Schools, and from 1934 to 1944 was Dean of the Ontario College of Education. For the five years following 1938, Dr. Althouse was secretary-treasurer of the Canada and Newfoundland Education Association; he served as secretary of the Survey Committee of the association when it prepared its widely-known report on the most urgent needs in Canadian education.

Dr. Althouse was spokesman for Canada at the World Conference of the New Education Fellowship in 1940; he has contributed many articles on Canadian education to *The International Yearbook of Education*, *The Encyclopedia of Education* and various professional journals. His wife, the former Mayme C. Gill of this city, is prominent in the work of the Red Cross Society and in women's organizations.

Dr. Althouse was appointed Chief Director of Education, Department of Education, Parliament Buildings, in February, 1944.

Herman Voaden is a Toronto dramatist, play producer and teacher. He is the author of five "symphonic" plays, combining drama with music, dance and an orchestral use of light and colour: *Rocks*, *Earth Song*, *Hill-land*, *Murder Pattern* and *Ascend*

as the Sun; also a "symphonic" adaptation of *Maria Chapdelaine*, by Louis Hémon. His most recent work is the libretto of an opera, *The Prodigal Son*, with music by Frederick Jacobi of the Juilliard School of Music in New York. He is the editor of three collections of plays: *Six Canadian Plays*, *Four Good Plays*, and *On Stage*.

PROFESSIONAL COLUMN

The following partnership has been formed: Portnall and Stock, Bank of Commerce Bldg., Regina, Saskatchewan.

Bruce H. Wright, B.A.Sc. (Arch.), who was recently named Architect-in-Chief of the Bank of Montreal, with headquarters at the bank's head office in Montreal, was for five years chief architect of Wartime Housing Limited and is at present a member of the executive council of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Born in Toronto, Mr. Wright attended St. Andrews College, received his degree in Architecture from the University of Toronto, and, before joining Wartime Housing Limited, practised architecture in Toronto for several years.

Mr. Wright, who served overseas as a 2nd Lieutenant with the Royal Engineers during World War I, is a member of the Ontario Association of Architects and was president of that Association in 1941. A Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada since 1942, he is a past president of the Toronto Chapter of Architects.

OBITUARY

J. G. H. RUSSELL

It is with regret that we have to record the passing, on February 7, 1946, of J. H. G. Russell, affectionately known among his fellow architects in Manitoba as the "Dean of Architects" or "Our Dean".

He was one of our oldest members and was a pioneer of the profession in Winnipeg, originally coming to this city in 1882.

He was actively engaged in the formation of The Manitoba Association of Architects in 1906, and was one of the prime movers in getting our Architects' Act passed through the Legislature in 1910.

Several churches were designed by Mr. Russell, among these being St. John's United, Riverview United, Knox United, Westminster United, and Augustine United, besides the McArthur building, Great West Permanent building, the store and offices of J. H. Ashdown Hardware Company, the Trust and Loan building and the Y.M.C.A.

He was Past President and Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and was twice President of The Manitoba Association of Architects.

For the past ten years, Mr. Russell had been Grand Secretary of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

His wife, Agnes, the former Agnes McAlpine Campbell, died in 1943, and Mr. Russell is survived by two sons, Jack, of Toronto, Norman, a Member of The Manitoba Association of Architects, and one daughter, Ruth.

The Manitoba Association of Architects feel very deeply the passing of John H. G. Russell, for he had guided them through several difficult events, and his integrity, and high moral character had become a by-word.

We are going to miss his influence among us.

E. Fitz Munn.

PRESIDENT, CHARLES DAVID

Born in Montreal, April 5th, 1890.

Education: Mount Saint Louis Institute, where he graduated and obtained the Institute Diploma in 1910; Ecole Polytechnique (section d'Architecture), graduated with Bachelier-es Arts Appliqués, in 1914; University of Pennsylvania, school of Architecture, with Certificate of Proficiency in 1916.

Served overseas with the Canadian Engineers in 1917-1918. Demobilized in February, 1919.

Established in Montreal in 1919 and has since quite an extensive practice in numerous schools, churches, institutions, industrial plants, loft buildings, broadcasting studios, clubs, hospitals, etc.

Created a Fellow of the R.A.I.C. in 1936.

Appointed director to Wartime Housing Ltd. in May, 1941, as representative of the Province of Quebec.

President of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects in 1942.

Hon. Secretary of the R.A.I.C. in 1942-1943.

Hon. Treasurer of the R.A.I.C. in 1944-1945.

Life Governor Notre Dame Hospital.

THE CANADIAN ARTS COUNCIL

(Continued from page 70)

committee, with John Kidd as Secretary, to consider the establishment of a Canadian Recreational Association. Adult education interests are holding a five-day conference, May 20-24, at which there will be considerable discussion of community centres. Finally our own societies are keenly interested, and Mr. Kettle plans to expand his committee to make it a broad inter-society and nation-wide body so that we can give the leadership that is expected of us. A National Conference, when called, will represent these four major interests: welfare, recreation, adult education and the arts. Arts Council societies should be prepared to play their full part in such a conference.

In larger cities the community centre which is chiefly cultural in character (as in London, where library, gallery and auditorium are combined) is possible; but in smaller communities, and in neighbouring centres in cities, it is obvious that *all* the needs of the community must be served, and our societies must be prepared to work out a pattern of co-operative action with other groups. Unless we are active, experience has shown that the arts will be neglected in these smaller centres.

Foreign Relations

It is fortunate indeed, and significant for Canada, that the Arts Council has been established as a strong central organization which can speak for the arts in Canada at a time when an international organization for the promotion of culture, along with education and science (UNESCO) has been set up as a branch of the United Nations Organization. Our member societies should press individually, as the C.A.C. has done, for an early ratification of the UNESCO Charter by Parliament in the coming session, and for the setting up of a National Commission representative of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the principal education, scientific and cultural bodies interested in UNESCO, as called for by Article VII of the Charter.

On this Commission of National Co-operating Bodies we must urge full representation for our Council. We must do the same for the delegation to the UNESCO conference in June. If we have representation on this commission and on the delegation, and if we can secure our National Arts Board to provide services for cultural interchange with other countries, we shall be on the way to realizing still another objective set forth in

our Briefs: the use of Canadian art as an ambassador of goodwill, and "to project the Canadian personality abroad."

Copyright

Since its formation the Copyright Committee of the Council has included in its activities a study of copyright law as it affects artists who sell their pictures, and their rights in connection with the reproduction of their work on calendars and Christmas cards. The Committee expects to have definite recommendations to make to our artist societies in this regard later in the year.

Promotion

The Promotion Committee of the Council has ambitious plans both for publicity and for promotional activities of a more general character. Member organizations will be informed of these plans in due course.

Constitution

The Constitution Committee expects to have the new constitution ready for our member societies not later than June, leaving ample time for its consideration before our annual meeting in December.

Conclusion

In a society in which pressure groups are increasingly active, the artists of Canada, poorly organized, have for the most part been poorly rewarded. The Ottawa Briefs were the first significant demonstration that we recognize our collective responsibility and opportunity. Strong and united, we should be able to do much in the years to come to improve our economic position, and at the same time to enrich the pattern of our national life by a wider distribution of the goods and services that we can provide.

If we can work together effectively and with clear purpose, we should accomplish much in the critical years that lie ahead.

ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

The ladies who accompanied their husbands to the Annual Assembly of the R.A.I.C. in Quebec City found many delightful surprises awaiting them.

They have happy recollections of the President's elegant dinner at the Garrison Club, the dinner at the Manoir St. Castien given by the Quebec Association, the luncheons, with interesting speakers, at the Chateau and the Annual Dinner with Dean Hudnut of Harvard, whose address was an inspiration to all.

A very interesting expedition to l'Isle d'Orleans was arranged by M. Hébert, when the ladies had an opportunity of buying some beautiful hand-woven fabrics.

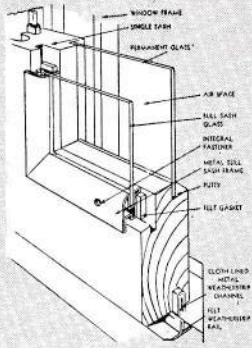
One of the most charming afternoons was spent at l'Ecole des Beaux Arts. The Director, M. Souci, conducted a party through the school, where work in the departments of weaving, ceramics and wood carving was particularly admired. Afterwards Madame Souci and the staff received in the Director's Office, where refreshments were served, and each guest was presented with a gift made in the ceramics department as a souvenir de Quebec.

Grace M. Craig.



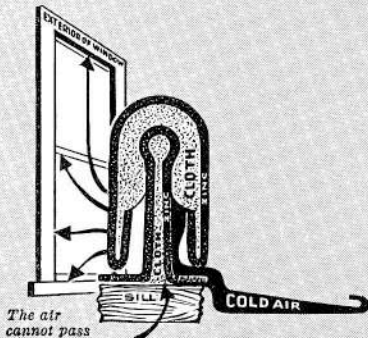
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Wanted—Assistant Architect, preferably with experience in the design and preparation of working drawings for modern city school buildings. This is an opportunity for the right man to associate himself with an extensive building programme, continuing over a number of years. Interested parties, please apply, outlining special qualifications and terms, to the Superintendent of Schools, 590 Hamilton Street, Vancouver, B.C.



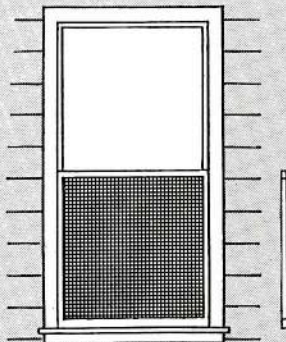
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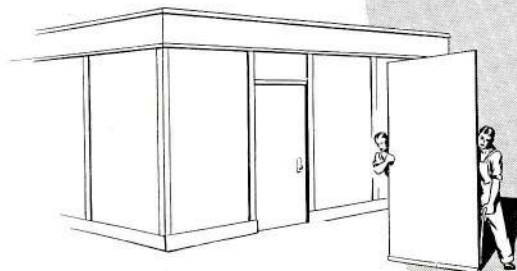
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