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WHEN the suggestion was first made that the *Journal* for October should be made up of architects' offices, it was no doubt prompted by a succession of elegant establishments dedicated to the Mistress Art, which have recently appeared in Toronto. With these as a nucleus, we started collecting photographs and rumours. It was never the intention of the Board to limit itself to those offices in which engineering and architectural draftsmen ranged themselves in serried rows while silent typewriters batted out specifications in sound proof rooms. The Board was aware that some architects did not so house themselves and their staff, and that many rugged individualists would resist the temptation to do so. It pleased us all to hear that one Ontario architect had his office in a mill over a stream, and that his happy draftsmen worked all day to the accompaniment of falling water and the creaking of the great mill wheel. The story was correct, but we regret to write that photographs, though promised, had not reached us in time for publication.

A distinguished Toronto architect, with a most fertile imagination, informed us that Mr. Leslie Fairn had his office in a barn. We conjured up a picture of our old friend working with his staff in an immense structure, covered, like Westminster Hall, with a roof supported by hand hewn timbers dark with age; the smell of hay and tweeds pervading the air. As you will see from the actual pictures, Mr. Fairn has his office in a charming colonial building. There is a barn on the horizon, but to what purpose it is put, we have not had time to find out.

OUR research in these matters recalled our own youth in Sir Edwin Lutyens' office. Sir Edwin had a beautiful old house in Queen Anne's Gate. The Square was a restricted residential one, and the front door had to be kept closed. It was opened, when required, by a doorkeeper who would announce the arrival of a client in stentorian tones that reached not only Sir Edwin in his office on the second floor, but draftsmen as well, on the third. We remember an occasion when he announced, "Their graces, the Dukes and Duchesses of Peneranda" for whom Sir Edwin was doing a palace in Spain which made Blenheim look like a rather comfortable lodge. Coming from Liverpool, we felt quite at home in this atmosphere of palaces because, in those days, we considered anything less than an embassy rather beneath our powers and dignity as a residential problem. Older draftsmen spoke of the palace for Ranji, the cricketer, which had been done in the office, and, in our time, there was a palace for a grocer which was kept very secret from new men. The story went around that you could drive a car, assuming the necessary skill and nerve, round the parapet. Admiral of the Fleet Lord Beatty, Lord Wimborne and others were frequent visitors.

LUTYENS had a more exciting office at Apple Tree Yard where he was engaged on two jobs—the buildings of Imperial Delhi and the Queen's Dolls' House. A client gained access to the building by knocking. That would seem to be an ordinary procedure, even for Viceroy or Secretaries of State for India, but in this case one waited, not for the door to open, but for the janitor's wife to open a window above. One's business was stated and, when found satisfactory, a key was lowered on a long string. It need not be said that when Queen Mary and her ladies-in-waiting came to see the progress on the Dolls' House which was constructed on the premises, Sir Edwin, in a grey flannel suit, was at the door to meet them. The building itself was a stable presented to Sir Edwin by a grateful client on St. James' Square.

LUTYENS' own office in Queen Anne's Gate was in direct contrast with the rooms he delighted to design. The previous owner of the house had made a stipulation in the sale that the mantels would be his. They had been large, and had been crudely drawn from the walls. This was particularly true of the great man's office. With a yawning hole in the wall, there was obviously no inducement to decorate the walls which may not have changed in two hundred years except for the charming perspectives and cartoons with which Lutyens had amused his clients. A generation of marble men had left samples of their wares for him to choose some facings. This, up till our day, he had not done, and slabs piled up on each side of the opening like waste in a quarry. On his table, and in all his pockets, were little Loewe pipes which it was the doorkeeper's job to keep filled.

WE wonder whether in England, today, there is a place for the eccentric genius working in an atmosphere such as Lutyens created and loved. Certainly not in Canada, where he would be unable to rely on the steel companies for structural design, or on the quantity surveyor to supplement the specifications. Perhaps we entered the office at the end of an era, and near the end of the professional career of a great man.

# GERMICIDAL LIGHT IN CLASSROOMS

By ISADORE ROSENFELD, Architect and Hospital Consultant, New York City.

**S**AFEGUARDING of food and the water supply and other sanitary measures including immunization have contributed in a significant measure to the practical banishment of many communicable diseases. We still have with us, however, many other diseases which apparently can be contracted by mere inhalation. Most frequent among this group are the common cold, pneumonia, acute rheumatic fever, meningitis, mumps, measles, chickenpox, and tuberculosis, all of which may be crippling and sometimes even fatal, either directly or through the complications that may follow them.

The process is very simple: when a person with a communicable disease exhales, or worse, if he sneezes or coughs, his breath generally carries the germs of that disease.

Two significant things happen to such exhalations outdoors: (1) they are diluted in the unlimited atmosphere, (2) the pathogens are destroyed primarily by the light of day. Indoors the above two factors operate to a more limited extent. Dilution is at its poorest, particularly in schools. In large classes with close seating and the ventilation system either non-existent, or inoperative for reasons of "economy," instead of having a condition of dilution, we have a high concentration of pathogens in the atmosphere and in the dust settled out of the atmosphere.

I am sure the average reader like myself has been brought up with the idea of ventilation as a sort of expensive nicety . . . a matter of comfort of the more discerning genteel people . . . a conspicuous badge of being civilized. Actually, from the point of view of the bacterial content of the air, it is a matter of sickness or health and sometimes a matter of life or death.

But our subject is light, not ventilation. Here again we must clear up many misconceptions. As a result of the education, propaganda and advertising heaped upon us by those who have a commercial stake in electric current and its applications, the average citizen knows more about artificial light than about the product of nature. So successful has the electric industry been that when the word "light" is mentioned, we automatically think of electric light and not of daylight. Many architects have become conditioned by this propaganda so that they think largely in terms of artificial sources for interior illumination—hence windowless offices, operating rooms and factories; subterranean restaurants, kitchens, etc. Even when thinking of windows, many architects do not think of daylight, but rather of "fenestration," and fenestration to them is first of all a matter of esthetics. When the average architect gives us windows, he does them out, pursuant to his personal emotion or in conform-

ance with the mode which goes under the name of "design." Light within buildings, whether natural or artificial, is of esthetic import of course, but its more important functions are to facilitate seeing, to give a psychological lift, and to exterminate harmful germs.

## Intramural Daylight

Hitherto daylight has been admitted indoors through openings in the wall called windows. These are generally glazed. I am now designing several hospitals in the tropics. One of them, a children's hospital, will have a grade school. These hospitals and the school will have neither windows nor glass. The building will consist primarily of floors supported on columns and the sides will be almost entirely open. In such cases daylight as well as the breeze will come indoors practically without interference (but they have to be controlled nevertheless). So far as germicidal daylight and ventilation are concerned, the interiors of such buildings resemble the outdoors to a considerable extent.

In the temperate zones we also can eliminate exterior walls to a great extent, but because of climatic conditions, in the present stage of technology, we have to cover the vertical exterior faces of buildings with glass. That, of course, shuts out the air to a considerable extent and induces concentration of the germ content of the intramural atmosphere. So far as daylight is concerned, the interior with an outside wall of glass will have as much light as the space under the proverbial "spreading chestnut tree."

## Germicidal Properties

As a consequence of a series of experiments on the germicidal effectiveness of indoor daylight, Dr. Leon Buchbinder states that . . . "the effects of sunlight and daylight which had passed through the glass of a window and the glass covers of Petri plates were tested on streptococci and pneumococci which had settled out of the air into the bottoms of Petri plates. It was found that under those conditions *diffuse daylight* was a *patent lethal agent*. . . The lethal effect of daylight was found to be dependent on both quantitative and qualitative factors. Diffuse daylight from blue skies exerted a maximal effect per foot-candle, whereas light from gray skies produced a minimal one. The total lethality even under overcast skies, however, was not insignificant. . . Direct sunlight through glass (i.e., without the ultra-violet portion of the spectrum) under similar conditions was about ten times as potent as diffuse daylight. . . It may be concluded then that if the air-borne route for respiratory infections is important, (1) the concentration in our environment of organisms of the types which cause these

infections is reduced by natural daylight and sunlight, and (2) this suggests the planning of a *maximum of window space in new hospitals, schools, and homes.*"<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Buchbinder's experiments are conclusive enough, but more dramatic evidence comes from England.<sup>2</sup>

During the war ground floor windows of English hospitals were protected against shrapnel by heavy brick walls which caused ground-floor wards to be very poorly daylighted. A high incidence of respiratory infections was observed on the ground floor in contrast to observations made on the upper floors, where the windows were not protected. So striking was the difference that a study of the two environments was undertaken. The report states that ". . . the difference between them was so evident as to suggest the overriding operation of one factor, and the one positive factor appeared to be light. . . . Hemolytic streptococci were found to be most numerous in floor dust and were absent from many specimens of dust in the same wards collected from sites on or close to the windows. They were found more often in dust from exceptionally dark wards than in comparable specimens from normally lit wards. Hemolytic streptococci . . . in naturally infected dust . . . survived in the dark at room temperature for 195 days." The authors conclude that "*ordinary diffuse daylight is bactericidal to hemolytic streptococci.* The interposition of glass does not prevent this effect and it occurs even under winter conditions in England. These facts suggest the possibility that *good natural lighting may be a factor in preventing the atmospheric spread of infection in surgical wards and elsewhere.*"

Therefore, it may be said, from a germicidal point of view, that:

1. The more indoor daylight, the better.
2. Sunlight is faster in its effectiveness than light reflected from the sky or clouds.
3. The less filtering daylight is subjected to in entering a room, the better, but *light from gray skies, even though filtered through two thicknesses of ordinary glass, is still germicidal.*

#### Spacing and Orientation

Our problem, therefore, is to plan buildings so as to insure their saturation with daylight, and the first step in this direction is proper spacing and orientation.

The principles of orientation are different in different climates. Thus, in the tropics where the sun is generally excessively bright and hot, the preferable orientation is away from the sun and in the direction of prevailing breezes. If the wind is generally from the south or west then it may be better to face the building accordingly, but in that case the direct glare of the sun must be eliminated through the use of vanes, louvers, shelves, or other means. It is difficult to formulate rules for the

tropics; for instance, great altitudes there may take one into sub-arctic temperatures, in which case the problem in the tropics becomes the same as in more temperate latitudes.

In temperate zones buildings must be designed for two distinct climates: tropic in summer and sub-arctic in winter. To meet both conditions is the problem of northern architecture. In southern climates the architect's problem is ever so much simpler.

After spacing and orientation of buildings have been satisfied, there is still the problem of glass area in the exterior wall because spacing and orientation alone would be of no avail.

#### Problems of Big Windows

The civilized world has had hundreds of years' experience with individual windows, and accordingly has developed many devices for solving their problems. To what extent are these devices applicable to modern conditions? Without prejudice to individual windows where they may be justified, it must be admitted that big windows or glass walls do present new problems; but these can be solved.

The first problem is control of strong sunlight when it is not wanted. This is usually solved by pulling down the shade; however, this eliminates ventilation and plunges the room into darkness.

A better way is to introduce a shelf outside over the window. It must be designed for the solstice in relation to height and depth of the room. The shelf should be of such projection as to permit sunlight to penetrate the room in the months of the year when it is wanted, and to cut it off when it is not wanted. Venetian blinds would in a measure take care of this problem, but they are not favored because they collect dust.

It is a mistake to try to solve the problems of all exposures with one device. Better results are obtainable if each exposure is analyzed separately, and treated accordingly. Such an approach may result in new esthetic opportunities for the alert, sensitive designer.<sup>3</sup>

One of the difficulties with the integral projecting sunshelf at the head of the window is that it involves the problem of drainage and leakage into the building at the juncture between shelf and wall or spandrel. In a current hospital design<sup>4</sup> the author and his associate designed the sunshades as independent shelves bracketed out some distance away from the building. In this manner not only are leaks through the wall obviated, but a freer movement of air along the face of the building is achieved.

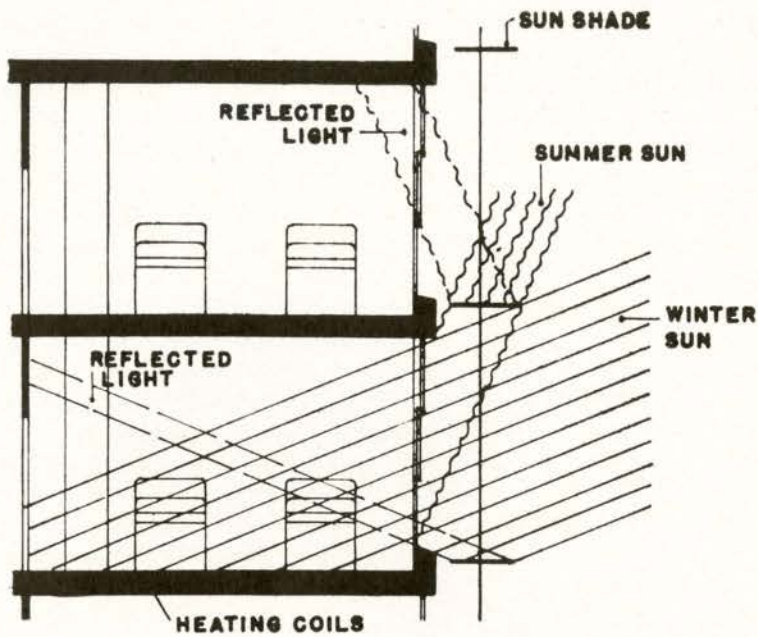
Direct sunlight and glare can also be controlled by the glass itself. Figured glass in the upper part of the opening would serve to diffuse light. On the other hand, glass is not always satisfactory as a diffusing agent

1 The Transmission of Certain Infections of Respiratory Origin, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, February 28, 1942.

2 Some Observations on Hospital Dust, with Special Reference to Light as a Hygienic Safeguard, Lawrence P. Garrod, M.D., F.R.C.P., *British Medical Journal*, February 19, 1944.

3 Sun Control Devices, Richard J. Neutra, *Progressive Architecture*, October 1946.

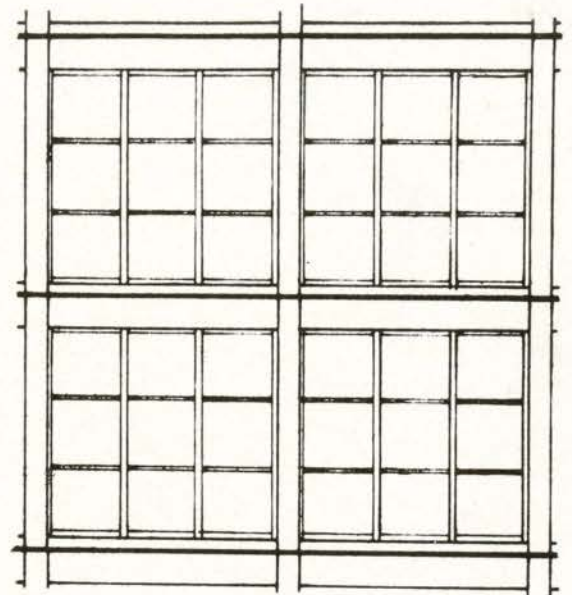
4 The Great Neck Memorial Hospital, the author and Edward D. Stone, Associates, Associated Architects.



**SECTION**

Different exposures require different sun controls. One solution is a projecting sunshelf outside over the window placed so as to permit sunlight into the room when wanted and cut it off when desired.

**SUN SHADE DETAIL**



**ELEVATION**

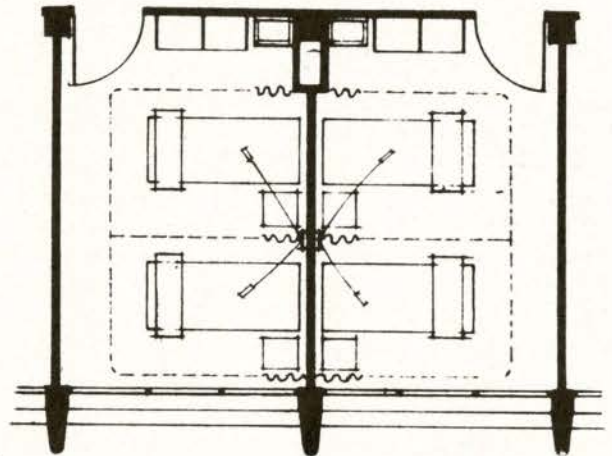


FIGURE 1

because it may transform general glare into a myriad of glaring points.

There were on the market just prior to World War II clear plastic sheets with louvers cast into them, primarily for use in lighting fixtures. So far, this type of material has not had sufficient stability under extremes of heat and humidity to promise complete satisfaction, but the principle of its design is sound. Perhaps sheet glass can be manufactured with reflecting strips cast in, just as wire mesh is cast in at present.

Another set of problems has to do with heat or heat loss, and weather protection. The small window has the virtue of resulting in low heat loss. If weather-stripped and protected by storm sash or integral double glazing, it is perfectly satisfactory so far as heat loss is concerned. On the other hand, it does not bring much light or heat into the room when that would be desirable in winter.

For the "solar" house it is claimed that plenty of glass facing south actually brings heat into the house and thus

cuts down the fuel bill, but consideration must be given to heat losses at nighttime and on days when there is no sun. This problem is being studied by Purdue University and preliminary reports indicate that at the location of the university the two factors about balance each other.<sup>5</sup> This balance will, of course, vary with meteorological conditions prevailing in a specific geographic location. The less daylight and sunlight in a given location, the more reason, from a germicidal point of view, to exploit it to the full with more glass.

There are still many unsolved problems, but for the present double sash or prefabricated double glazing and weather-stripping seem to do the job.

A third problem of large windows has to do with cost. Building professionals know that the individual window-in-the-wall is generally costlier than the equivalent masonry wall. A whole row of window units installed in

<sup>5</sup> The Solar House, F. W. Hutchinson, *Progressive Architecture*, May, 1947.

a single wall opening is cheaper per unit than the individual window-in-the-wall, but still generally more costly than a masonry wall of equal area.

A recent study revealed the extent to which our thinking has been warped by the traditional approach. The individual traditional window has not only to supply light but has also to protect the interior against intruders, weather, insects, strong light, and exterior temperature; it has to furnish ventilation and insure privacy. When equipped to perform all these functions, it becomes expensive. As we multiply this kind of window unit we multiply hardware, storm sash or double glazing, weather-stripping, screens and shades. Thus a four-bed hospital ward, traditionally designed, would have two windows, each equipped with all the devices listed. The same ward, contemporarily designed, would have the equivalent of at least four such windows. Must all the gadgetry be quadrupled? Decidedly not. Two of the four windows may be inoperative, permitting two sets of hardware and two screens to be omitted, reducing costs for the entire bank to total less than the cost of the masonry wall it displaces.

Clouding and frosting of glass has long been a problem, one fairly well solved for traditional windows by storm sash. Contemporary design calls not merely for more windows, but for larger areas of glass uninterrupted by muntins, mullions, or transom bars, in order to interfere as little as possible with the view outdoors. Storm sash in the same proportions are out of the question because of the difficulty and hazard of handling; yet without some protection much condensation may accumulate on the window sill and floor under certain conditions of relative indoor and outdoor temperature and humidity. In store show windows special drainage facilities are provided in the bottom members of the frames. A more plausible arrangement in schools would be double glazing, and the form of double glazing which offers the most positive protection would seem to be the factory-assembled unit consisting of two or more sheets of glass with mechanically sealed edges and dehydrated air spaces between them.

Actinic glass, transmits about 60 per cent of the ultra-violet spectrum. Although it loses some of this property during the first year or so after installation, enough remains to merit consideration. When it first came into use it was heralded as a health-contributing agent. As far as I know there is insufficient evidence to bear this out with respect to humans who wear clothing indoors and who therefore are not directly exposed to the helpful ultra-violet rays. Little attention, however, has been paid to its germicidal potency despite the fact that ultra-violet radiation is known to be lethal to pathogenic organisms. Other factors being equal, actinic glass is preferable to ordinary glass from the germicidal point of view.

#### **We Don't Know All About Daylight**

We know that, if there is such a thing as too much glare under certain conditions, there is no such thing as too

much glass, because with the utmost glass it would still be impossible to obtain outdoor conditions; yet the maximum of daylight, once obtained, can be controlled with well-tested devices. But merely to conclude that the more glass the better is not enough. It is sound in direction, but not specific in its course.

We have yet to learn a great deal about light in terms of window arrangement, shielding from excessive sunlight, and the qualities of glass itself. The bacteriological experiments referred to are proof enough that we need to admit more daylight into interiors, but they fall far short of informing architects of the techniques of proper installation. In such research scientists have so far been concerned with one question only: Is daylight passing through ordinary glass, lethal to germs? The answer is yes. What the architect wants to know is: What is the relation in germicidal effectiveness between glass of single thickness, double thickness, one-eighth inch plate glass, one-quarter inch plate glass; what if storm sash are used; what if prefabricated double glazing employing different thicknesses of glass, or two sheets or three sheets, are used; what of the various kinds of figured and tinted glass? If actinic glass is more lethal than an equivalent thickness of ordinary glass, then in what form is it obtainable, and is the difference of lethality sufficient to compensate for the difference in cost? Other things being equal, what is the relationship between lethality and depth and height of the room?

#### **Suggested Experiments**

In order to determine more nearly the germicidal value of daylight under schoolroom conditions, I presume to suggest the following line of experimentation:

Comparable schools as to the number of grades, orientation, home environment of the students, plan and section of rooms, etc., should be selected. One of these should be a school of the older vintage with a minimum of window space per classroom. The other should be an ultra-modern school with a maximal amount of glass.

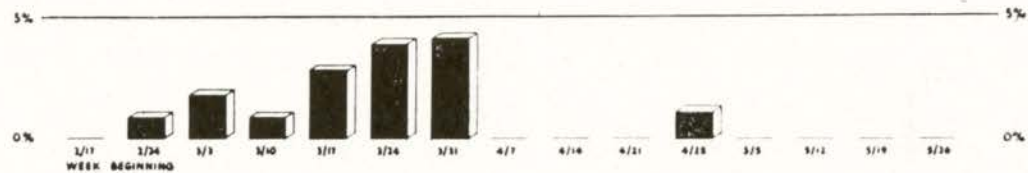
The first comparative study should be with appropriate pathogens in Petri dishes, with separate records kept for the row of desks nearest the window, the next row, and so on until the corridor partition is reached.

The second study should be in terms of the pupils' health; again comparing the two schools and the various rows of desks with respect to distance from the windows.

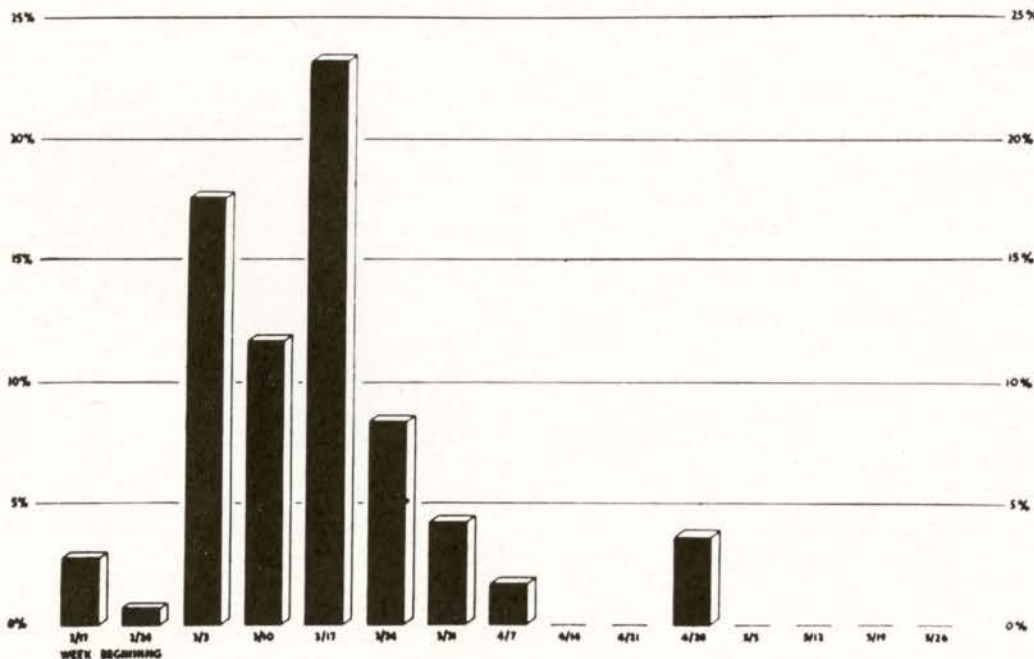
Conceivably such a study may suggest departures from the traditional classroom floor plans and cross sections.

#### **Artificial Ultra-Violet**

That ultra-violet irradiation is germicidal is so well established that it is not necessary to make reference to original sources to prove it. In the last two decades experiments have been conducted primarily with artificial sources (ultra-violet lamps) and largely in hospitals and soldiers' barracks. In hospitals artificial ultra-violet has many applications of proved efficiency. The principal contribution of the barracks experiments seem



Primary Classes, IRRADIATED ROOMS



Upper Classes, UNIRRADIATED ROOMS

Measles, 1941, Germantown Friends School. Weekly attack rate among susceptibles in irradiated and unirradiated rooms, not including home secondary cases.

FIGURE 2

to lie in the determination of the ultra-violet threshold or saturation which is requisite to effectiveness.

In schools we have two or three interesting examples. One study is by W. F. Wells and M. W. Wilder<sup>6</sup> and was made in certain schools in Philadelphia during an epidemic of measles. On the face of it, the evidence concerning the effectiveness of ultra-violet irradiation seems pretty positive. (Fig. 2.) However, the following factors do not appear to have been taken into account:

The schools (some being private) appear to represent a high order of home physical and cultural environment.

Since the classes were small (apparently 15 to 20 students) and the rooms large, we have here a relatively "high ventilation density threshold."

The account of the experiment does not appear to take into consideration either the nature of natural or artificial ventilation, nor the extent of daylight.

Since "raising threshold density by sanitary ventilation diminishes the rate of spread of contagion" one wonders whether it would not be cheaper and more

wholesome to resort to ventilation instead of artificial ultra-violet irradiation.<sup>7</sup>

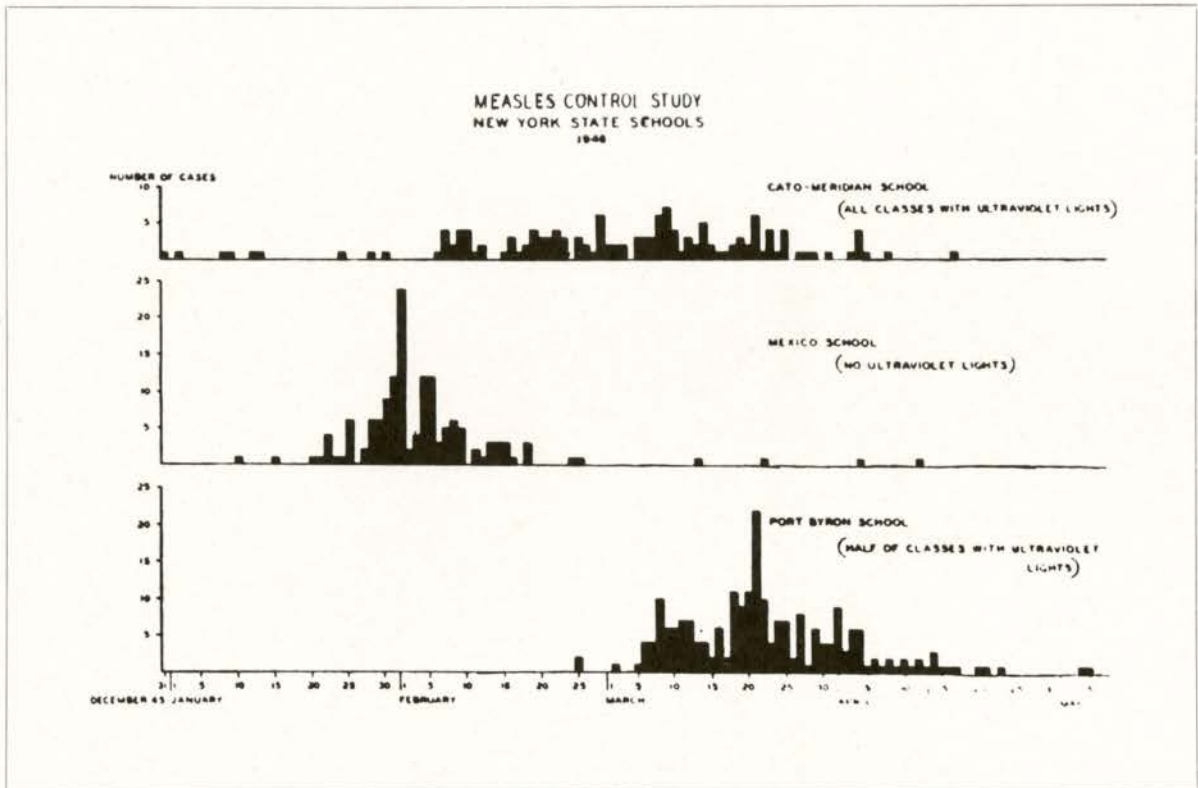
The second notable school experiment was conducted by the New York State Department of Health in three up-state rural centralized schools during the measles epidemic in the school season of 1945-46.

One school had all classrooms irradiated. The other had one set of grades irradiated and a parallel set of grades unirradiated. The third school was not irradiated at all and was considered the control.

The percentages of total cases in the kindergarten and the first six grades for the entire school season show a remarkable absence of significant difference between the three schools. The per cent. of susceptible children who developed measles under the different conditions were as follows: the fully irradiated school had 77.6 per cent., the half irradiated school had 86.2 per cent. for the irradiated class rooms and 81.5 per cent. for the unirradiated, and the wholly unirradiated school had 69.4 per cent. The only difference observed between the

<sup>6</sup> Environmental Control of Epidemic Spread of Contagion, *Aerobiology*, publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, D.C.

<sup>7</sup> "A Study of Cross Infections Over Forty Years," B. A. Peters, M.D., D.P.H., indicates that ventilation is a telling factor in keeping down cross infection. *The Medical Officer*, March 2, 1946.



schools is that in the half irradiated and unirradiated schools the epidemic was sudden, short and explosive and then petered out almost completely, whereas in the fully irradiated school it lingered on for months.<sup>8</sup>

The conclusion of the authors of the study is that "It is not to be construed . . . that upon the basis of these findings, the authors are recommending routine installation of ultra-violet lamps in classrooms."

It would appear that there are three principal factors which nullify to a large extent the effectiveness of ultra-violet irradiation in a typical classroom.

1. Even with the highest safe threshold of ultra-violet saturation of the atmosphere, under usual circumstances and crowding, pathogens released by one person can be inhaled by another before the ultra-violet irradiation takes effect.
2. Even if ultra-violet irradiation were fully effective in the classroom it appears to be nullified by the contacts in the bus, the home, the movies, the Sunday School, etc.
3. The ultra-violet irradiation cannot reach the germ laden dust on the floor, particularly under desks.

These three points, just made, should not be taken with finality. They merely indicate that ultra-violet irradiation or other means of counteracting contagion

through the atmosphere must be further studied and extended to all conditions of enclosed environment.

Further doubt on the use of artificial ultra-violet in the classroom comes from a study by the State of New York Department of Health during a large epidemic of mumps in the school season of 1946-47. The data obtained have not gone through final analysis, but in the meantime Dr. Anne M. Bahlke informs me that "there was no difference in the attack rate for mumps in the irradiated classrooms . . . as compared with classrooms without lamps. Moreover, difference in chronological pattern which occurred in the measles epidemic was not observed with mumps."<sup>9</sup>

#### Artificial Sources

Natural light or daylight has the illuminating and the germicidal properties in one. Not so with artificial sources. Ordinary incandescent or fluorescent (hot or cold cathode) sources are not materially germicidal. Only ultra-violet sources are. To obtain an artificial germicidal agency in a classroom or assembly hall it is necessary, therefore, to install two sets of fixtures; one for light and the other for germicidal purposes. It is conceivable that in time the same lighting fixtures will carry illumination and germicidal sources thus reducing cost. However, in the present state of technology, the feasibility of so doing is not indicated.

<sup>8</sup> Effect of Ultra-Violet Irradiation of Classrooms on Spread of Measles in Large Rural Central Schools, J. B. Perkins, M.D., A. M. Bahlke, M.D., and H. F. Silverman, *American Journal of Public Health*, May, 1947.

<sup>9</sup> The results of this study will be published. Those interested should write to the State of New York Department of Health, Albany, N.Y.



Wall fixtures are used for general atmospheric irradiation. Where rooms are very deep, pendant fixtures must be used in the middle where wall brackets would otherwise not reach.

Both hot and cold cathode tubes are used. Where many sources are involved it is more economical to use hot cathode. Hot cathode lamps are cheaper than cold cathode, but they also deteriorate faster. This is not a serious problem because if an effort is made to replace lamps in a roughly staggered fashion, the new lamps with the old will produce an overall satisfactory threshold.

All of the above sounds quite simple, but it is not. The application of ultra-violet is fraught with dangers. It is a young instrumentality and must be used with caution. Many of its problems have not yet been solved, and much remains to be learned.

The following are some of the difficulties and problems:

1. Unduly exposing the eye to ultra-violet rays causes eye inflammation known as conjunctivitis. To meet this danger manufacturers no longer advocate direct exposure of tubes, but instead recommend placing them in an upward and forward reflector which is hung as a pendant or attached to the wall as a bracket.
2. The higher the intensity of the source, the more reflection there is from the ceiling. Experience shows that even reflections can be injurious to the eye and skin. The Council of Physical Medicine of the American Medical Association reports inflammation of the conjunctiva, and a facial rash sustained by a speaker

on a rostrum from reflected ultra-violet rays which occurred in a schoolroom in which ultra-violet disinfecting lamps were used in the forms of wall brackets. Reflections from the ceiling burned the head of a baldheaded teacher, and an investigator who made the ultra-violet intensity measurements fared no better.<sup>10</sup> Drs. Wells and Bahlke, both report irritation to the eyes and burns of the skin of teachers who stand up a good deal in the process of teaching, and are thus closer to the source of irradiation.

3. While not every finished surface has a high enough reflection factor to be a serious problem in design, some types of paint are better reflectors than others. Thus oil paints are much poorer reflectors than water paints or unfinished plaster surfaces. Highly gloss paints are better reflectors than flat paints. Blue or purple colors are poor reflectors of ultra-violet. Ultra-violet rays will brown many paint vehicles, drapes and wallpapers. Much investigative work is being done in this field and shortly we may expect to have more concrete data to go on.

In conclusion it may be said that natural window light and artificial ultra-violet are germicidal, but their specific application in schools and related environments still calls for much study. They must also be studied in relation to each other and, finally, it is necessary to study possible substitutes, such as natural and artificial ventilation as well as other methods such as chemical air sprays, floor oiling and the like.

<sup>10</sup> *Journal of the American Medical Association* 129: 1166-H67, December 22, 1945. See also Regulations of Acceptance of Ultra-violet lamps for Disinfecting Purposes, *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1221503, June 19, 1943.

# REPORT ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE XIXth CONGRESS OF TOWN PLANNING IN ZURICH AND OF THE 1st INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS IN LAUSANNE

*Mr. Edouard Fiset attended the XIXth Congress of Town Planning in Zurich and the 1st International Congress of Architects in Lausanne, and kindly consented to represent the R.A.I.C. on those occasions. The extremely interesting report of the proceedings appears below in the form of a Report to the President. The Editorial Board is greatly indebted to Mr. Fiset for the trouble he has taken in the preparation of this material.*

*Editor*

The President,

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Sir:

On my return from Europe, I would present to you a brief report on the proceedings of the XIXth Congress of Town Planning in Zurich and of the 1st International Congress of Architects in Lausanne, as you were good enough to appoint me official representative of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada when you heard that it was my hope to attend both Congresses. The word "report" might be too ambitious however, when applied to a few recorded impressions from an interested witness of the various activities which took place in both towns.

As you are aware, the Congress of Town Planning in Zurich, which took place from June the 20th to the 26th, was organized under the auspices of the International Federation of Planning and Housing under the chairmanship of Sir George L. Pepler.

There was an overall attendance of nearly 400 delegates, representing 31 different countries, though Sir George admitted having been an accomplice to the boosting of the last figure by registering Scotland under that denomination! While I have no figures at my disposal, I think that the majority of the delegates were architects, the balance being engineers, surveyors, sociologists, administrators and so forth.

The meetings covered a wide range of subjects, obliging the delegates to devote their attentions to a choice of different simultaneous study groups. I endeavoured to attend those meetings which, to my mind,

provided factors of interest for the work in which I am engaged, that is the planning of the National Capital under the direction of Mr. Jacques Greber, as well as those having direct interest to our profession at large. Consequently, I can cover only certain activities of this first congress, and necessarily must depend upon the final congress proceedings which are to be provided for all delegates and to members of the Federation. In this respect, I am like the spectator at the Wembley Stadium, who depends on the moving picture news to see the Olympic events more closely.

The following subjects were made the matters of discussion and reports in the main assembly hall:

1. *Financial Aid to Housing.*
2. *National And Regional Planning Of Town And Countryside.*
3. *Housing Progress And Methods Employed To Promote It.*
4. *Financial Relation Of Planning To Ownership Rights.*

Of those major sessions, I could give full attention only to number one, where, after much discussion and reports, it was generally agreed that the remedy for present conditions arising from the high cost of construction could not be provided by the establishment of financial grants to housing, no matter in what form they might be applied, as a principle and method through which the cost of housing might be brought within the possible reach of all classes of society. This method, considered at its best, would have, as a remedy, a very limited application over a limited period of time. The associated evils were considered as being deeply rooted

and such that the approach to the problem should aim at solving it in its basic aspect which was denounced as being the cost of building in relation to the purchasing capacity of the lower income class. This excessive cost of building was in large measure due to the retention of old fashioned methods within the building trades, as compared with other trades; to the lack of a realistic attitude towards the problems of housing in general; to failure to employ the ways and means placed at the disposal of the building trades by industry, generally through modern industrial methods, and to lack of co-ordination and exchange of information between the various trades and technicians, as well as authorities in charge of the promotion of housing. It was also pointed out that the application of modern industrial methods, means and products, could be more advantageously and economically attained, if done on an international basis; that the results would be more satisfactory than if undertaken in each country on a strictly national basis, where very often the limited market would preclude the economic application of such methods on a wide basis.

It was then proposed (I regret not to have the names of the proposers as well as the text of the resolution) that a committee be appointed by the Federation with the view of studying the ways through which the methods of industrialization could be applied to the building industry on an international scale. No doubt that this committee has had assigned to it a very large task in gathering and exchanging information, and that our country could make a valuable contribution to such compilation while in turn benefiting from the work of this committee.

The subjects of study groups were as follows:

- A. Training the Planner and the Planning Team.
- B. Methods of Development Control.
- C. Analysis of the Survey.
- D. Neighbourhood Planning and its Architectural Expression.
- E. House or Building in relation to Site, Surroundings and Orientation.
- F. Growth and Development of Housing Management.
- G. Standards and Equipment for the House.
- H. Tropical Housing Problems.

I might say that "A" was of particular interest to me, as this question is arising in our country where we are lacking in ways and methods for education in town planning. There are, at McGill University, at the University of Toronto, at the University of Manitoba and of British Columbia, town planning courses included in the architectural course. Lectures on town planning are given in different institutions to non-technicians, but nowhere have we means and methods through which to provide adequately for the training of professional practitioners.

Generally speaking two conceptions were presented for discussion:

*First* — Provision of special and extended courses, where specific knowledge is required, such as municipal government, social research work, administration, etc.

*Second* — By adding town planning courses to existing basic technical training, considered as a discipline and closely related to it, such as architecture, engineering, landscape architecture, etc.

It was generally recognized (though this might be due to the fact that architects were in majority), that the architectural profession was the one leading more naturally to the town planning profession.

This phase of the discussion was definitely lively, and the undersigned entered it in a spirit of general combativity, which was shared by the speakers, irrespective of their opinions. Some of the delegates, mainly sociologists and administrators, were definitely of the opinion that the architect should not be a town planner or the town planner an architect. Without bringing forth all pros and cons which arose out of the discussion, I would record an observation which I made concerning the sponsors of the other thesis: None of them mentioned the solving of the problems which are the subject of a town planning scheme. They were involved in the intricate methods and ways in which to make the different surveys before actually planning; in the finding of norms of planning with a view to the establishment of a programme. There was no question of converting this programme into plans, forms and volumes which are the ultimate objects of all such preliminary work. In my mind, the importance given to research work and the compilation of data to the detriment of the creative aspect, is one of the evils and dangers of town planning as such. Professions which have from their natures a realistic attitude towards those problems, such as architecture, engineering, landscape architecture and surveying, help the town planner to keep his feet on the ground, and to be something other than a theoretician who can dispose of an impressive pile of statistics, information, files and data together with various conceptions and directives, but is stopped at the threshold of realization and implementation by lack of capacity to plan.

As I venture to think that the attitude of the Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada is somewhat similar to the views I briefly express here, may I respectfully urge its members, through their representative, to take a keener interest in the problems of the education and development of the town planner, and take the necessary steps to ensure that our profession in our country would be what it ought to be in that domain: the leading profession.

Item "D" of the study groups was of particular interest, and the discussions arising out of it were most enlightening. It can be said that this problem was tackled from all of its various aspects and even that the conception

of neighbourhood units was questioned in principle. While not adopting such an extreme attitude, it was generally agreed that the conception of neighbourhood units as generally expounded by theoreticians was far too rigid; that local conditions, and various aspects of living could have such an influence on the generally accepted concept of a social unit, that it called for a complete revision of this concept.

Interesting points were raised in other discussions ranging from such considerations as the relationship between planning groups and the various government authorities or the citizens at large, to technical considerations such as the development of standardization of graphic symbols, scales and panels adaptable to town planning studies.

If the little I have reviewed in those few lines prove to be sufficient to arouse the interest and desire of some of my colleagues to participate in the pursuit of those researches, I would consider my trip as having been useful, and would desire that there be a larger and more active Canadian representation at the next congress.

I was quite happy to learn, afterwards, that the nomination of Mr. P. Alan Deacon as a member of the Council was concurred in.

The Federation is endeavouring to establish its permanent office in Brussels but so far has been prevented from doing so for the lack of funds. Those funds originate mainly from contributions made by the different nations on a per capita basis. Canada was asked through the Department of External Affairs to contribute an amount which was established on this basis, but the Federation does not indicate that a favourable answer was received.

Unlike the Congress at Zurich, the one held in Lausanne gave opportunity to the delegates to attend all meetings as there was but one subject for discussion each day in the conference room of the "Aula" of the University.

The Congress was preceded by a two-day conference held for the purpose of formulating the charter of the Union and to elect its executive committee. Out of those meetings emerged a completed charter which had gone through the hot fires of discussion, as there seemed to be some difference of opinions as to the conception of its aims. But through the smiling and conciliatory attitude of its elected president, Sir P. Abercrombie, and under the quiet and unassuming chairmanship of Mr. J. T. Tschumi, all difficulties were ironed down and it was agreed that the association would be strictly based on technical grounds and avoid any political or "partisan" attitude.

The crowning of the discussion took place at a dinner in the picturesque Chateau de Chinon, where a procession "aux chandelles" took place in its vaulted rooms through its white stoned corridors.

On the following day the Congress was opened. Mr. Auguste Perret was introduced as president of honour

of the Union, while Mr. Pierre Vago, one of the very active collaborators of the "Architecture d'Aujourd'hui" was elected as its secretary.

Three main subjects of discussion were on the agenda of the three day conference Congress:

1. The Architect and Town Planning.
2. The Architect and Industrialization in Construction.
3. The Architect, the State and the Society.

The conclusions of discussions might briefly be set forth as follows:

Town planning problems involve so many activities, that the architect *alone*, and without any *special preparation*, cannot undertake to solve them — hence *team work is considered as necessary*.

The direction of this team work must be assumed by a person who:

1. Is *gifted with a strong personality*;
2. has *extended knowledge and wide learning*;
3. *possesses the sense of co-ordination*;
4. *has the vision of harmony in space and in time*.

Of the professional people who might claim to assume the direction of a town planning scheme only the architect can pretend to achieve the conditions set forth in No. 4. He must possess, besides, the attributions of Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

In the working out of a planning scheme, the rôle of the architect might be briefly considered as follows:

A. In the establishment of the programme the architect gathers all information supplied by various specialists (engineer, economist, sociologist, jurist, etc.).

B. In the interpretation of the programme the architect intervenes: Less activity in national and regional problems or purely technical problems such as those concerning water, forests, agriculture, but he has a preponderant and leading rôle in the preparation of the plan in the suggested solutions for local problems (such as zoning, protection of sites, traffic, etc.).

It will appear from this condensed report that the architects were much more unanimous, and with reason! in their views on the capability of the architect to assume the rôle of town planner, than the delegates of the Congress of Zurich.

The second meeting can briefly be condensed as follows:

A preliminary differentiation was first established between craftsmanship and industry. The preponderance of the latter in modern life was acknowledged though it was considered that the building trade did not keep pace with the general tendency.

It was generally recognized that it was necessary to use modern methods in architecture which consisted mainly:

1. in the joint organization of office and construction work at the site, and

2. in the standardization of elements and in the use of pre-fabrication.

The dangers of overall industrialization were pointed out and the means to overcome these dangers was to study the creation of standard elements or types of elements, permitting the use of the creative faculty of the architect in the judicious and various applications of these elements with a view to finding a proper plastic expression.

The necessity for the architect to collaborate with the industrialist in the research work for those elements was emphasized. Such collaboration must permit the architect to maintain his leading rôle and to guide the research work to an architectural expression. The importance of the modula should be given much attention.

On the third day of the Congress the relationship of the Architect with the State and Society was scrutinized.

The organization of the profession in the different countries or parts of the world was considered as a documentary question and would be dealt with in compiling reports from those countries.

The reports presented at this meeting were almost unanimous in expressing the desire that the profession should keep its liberal character, as its creative activities necessitated independence.

As the development of the architect, in the true sense of the word, tended to universality, it was not considered wise to advocate any specialization in the profession. Whenever a work requesting specialization was requested, the work of the specialist was to be guided by the architect.

It was not maintained, however, that all specialists should be members of any profession but architecture, and there might have been considerable divergence of opinions as to the possibility, on a more modest scale, to orienting the profession, in some cases, towards specialization.

The position of the architect in Society depends mainly on his own capacity and his professional morale. This position could be maintained in participating in all activities to the profession, in sponsoring the exchange of information, and in keeping the general public well informed, as the profession received too often little consideration from the public at large.

Both congresses benefited from good and carefully planned organization on the part of officials as well as

by the local authorities. The courtesy extended to us by the Swiss people, who are masters in the art of welcoming and entertaining, the beautiful and picturesque scenery, the interests of the tours, all concurred in making those congresses as pleasant as they were informative.

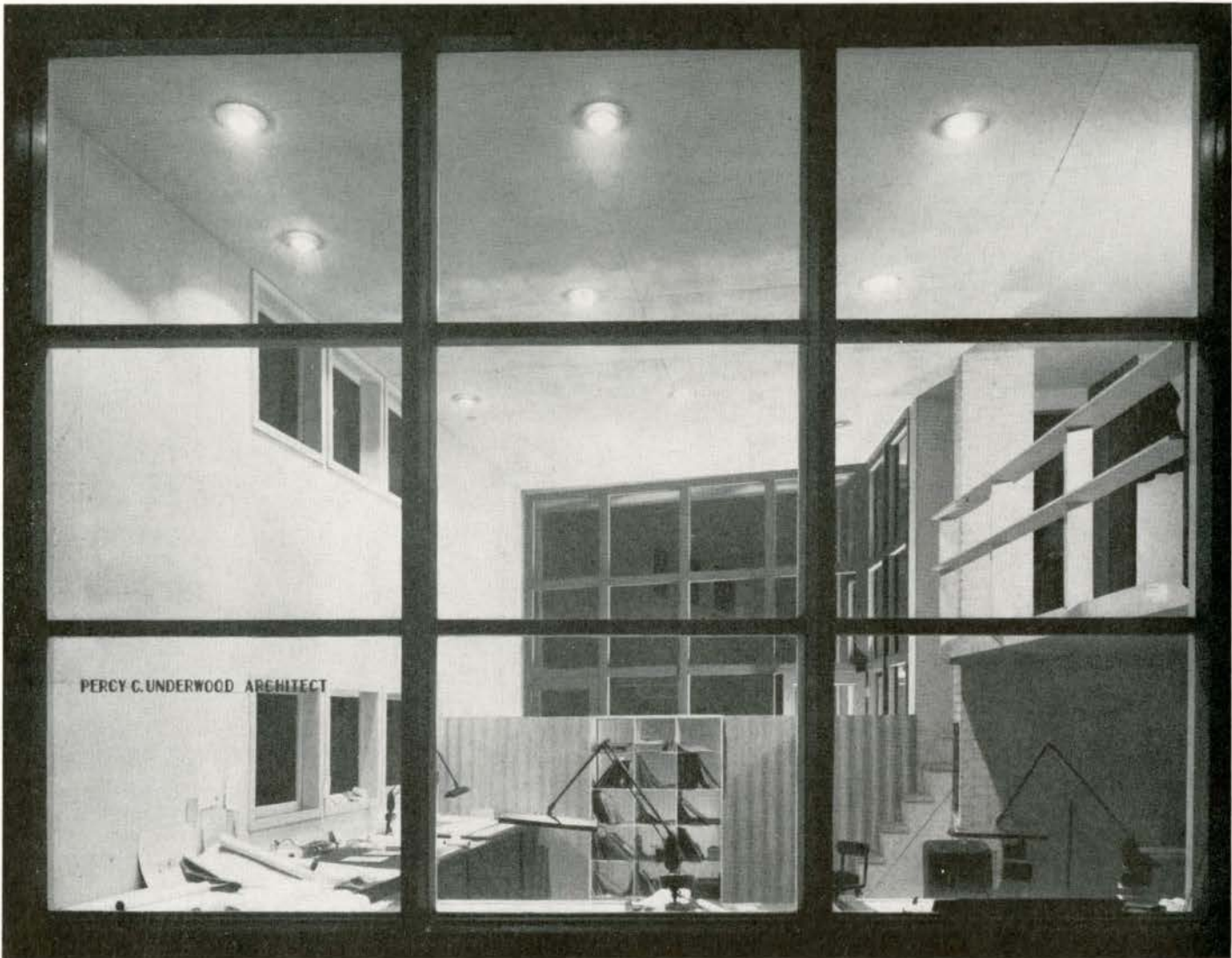
Switzerland could offer us examples of model neighbourhood developments executed with all amenities in a frame of natural elements of outstanding beauty under the loving and assiduous care of its inhabitants; many modern buildings, which witnessed to the subtle association of contemporary conception and to unobstructive and charming touches of local aesthetics; many functional houses, the conceptions and constructions of which have close relationship to ours. One is led to consider whether it would not be more advisable, instead of trying, through a sentimental process, to gain inspiration from old English mansions or rural Norman style, to seek, as object of comparison and emulation, such works as are being done in Switzerland and possibly in some other countries.

May I mention, after attending those congresses and reading a report on the 6th International Congress for Modern Architecture, which appeared in the June issue of our *Journal*, that I have had on many occasions the feeling that there was a duplication of activities, and that, if there could be a common co-ordinating element — probably a committee within the UNESCO who could also be called to finance in part these researches — much of this work could be divided at its best and there would be less energy and time spent for similar and possibly better results.

I wish to sum up those brief remarks by emphasizing the universality of the problems which were the subject of discussions and of the necessity for us to keep well informed through our representative body. There is no more isolationism in politics now than there is in common welfare or professional problems, hence the responsibility, of which we should be all aware, to help the Institute to get closer to international trends and tendencies in architecture and its related activities, thereby assuring to our profession the highest standards through the satisfactory realization of its multiple ambitions.

*Edouard Fiset.*

Ottawa, August, 1948.



Photographs by Graham Warrington

VIEW THROUGH LARGE NORTH WINDOW INTO THE OFFICE OF PERCY C. UNDERWOOD, ARCHITECT, VANCOUVER

A photographer client desired a building for his business premises on a small wedge-shaped piece of property he owned in Vancouver's West End district.

The property was located within a few blocks of the main business district in the direction of Stanley Park.

The site would solve his parking problems, it could solve mine. I suggested he take the point of the wedge for his Studio at the junction of Pender and Melville Streets and build a similar amount adjoining his portion as an Architect's office, to this he readily consented.

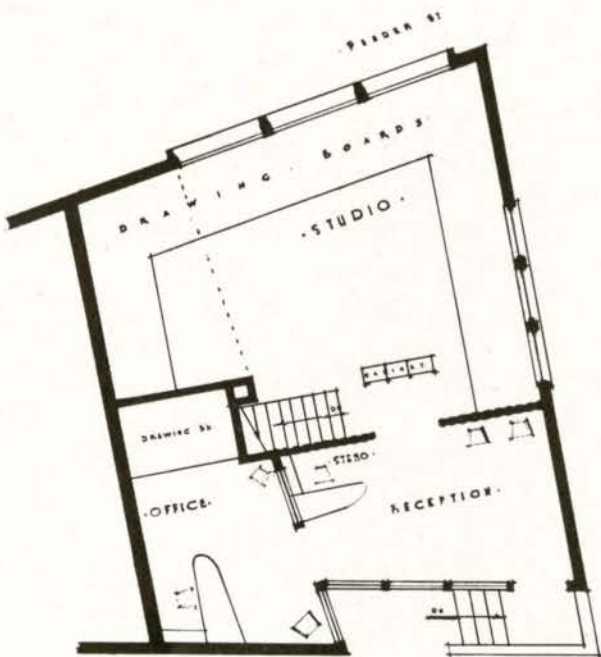
The photographer required adequate ceiling height for his various activities and the combined design for both offices provided us with a mezzanine floor; this floor has proved both useful and necessary as the plan shows.

The large north window in the drafting room has proved a godsend, especially in the winter time with outside light at a premium.

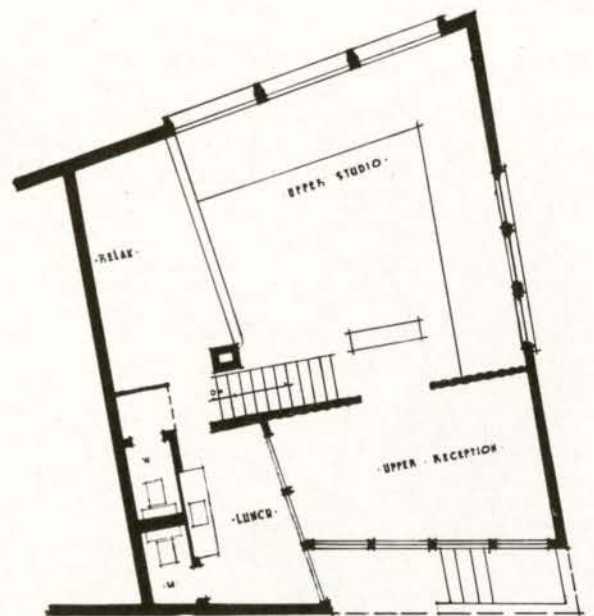
The whole experiment has worked out well. I think more and more Architects will decentralize.



RECEPTION ROOM AND OFFICE



MELVILLE ST.  
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



MEZZANINE FLOOR PLAN

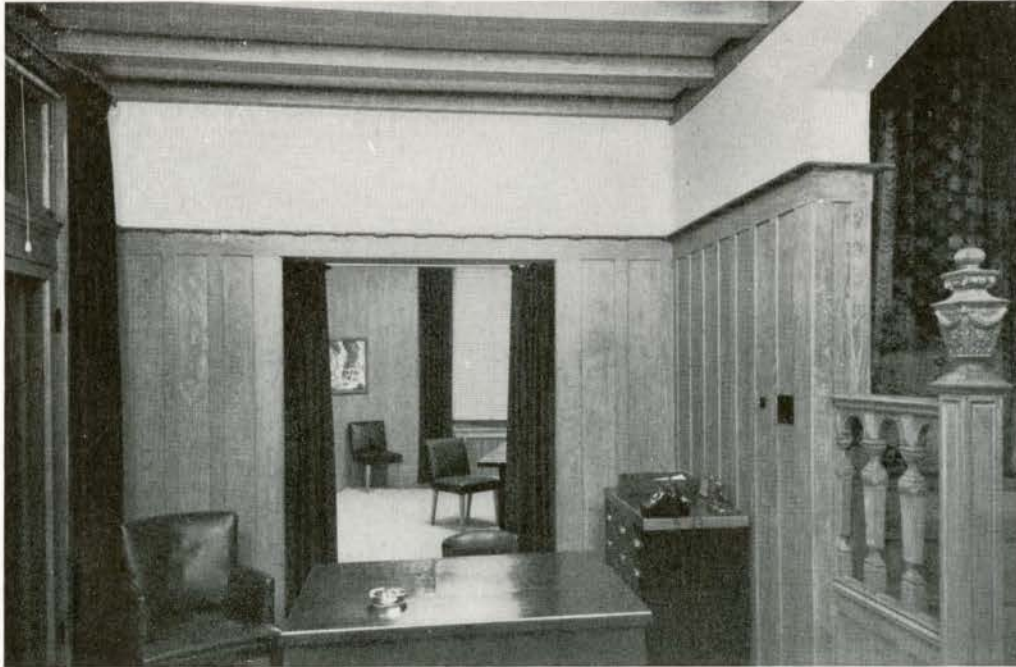
scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



PRIVATE OFFICE

Photographs by Henri Paul

OFFICES OF ERNEST CORMIER, ARCHITECT, MONTREAL



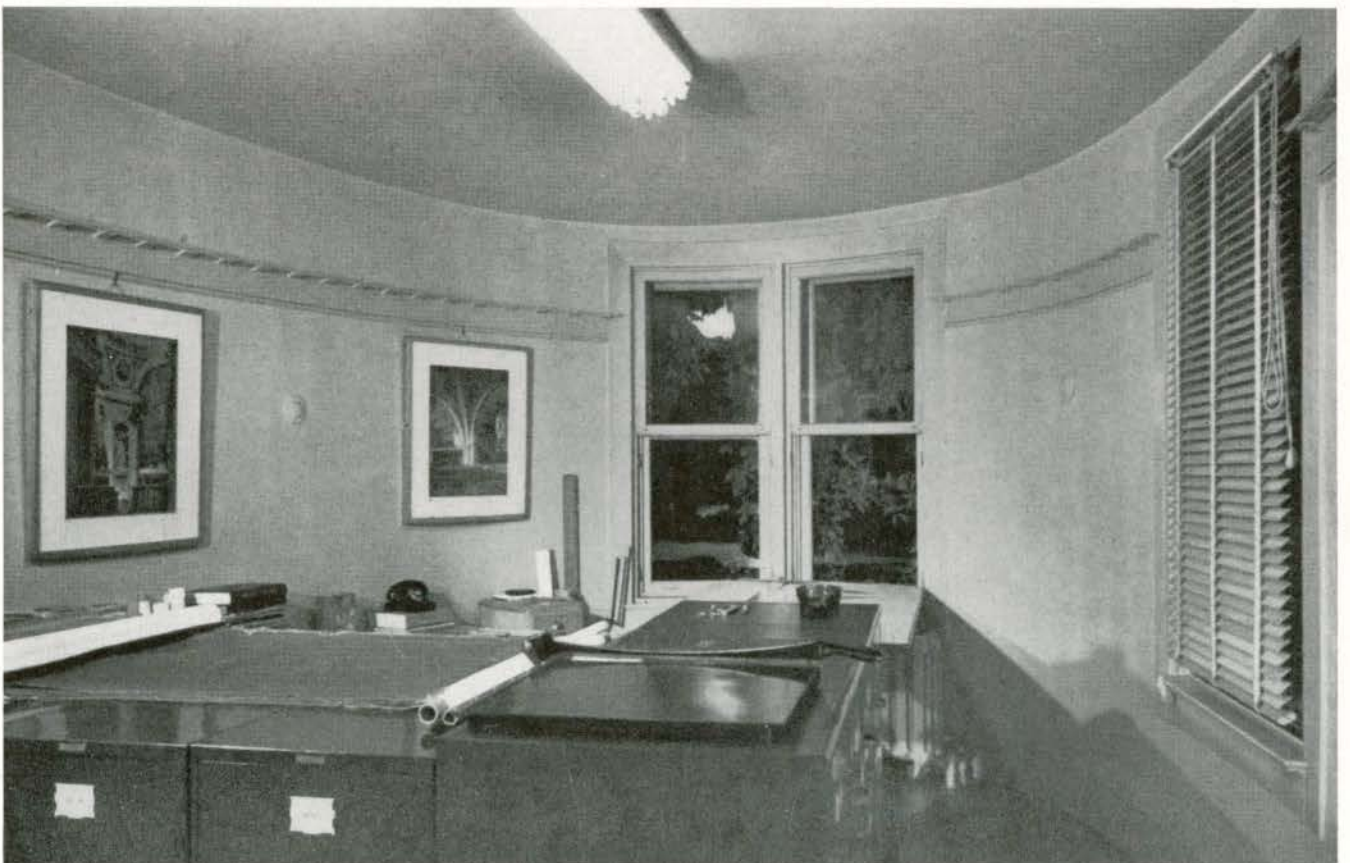
SECRETARY'S OFFICE





CONFERENCE ROOM

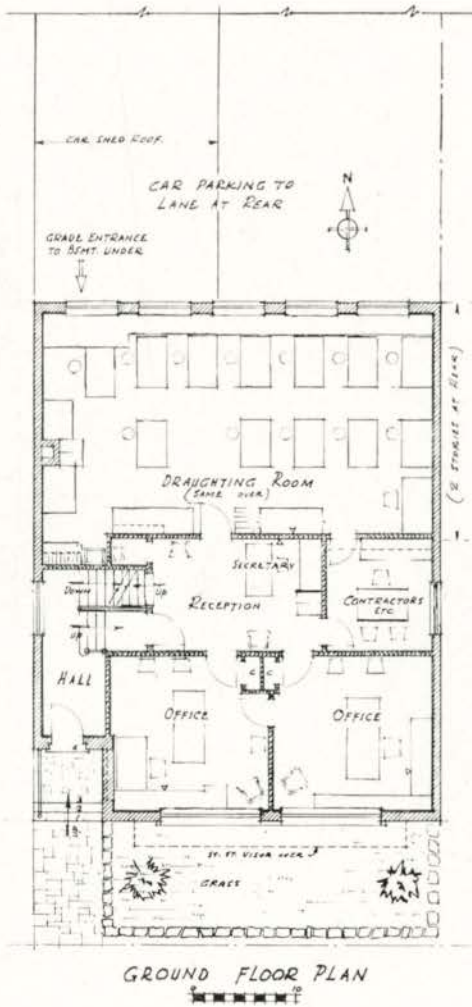
ARCHIVES AND PRIVATE DRAFTING ROOM



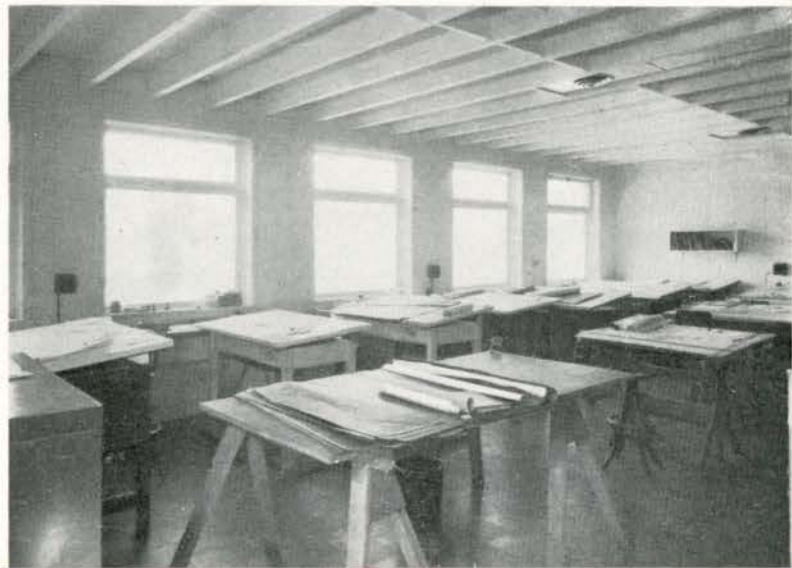


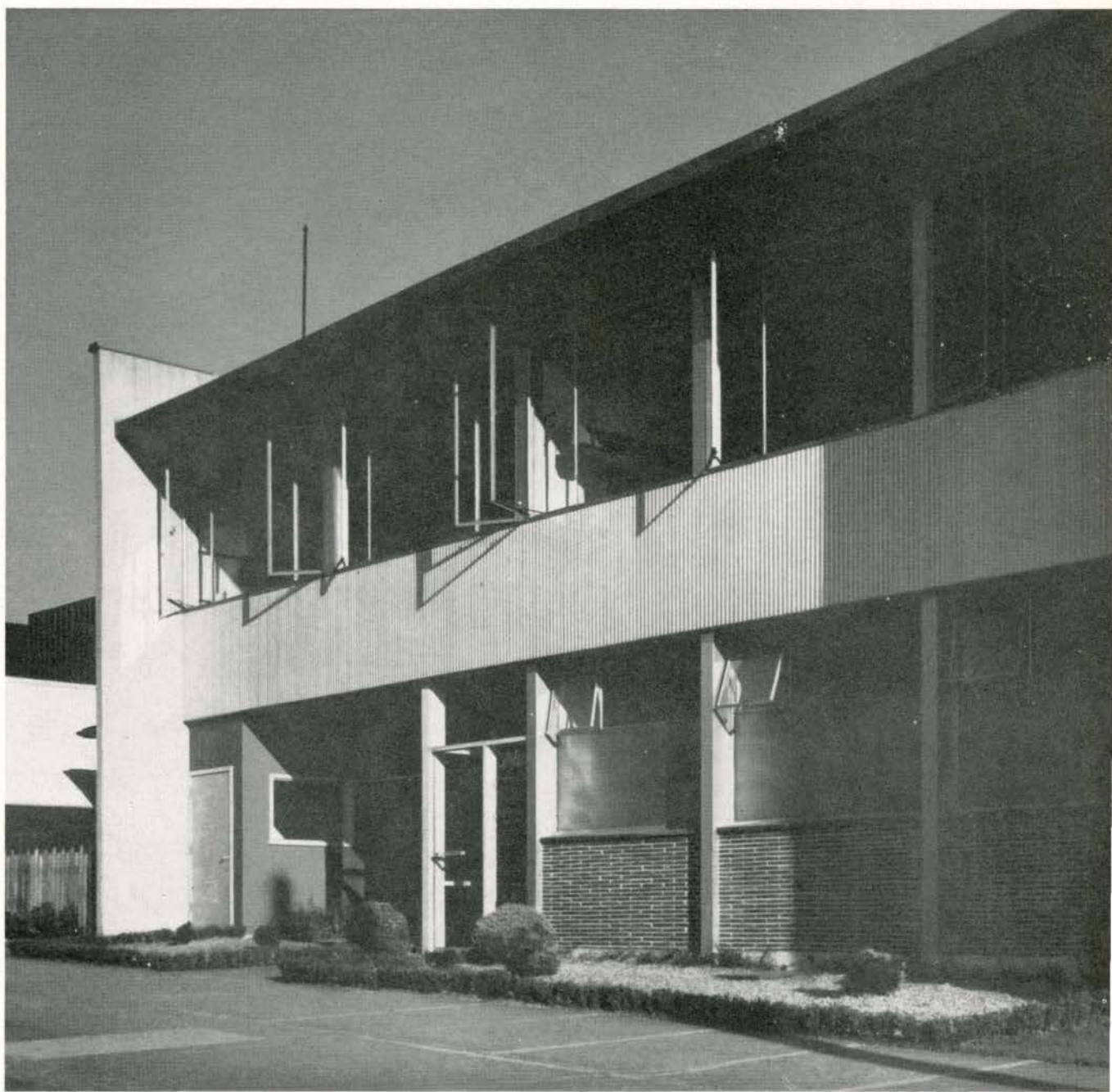
Photographs by G. Ray Christie

OFFICES OF MOODY AND MOORE, ARCHITECTS, WINNIPEG



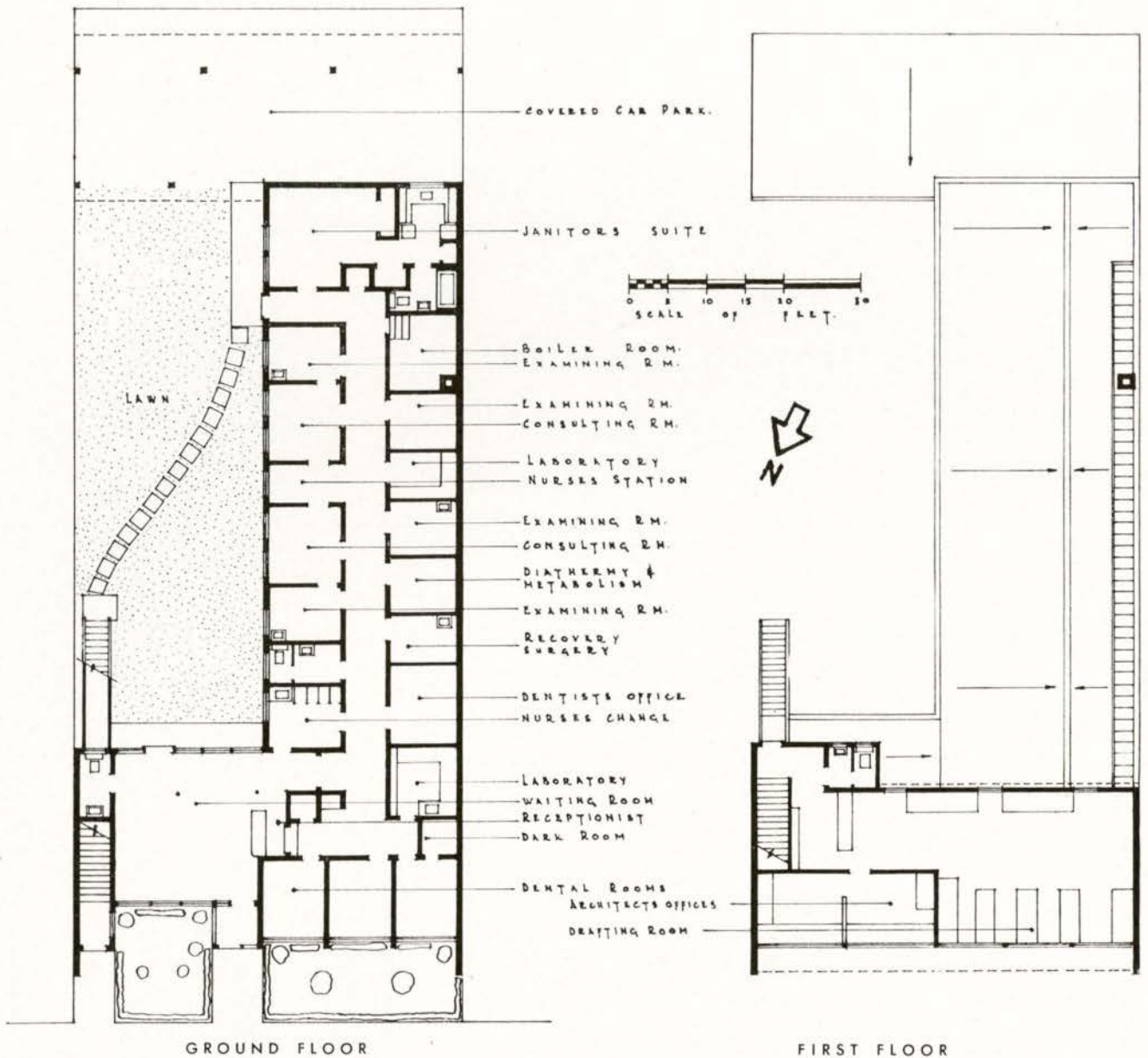
PRIVATE OFFICE  
DOWNSTAIRS DRAFTING ROOM





Photographs by Graham Warrington

OFFICES OF GARDINER AND THORNTON, ARCHITECTS, VANCOUVER



### ARCHITECTS' AND DOCTORS' OFFICES, VANCOUVER

**LOCATION OF BUILDING** — Out of Downtown area — 1½ blocks from two main North South Arteries between Business and Residential section — about 1 mile from centre of Business district.

**REASONS FOR CHOICE OF LOCATION** — Easy access to all City Hospitals — easy access for patients and clients. Clean air. No parking problem.

**BUILDING DESIGNED** — For Two Doctors, Two Dentists and Two Architects. Each pair working in partnership. The Doctors and Dentists to share in common the waiting and reception areas.

The Architects completely separate on upper floor.

**ARCHITECTS' OFFICES** consist of Reception area at top of stairs — Lavatory — Drafting Room for 5 to 9 draftsmen, and large offices for principals — partly divided into two equal parts.

**CLINIC** — Common Waiting Room with Lavatory off and Reception desk — 3 Dental Operating Rooms. Dental Lab. and Dark Room, Dentists' Offices and recovery room.

Two Doctors' Consulting Rooms, each with two Examination Rooms. Doctors' Lab. Fluoroscopic and Treatment Rooms.

Also Boiler Room and Janitor quarters and covered car park on lane for six cars.

**CONSTRUCTION** — Frame Building on concrete foundation. Anticipated intensive development on either side of building indicated setting building back and framing it with wing walls, thereby allowing building to retain its identity despite type of new commercial development by which it may be flanked.

**FLOORS** — Linoleum — Mastic tile or cork tile.

**WALLS** — Plaster or wood paneling (cedar or birch).

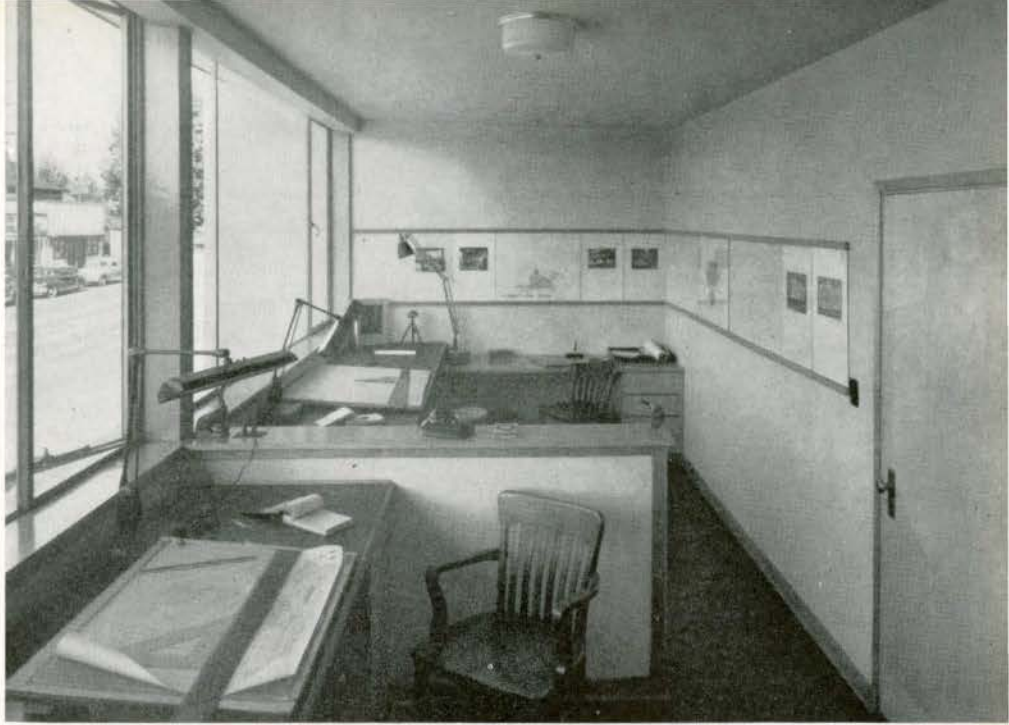
**CEILINGS** — Plaster — metal lath.

**INSULATION** — Gyproc wool and 2 ply Reflective foil.

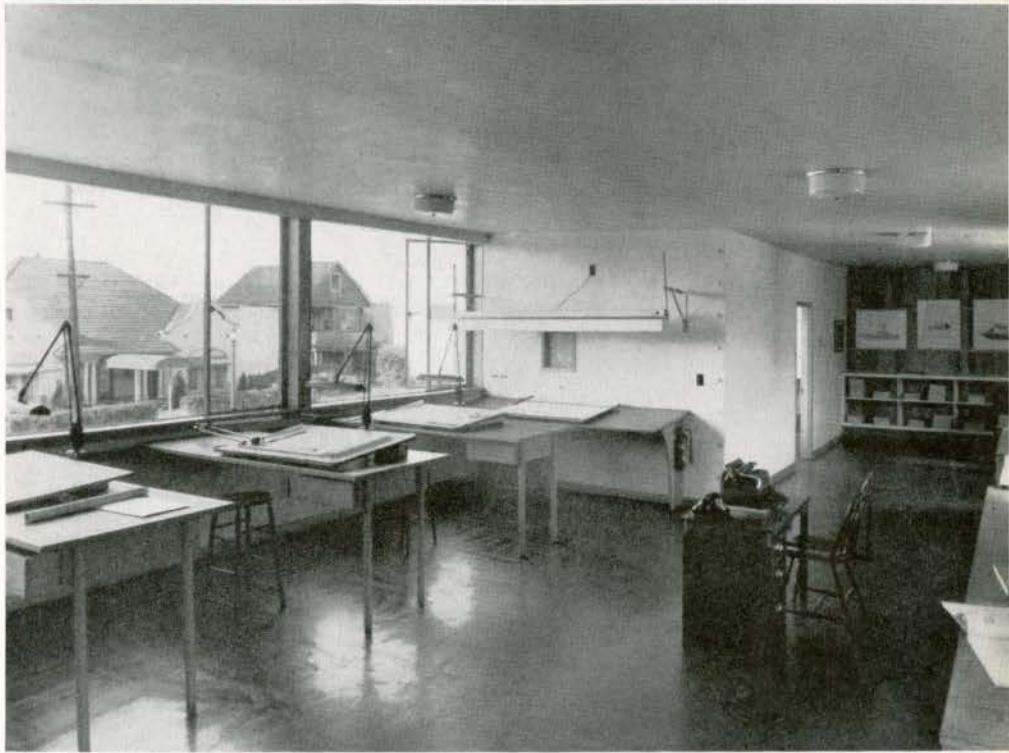
**HEATING** — Hot Water Radiant, wrought iron coils in all ceilings.

**WINDOWS** — Steel — Plate glass — N. Front. Remainder wood — double hung.

**DOORS AND TRIM** — Birch — blond finish.



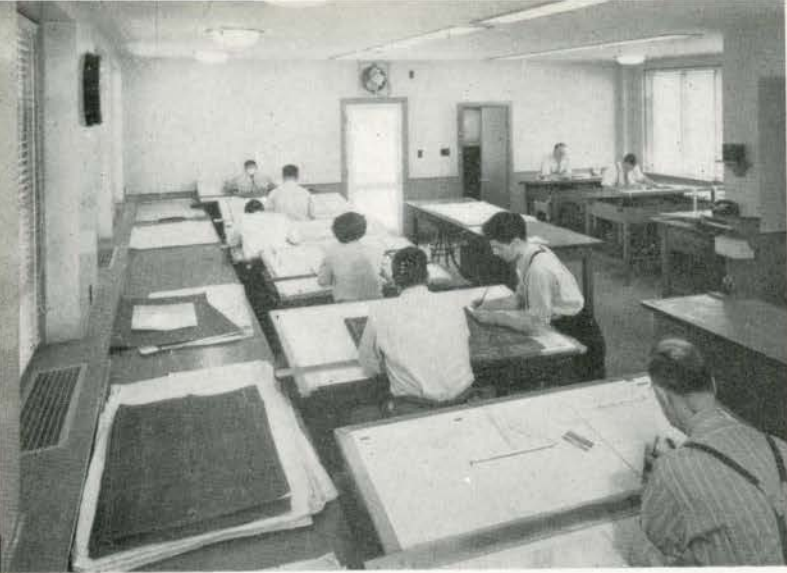
ARCHITECTS' PRIVATE OFFICES



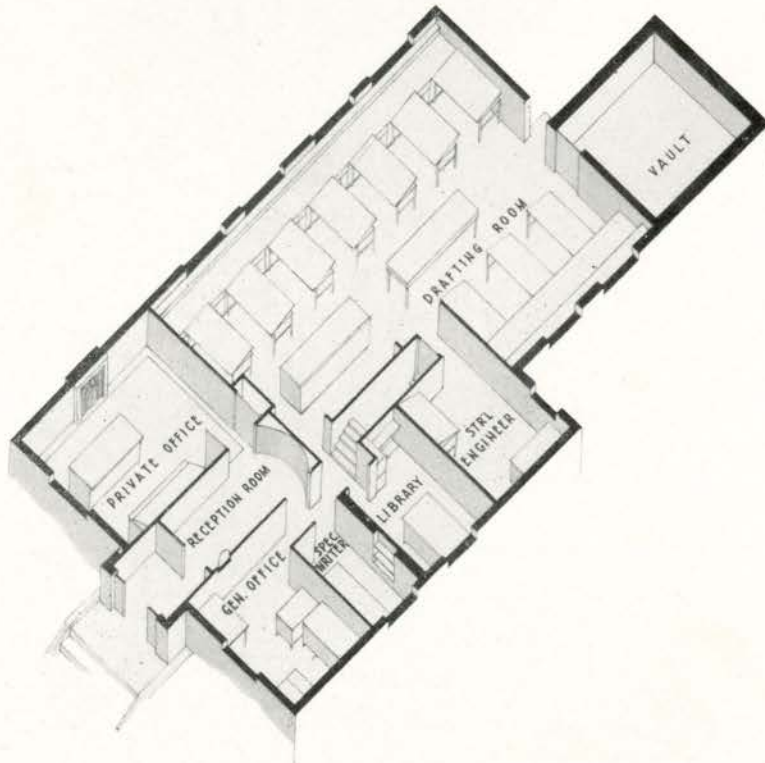
ARCHITECTS' DRAFTING ROOM



DOCTORS' WAITING ROOM



OFFICES OF PRACK AND PRACK  
ARCHITECTS, HAMILTON



Photographs by John Morris Studio



Prack and Prack have added to an existing residence for the facilities which they need for drafting room, etc. These facilities are to the rear of the house, and it is this elevation which is shown in the illustrations.

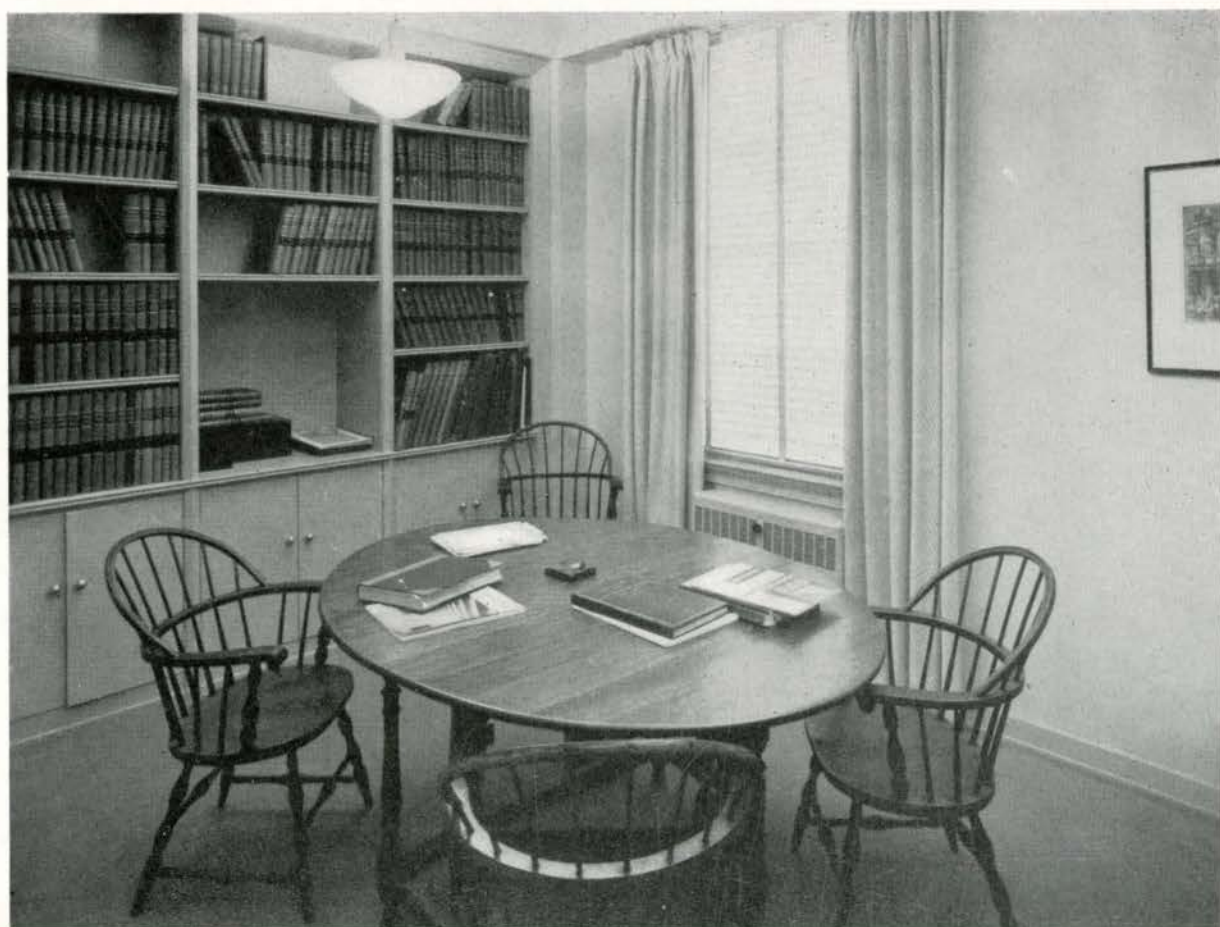
OFFICES OF  
MARANI AND MORRIS  
ARCHITECTS, TORONTO



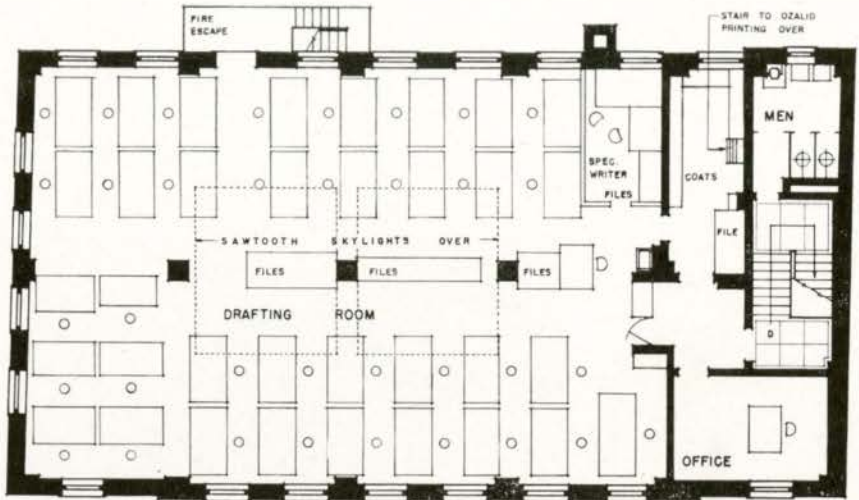
RECEPTION ROOM DOORS

Photographs by Panda

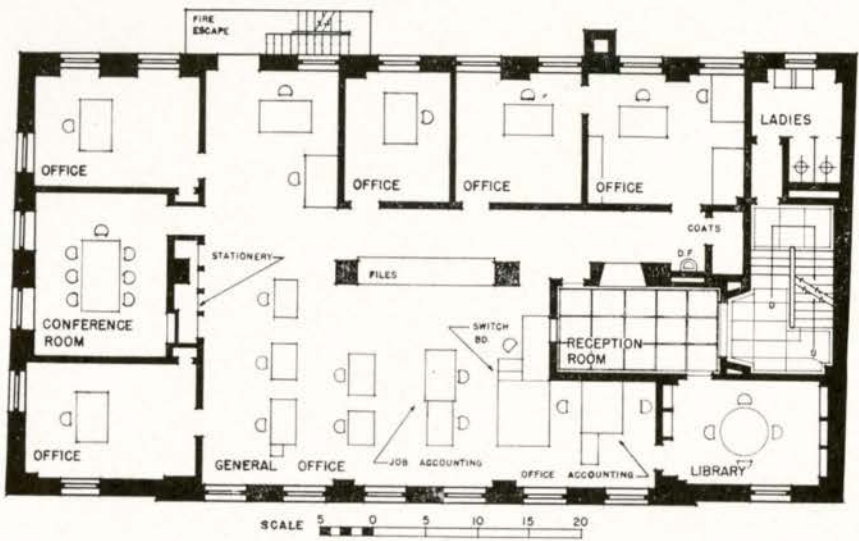
LIBRARY



THIRD FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



CONFERENCE ROOM





DRAFTING ROOM

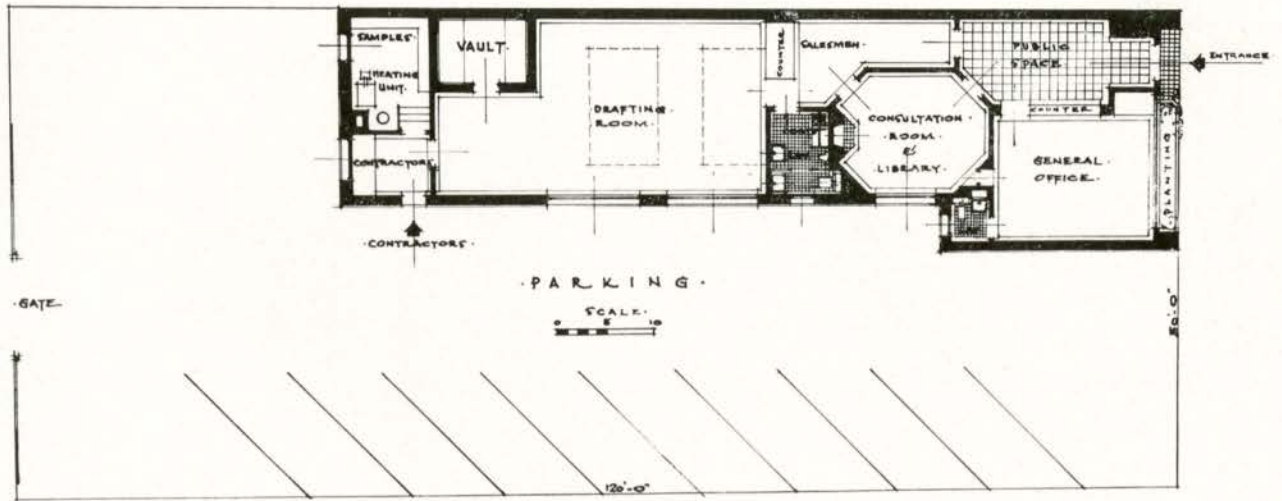


GENERAL OFFICE



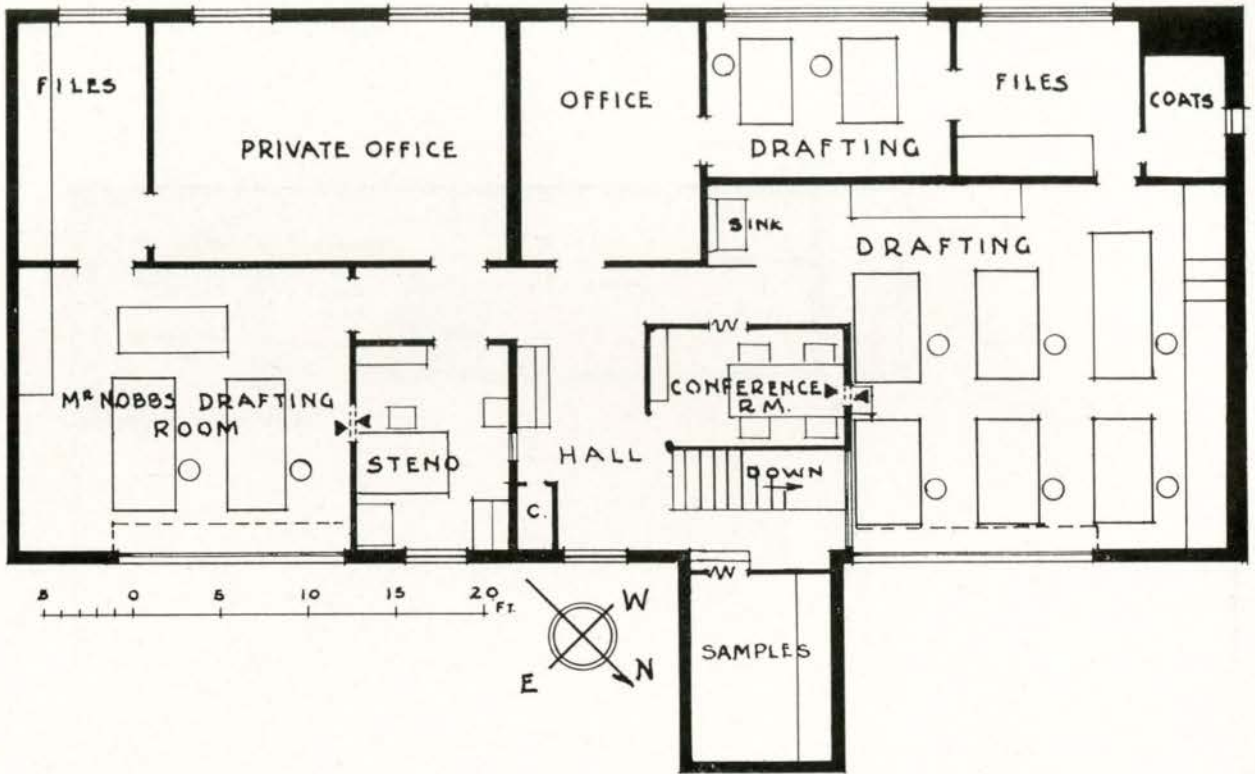
Photographs by Graham Warrington

OFFICES OF TOWNLEY AND MATHESON, ARCHITECTS, VANCOUVER



PUBLIC SPACE





## OFFICES OF NOBBS AND VALENTINE, ARCHITECTS, MONTREAL

The office of Nobbs & Valentine on the top floor of Henry Birks Store in Montreal will be remembered by many people as Nobbs & Hyde which had occupied the premises from 1912 until the present firm came into being in 1946.

In 1912 Nobbs & Hyde moved from Beaver Hall Hill to the studio formerly used by Notman, the photographer. The studios were erected before the days of electric flood and spot lighting when photographers used daylight as their lighting media.

The space consists of two studios having fifteen foot ceilings with North East light and a suite of smaller rooms on the West side. Entrance from the elevator corridor brings the public up between the two studios.

Mr. Percy Nobbs who, for thirty years or so, combined the practice of Architecture with the appointment of Professor of Design at McGill occupies the smaller studio as his drafting room and office, while Mr. Hyde used a room on the West side as his more conventional type of office. The stenographer was placed in a small room between the two studios at the top of the stairs.

In the early twenties the "office-boy" was ensconced in an area formed by the drawing cabinets and acted as factotum at the entrance to the drafting room as well as partners' "batman."

For well nigh 37 years Mr. D. J. Moir has occupied approximately the same area at the rear of the large studio where he is in charge of the drafting room and many practising architects will recall passing their junior years in this room in search of "experience." During the terrible thirties, the only minors were undergraduates who were "doing time" in an Architects' office prior to advancement at college.

The sample room was originally some mysterious chamber of horrors in the Notman days and later when estimating was done by

the Contractors at the Architects' offices this room had a long table on which to lay out the drawings. Now that the general contractor usually provides such accommodation, this space has been turned into a sample room.

For twenty years and until recently there was a wide oak counter at the entrance to the drafting room over which many a discussion between contractor and the occupants of the drafting room has taken place. Recently this has been removed and an 8' x 11' consulting room set up where pedlars of building products may spout their stuff without disrupting the drafting room. This room has already proved its value.

The telephone arrangements were archaic until recently as Mr. Nobbs, for 30 odd years, would have no phone near his office and the drafting room telephone was some 35 feet away from the "Headman." This system has been licked by having two phones serve four purposes as will be seen.

For a quarter of a century the walls of the drafting room were festooned with plaster models of ornament, samples of wrought iron, turned woodwork, cartoons for stained glass and, of course, photographs and drawings of work executed by the office. These knickknacks served a useful purpose in that they gave the inexperienced a quick chance to look at the type of thing he might be called upon to draw. During a big clean-up, instigated by the new partners, many of these hallowed treasures disappeared from view and consequently the unadorned upper walls in the penthouse have been kept very much cleaner.

The office faces the future with confidence, with its combination of new and old blood. The premises with its recent face-lifting can be counted on to provide light and shelter in the hub of Montreal for those who will solve the problems which are to come in this changing architectural era.

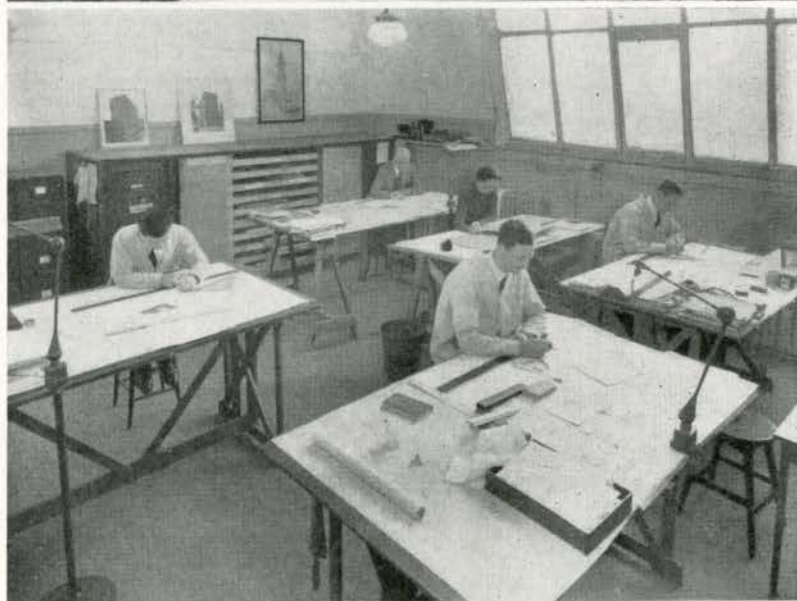
PRIVATE OFFICE



DRAFTING ROOM FROM REAR



DRAFTING ROOM FROM ENTRANCE





BOARD ROOM

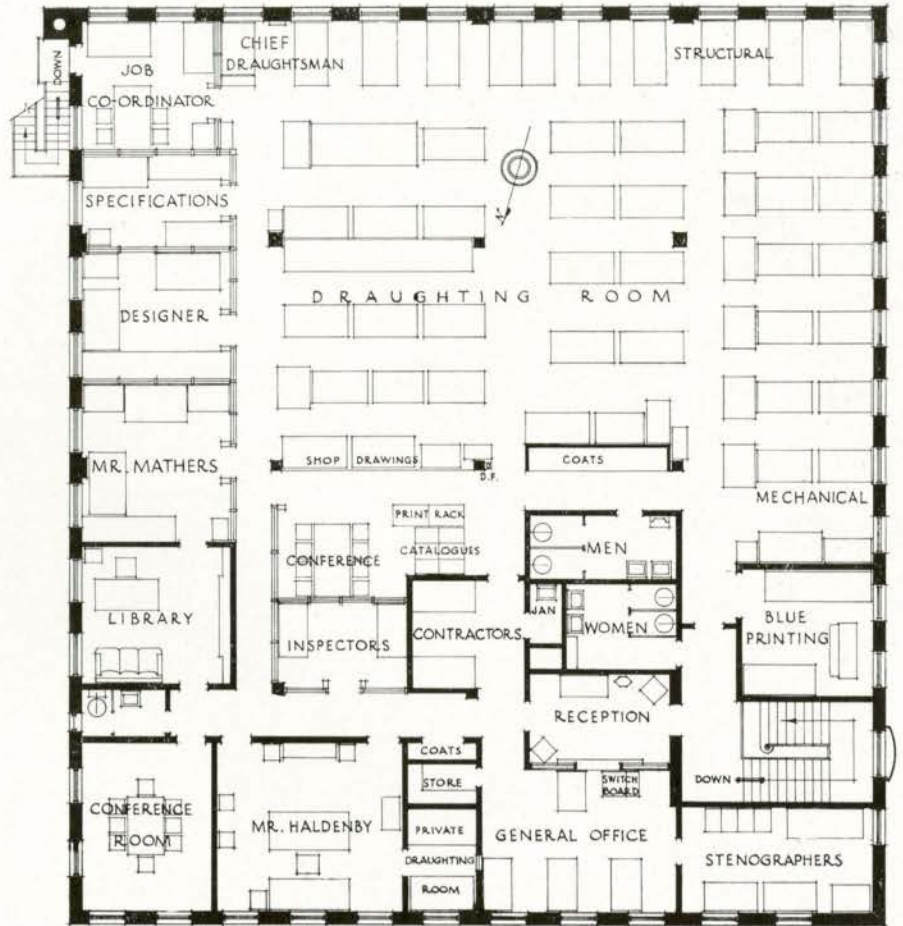
OFFICES OF ROSS, PATTERSON, TOWNSEND AND HEUGHAN, ARCHITECTS, MONTREAL

Photographs by Arnott and Rogers



ENTRANCE LOBBY

OFFICES OF  
MATHERS AND HALDENBY  
ARCHITECTS, TORONTO



Photographs by Panda



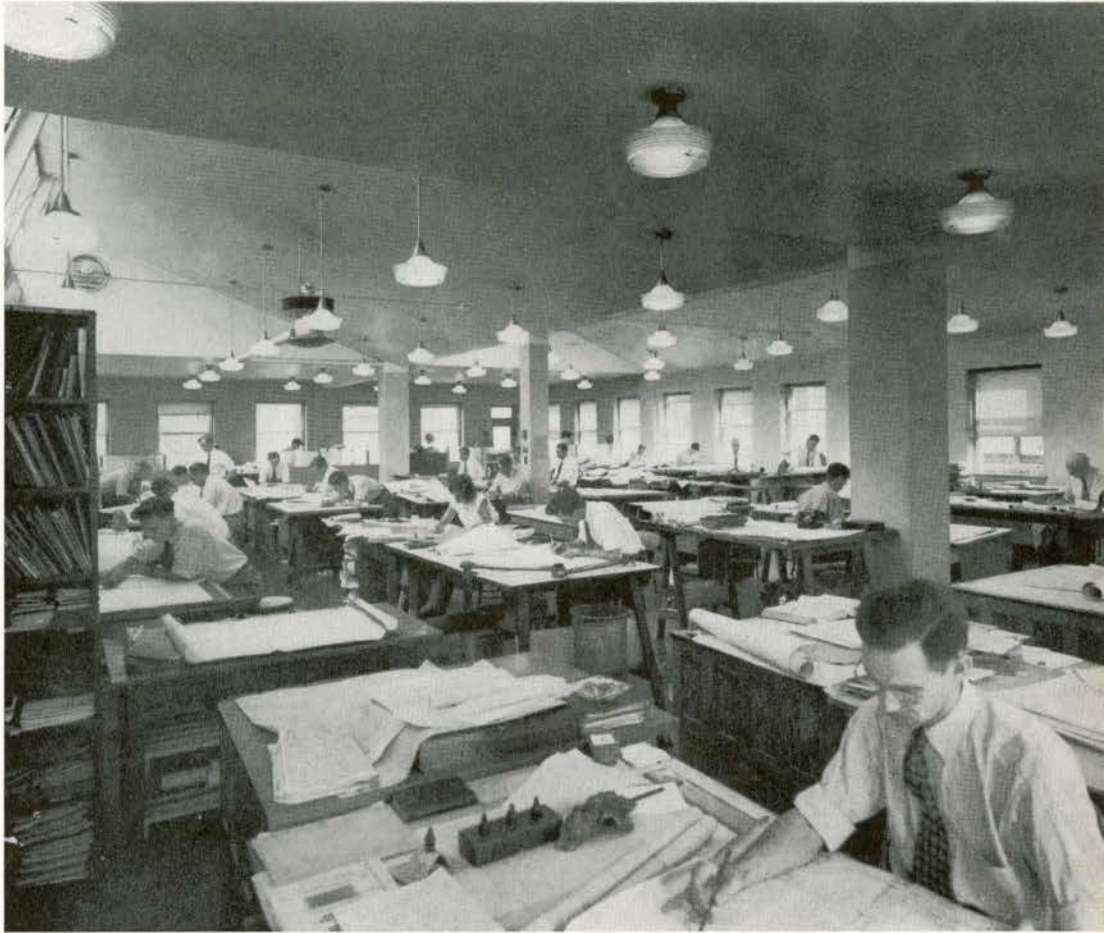


PRIVATE OFFICE

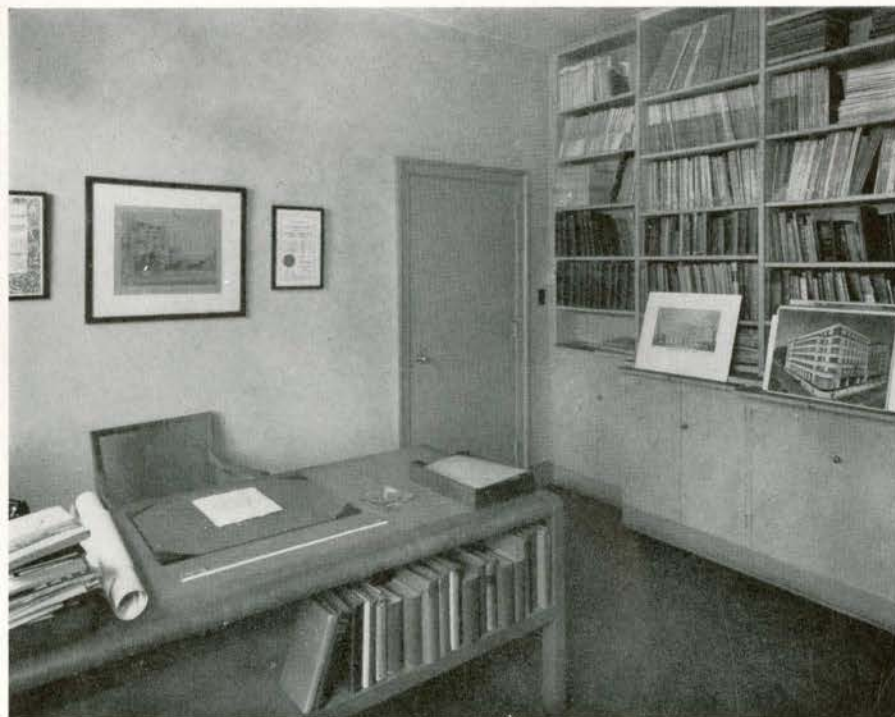


RECEPTION ROOM AND GENERAL OFFICE





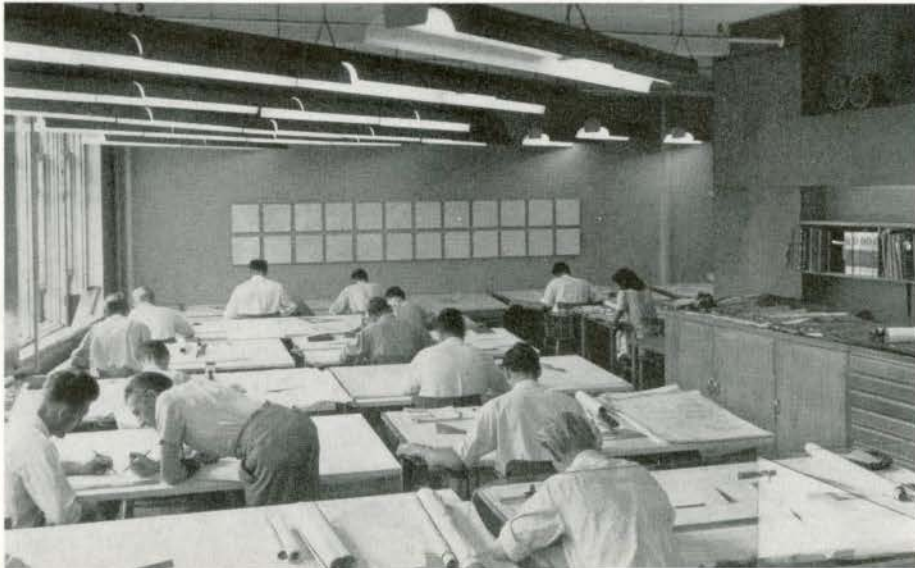
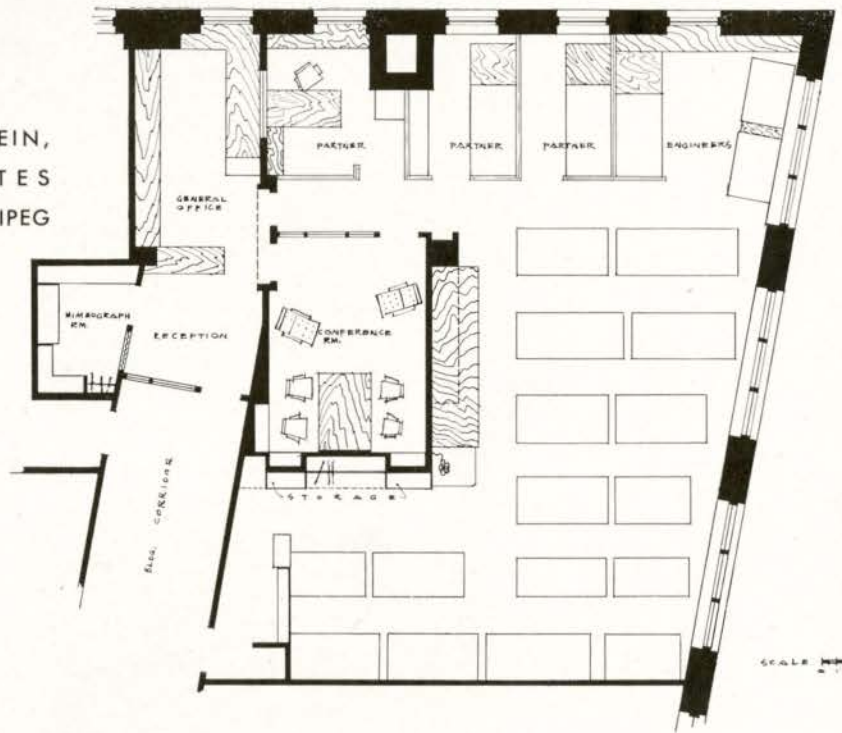
DRAFTING ROOM



LIBRARY



OFFICES OF GREEN, BLANKSTEIN,  
RUSSELL AND ASSOCIATES  
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS, WINNIPEG

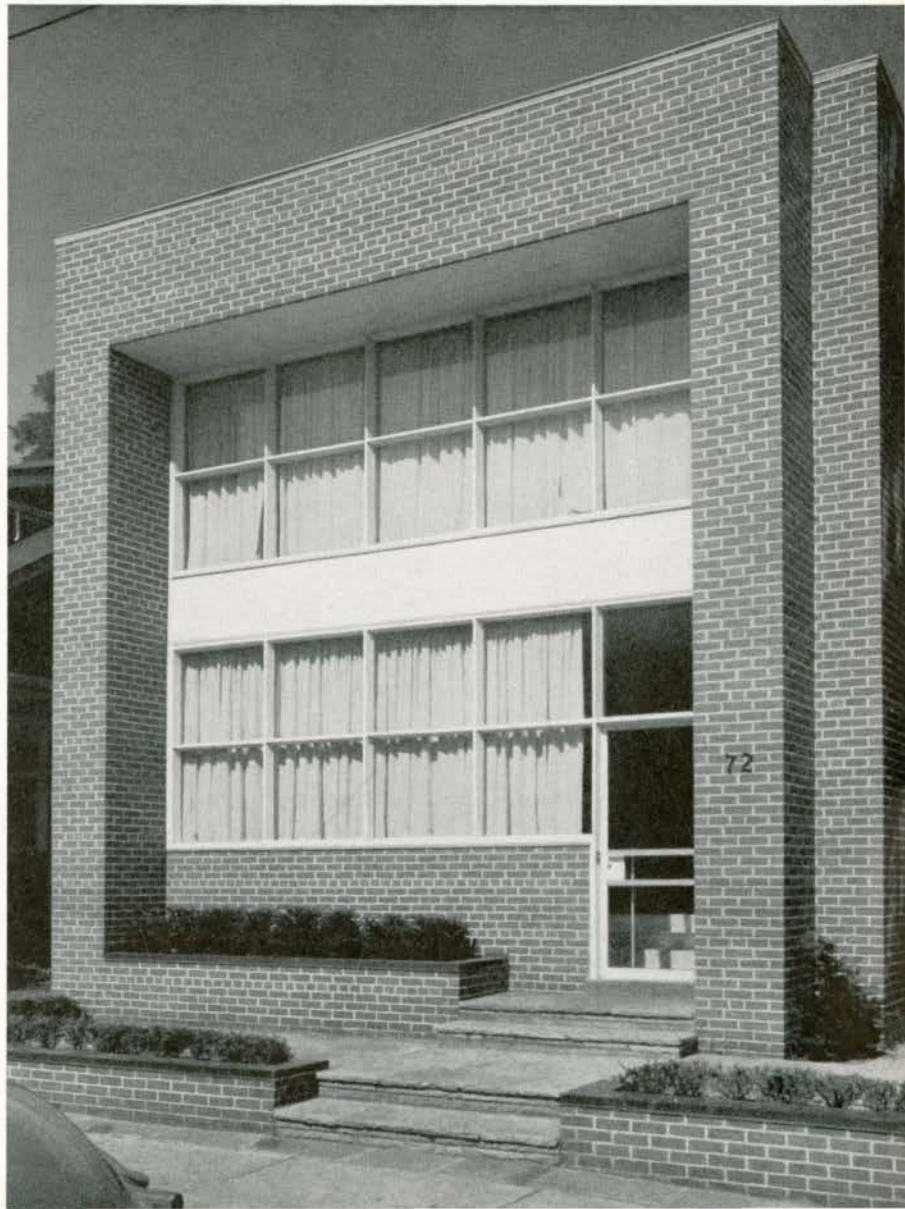




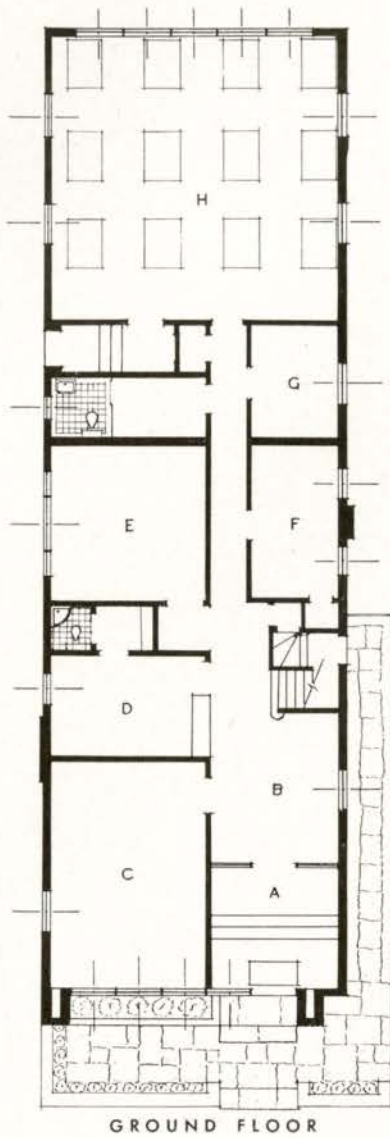
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WAITING ROOM FROM VESTIBULE

Photographs by Panda

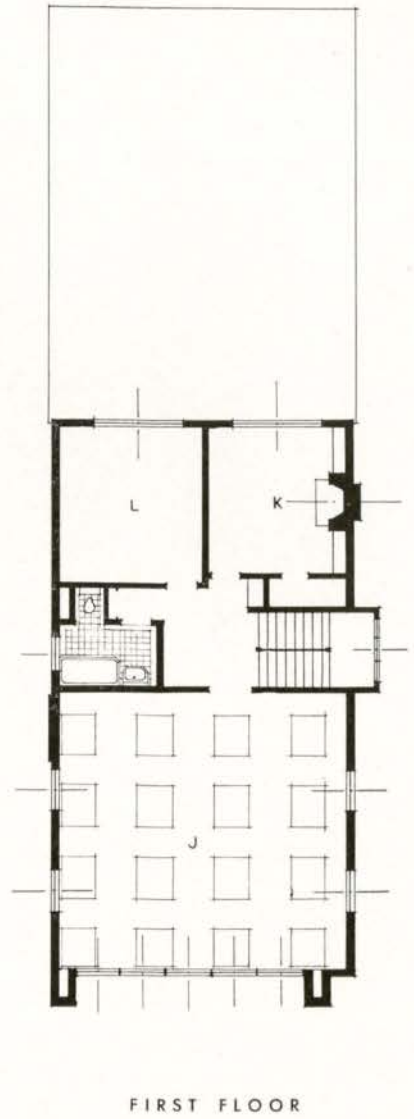


STREET ELEVATION



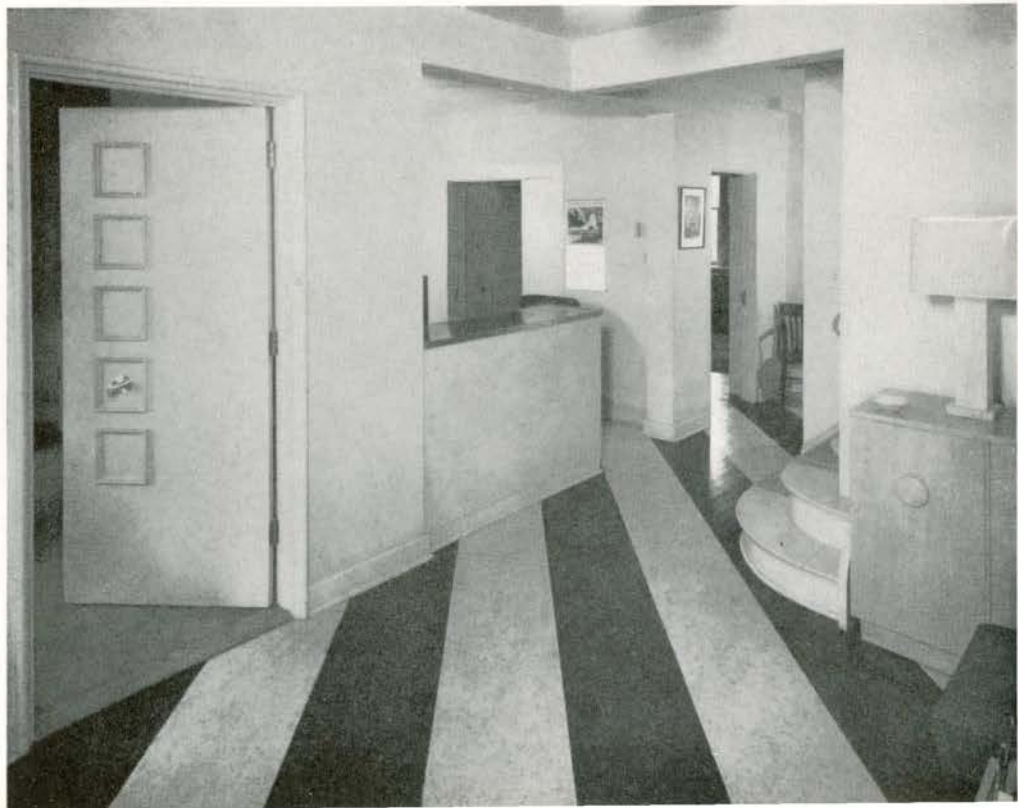
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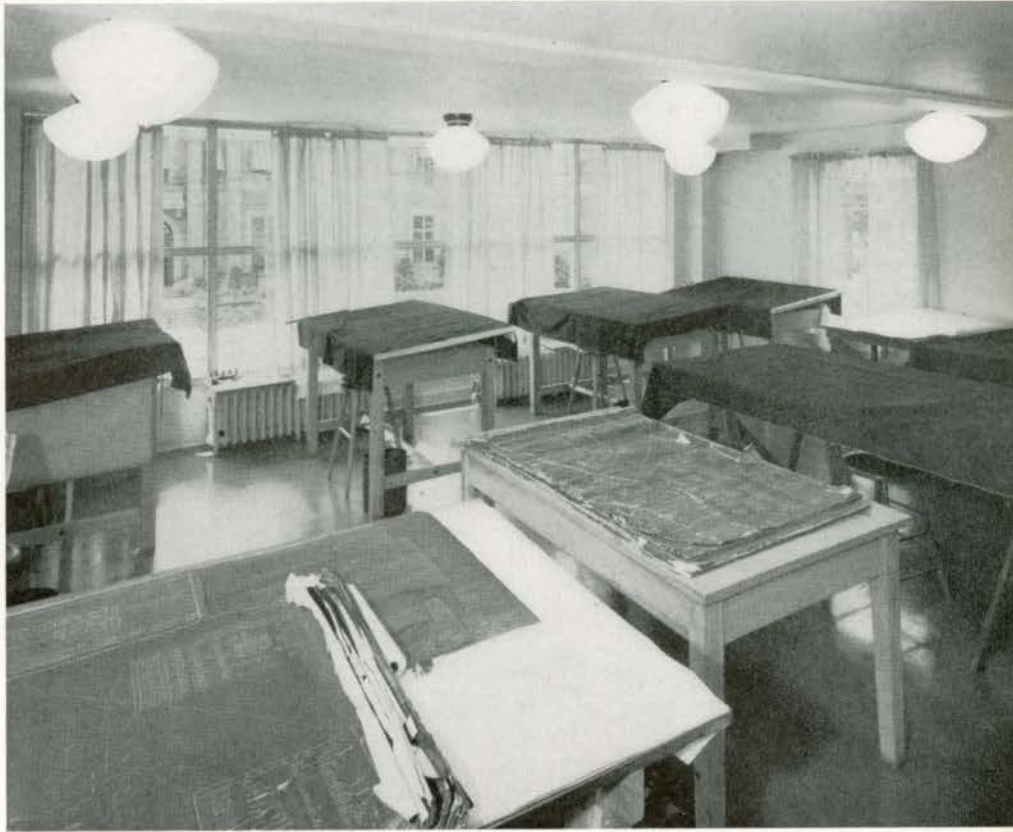
- A—Vestibule
- B—Waiting Room
- C—Conference Room
- D—Secretary's Office
- E—Office
- F—Contractors' Room
- G—Accountant's Office
- H—Drafting
- J—Drafting
- K—Library
- L—Office



Photograph by Warner Bros.

VIEW FROM WAITING ROOM





FRONT DRAFTING ROOM

Photograph by Warner Bros.

Photograph by Panda



CONFERENCE ROOM

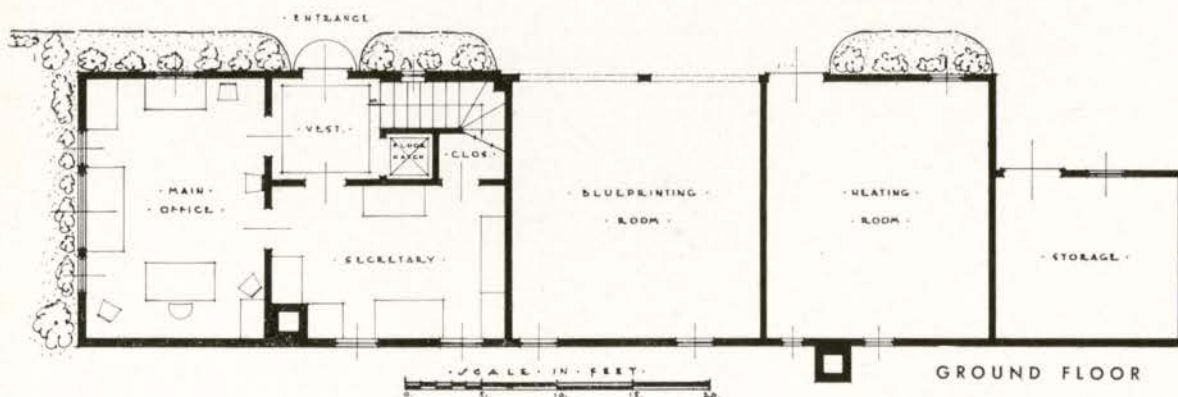
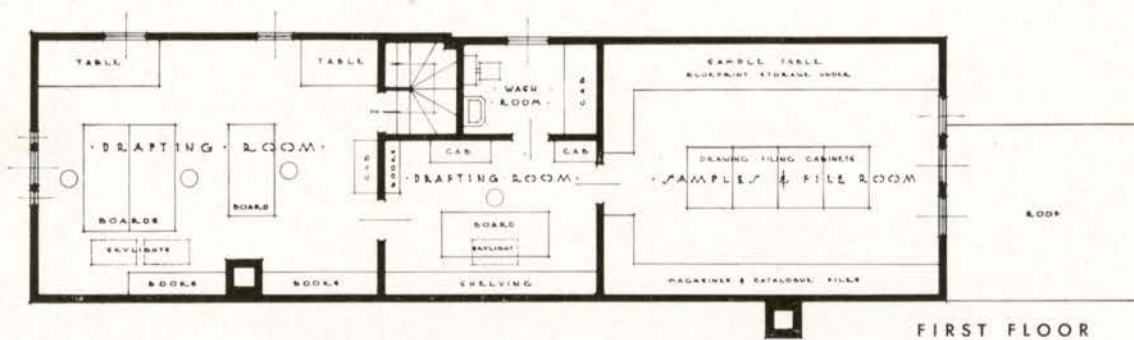


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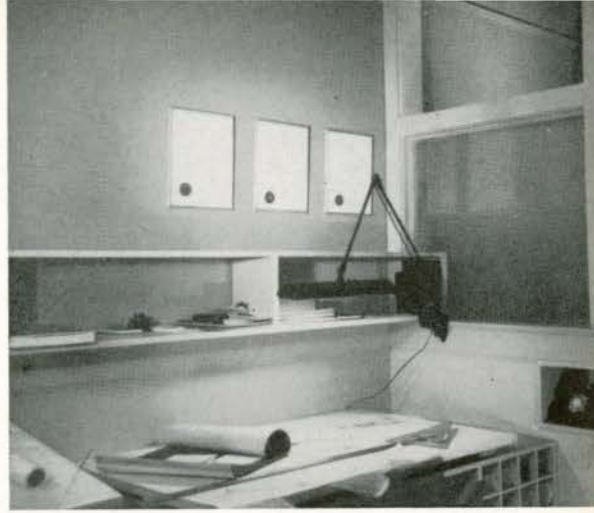


Mr. Fairn has two offices, one in Halifax, and another, which is shown here, in Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

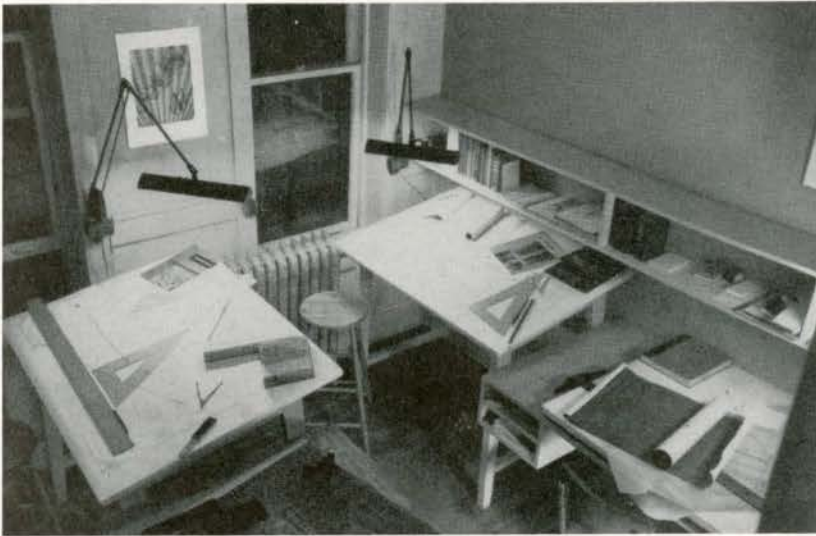
Photographs by G. Greenough



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2

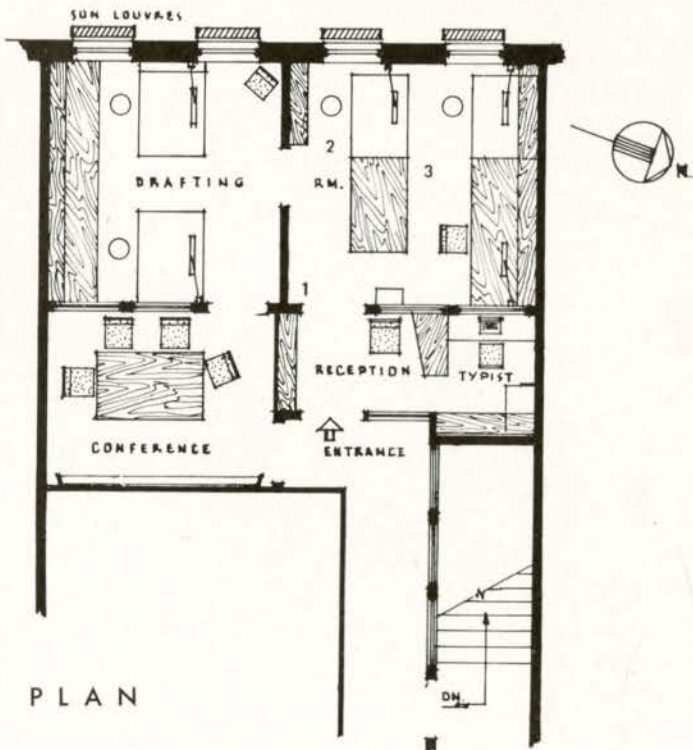


Photographs by F. J. Kucera

1



3



The problem was to develop a small space in an old building in the heart of downtown Winnipeg into a workable scheme for drafting and general office routine. Illustrations show the development of the original set-up: the additional room as shown on plan being since acquired and in the process of being renovated.

The problem of west light is to be overcome by a system of vertical louvres on the outside of windows.

The colour scheme is developed in light greys and blues with accents of canary yellow and natural wood.

# P L A N N I N G I N E U R O P E

By MARY L. IMRIE and JEAN WALLBRIDGE

In the April News Letter of the American Society of Planning Officials, we read a small announcement of a tour through Europe. It was one planned by World Study Tours of New York, especially for architects and town planners, to study Reconstruction and Town Planning since the war—primarily in England, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Curiosity prompted us to make inquiries from the instigator and leader, Mr. Hermann Field, New York Architect. We became more intrigued, applied, and were very surprised to find ourselves registered for the tour.

We flew from New York, arriving in London eighteen hours later. It was hard to realize such vast distances could be covered in such a short time, and it took us several days to believe we were in England.

From London we went directly to Stevenage, one of the "new towns" to decentralize London. Here we stayed three days at a most delightful English Inn, and under the guidance of Miss Jacqueline Tyrwhitt, an English town planning authority known to many Canadians, we conferred with prominent English architects to discuss town planning problems. Our days in Stevenage consisted of lectures, discussions, long leisurely meals at which the discussions continued, afternoon teas in the garden, and walks around this beautiful small English town. English people are both inspiring and informed talkers and seemed themselves to thoroughly enjoy these discussions.

Miss Tyrwhitt explained to us the background of town planning in England. England has always been a leader in this field. Such garden cities as we saw at Welwyn and Bournville, are still proof of their farsightedness. But the planning has not kept pace with the tremendous development in England since the industrial revolution and it was realized before the war that planning was badly needed. London had expanded, extending for miles into the country with small industries scattered throughout, and rows upon rows of houses building without sufficient thought of parks or recreation—all this in such contrast to the pleasantly laid out streets and parks of the older parts of London. In the broader field, areas of land had become misused and concentrations of population badly placed. In some parts of the country industries were too specialized, as in South Wales where the miner had no alternative work in slack times. In other parts of the country industries and housing had developed on land more valuable for agricultural use. And now the economic crisis in which England finds herself makes it imperative to plan both cities and countryside to get the maximum production in the most efficient manner.

Miss Tyrwhitt told us about the Barlow Commission, appointed before the war to study the distribution of industrial population, and about the Scott and Uthwatt Reports, on agriculture and finance respectively. After these investigations a Ministry of Town and Country Planning was set up to study the resources and existing use of all the land in England, with a view to utilizing it to its best advantage. The Town Planning Act of 1947 gives town planners the machinery necessary to have the plans made and implemented. It is because of this new freedom that we found the Town Planners in England so enthusiastic and hopeful for the future of their work and the future of England.

To move industries and population from some of the overcrowded areas of London, four "new towns" have been planned; Hemel Hempstead, Harlow, Stevenage, and Crawley. It is estimated that each of these towns will have a future population of about 60,000. They were chosen far enough from London, about thirty miles, to make them completely independent towns, separated from London by an agricultural belt. Of the four, the Stevenage plans are in the most advanced stage. While we were there, the Town Planner of Stevenage, Gordon Stevenson, explained the plans to us and drove us over the present small town, and the surrounding countryside which will become the future city. Standing on the top of a hill overlooking the area, picturing in our minds the new city, we had an opportunity of sharing with the planners their feeling of pride and hope for the enormous job that lay ahead.

The new town of Stevenage, with an ultimate population of 60,000 will consist of six neighbourhoods, of which the existing town with its shopping centre, schools and recreation, remaining unaltered, will become one neighbourhood. Each neighbourhood is planned to be surrounded by green open spaces where secondary and high schools, and sports grounds will be located. The central business district, serving all six neighbourhoods will be entirely new and will have a cultural and an administrative part, as well as stores and banks. Industries are to be located on the other side of the railway from the residential and business districts. Welwyn Garden City was also planned with the railway separating industry from the rest of the town, but in Welwyn a residential section had to be opened up later on the industrial side of the tracks. Despite the fact that this neighbourhood is newer and just as nicely planned, the stigma of its being on the wrong side of the tracks has branded it as the working man's area. To avoid this happening in Stevenage, it is hoped that the Great North Road, which is to be



diverted to by-pass the town on the industrial side will act as a permanent barrier to new housing development there.

In the plans of Stevenage, we saw an example of some different methods of planning land use. Instead of specific zoning as we think of it — which is considered old-fashioned in England — the land is roughly designated for its future general use — industry, residential, business, cultural, and recreational — in large general areas. It is not until the buildings are ready to be built and definite site plans developed that the specific type of use for each parcel of land is determined.

The programme for the building of the new town of Stevenage is one that will prevent straggling development. The Government has control of all the land and will lease only that which is needed in the immediate future. For the initial development it is planned to move London industries that have been wholly or partially damaged, or those that have no room to expand or are in undesirable locations. Along with these shifts of industries will be movement of the people to work in these industries. The industrial, residential, and business development will be centrally located at first, and as the town grows, more outlying areas will become built-up.

We were tea guests one afternoon of the Stevenage Corporation, who are making the new plans, at their Headquarters, Aston House, which was an old country estate. Among the members of the Corporation we met Monica Felton, an economist who came with us to Czechoslovakia. Here we studied an exhibition they were preparing to show the present inhabitants of Stevenage, who had previously objected to the idea of their picturesque little village becoming an industrial city. There has been an extended law suit with the final verdict that it was in the interest of the people to have a new planned town. It was pointed out to them that unless a new larger town were planned, completely separate from London, Stevenage would be enveloped by London as it expanded on the Great North Road. Now that they have a member on the Corporation, and realize that Stevenage will be part of an ideally planned town, they are interested and co-operative. As soon as men and materials are available, the work will go ahead.

While staying at Stevenage, we drove to Welwyn Garden City nearby. This garden suburb of London, started in 1920 as a purely residential town, has grown so that it now supports its own industries and is completely independent of London. We had lunch with Mr. F. J. Osborne, a very practical town planner, who has had a great deal to do with its development. Even after twenty-five years, there is nothing approaching a slum in Welwyn. It has had a great influence on modern towns, and its defects, as well as its good points, have been taken into consideration in town planning since then.

An inspection of the government's Building Research Station near Welwyn showed us how conscientiously

the English are trying to improve building construction, materials and equipment. It is a centre in which experimental work can be pooled and the conclusions made available to all.

We returned to London where we visited the offices of the Minister of Town and Country Planning. Here we saw the general plans for the whole of England, which are being prepared in conjunction with the counties and urban centres themselves. Each city and town must produce a plan within the next three years and this must be accepted by the residents of the community as well as the Ministry. It is obvious that the Ministry, with the view of the overall picture, must act as a clearing house in determining where industries will be located, and advising the towns and counties as to what changes in population will be advisable.

When in London we were entertained at luncheon by the London County Council, and studied their plans for London and its environs. These plans were prepared by Abercrombie and Forshaw and submitted to the Ministry in 1944. Interesting to us, also, were the plans for Stepney and Poplar — two very badly bombed areas in the east end of London. We went to see these places with the plans in our hands and again could picture a brighter future for these pre-war slums. These bombed areas challenge the planner to provide a new kind of development, where schools and playgrounds will be within walking distance of every child, and traffic roads in the neighbourhood will be eliminated. No buildings can be repaired or rebuilt if they do not conform to the plan, and all misplaced industries are to be removed. Temporary bungalows have been erected on future park sites to prevent the temptation to erect any permanent building.

From London we went to Wales, and on the way stopped at Bath for a few hours. It was like stepping back into the 18th century to see the crescents designed by John Wood still as magnificent as when they were built.

From Cardiff in Wales we went up the Rhondda Valley, one of the oldest coal mining areas of Wales. When coal was first mined in the Welsh coal areas it was very profitable and the owners exploited the mines not worrying about the future employment of the miners. When the best coal seams were exhausted, mining became unprofitable and many mines closed down leaving machinery unproductive, miners unemployed, and housing unoccupied. Miss Tyrwhitt drew our attention to the similar exploitation of the Northern Ontario mines. England cannot afford the waste that goes on unremedied in Canada. Before and during the war, to remedy this situation, new industries were placed in the valleys which provided work for the women as well as the men who were no longer able to mine because of silicosis or other diseases. The Government has now nationalized the mining industry, enabling them to disregard property lines and concentrate men and machinery on the most productive areas.

We saw through textile and electrical appliance factories that have been moved into the Rhondda Valley, and plans of a rubber plant now being built. The old miners' houses, climbing up and down the hilly terrain, are often dreary, and doubtless inadequate. But they are substantial stone structures, and if it were not for the subsidence due to mining underneath them, they would have many more years of usefulness. New pre-fabricated cottages are serving a great need for better housing, and their tenants are delighted with their modern conveniences.

On our return to London we stopped off in Coventry, where there has been so much bomb damage. Here we saw the most ambitious plans of any place we visited in England. Because of the extensive damage, there is a good chance of these plans being realized. As a first step to this end, they have laid a stone in what will be the centre of a large shopping plaza, and nearby they have put in the curb stone of a new traffic circle — this in the midst of the ruins of the centre of the city. Actually seeing a start on the realization of the new plans is encouraging for both the planner and the inhabitant.

We saw both permanent and temporary housing in Coventry. One very permanent-looking development was being built from pre-war plans because the permits had previously been obtained. These did not conform to present day economy standards. Now, floor areas are limited to 850 sq. ft. for a two-bedroom house, 930 sq. ft. for a three-bedroom house, and 1,017 sq. ft. for a four-bedroom house. In addition to size limitations, materials are further economized by permitting scarce materials only where essential and by reducing waste in such things as gable ends of high-pitched roofs.

We also saw a group of attractive semi-pre-fabricated houses with masonry on the first storey and the second storey pre-fabricated. The attractiveness of a group depended a great deal on colour selection. This particular group had variety in the colours of each house but harmony in the whole development.

It was interesting to examine the plans of the pre-fabricated houses now being erected. The favourite house with the planners was one with a large living-kitchen, and a small sitting room, which could be used independently for entertaining or segregating adult and children activities. We preferred another plan with a large multi-purpose living room, and small kitchen — more suited to our way of life — but we had to concede the advantages of the other.

As in other countries, England's pre-fabricated dwellings have not proved as economical as was hoped. They are still experimenting to arrive at a better solution.

Our ten days in England made us aware of how thorough their planning is. Not only are they scientific

and practical, but they take into account natural features and history to help preserve beauty and sentiment. The warm enthusiasm with which we were received, the generous hospitality which was extended to us even under austere conditions, and above all the inspiration they had given us made us look forward to our return after visiting the Continent.

We flew from London to Paris. Our two-day stay in Paris was intended to be a breather after our concentrated studies in England. Unfortunately it was too hot to breathe, and there was far too much there to see for us to want to take it easy. We spent one hot morning wandering in and out of a European Town Planning Exhibition in the Grand Palais, trying to absorb in three short hours what could have taken several well-spent weeks. The rest of our time was spent sightseeing both historical and modern buildings, and wining and dining sumptuously in a Boulevard de Montparnasse restaurant.

Paris is beautiful — there is no damage from bombing — her boulevards and parks are as lovely as ever and her classical public buildings in their orderly settings are magnificent. But somehow one feels that London, with all its bomb damage, has the opportunity to become the better city.

From the heat of Paris, a short flight brought us to the "holidayer's" paradise, Zurich, Switzerland. No words can do justice to our thrilling impressions of this beautiful city nestled between mountainous hills at the end of Lake Zurich. Here we spent three mornings marvelling at the light construction, well-planned and intimately related modern buildings, three afternoons retreating up the lakeshore by bus or boat, to bask in the sun and refresh ourselves in the lake at Zurich's picturesque beaches, and three evenings gorging ourselves on sumptuous meals in open-air lakeshore restaurants. Constantly in our travels in the city we were amazed at the design that had gone into every detail of public utility and convenience; lamp posts are delicately curved; bus shelters unbelievably mushroomed; fountains strategically placed; street-cars delightfully functional. The quaintness of the clean narrow cobblestone streets of the old part of town, opening into squares, each with its running fountain, blended into the same cleanliness and intimacy of the newer parts and wider streets. There was no harsh change of mood as a modern building butted up against an earlier achievement. All in all, Zurich, we felt, is a place where an architect, particularly, should spend a longer holiday than the three days we could afford there.

*Miss Imrie and Miss Wallbridge visited many countries in Europe including places less travelled today than formerly, like Czechoslovakia and Poland. A further article will appear later in the Journal.*

Editor



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# NEWS FROM THE INSTITUTE

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Institute after the summer adjournment found the members dealing with a crowded agenda, and a number of important questions received consideration.

The most vital matter under discussion was the recent amendment to the legislation in Saskatchewan, as affecting the practice of Architecture in that Province. The Saskatchewan Association of Architects is holding its Annual Meeting on October 31st, and November 1st, and Mr. Hazelgrove, the President of the R.A.I.C., will attend the meeting when the entire matter will be under review.

The National Employment Service of the Unemployment Insurance Commission has been receiving many requests for information concerning Canadian employment from professional men in Europe and Great Britain, and the Institute was requested to furnish the Commission with suitable material on employment conditions in the architectural field, for replies to these inquiries. The Institute forwarded the R.A.I.C. pamphlet on conditions of architectural employment, which had been prepared for the express purpose of advising foreign architects of the situation here. Permission has now been given to the Commission to reprint this pamphlet in brochure form for distribution abroad.

As has been reported previously, a Special Committee of the Executive Committee has been appointed to study the matter of employment opportunities for the large number of future graduates from the Schools of Architecture, especially the classes of 1950, 1951 and 1952. A questionnaire has now been prepared, and has been sent out by the Schools to all their graduates, requesting information concerning their present employment, and it is expected that the data obtainable from the replies to these questionnaires will be of great assistance to the Special Committee in their survey.

Mr. Riddell, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Exhibition and Awards, reported that the R.A.I.C. Medal, presented each year to the outstanding graduates of the Schools of Architecture, has been awarded to two graduates this year. Sincere congratulations are extended to Mr. Guy Desbarats of McGill University and to Mr. Gordon R. Arnott of The University of Manitoba, who were the recipients of these awards. Mr. Arnott received his medal at the Convocation Ceremonies of The University of Manitoba, and Mr. Desbarats was presented with his medal by the President of the R.A.I.C. at a special meeting of the Ottawa Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects.

The Annual Assembly was once again the subject of considerable discussion by the Executive Committee, Reservations have been made at the General Brock Hotel at Niagara Falls, Ontario, for February 24th, 25th and

26th, 1949, and the Programme Committee is busy with arrangements for a full and varied programme of meetings and entertainment. The next issue of the *Journal* will contain a full announcement of train schedules and advance registration information.

It had been hoped to hold an Exhibition of Manufacturer's Materials again this year in conjunction with the Assembly, but there is not sufficient space available at the Hotel to carry out plans in this regard. It is expected that arrangements will be made to substitute another interesting feature to take the place of this display.

## AMENDMENT LIST No. 2 TO MEMBERSHIP LIST

### Deceased

Quebec—Little, H. R., Miller, J. Melville, Reeves, C. A.

### New Members

British Columbia—Moore, R. E., 295 Broadway Ave., Winnipeg. Moody, H. H. G., 295 Broadway Ave., Winnipeg. Smith, Paul D., 1538 Fulton Ave., West Vancouver.

Student: Flanagan, J. E. N., Architects' Branch, Parliament Buildings, Victoria.

### Changes of Address

Manitoba—Freedman, M., 1416 N. Kenmore, Los Angeles, Cal.

Student: Leithead, W., 2631 Nelson Ave., New Westminster, B.C.

Ontario—Cameron, K. A., 45 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto. Brennan, J. F., 906 Yonge Street, Toronto. Collinge, R. H., 64 Queensbury Ave., Toronto. Englesmith, George, School of Architecture, University of Toronto, Toronto. Kemp, Leslie, 453A Eglinton Ave. W., Toronto. Leblanc, G. Lucien, 55 Dalhousie St., Ottawa.

Quebec—Auger, Antoine L., Abitibi, Val D'Or. Consiglio, Franco, 3441 Peel Street, Montreal. Deshaies, David, 1172 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal. Duschenes, Rolf, 235 Queen St., Saint John, N.B. Fleming, Robert P., 1235 McGill College Ave., Montreal. Larose, Gilles, 1480 est, blvd. St. Joseph, Montreal. Leblanc, G. Lucien, 55 Dalhousie St., Ottawa. Poulin, Albert, 71, rue Prospect, Sherbrooke. Poulin, J. Aime, 71, rue Prospect, Sherbrooke. Smith, E. F. S., 2879 Holt Avenue, Rosemount, Montreal. Spence, D. J., 1448A Mountain Street, Montreal.

## ALBERTA

There is at present a boom in building which probably extends over the whole of Canada. It is perhaps proportionately greater in Alberta and greatest in Edmonton. Here permits to build exceed all records by many millions of dollars. Whilst not all the buildings

for which permits are issued will be actually erected yet the volume of work going on is unprecedented. In consequence of this the hands of contractors are so full that many will not undertake any more work and decline to bid for more during the current year. In these circumstances the supply of labour and materials is short, in spite of large increases in population and no firm bids can be obtained. Some contractors are willing to take on work on a percentage or fixed sum basis but the larger firms will not do even this. Under these conditions architects are sufficiently occupied but are apt to be harassed by the attendant slowness of the progress on their works, and contractors by the difficulty of ensuring good quality of workmanship. The older men have seen many variations in the volume of work in their hands although probably the present amount exceeds any previous experience. These men have, to their grief, experienced very different conditions in past times. To them especially the question must often occur: How long will this last? It is unfortunately the case that the profession of architecture is specially liable to ups and downs. When slumps come this is one of the first occupations to feel the depression and one of the last to benefit from a recovery. It will be well for the younger men to realize that what goes up is liable to come down and to keep in view the fact that they too may have to experience future severities.

When so many undertakings are pressing for permits to build, the city departments are apt to overlook matters of amenity and ultimate benefit in the general wave of enthusiasm and to grant permits to cover up ground which it would be wiser to leave open. The idea that vacant ground is mere waste space which ought to be turned to financial profit is the immediate view and is only too likely to cause all other considerations to be set aside. Sound ideas of town planning have not yet gained sufficient ground to withstand this upsetting influence.

*Cecil S. Burgess*

## ONTARIO

In recent years car parking and town planning have become serious problems. A large amount of writing has been devoted to these subjects; these pages have also dealt with them. All cities have these problems but whereas other cities write about them, Ottawa naturally, resorts to action instead of words. Some very interesting developments have taken place recently.

It has recently been brought to light in Ottawa that there is a By-law in existence which prohibits parking anywhere on city streets except where signs are posted permitting parking. Actually the traffic officials have not posted any such signs. Rather they have been busily engaged with the preparation and installation of signs stating "no parking"—"30 minute parking"—"2 hour parking," etc. Unfortunately, this simple regulation does not seem to have improved conditions very much. It is still almost impossible to find a place to park in the central section of the city during business hours.

In town planning also, Ottawa is outstanding. The Federal Government has appointed a National Capital Planning Committee and entrusted it with the preparation of a plan for Ottawa worthy of its national status. To assist this Committee, in an advisory capacity, a National Capital Planning Service was established and Mr. Jacques Greber was retained as Consultant. The Federal District Commission, which has so admirably cared for Federal lands around Ottawa, also provides advisory services and executes the Federal objectives.

Under Provincial planning legislation, an Ottawa Planning Area Board was formed and an advisory technical committee was set up to assist the Board. We are assured that in spite of the apparent complicated organization, the procedure of planning in practice, is quite simple because of the fine co-operation between these various bodies.

The National Capital Planning Committee is really the one responsible for the adoption of plans. It has already published some information, particularly a scheme for the simplification of the railroads.

Recently the subject of locating a City Hall for Ottawa came to the fore. The municipal offices are now housed in rented commercial space. This is considered undesirable and it has been decided that it is time Ottawa had a City Hall of its own. Apparently the National Capital Planning Service had given this problem serious study and was able to indicate a site which it had selected.

When this recommendation was brought before the city fathers, they disagreed heartily and vociferously. One pointed out that no car parking space was available near the site and that the only means of vehicular access was via helicopter. After a great deal of discussion it was decided to disregard the advice of the planners and look for a site which in their opinion would be more suitable. Several suggestions were reported in the local papers, obviously based on the same type of thought which has located City Halls in the past. A "Special Committee for the Selection of a City Hall Site" was appointed. At present, it has been announced that this "Committee will not meet until the National Capital Planning Committee reports on how sites of a proposed new city hall can be integrated with the plans for the National Capital".

This matter may seem somewhat humorous on the surface. Nevertheless, it is very regrettable that apparently no attempt has been made to seek the advice of Architects and Engineers in Canada, who are competent to give careful professional opinions on such matters. There seems little chance for planning to achieve much in Canada if conditions such as these exist. The seriousness is aggravated when it is considered that Ottawa is the National Capital and every effort should be made to create a Capital worthy of Canada.

*S. A. Gitterman*

## QUEBEC

Reading about the new and sympathetic interest in the architecture of a century ago in recent numbers of the *Architectural Review* suggests that we too should look again at the buildings that we have ignored for so long. Watching out for touches of the Greek and Gothic revival or dextrous ways in which our common building practices were bent to the fanciful ideas that our 19th century settlers brought with them, makes a stroll in our towns less bleak. If a mild interest could grow into knowledge some of our towns would be keenly exciting.

For example the fantastic buildings of Ottawa must have stories to tell. Who was Fuller — the man who won the competition for the parliament building? Who was Jones his partner in the construction? What did Charles Baillargé have to do with the design? Who were Stent and Laver the winners of the competition for the flanking departmental blocks? Who were the other competitors? Who were the judges? The Archives have the answers but few have ever enquired and details have not been gathered. The west block has always seemed to me to be the most interesting in form. Its great tower and north western section were extensions made in the public works Ministry of Alexander MacKenzie, MacKenzie had himself been a stone mason in Scotland and the extension was for his own department. What influence had he upon the design? Dr. R. H. Hubbard, the curator of Canadian Art at the National Gallery has done some investigating and will shortly publish an account of a few of our 19th century buildings in the *Architectural Review*, perhaps it will be the beginning of a scholarly and wider interest in the towers, pinnacles and porticoes that are presently ignored or abused.

Derision is always heaped upon the immediately unfashionable perhaps as a way of killing off lagging influences, nearly old photographs as well as nearly old buildings are usually good for a laugh. The conceptions seem grotesquely inappropriate and the painstaking details have the effect of outworn slang. Our point of view changes and our nearness to the nearly old makes us sharply critical, perhaps a little fearful too because of the denials of our own ideals that are implied in them. Later on the implications blur and it is possible to survey the really old with some detachment and kindly feeling. Time does this for architecture as it did for the Maori statesmen when he was able to say with grace and humour at a St. Andrews party that he too had Scottish blood as his grandfather had eaten a Scotchman. The intervention of other circumstances, ideas in quick succession may compensate for years. The succession of architectural efforts since nineteen hundred seem already to have made it possible to appraise freshly the buildings of the last half of the nineteenth century. The Dome of Bonsecours burned last year and the old Forden House disappeared a few months ago no doubt with others, un lamented. Perhaps some struggle can be made to preserve the ones with qualities that remain. An understanding of these buildings would of course include an

appreciation of the circumstances in which they were conceived. That circumstances have altered today is most obvious. It is stupid to continue to build in their manner and equally witless to disrespect them.

John Bland

## OBITUARY

### LOUIS A. AMOS

The death of Louis A. Amos at the age of 79 on August 20th, brought to a close a long and vital career which leaves its mark in the Architectural Profession. A man of most engaging personality, his passing is a very serious loss to a large circle, not only in his own Profession but in the Social Life of this City—for he was held in affectionate regard and the profoundest respect by all who knew him.

A native of Montreal, Mr. Amos studied architecture under the late Arthur Cox with whom he became a partner and for 20 years practised under the firm name of Cox and Amos.

After the death of Mr. Cox, Mr. Amos for several years, carried on alone until in 1925 he took into partnership his son, Pierre C. Amos, a graduate of the School of Architecture, McGill University.

Mr. Amos, a member of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects since 1894, was one of its charter members. After serving on the Council for many years, he became President of the Association in 1934. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and later a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He was awarded the gold Medal of Merit of the P.Q.A.A. in recognition of his contribution to the profession, and among some of his works may be noted the Credit Foncier Building, Postal Station H—Bishop Street, The Knights of Columbus Building (now Canadian Legion) on Mountain Street, Canadian Bank of Commerce branch—St. Catherine St. West, all of Montreal, and Noorduyn Aviation Assembly Plant, St. Laurent, Quebec, many structures over a 50 year period for National Breweries, Limited, Montreal, and a host of other important works.

He was a member of the Church of the Ascension of Our Lord, Westmount.

His wife, the former Mabel C. Monk, died in 1945. He is survived by a brother, Arthur Amos, his son Pierre C. Amos, 2nd Vice-President and Councillor of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects—three daughters, Mrs. T. C. W. Carlyon and Mrs. W. Llanarth Davis of Montreal, Mrs. Pierre Benoit of Ottawa—and six grandchildren.

To those who knew Louis Amos well, his death came as a profound shock for they will miss him because of his modest and cheerful friendliness. They have lost a sympathetic companion, a trusted and beloved friend.

H. Ross Wiggs

## CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

### Edouard Fiset, M.R.A.I.C., D.P.L.G.F.

Born in Rimouski, P.Q., Canada, 1910.

Graduated in architecture from the "Beaux-Arts" School, Quebec, 1932; scholarship and "Prix David"; Graduated in architecture from the "Ecole Supérieure Nationale des Beaux-Arts," Paris, France, in 1940.

Interned by the Germans from 1940 to 1944.

Worked for three months for the Ministry of Town Planning and Reconstruction in France, after being released.

Back in Quebec, Canada, entered private practice for one year in 1945.

Is now one of the two assistants to Mr. Greber,\* Town Planning Consultant to the National Capital Planning Committee.

Architect of Laval University, Quebec, where he has given lectures on Town Planning.

Town Planning Consultant for the Town of Baie Comeau, P.Q., Canada.

Member of the Canadian Institute of Professional Town Planners.

\* The other assistant being Mr. J. M. Kitchen, M.R.A.I.C.

### Mary Louise Imrie

Born in Toronto, Ontario, schooled in Edmonton, Alberta, studied Architecture at the Universities of Alberta and Toronto, and graduated from the latter in 1944. Since then worked for architects in Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver. Now employed by the City Architect in Edmonton. In the fall of 1947 studied Town Planning and Reconstruction in Europe with a tour specially organized for this purpose.

### Isadore Rosenfield, B.S., M.Arch.

Was educated at Harvard and devoted his professional life from the beginning to hospital and school planning. Prior to entering private practice, he was for eight years assistant professor and special lecturer at the School of Architecture, New York University,

and for ten years chief architect for the City of New York in charge of a one hundred million dollar hospital planning program. His present practice embraces hospitals for the State of New York, the Government of Puerto Rico, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Veterans Administration, and the Republic of Colombia.

### Jean Louise Wallbridge

Born in Edmonton, Alberta, schooled in Edmonton, Victoria and Switzerland, and graduated in Architecture from the University of Alberta in 1939. Since then worked for architects in Edmonton, and at Town Planning in Saint John, New Brunswick, and Toronto. Now employed by the City Architect, in Edmonton. In the fall of 1947 studied Town Planning and Reconstruction in Europe with a tour specially arranged for this purpose.

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We gathered from letters and telephone calls that the September issue on Hospitals was well received by the profession. That issue was arranged by **Mr. J. B. Langley**, of the firm of Govan, Ferguson, Lindsay, Kaminker, Maw, Langley, Keenleyside, and the Editorial Board wishes to express its congratulations and its indebtedness to him for the trouble he took in its preparation.

☆

### CORRECTION

In the Hospital issue of the *Journal* for September, St. Joseph's Hospital, Toronto, by Marani and Morris, was described as being in Hamilton. We regret any embarrassment that may have been caused the Architects or their Clients.

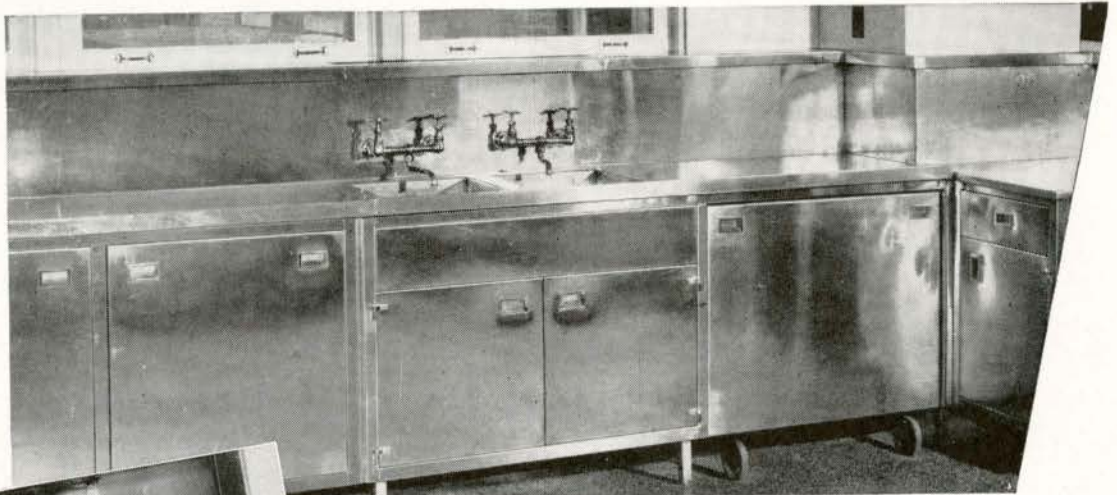
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