

RAIC JOURNAL

Serial No 317, Vol. 29, No 1 **EDITORIAL** 2

ARTICLES

- The Architect and Community Centre Planning, *Edwin Raines* 7
Sewage Disposal, Water Supply for Recreational, *R. Hugh Crawford* 9

ILLUSTRATIONS

- Summer House, *Venchiarutti and Venchiarutti, Architects* 3
Summer House of Mr. W. R. Watkins, *John B. Parkin & Associates, Architects* 4
Ski Cabin for Mr. Keith Rapsey, *G. D. Gibson, Architect* 6
Y.W.C.A. Camp, *Abra, Balharrie & Shore, Architects* 11
Kitsilano War Memorial Community Centre, *Semmens & Simpson, Architects* 12
Y.M.-Y.W.H.A. Recreational & Educational Building,
Ross, Patterson, Townsend & Heughan, Architects 14
Y.M.C.A. & Y.W.C.A., *Craig & Madill, Architects* 15
New Auditorium & Gymnasium, *Niagara Falls Collegiate-Institute,*
Page & Steele, Architects 16
Wading Pool, *Gordon S. Adamson, Architect* 18
New Monkey House, *Percy C. Underwood, Architect* 19
Colisée, *Robert Blatter, G. Fernand Caron and*
Pierre Rinfret, Maurice Bouchard, Architects 20
Brass Rail, *Samuel Kohn, Architect* 21
Banff School of Fine Arts, *Rule, Wynn & Rule, Architects* 22
Swimming Pool & Terrace, *Earle C. Morgan, Architect* 22

NEWS FROM THE INSTITUTE 23

COVER

C.G.I.T. Camp, *Abra, Balharrie & Shore, Architects*

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ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA

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Toronto January 1952 EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES, 57 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO 1

EDITORIAL

INSTITUTE events, in detail or as a whole, will probably never be taken seriously by Historians at large, but in our own particular sphere, the doings of yesteryear have acquired significance, historical in many respects for our more humble chronicles!

While it is possible that satisfaction may oftentimes fall short of anticipation and hopes unfulfilled incline to crowd our memories, we are deliberately casting aside such moody meditations in favour of the almost sublime aspects of fulfillment, associated with the possibilities of professional achievement!

In many respects it is an old story, well concealed in the misty minutes of bygone Annual Assemblies but cherished with avidity, amid the recesses of Presidential minds.

It has been said that, "To even the most casual observer, it must be plain that as the Institute has grown not only in years and numbers, it has also grown in wisdom, in social consciousness and in dignity."

Flattering indeed! But if we add the acquisition of an EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, the ensemble assumes some semblance of reality, in accord with the classified attributes.

This accomplishment, however, can only be part of the Saga because, in spite of the added effects, the opportunity for voluntary service in the Institute cause, still remains an important factor and while future Presidents may expect a modicum of relaxation, the furnishings are by no means overstuffed yet, let alone upholstered in purple plush!

As Whitman has written, "It is provided in the essence of things that from any fruition of success, no matter what, shall come forth something to make a greater struggle necessary!"

For the moment we will not press the obvious implications and pass by on the other side, distributing expressions of appreciation for the co-operation, with relatively improved support, received from our Component Societies.

Although we do not expect the Secretarial impact can be immediate, we nevertheless have high hopes that it will at least be definite, leading towards a more concentrated development of our far flung, varied professional needs.

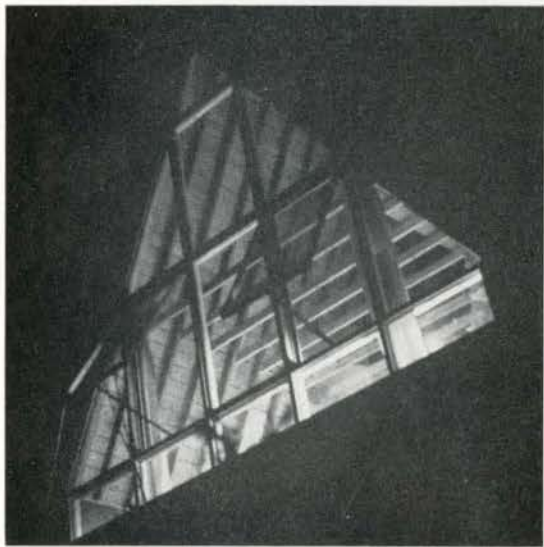
Headquarters in Ottawa! An Executive Secretary in being and the Annual Assembly looming beyond the "plywood curtain"!

Heady material but in keeping with the season and when we say that we are keenly anticipating meeting you in Vancouver, it is an understatement because we are deliberately saving superlatives to meet anticipated occasions.

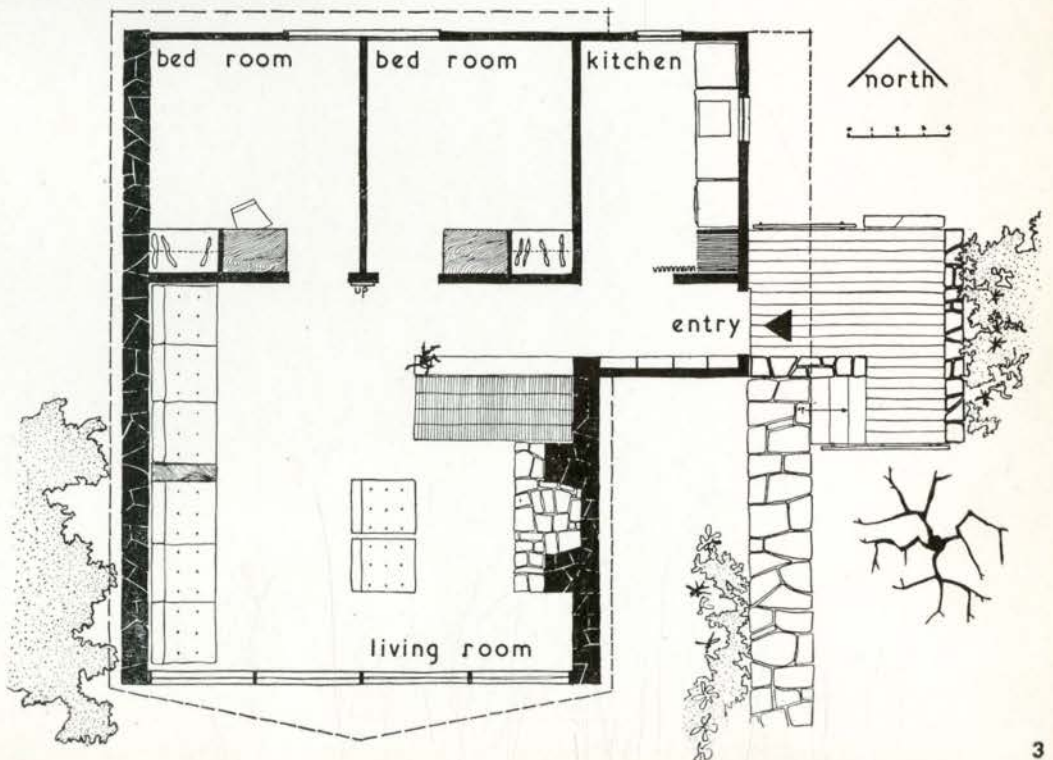
Crossing the threshold of another year, in well worn metaphor, we present our hearty good wishes to Institute members, from Signal Hill to as far beyond the Rockies as Canadian geographical limitations permit, including all intermediate points and as we take our final bow before the Editorial curtain, in our present capacity, we leave this thought with you —

"LET THE INSTITUTE FLOURISH".

J. ROXBURGH SMITH, *President*



SUMMER HOUSE, BOBCAYGEON, ONTARIO
VENCHIARUTTI AND VENCHIARUTTI, ARCHITECTS



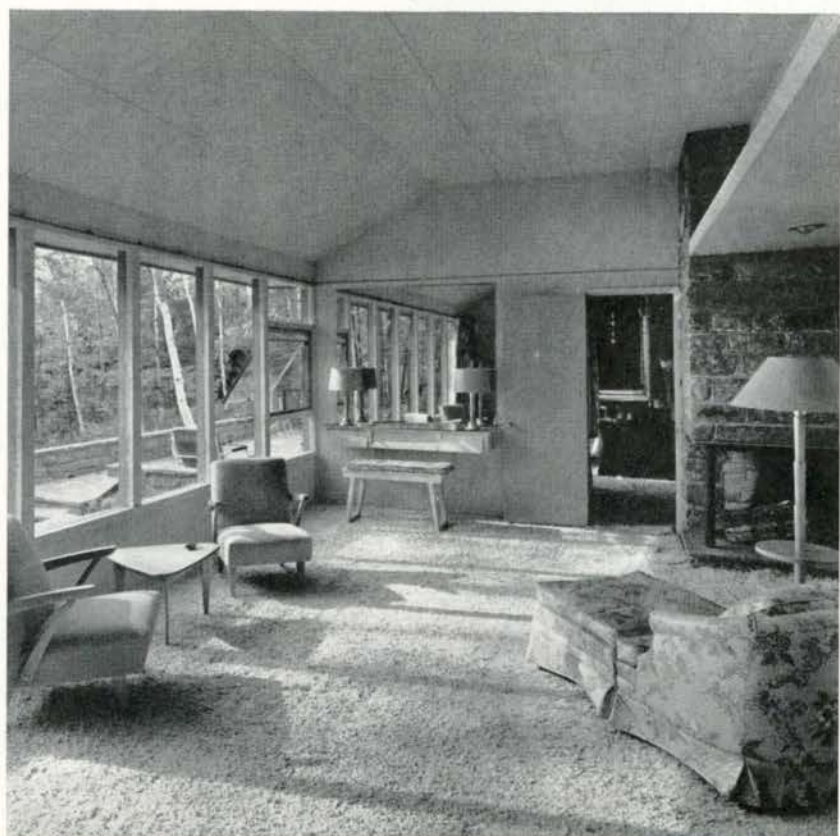


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SUMMER HOUSE OF MR. W. R. WATKINS, LAKE ROUSSEAU, MUSKOKA, ONTARIO

JOHN B. PARKIN & ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

Milton Goltz, General Contractor



2

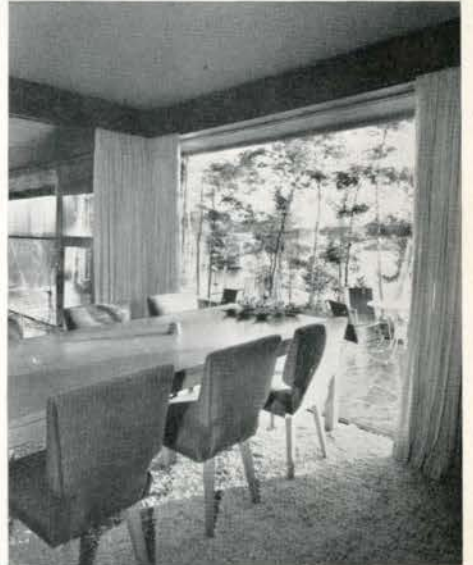


3

- 1. Enclosed Terrace off Master Bedroom
- 2. Master Bedroom
- 3. From Enclosed Porch into Living Room
- 4. From Porch towards Dining Room
- 5. Dining Room
- 6. Exterior



4, 5



6



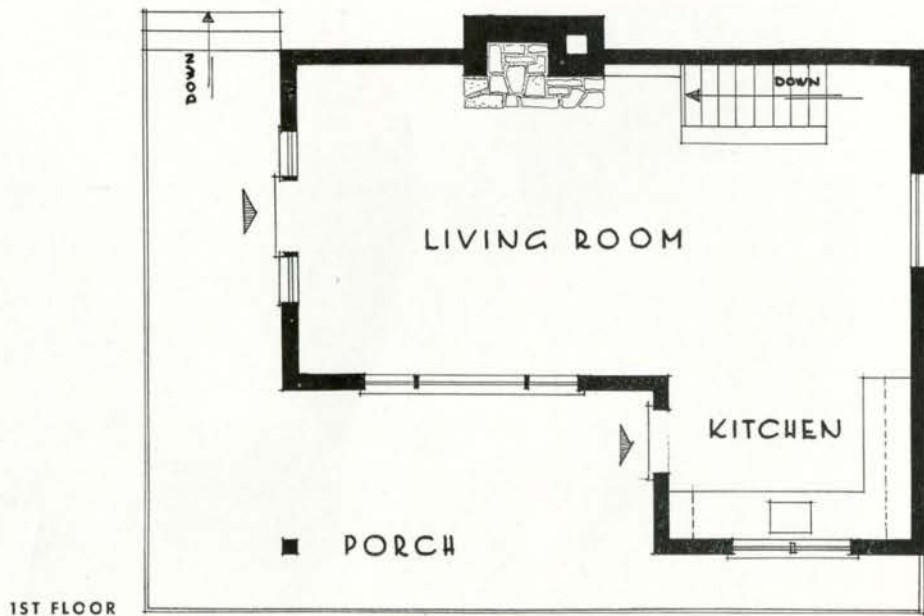
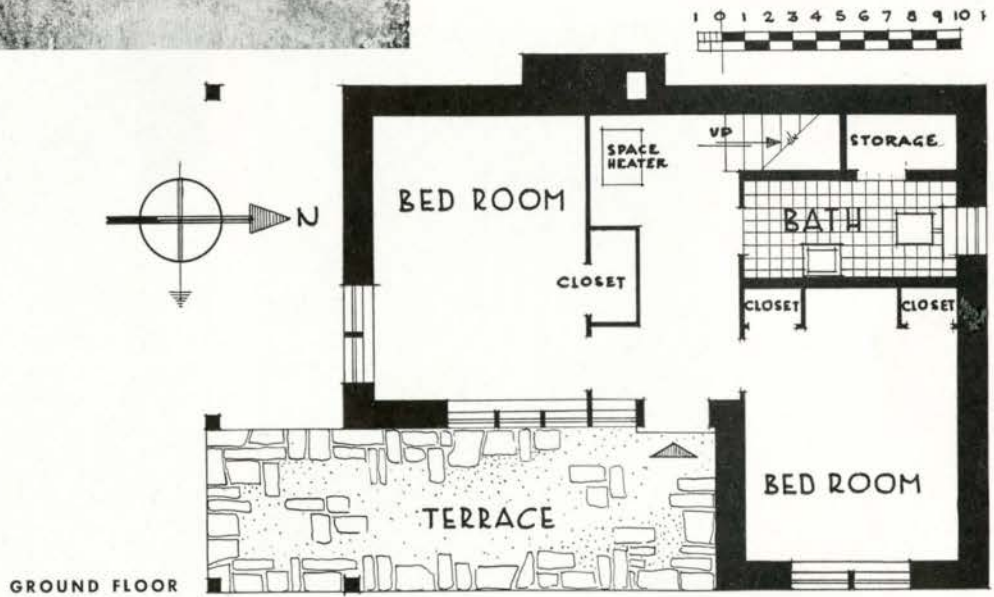
ALLI PANDA



SKI CABIN FOR MR. KEITH RAPSEY,
GLEN MAJOR, ONTARIO

G. D. GIBSON, ARCHITECT

PANDA



THE ARCHITECT AND COMMUNITY CENTRE PLANNING

When an architect is commissioned to design a community centre, he will find that he is not merely confronted with the design of the physical structure—the relationship of various activity areas which must be enclosed by a weather resistant shell and mechanically equipped for plumbing, heating, lighting and ventilation. He will also be expected to assist the community in its publicity campaign, financial campaign and survey of existing facilities. Many architects may feel that all these activities are not within the limits of their commissions. With most jobs this is the case. However, when planning a community centre, it is important that the architect know the community—its physical layout, the existing physical and cultural facilities, the working and playing habits of the people.

As a community centre in the true sense of the word is not merely a building or a group of buildings but an association of neighbors banded together in a spirit of co-operation, the architect's part in the centre's development is by no means the major rôle. In fact, the architect is actually responsible for only one of many stages in the development of a community centre. Each of these stages, however, is dependent upon the others and when considering one it is necessary to consider all. The development of these stages can be classified as follows:

STAGE ONE: A COMMUNITY OF UNRELATED ACTIVITY GROUPS

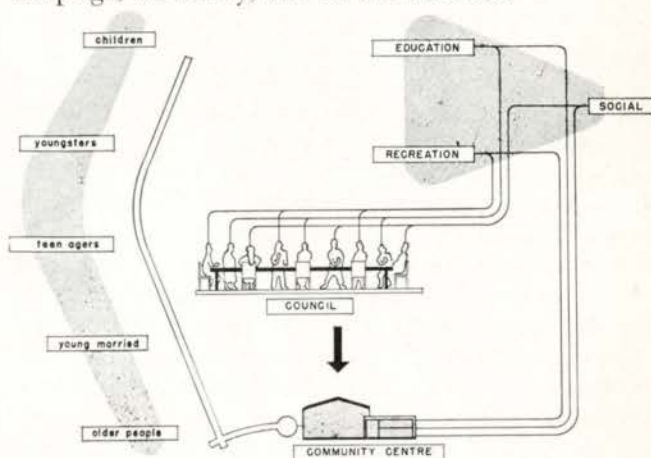
In every community there is the nucleus of a community centre; it may be a sports club, a drama group or a church organization. In many communities these groups operate independently. It is when two or more groups unite that a community centre is formed. The ideal centre is one which includes every active group in the community.

STAGE TWO: THE ADVISORY PLANNING COMMITTEE

Most successful community centre enterprises have developed from the basic organization of an advisory planning committee. This committee is a group made up of representatives of all the public spirited organizations in the community. It is a committee formed to direct all community activity and development and is dedicated to the betterment of community life.

It is with this committee that the architect will have to work and, once the decision to build has been made, he will find that he can do more than just design the building.

He can participate in the publicity campaign, the financial campaign, the survey, and the site selection.



STAGE THREE: THE PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

It is important that the committee keep the community informed, for without public interest the entire program will be handicapped. Every method of advertising should be employed—the newspapers, radio, poster, exhibitions, etc. The committee members should frequently outline the program to the groups they represent; a complete series of meetings should be planned, discussions should be encouraged and outstanding speakers should be invited to address the larger community gatherings.

The architect can assist with this program by providing sketch plans in presentation form and by offering to speak at community meetings.

STAGE FOUR: THE FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN

A sound financial structure should be developed. Money can be raised by:

Voluntary contributions.

Fees.

Grants from existing community organizations.

Grants from the local government.

Taxation—money for construction and maintenance can be raised through taxation by including in the community centre structure the municipal administrative offices or by combining the centre with a public or vocational school.

The most popular method of financing is to raise funds

through voluntary subscriptions. These subscriptions may either be donations in cash, in material or in labor. Such funds may also be supplemented by the proceeds of socials, dances and other community functions.

Here again the architect's contribution will be limited to publicity of the campaign.

STAGE FIVE: SURVEYING THE NEED

The architect is the best qualified person to make a preliminary survey. No doubt the planning committee will have certain definite requests, but the architect should list the existing facilities, he should chart available land and make recommendations for zoning and long range planning. He must consider the requests of all the groups participating in the project and then cancel out requests which are already served by existing facilities or which can share space already planned. The architect in undertaking such a survey would, of course, be entitled to a fee over and above his commission.

In many instances, architects are too busy to devote the necessary time to such a survey. If this should be the case, then the architect must be guided by information obtained from the committee in charge of building the centre. It is the responsibility of such a committee to ensure that as much accurate information as possible is made available to the architect. It is the responsibility of the architect to inform the committee as to what information is needed and in what manner the information might best be presented to him. He should ask the committee to consider what expansion might take place in the future; what activities might be added to their program; and what activities might someday be extended to the point where larger accommodation will be necessary.

If the financial situation is such that only part of the structure can be built during the initial stage, the architect should be prepared to advise the committee as to what facilities should be constructed first. He should also be prepared to design the centre so that it can be expanded, unit by unit, in such a manner that the completed structure will be architecturally harmonious.

STAGE SIX: SITE PLANNING

The function of a community centre is to serve the cultural and recreational needs of the community. The success of the centre depends to a great extent on its location.

People are sensitive to any barrier, psychological or physical, such as railroad tracks, main traffic arteries and boundaries of different income housing areas. These must all be considered when choosing a site. Accessibility is also an important factor, for unless people can reach the building easily it will lose much of its appeal. It should be served by adequate bus or streetcar service and should be within one-half to one mile of every home, depending on population density and ease of access.

The centre should be considered not only as a building, but as a space where recreational areas make an attractive focal point for participants and spectators. Lacking outdoor facilities, the centre will be used mainly during the winter and to that extent will fail to fulfil its function as a focal point of community life throughout the year. Some of the more important outdoor activity areas are listed and

discussed below.

PARKING should be so arranged that traffic into and out of the centre does not interfere with pedestrian walks. For this reason the parking area should be located on the side of the centre closest to the approach road, remote from the outdoor recreation area and near the entrance to the centre.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND. This area should be designed in conjunction with the "child care centre". It should be a clearly defined area, separate from the adult recreation area and located so that supervision from the building is possible. The playground should contain swings, teeter-totters, sand boxes, slides, junglegyms, etc.

CURLING AND SKATING RINKS. The curling rink is generally enclosed and is usually placed alongside an open-air skating rink. To encourage attendance, some provision should be made for spectator seating when planning these areas.

If space is limited, the open air rink could be built on the baseball or football field.

ATHLETIC FIELD AND TRACK. The sports ground is an essential part of the community centre. It should provide the athletic fields for baseball, softball, football, lacrosse, rugby and cricket, and courts for tennis, handball, volleyball and squash. Space should be planned for track, pole vaulting, javelin, hammer and discus throwing, jumping pits, shot putting, horseshoe pitch, archery and lawn bowling.

PARK. A pleasantly landscaped park area should be developed for picnics, band concerts, etc. This park would also be ideal for the elderly people who do not care to participate in the more strenuous activities of the centre.

STAGE SEVEN: PLANNING THE COMMUNITY BUILDING

The design of the community building is the architect's responsibility. We have discussed the centre's development in stages and have indicated how and where the architect can assist the community in its building program. The architect is not obligated to provide these services but it seems evident that such participation will enable him to become better acquainted with the community and thus better qualified to plan a building that will provide a year round centre for the recreational and cultural life of the people and will serve the varied interests of all groups in the community.

The community building should have an atmosphere and arrangement that breaks down barriers and encourages mingling of all types of people. There should be a minimum of restraint and formality.

The three main divisions of the community building are the assembly hall, the group activities centre and the child care centre. These areas are closely related to the areas of less importance: the entrance lobby with administrative office and coat room which can be managed by one person during slack periods and which are both placed where he has a clear view of all public areas; toilets and washrooms also located off the main entrance lobby; a gymnasium either combined with the assembly hall or separate; a lounge-library for informal reading, discussions or small gatherings; a kitchen snack bar connected in such a way as to serve the lounge, the lobby area and the assembly hall. Also to be considered are the general service areas: the heating room, the fuel room, the janitor's supply room and

storage closets, the air conditioning room, etc.

Essentials of a well planned centre are:

Well planned accessibility and interior circulation.

Indoor-outdoor flexibility.

Multi use of interior areas.

Easy supervision by minimum staff.

Durable and easily maintained interior finish.

A building designed for safety — fire exits, stairs, etc.

Separation of adults' and children's areas.

Separation of noisy and quiet areas.

An expandable plan.

A well balanced community centre organization would provide a happy relationship between physical and cultural activities with neither element predominating.

All communities do not have these same requirements. Therefore, a great deal of variety arises in community building design. Some communities emphasize the recreational rather than the cultural and we find centres in which the skating rink and gymnasium are the dominant plan features. Still others combine their centre with a public or vocational school and the school-centre relationship predominates.

Fundamentally, however, the three main divisions, the assembly hall, the group activities centre and the child care centre are essential. The survey of the community will determine what relationship of areas is necessary and what type of centre will best serve the varied interests of all the groups in the community.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND WATER SUPPLY FOR RECREATION BUILDINGS

R. HUGH CRAWFORD

THE SUBJECT of sanitation for recreation centres, such as summer hotels, summer cottages, groups of summer cottages or all year round holiday hotels, is of considerable importance and one which may cause the architect a good deal of worry.

The chief difficulties involved usually arise out of site selection. It is an unfortunate fact that the most choice site for summer cottages or hotels very frequently does not lend itself particularly well to the problems of sewage disposal and not infrequently the same can be said of water supply. It is not the purpose of this article to tell those unfortunate individuals who chance to read it, how to design a water purification plant or a sewage treatment plant but rather to try to point out what course of action may be best suited to the individual problem.

Let us deal first of all with the individual summer cottage. The major consideration in this instance is cost, and since owners usually wish to spend the bulk of their capital outlay on the cottage itself, the site, the boat and boathouse, etc., they quite often will see fit to economize on water supply and sewage disposal.

Considering sewage disposal first, there are four common means of handling wastes from the summer cottage. They are: 1. Outdoor privies, 2. Chemical tank, 3. Pail-a-day tanks, 4. Septic tanks.

These four methods are listed in order of common occurrence and I believe in order of cost.

Everyone should be familiar with the outdoor privy and its disadvantages. It is doubtful if there are any advantages to this system short of its extreme economy. If the outdoor privy is used for toilet facilities, drains from sinks, wash basins, etc., are not likely to be required, but if they are they should be piped to a tile disposal bed similar to that used with a septic tank. A second alternative for such drains is to pipe them to the river or lake at a location sufficiently far removed from bathing areas or water supply areas so as not to badly contaminate the water used for these purposes. Effluent from such drain is best diluted and disposed of if the drain is carried out into deep water rather than simply letting it empty into the surface waters at the shore.

Either of these two procedures should be adopted for waste wash water irrespective of the method of disposal of human wastes.

The chemical tank is a step forward in the matter of toilet facilities. It consists simply of a tank into which the human wastes pass and are acted upon by chemicals and the discharge from the tank should drain into a leeching bed. The solid materials must of course be removed from the tank, preferably once each season.

This system has the advantage of having a standard water closet appearance but it still must be located outside the cottage. The reason for this of course is the fact that there is still considerable odour from this system. Therefore, the first two systems show disadvantage in the fact that they have some odour and also in that they must be beyond the cottage itself. They are, however, the more economical means of disposal.

The pail-a-day system has one very important advantage over the first two in that the toilet may be located inside the cottage since there is little or no odour from it. The system is not unlike the chemical tank excepting that all that is required is one pail of clean water per day, poured down the toilet.

In normal use this system has proven quite satisfactory and odourless. It has been found, however, that when the cottage is unoccupied for a week or more during the summer season, there is quite a strong odour until the rooms have been aired out and a fresh pail of water poured down the toilet.

Pail-a-day is becoming the most used system for the average cottage. It does, of course, require some sort of leeching or drying bed, and wash water drains, if they are used, must be disposed of as previously described.

The last and most complete system is the septic tank. It is hardly necessary to describe the septic tank, since it is used a great deal in urban areas which have grown up faster than it is possible to supply services to them. Most architects will be familiar with proper use of this system. It is strongly recommended however that wash water be disposed of separately as described before even with a

septic tank and complete disposal bed.

It is probable that only the more expensive summer cottages would put in a septic tank, and the number of occasions that it would be constructed for an individual cottage would be few.

The use of the septic tank almost necessitates a complete plumbing system and does necessitate at least running water supplied under pressure.

This leads to the second problem, that of supplying water for the summer cottage.

Water supply may come from a lake, river, well, or spring. The source of supply is usually not the principal worry since cottage sites normally have water readily available. The method of getting the water from the source of supply to the point of consumption is the chief problem.

If the source is a lake or river, the water may be carried by hand to the cottage or to a reservoir near or in the cottage. This method is rather antiquated and burdensome. The same carrying can be done, of course, from a well but is sometimes a little difficult with a spring. The usual method with a well or spring is to pump water to a reservoir which feeds the cottage by gravity flow. If the site is a very fortunate one, it may be possible to get gravity flow directly from a spring.

The most economical of the pumping systems is the hand pump. This may be located in the cottage or outside. The hand pump may be the simple type usually found on farms or may be a wing pump, which has the advantage of being a force pump. If such pumps are located inside the cottage they are usually in the kitchen and all water is drawn at that point.

A gasoline pump may be used on any source of supply but this requires a pump house, reservoir, and considerable piping. With such equipment, running water may be supplied to any point in the cottage in the same manner as is done in an urban dwelling. Gasoline pumps are run until the reservoir is full and then must be turned off. When the reservoir supply is down, the pump must be started again.

Reservoirs should be metal tanks located as high as possible above the highest outlet in order to get a good head of pressure, and yet should still be accessible. A gauge glass on the tank is a good measure to take to prevent running dry until average daily consumption is determined.

The automatic electric pump is the ultimate in pumping water where hydro-electric power is available. These pumps run automatically and keep the reservoir full at all times without any attention by the cottage owner. Power failure, of course, will stop the water supply but if this is a serious consideration in certain areas a gasoline stand-by unit could be installed.

The electric pump, of course, must have a pump house and the same piping requirements as the gasoline pump.

If water is drawn from a lake or river by gasoline or electric pumps, the intake should be placed as deep and as far out as possible. The intake should be screened to prevent the suction from pulling in small fish or small solids from the water.

A certain amount of the water supply is for drinking purposes, and here we must consider some means of puri-

fication. Most wells and springs are pure enough to drink without further treatment. Some of our northern lakes and streams are the same, but frequently it is necessary to use some means of purification with water drawn from lakes or rivers. The most common method for the summer cottage is simply boiling the water that is used for drinking. Chemical treatment in the form of chloride pills with taste control pills, may be purchased at drug stores, and some people prefer using them. Occasionally filtration will correct the impurities, and in such cases a filtering set-up may be installed on the intake.

It is wise to purify all drinking water if its purity is at all doubtful. To determine the type of purification necessary, a sample of the water may be taken in a sterile bottle to the Provincial Department of Health. This Department will test the water and recommend methods of purification.

Summer hotels, motels or large groups of cottages, are more likely to cause the architect some worry on sanitation problems because of the vastly increased volume of water required and the quantity of sewage to be treated.

As far as sewage is concerned, the least that can be done is to provide a septic tank and disposal bed sufficiently large for the volume of effluent. If it is desirable to go beyond this stage, an Imhoff tank and trickling filter may be used. The Imhoff tank is similar to the septic tank but has the facility of removing about fifty per cent of the solids before passing on to the trickling filter. If such treatment is found to be necessary it would be advisable to secure the services of competent sanitary engineers for design and recommendations. Since it is possible to handle large volumes of sewage simply by means of a septic tank of adequate size, it is doubtful if more complicated systems are necessary. As an indication of the capacity of a properly designed septic tank it may be noted that the entire sewage effluent from the town of Ajax, with a population of 3,775, is disposed of in one septic tank connected into a normal sewerage system.

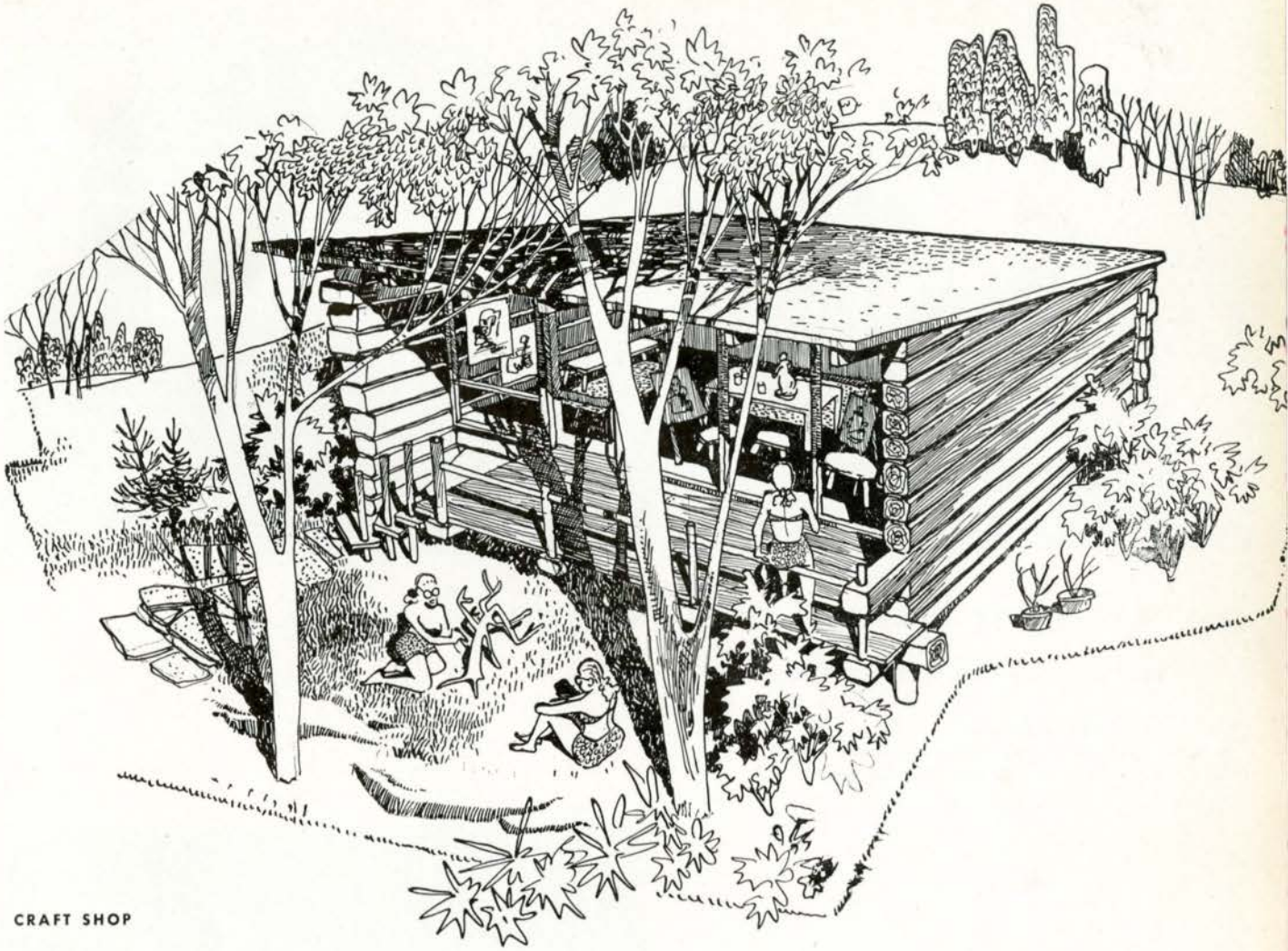
Water supply for large establishments should be handled by filtering lake or river water which is nearly always available. In large establishments sand filters and chemical treatment may be employed. Again, if such treatment is necessary, recommendations and designs by sanitary engineers is advisable.

In general, the problem for larger establishments can be solved in the same manner as for the single cottage if water is pumped and a septic tank is used. The design, of course, must be large enough to accommodate the number of people the hotel can accommodate including staff.

If wells are easily dug in the area, drinking water supply or even the entire supply may be pumped from one or more wells.

In the case of all year round resorts, there is no difference in the methods for either sewage treatment or water purification excepting that all piping must be protected from freezing.

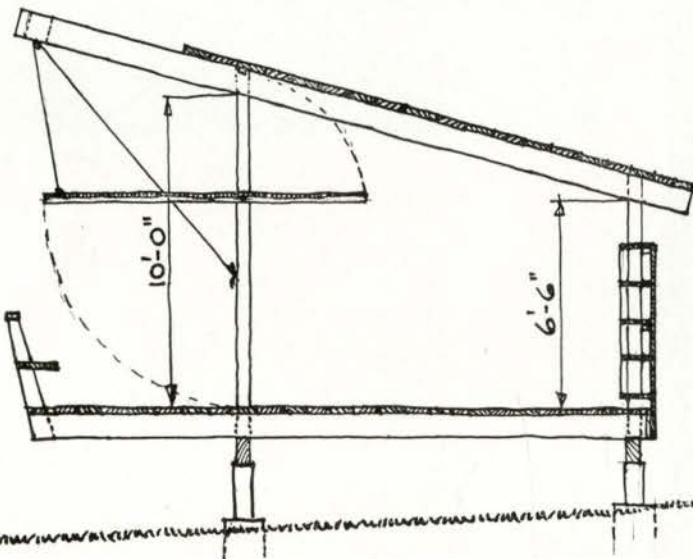
In sanitation, as in everything else, economics are usually all important. The amount of money available will usually determine the method, which may be the simplest system or the most elaborate. Particularly in the latter case, consultation with experienced sanitary engineers will be invaluable.



CRAFT SHOP

Y. W. C. A. CAMP, DAVERN LAKE, ONTARIO

ABRA, BALHARRIE & SHORE, ARCHITECTS



COVER
C. G. I. T. CAMP
AT
LONG LAKE, P.Q.

SECTION SHOWING MOVABLE SHUTTER OF CRAFT SHOP



KITSILANO WAR MEMORIAL COMMUNITY CENTRE, VANCOUVER, B. C.

SEMMENS & SIMPSON, ARCHITECTS

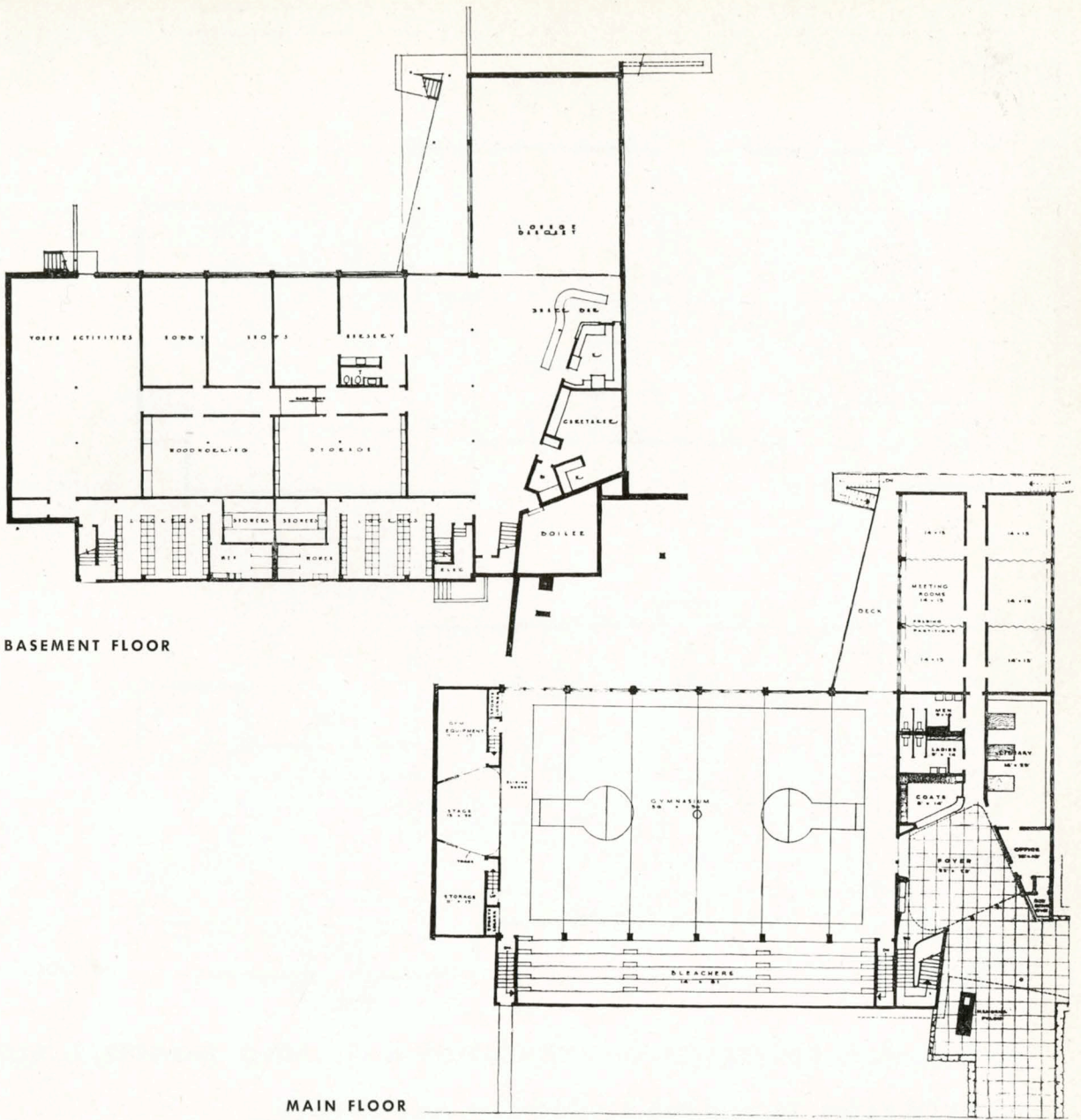
John H. Read, Structural Engineer
Heat and Power Engineering, Mechanical Engineer
Smith Bros. & Wilson, Limited, General Contractors



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE



EXTERIOR STAIRS



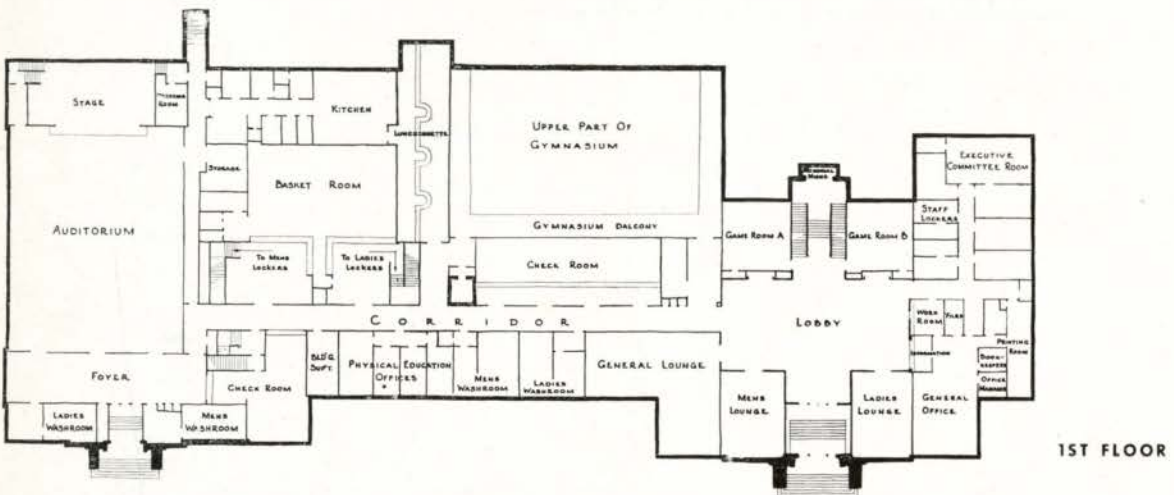
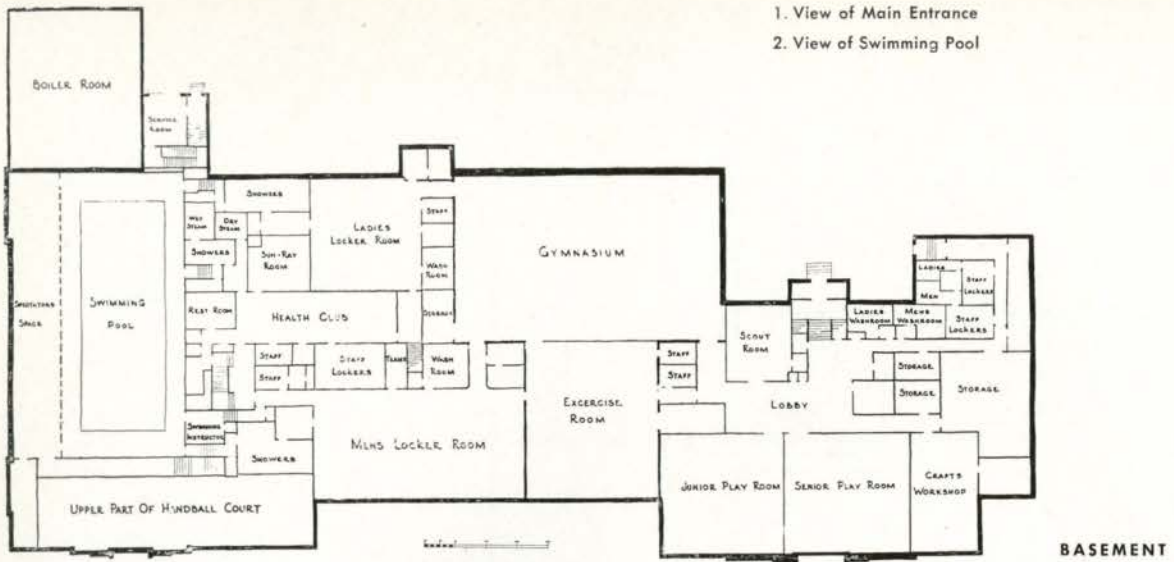
BASEMENT FLOOR

MAIN FLOOR



ALL: GRAHAM WARRINGTON

1. View of Main Entrance
2. View of Swimming Pool

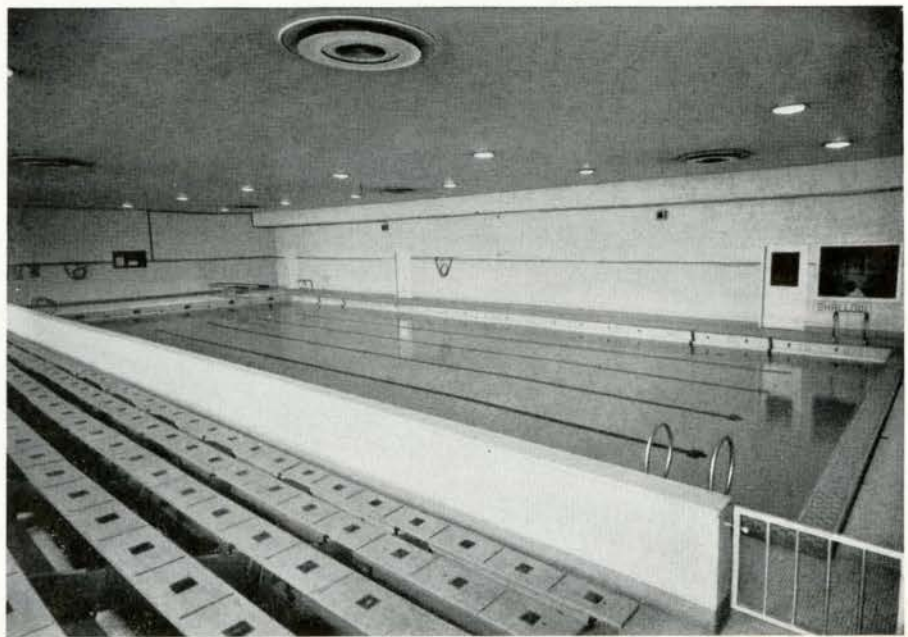


Y. M. - Y. W. H. A. RECREATIONAL & EDUCATIONAL BUILDING, MONTREAL, QUEBEC
ROSS, PATTERSON, TOWNSEND & HEUGHAN, ARCHITECTS

Foundation Company of Canada Limited, General Contractors

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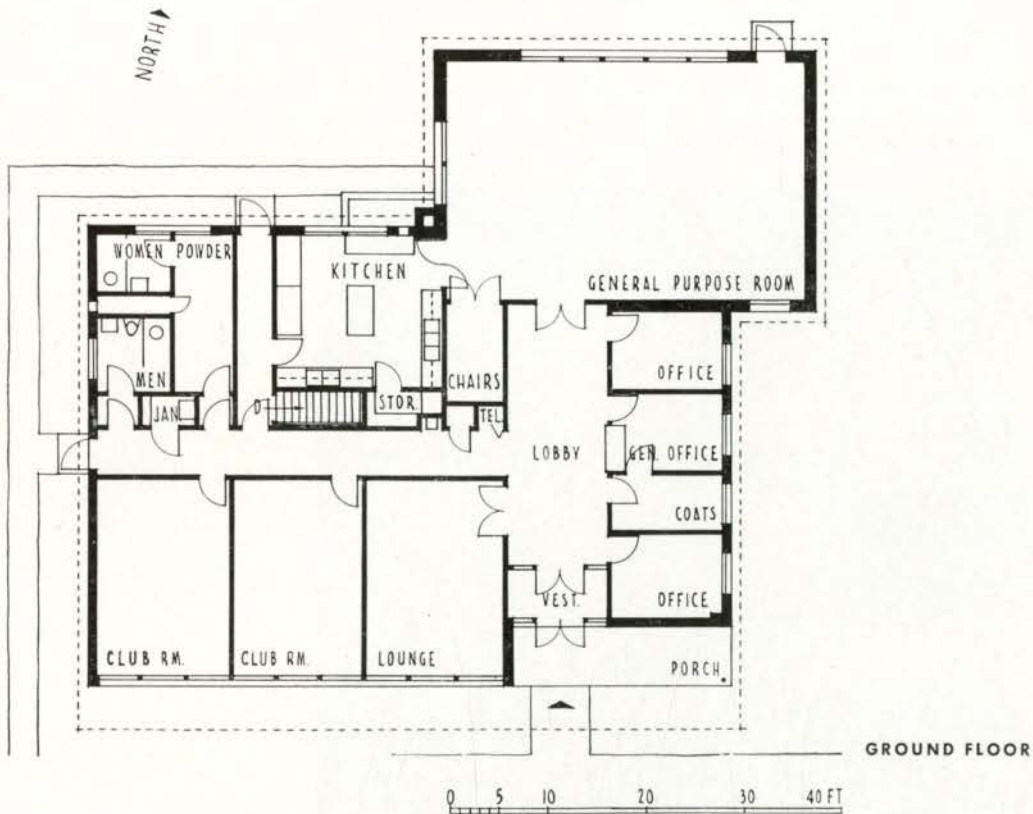




Y. M. C. A. & Y. W. C. A., ETOBICOKE, ONTARIO

CRAIG & MADILL, ARCHITECTS

Wallace, Carruthers and Associates Limited, Structural Engineers
 J. S. Paterson and G. H. Hopper, Mechanical Engineers
 F. G. Reed, Electrical
 Young and Apperley, General Contractors





**NEW AUDITORIUM & GYMNASIUM
NIAGARA FALLS COLLEGIATE—VOCATIONAL INSTITUTE, NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO**

PAGE & STEELE, ARCHITECTS

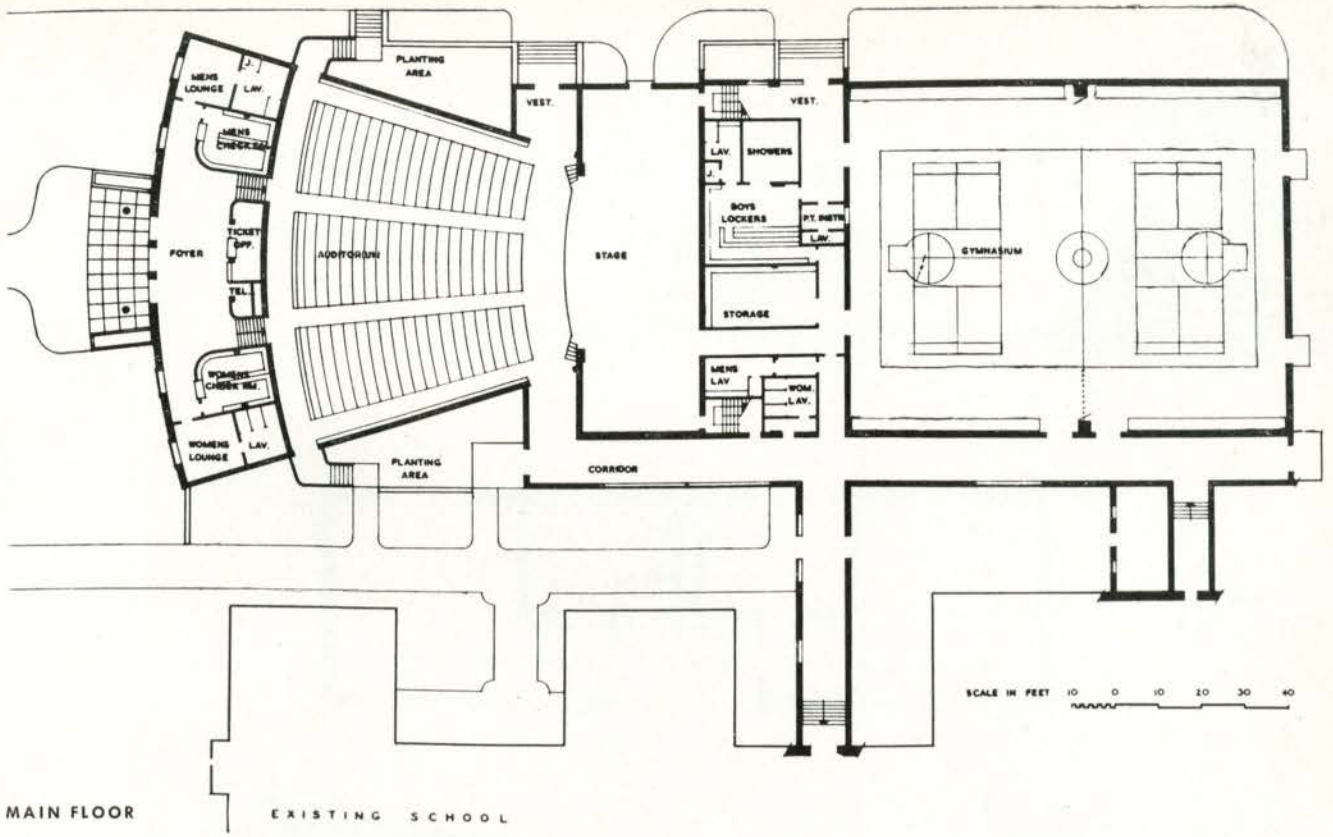
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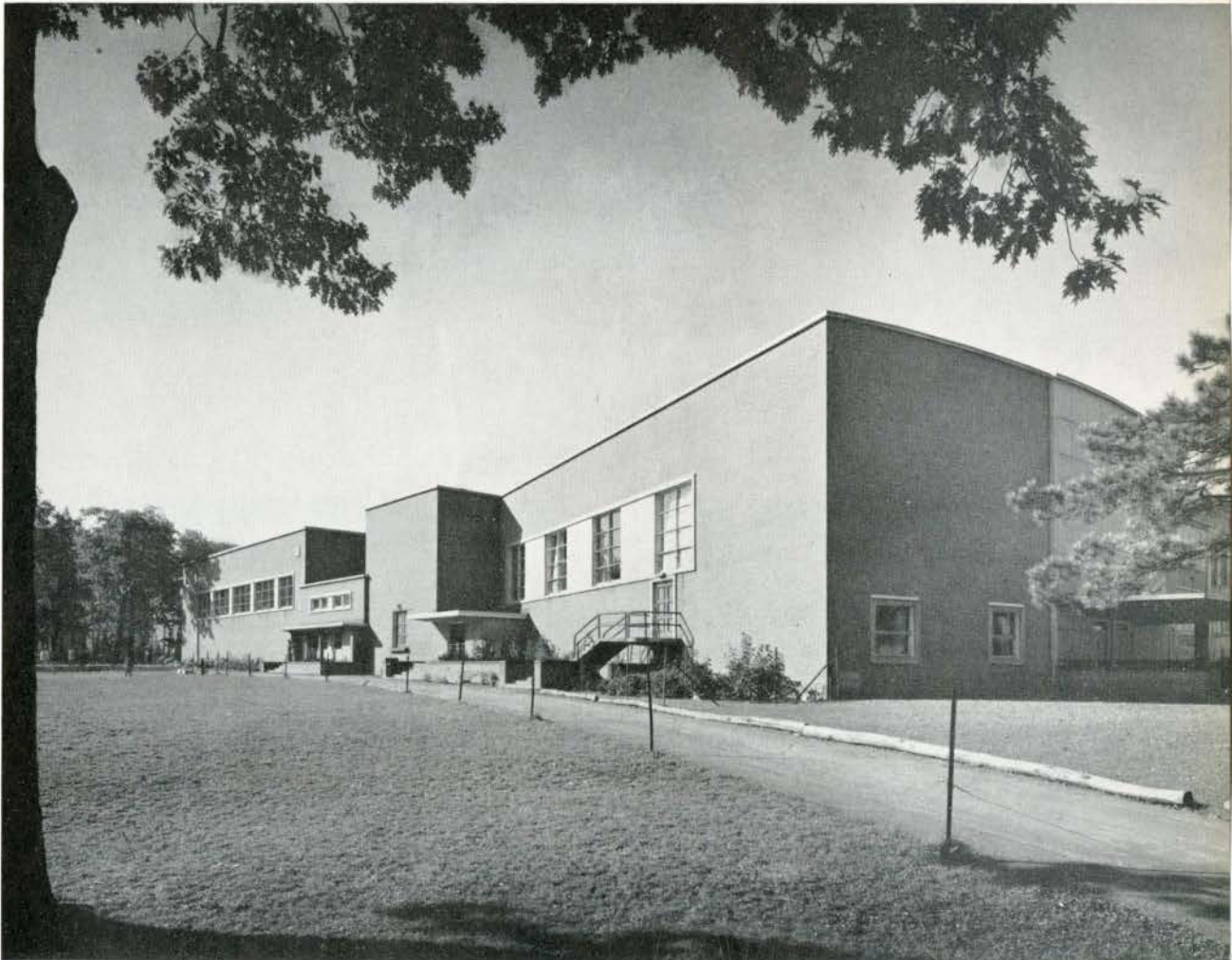


AUDITORIUM



MAIN FLOOR

EXISTING SCHOOL



ALL: PANDA



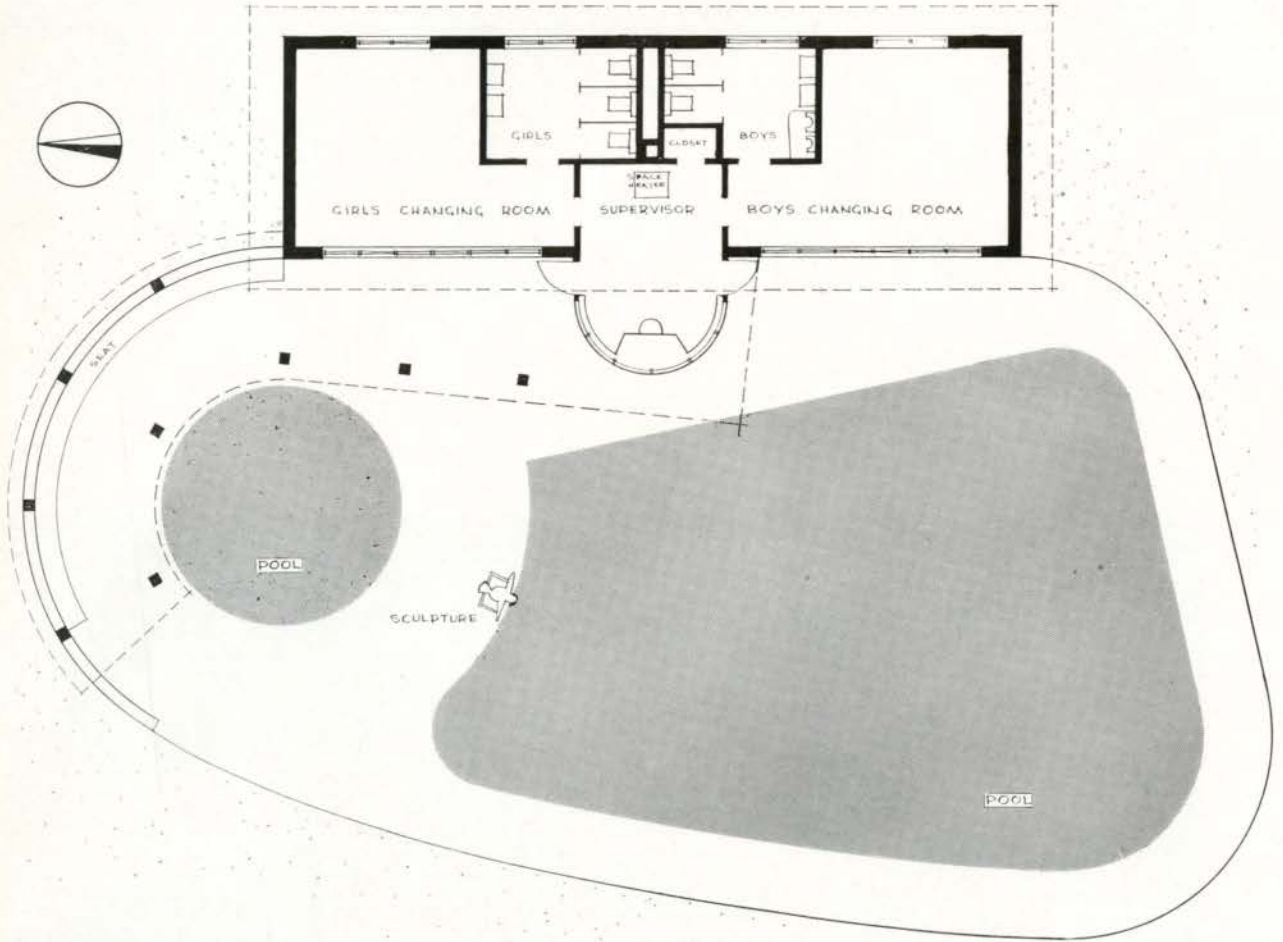
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Carrington Construction Company Limited, General Contractors

Cleve Horn, Sculptor

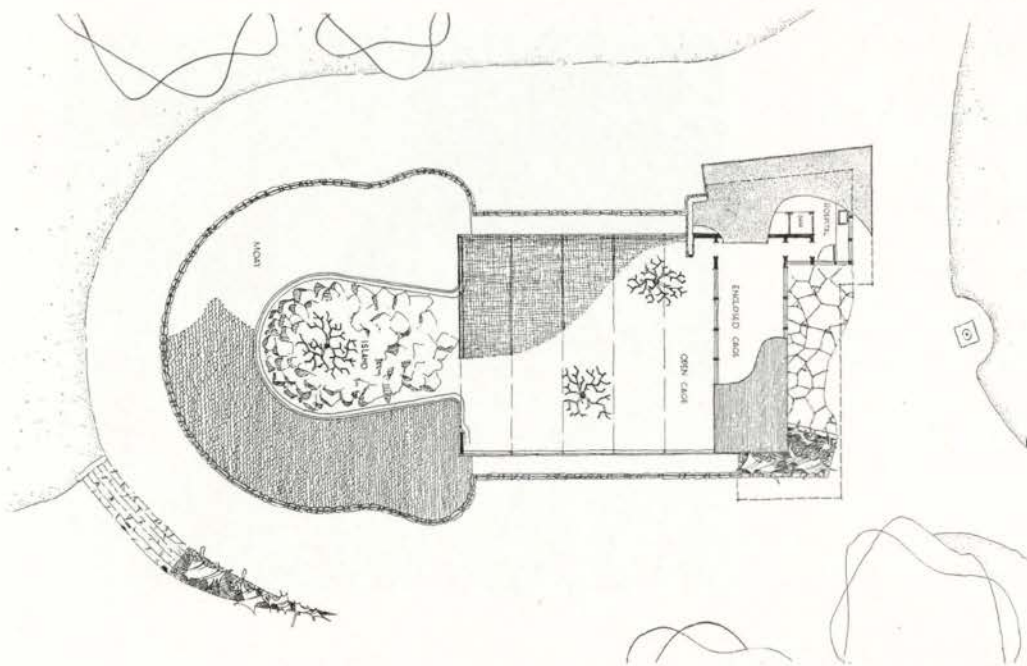


SUDBURY DAILY STAR





NORTH END enclosed winter quarters (behind glass) and monkey hospital (behind stone). Enclosed areas radiantly heated by coils in floor and wall.



**NEW MONKEY HOUSE
STANLEY PARK
VANCOUVER, B. C.**

**PERCY C. UNDERWOOD
ARCHITECT**

F. W. Urry
Structural Engineer
Swanson & Reeve
Mechanical Engineers
R. Lennox McKenzie
Electrical Engineer
Alex. Wallace & Son
General Contractor



FROM SOUTH-WEST



STUDIO ROGER BEGARD (ALL: INTER.)

COLISEE, QUEBEC, P.Q.

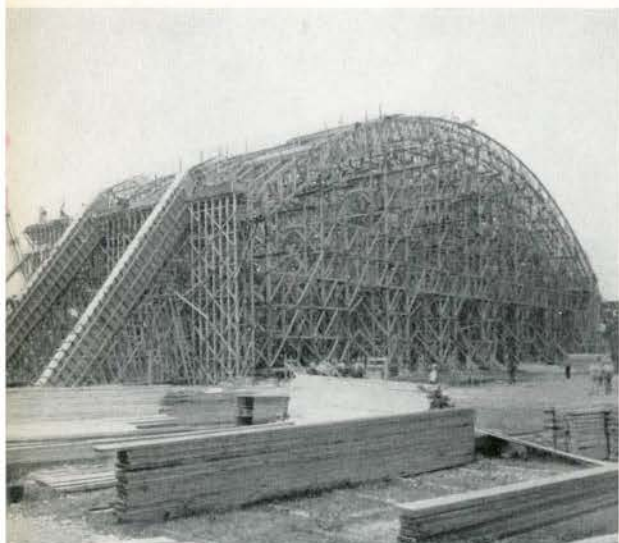
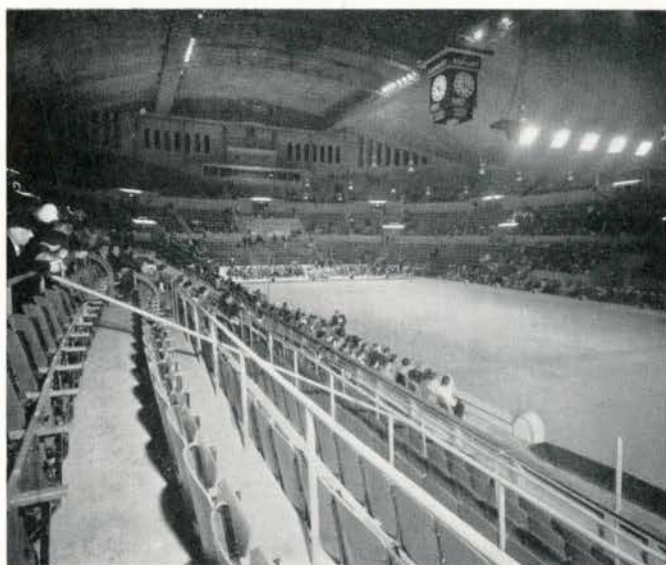
**ROBERT BLATTER, G. FERNAND CARON
AND PIERRE RINFRET,
MAURICE BOUCHARD, ARCHITECTS**

Truscon Steel Company of Canada Limited and Roberts & Sheffer,
Structural Engineers

Tasse, Sarault & Associates, Mechanical Engineers

Guillaume Piette and Franki Compressed Pile Company of Canada
Limited, Foundations

A. Deslauriers & Fils Limited, General Contractors



AERO PHOTO INC.

JONES & MORRIS

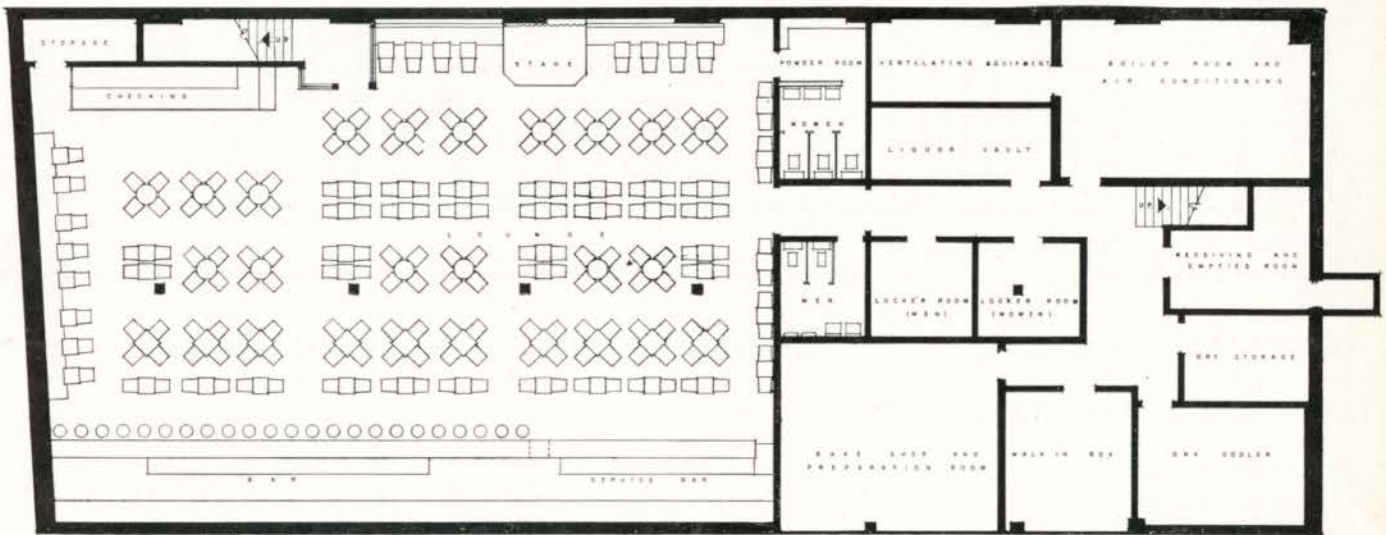


BRASS RAIL, LONDON, ONTARIO

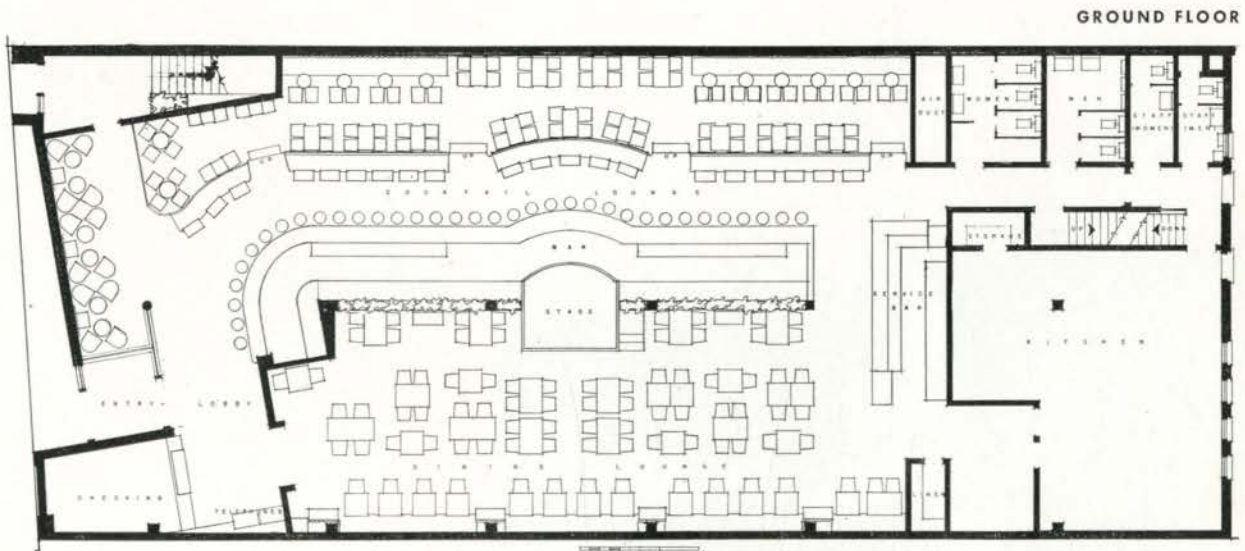
SAMUEL KOHN, ARCHITECT

A. E. Diamond, Structural and Mechanical Engineer

A. Benbow & Son, General Contractor



BASEMENT FLOOR



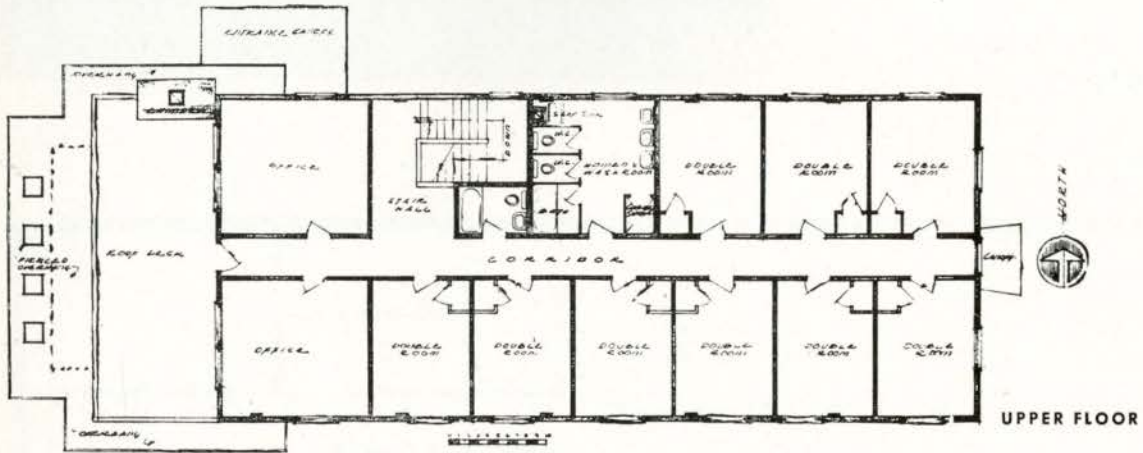
GROUND FLOOR



**BANFF SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS,
BANFF, ALBERTA**

RULE, WYNN & RULE, ARCHITECTS

CHALET NO. 2



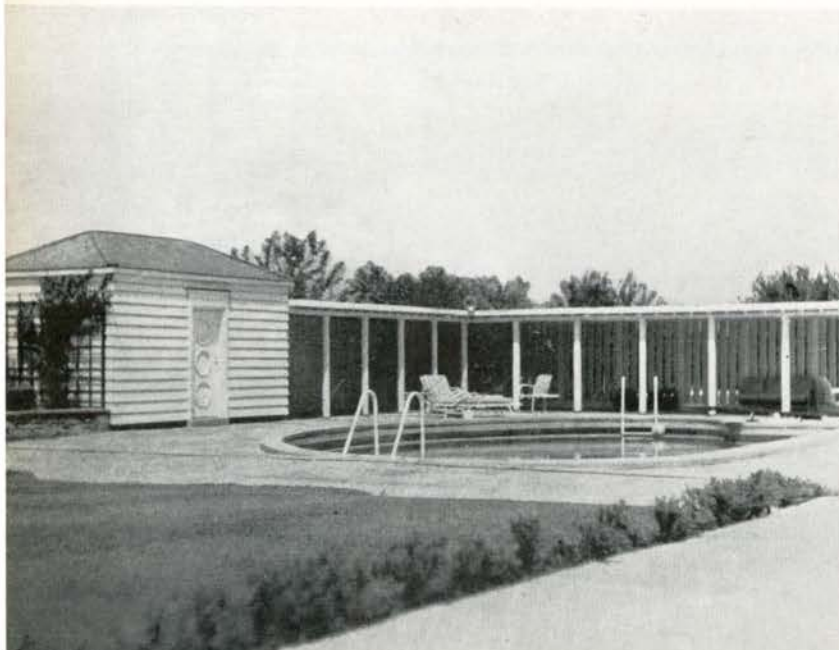
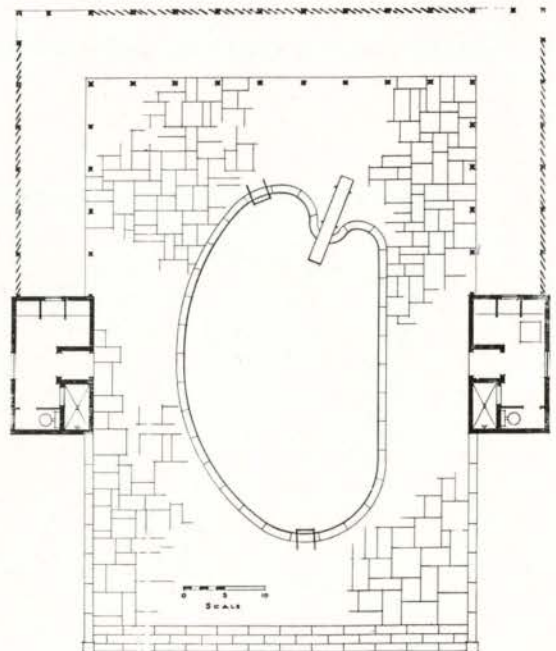
SWIMMING POOL & TERRACE, BAYVIEW, NORTH YORK TWP. ONTARIO

EARLE C. MORGAN, ARCHITECT

Wallace, Carruthers and Associates Limited, Structural Engineers

R. P. Allsop, Mechanical Engineer

R. W. H. Binnie, General Contractor



NEWS FROM THE INSTITUTE

ALBERTA

In the issue of last November the *Journal* published reproductions of the drawings for Coventry Cathedral submitted by Mr. Basil Spence in the competition for which he was awarded the first premium. Although this is a building of no very great dimensions the design is such that it deserves comment in this country, for it exhibits a fine endeavour to introduce new precedents of importance into church design. In the issue of *Country Life* of September 14th Mr. Christopher Hussey has expressed some of the ideas of this sensitive and appreciative critic of architecture which may be recommended to the attention of all those architects who are interested in work above the level of the utilitarian and the transitory. Without attempting any general criticism I should like to call attention to one or two interesting points in the design.

One of the most essential and original elements in the composition is the saw-toothed form, on plan, of the walls that enclose the main body of the church. Mr. Spence calls attention to the fact that this form adds stability to the structure. That, however, is only an incidental value and not the occasion for its employment. The purpose of the arrangement is that, by placing the windows on those sides of the saw-teeth that are nearer the entrance, the direct light from them illuminates the walls forming the other, and longer, sides of the saw-teeth. These walls thus become large lighted areas which offer themselves as fields for the mural low-relief representation of subjects in concordance with the religious purpose of the building. The five great areas thus formed on each side of the church will largely dominate the interest of the interior. They offer a great challenge to the artists whose work it will be to fill them, fit opportunities for a modern Michelangelo.

This disposition suggests a fairly complete change in the location and in the type of art from that maintained throughout the Middle Ages when sculpture and stained glass were the accepted media for imagery and iconography. Mr. Spence provides a new field for presentation. Whether this new method will find wide favour and establish a precedent, experience alone can decide. The aim is a fine one and its method appears reasonable. It has been pointed out that the unusual placing of the windows directs the light towards the altar. This is so, but the windows themselves, large though they be, do not appear to be designed to afford a very abundant light. (The blank sides of the saw-teeth shut off the light from one side of each window.) This may be quite intentional. In spite of a popular cry for more light, Milton's "storied windows richly dight casting a dim religious light" is a fine ideal. In medieval cathedrals there was a very moderate light at the floor level but "all the windows blazed with forms of saints".

A feature of the design which may seem a doubtful one to most Canadians is the preservation of the ruins of the

old bombed-out building as a garden of rest in front of the cathedral with a wide vestibule connecting the two. Yet this apparently strange conservation will probably have a stronger appeal to English people than any originality in the new work. The English are inured to seeing the ruined work of past ages in church and castle here and there over the whole country. These are to them familiar and integral parts of a scenery matchless for loveliness where, in their childhood, they roamed the daisied fields. Exquisite in craftsmanship, picturesque in their varied forms they are accepted into nature and are felt to be part of the very soul of the land "their wreck a glory and their ruin graced with an immaculate charm that cannot be effaced".

The arrangements of this cathedral concern that form of worship which appeals to personalities that draw spiritual sustenance through the senses. For those who find that only in abstraction from externals can spirit make contact with spirit, surroundings must wear a different complexion. That is quite another story.

Cecil S. Burgess

ONTARIO

The O.A.A.'s public relations program continues to stride towards its objective of building goodwill and understanding on behalf of architects and their services.

The committee on public relations consists of E. C. S. Cox, Douglas E. Kertland, F. H. Marani, E. Bruce Riddell, L. E. Shore, with Harland Steele as chairman. During the year, Mr. Kertland was appointed committee representative on the Editorial Board of the *R.A.I.C. Journal*.

Since personal contact work with the lending institutions was the main effort in 1950, it had been thought that publications would form the focal point of this year's program. This, however, has not been the case. While a booklet is in course of preparation on the value of architectural services, it will not be published until the revised O.A.A. fee schedule is officially approved.

The public relations program is divided into two aspects, external and internal:

EXTERNAL

Architectural Credits:

Several publications which used renderings or photographs of new buildings without suitable acknowledgment, were requested to credit the architects in future.

Press Publicity:

News releases dealing with specific events were well received. The best coverage went to the annual convention. One of its highly successful features was a Press and Radio Party, which will be repeated in 1952. Results of the O.A.A. headquarters competition, the Craftsmanship Awards made to building apprentices, the joint O.A.A.-New York State Association of Architects Luncheon at Niagara Falls, and the Toronto Chapter's war on civic

blight also were release subjects.

Opportunity was taken of news developments which could be used to further broaden popular knowledge of the architect's function.

Special Articles:

Material was prepared for the *R.A.I.C. Journal*, *Chatham Daily News*, *Civic Administration*, *Daily Commercial News*, and *MacLean's Building Catalogue*. In addition, special assistance was given to *Canadian Homes & Gardens*, *Monetary Times* and *The Financial Post*. Because of certain advertisements inserted in the press by school boards, soliciting the submission of architects' sketches on speculation, articles outlining the proper methods of selecting an architect were written for *School Progress* and *Canadian School Journal*.

Advertising:

Appropriate advertisements were prepared for the University of Toronto Architectural Society *Annual*, the *Daily Commercial News Building Forecast*, and the Toronto Builders' Exchange *Year Book*. Co-operation was given to the Trane Company of Canada in developing a series of advertisements publicizing the profession's contribution to good industrial construction. Last year's series of advertisements dealt with the residential theme, and the material has since been republished in a booklet entitled "An Architect Serves You".

Talks:

The Speakers' Bureau did not operate as such, as it has been found that most organizations prefer to make arrangements for speakers direct. In this connection a number of architects contributed to better understanding of the profession by speaking to influential groups. The most energetic of these was John B. Parkin, who addressed various builders' exchanges throughout the province on the subject "That's Real Building!".

Film:

The National Film Board has expressed interest in producing a documentary film on Canadian schools. But so far, the material received from architects is insufficient to warrant proceeding with the project.

Exhibitions:

A display of representative Ontario schools was prepared for the Association of School Business Officials convention in Toronto. Mention should also be made of an exhibition arranged by Lorne Oxley in connection with a recent conference on church architecture in Toronto, and one by Leslie H. Kemp of Brantford for the Kiwanis Trade Fair in that city.

General:

Continuity of contact has been maintained with the mortgage institutions, appraisers, builders, labor, and manufacturers of building materials and equipment.

INTERNAL

Publicity:

The *R.A.I.C. Journal* has kindly donated space for a monthly "Ontario Letter". The *Daily Commercial News* weekly column has been continued, and also publication of the monthly *Public Relations Bulletin*.

Visits:

During the year the Director of Public Relations sought

to visit each Chapter, to describe the public relations program and to ask for suggestions for improving it. Out of a meeting with the Ottawa Chapter came an idea which seems likely to result in the appointment of an R.A.I.C. "Official Architects' Committee" for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of architects in the public employ.

General:

Throughout the year excellent relations were maintained with the R.A.I.C. and the provincial architectural associations. Various O.A.A. members were assisted in preparing and placing releases and articles. Employment opportunities were publicized, and full co-operation was given to such professional, construction and government bodies as the Civil Service Commission, Engineering Institute, Technical Service Council, and Toronto Builders' Exchange.

Tribute must be paid to those architects who ably assisted the committee in its work, and to O. A. A. members who, quite independently, have furthered the interests of the profession as a whole. The Chapters, too, deserve credit. All good wishes go to the Toronto Chapter, which is now in a position to advise the city on all matters relating to civic design.

To sum up, the public relations program under the very capable guidance of our Director of Public Relations, John Caulfield Smith, has continued to emphasize the architect's pre-eminent place in the building industry. Much has been done in 1951 to create a climate of opinion favorable to the practise of the profession. Through its comprehensive public relations program, the O.A.A. is successfully meeting new challenges as they arise.

Harland Steele

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Editorial Board wishes to express its very sincere thanks to Mr J. A. Murray who has been responsible for the organization of this issue on Recreation. An unusual amount of time and effort has been put into the preparation and collection of this material as the pages of the JOURNAL will bear witness.

Editor

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

R. Hugh Crawford, graduated University of Toronto, 1946. Registered Architect 1947. Worked two years with Shore and Moffat, took position of Staff Architect with Gore and Storrie, Consulting Engineers, in 1948, which position has held to date, designing superstructures for municipal sewage treatment plants and water purification plants.

Edwin Raines, M.R.A.I.C., was born in Wales in 1923. He is a graduate of the School of Architecture, the University of Manitoba. He started work with the Planning Research Centre at the University of Manitoba in 1947 immediately after graduation. Mr Raines was made Executive Director of the Centre in 1949 and has held that position since. Several booklets, including one on community centre planning and one on farm housing have been prepared under his direction. He is also a part-time design critic and lecturer for the School of Architecture at The University of Manitoba.