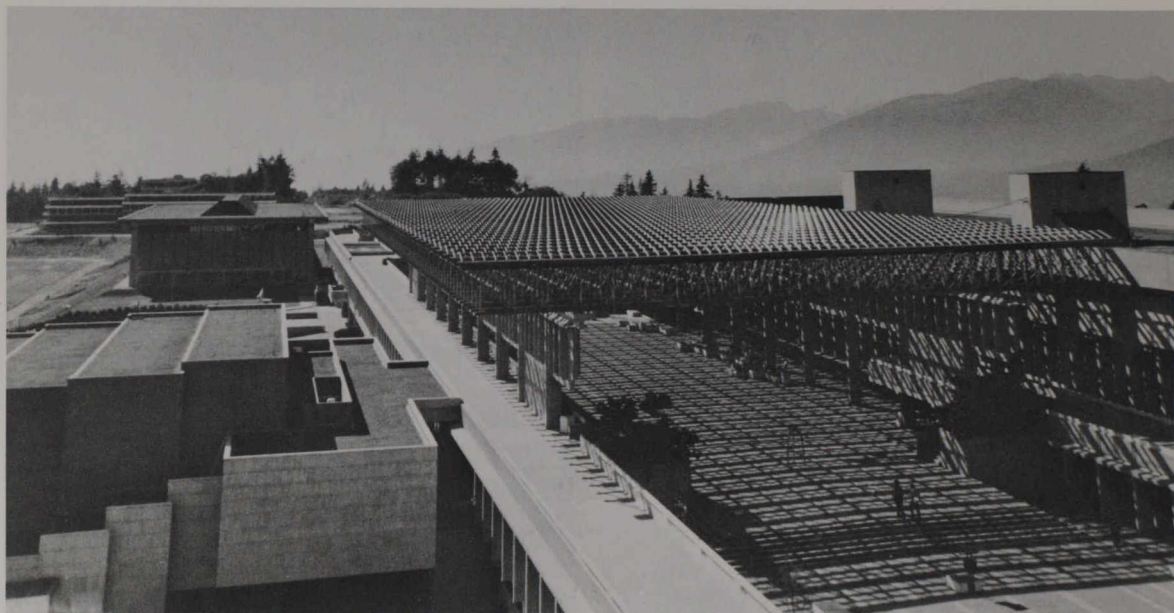


is, however, the one major Canadian project which is the least part of a complex, since it is both a complex and a small city unto itself. Safdie has said that he set out to design a dwelling system which could be erected anywhere and his further efforts in Latin America and the Mid-East are much more closely related to each other than to the cities in which they rise.

In most other recent Canadian large scale urban projects, the city itself has been both an inspiration and a limitation. Toronto is Canada's most

rapidly growing financial and corporate center, and Jane Jacobs has said, with exaggeration, that it is the only city in the Northern Hemisphere that "can and should be saved." The challenge was the designing of a new city hall. As Matthew B. M. Lawson, the city's former Commissioner of Planning, has said, it is "basically a grid city; there really aren't focal points of significance and there aren't many squares and spaces." Toronto was fortunate in one essential respect—in the early fifties when unified cities were beginning to



Simon Fraser University (above and top right) was designed by Arthur Erickson. It has a spectacular home on Burnaby Mountain, just east of Vancouver. John Andrews designed Scarborough College, in Ontario, shown in the other three pictures on this page. Opposite, below Simon Fraser's pond walk, are the exteriors and interiors of two handsome homes: on the left, the Gordon Smith house in West Vancouver by Arthur Erickson, who also designed the Canadian pavillion at the Osaka World Fair, and on the right, the Hemsworth house in North Vancouver by Robert Hassell.

