

Come to Victoria
May 31 to June 4 for
RAIC convention '72 – Western Exposure

Architecture Canada

NEWSMAGAZINE

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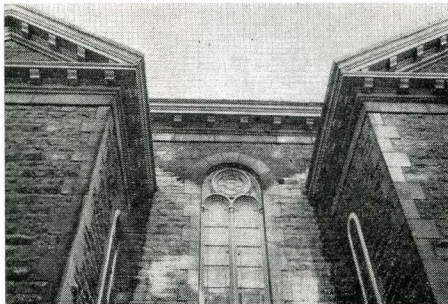
Another development controversy in Montreal

Should this beautiful and historic 80-acre property in the heart of Montreal be the setting for a housing development or should it be parkland? Should its owners have the right to lease the property to whom they choose or, should the public be allowed a say; especially since the land, as a religious holding, is exempt from tax?

These issues, typical of the sort architects are finding themselves more and more involved in, are now under discussion in the city of Montreal. The whole thing is another of the conservation vs. progress controversies for that city, following in the footsteps of Cité Concordia (A/C, 19/9/70), the east-west autoroute (A/C, 11/1/71) and the saving of Windsor Station (A/C, 15/2/71). The Sulpician land conflict boiled up just over a year ago when it was disclosed that the historic religious order the Gentlemen of St. Sulpice intended to lease their 300-year-old property to Omega Investments. Omega would use it for a \$75 million housing development.

Concerned citizens (architects, environmentalists and historians among them) were quick to protest. Their reasons ranged from historic (parts of the monastery date back to 1854) to pollution control (the trees in the area are a source of oxygen).

The project, after two attempts by Omega for building permits being turned down by the City, is now stalled by a six-month freeze during which the city intends to study the whole matter. Architects for Omega are Jodoin, Lamarre, Pratt and Associates.



OPINION

Before becoming tv stars lets be more committed

Recently, in this column, H. L. King has suggested that architects "need an imagemaker in the mass media", that we try the "Store Front Architects". I would rather suggest that what architecture requires is not better advertising to sell an old tired-out product but a new product which will excite people and promote itself.

The quality of the architectural product today is frightening. Poorly designed office towers and apartment buildings continue to contribute to the environmental pollution of our inner cities often destroying previously viable communities. Architects still conspire with developers in destroying the natural environment with the endless sprawl of suburb and exurb. The public housing being designed and constructed today is destined to become the slum housing of the near future.

How many architects have refused to do this kind of work? How much longer will we continue to talk about the "problems which plague our profession and threaten social and environmental collapse" before taking any serious and realistic action?

As for "store front architects", there are perhaps half a dozen graduate and professional architects in the province of Quebec who are working as full-time consultants to community-based groups and might qualify for this designation. Of course, a similar dearth of active professionals exists right across the country.

The RAIC and its member organizations must now begin to take serious steps towards providing more architects in the community, working for people-oriented goals. The RAIC could help fund both new and on-going community offices, maintain communications between these offices, provide technical resources, and lobby for legislation which would enable community groups to obtain the funding to pay architects' salaries and office expenses.

Perhaps we should forget about television shows until the number of involved and committed architects increases ten or twenty fold and then we will find that we do not really need the publicity.

Barry Pinsky, Pointe St. Charles Community Design Workshop

How to stir up convention interest?

I read with interest in A/C 11/22/71 of the PQAA's efforts to get members to attend their annual convention. [Coming up the first week of February, see opp.]. In British Columbia, we faced the same problem. You may be interested in our efforts to solve it since I think the PQAA will need to do more than approach their members' paranoia to

encourage attendance. We were not completely successful but we stirred up a considerable amount of interest.

1 Timely notices are essential. Keep on reminding members to attend.

2 Try a new approach to conference procedure. We attempted a seminar based on the principles described in a summer issue of the RIBA Journal [see right], but we limited our efforts at video recording. The results will be useful for our film as well as for the guidance of Council.

3 Ensure your charges are as low as possible so that younger members are financially able to take part.

4 Encourage students and graduates to attend by issuing specific invitations together with free tickets to selected functions.

5 Create an air of informality and involvement so that all members, whatever their age or status can communicate easily and feel essential to the proceedings.

R. J. Bickford, Vancouver

Interest may have been stirred up for the AIBC convention (December 2 and 3) but attendance, says AIBC Executive Director John Roberts, was not really satisfactory. Less than 20% of the 435 B.C. architects turned up for the first day session at the University of British Columbia (at which members discussed their projects), although approximately 200 attended the luncheon the next day.

Why was attendance poor? Roberts sees two reasons: "one, that publicity both failed to explain what would be happening and to stimulate interest; and two, that the feeling among members was nothing new would take place." Next year, says Roberts, "we will start programming the Annual General Meeting right after the New Year. We will also strongly emphasize the need to attend". Ed.

RAIC

Being Counted

The latest statistics as to the number of architects in Canada, provinces in which they reside, etc. have just been released by RAIC. Below the count:

	Total	Out of province	In province
The Alberta Association of Architects	236	2	234
Architectural Institute of British Columbia	420	4	416
The Manitoba Association of Architects	207	24	183
Architects' Association of New Brunswick	41	0	41
The Newfoundland Association of Architects	18	0	18
Nova Scotia Association of Architects	89	0	89
Ontario Association of Architects	1352	127	1225
The Province of Quebec Association of Architects	964	103	861
Saskatchewan Association of Architects	73	2	71
	3400	262	3138

QUESTION: Should there be symbols of solidarity?

Some RAIC members have suggested that there be RAIC ties and blazers available to the membership. Yes? No? Write Wilson Salter, RAIC Executive Vice President, 151 Slater St., Ottawa 4.

Tie and tie again

While you're thinking about whether you want an RAIC tie or not we're providing you an opportunity to unleash artistic talents. Draw an RAIC tie and send it to A/C., 56 Esplanade St. East, Toronto 1. No obscenities please!

CONVENTIONS

Guidelines for the convention of the future

In Britain, architects seem to be having convention attendance problems too - to the degree that "the development and future of annual conferences in the Royal Institute of British Architects" became the subject of a M.Sc. thesis by architect Robin Jacques.

Jacques summarized his findings in a summer issue of the British architects' journal. The article so impressed Canadian architects in British Columbia that much of the planning of their annual meeting (see p. 3) was patterned on Jacques' suggestions.

Jacques basically thinks what is wrong with organizations such as the RIBA, and by implication Canadian architectural associations, is that in trying to "embody the best practices and values in their given sphere" they have not only become conservative in nature but have tended "to develop a certain insularity in the interests of their own survival".

"Members can become so concerned with staving off threats of encroachment from outside and with the maintenance of their status and power that they lose sight of the generic rule of the organization as a functional element of the social system.

"We now have a situation where the members of many of our organizations, set up a hundred years ago or more, find themselves trying to work within frameworks hardly adapted even to survival, and lagging further behind the real and changing needs of society every day."

But, says Jacques, the most effective medium for change on the scale needed within an organization is the annual conference. Conferences can, he suggests, provide the best potential of generating from within - from members - the essential changes demanded.

Only two characteristics of conferences as we know them should be maintained, however: the size of member representation and the duration of the event.

The emphasis of the new conference should be on "spontaneity and adaptive control, the one generating

and sustaining the other". Modern technology can help, but the most important thing is for a conference to be controlled by the delegates. Progress must be continually modified to reflect their demands.

Taking this to the nth degree, Jacques suggests: a control and communications centre could monitor and record all proceedings, update the pattern of events and inform delegates of happenings, plans and products; the convention hall could be linked to informal places (like the bars) by closed circuit tv; a central area where all output would be recorded and simultaneously transcribed could be the central rallying area; and videotape recordings could be available to any speaker afterward for editing before being used to generate action.

As well as self-selected delegates there should be invited specialists, generalists, or stimulators of reaction who could "start the ball rolling". Gone would be formal speeches read from preprints, devisive seminars, and the rigid adherence to a preselected theme. People would be free to split up into groups if they wished, keeping in touch with other groups via tv monitors.

In this way Jacques thinks, not only would the moods and needs of delegates be identified but policies and the development of the organization "which purports to represent [its members] but which has for so long and so disastrously considered itself a body apart," could be generated.

What the PQAA is doing now

One way to get more architects out to a convention, the PQAA committee studying weak member participation has suggested (A/C 11/2/71), is to make the convention attractive to more people.

Following this suggestion, PQAA president William Stewart has asked



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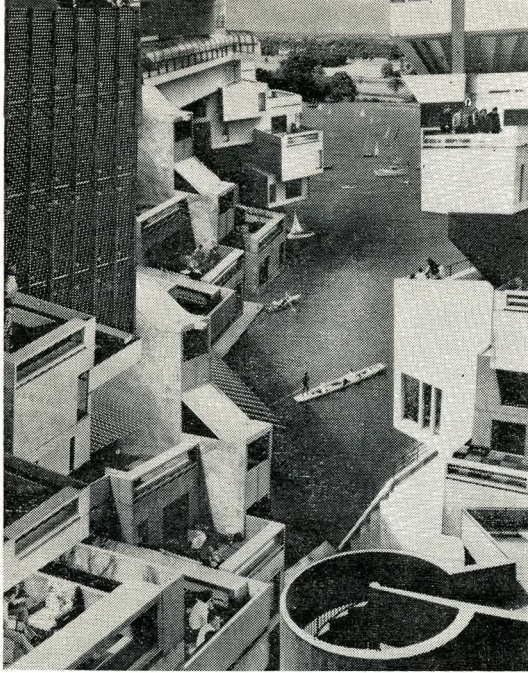
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A concept for a totally new city – acclaimed and disputed

"A city's special quality is its autonomy, a life that is something more than the sum of its separate births, marriages and deaths; the opposite of a suburb which is just that."

This bit of philosophy from British architectural writer Ian Nairne introduces a fascinating book published by London's Architectural Press – "Civilia – The End of Sub Urban Man". The book argues for building compact high density cities – alternatives to what has been called prairie planning in 'new towns' and boring suburbs sprawling across the countryside. The author (writing under the self-deprecating pseudonym Ivor de Wolfe) makes his points by presenting, via intriguing photo-montages (above), maps, illustrations and lively dialogue, a prototype for such a revolutionary city-Civilia.

The city – Civilia – would transform an already spoiled region in the heart of the Midlands into a 'place for people' packed with housing, shops, pubs, theatres, sports facilities, gardens, lakes, piazzas. There would also be easy access to industry on the one side and countryside on the other.

The framework of Civilia – its amenities – he suggests would be created first. Then people would want to live there. Housing would be the next step so, like cities of old, the need would exist before the town itself – the exact opposite of other 'new towns'. The book sells in Canada from General Publishers for \$23.95.

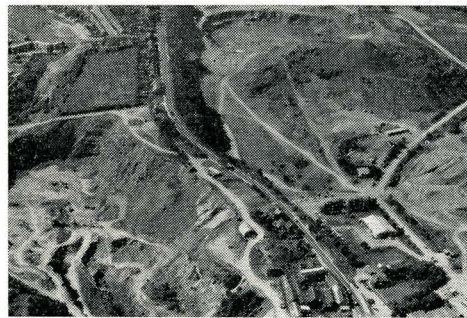
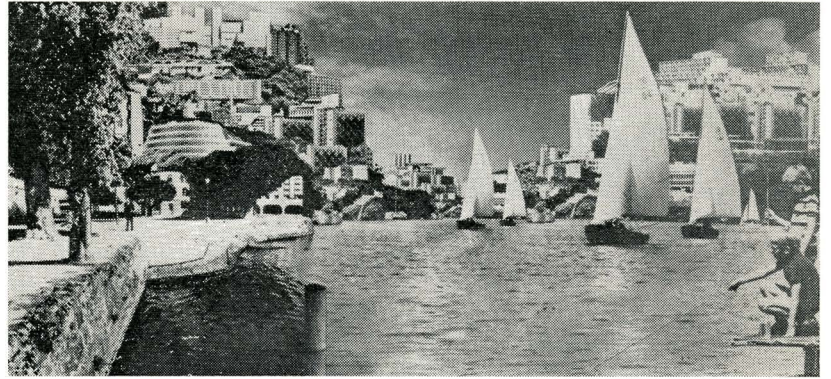
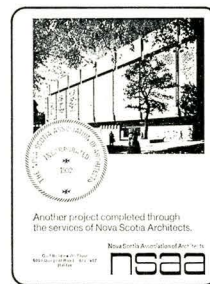


Image builders

The Nova Scotia Association of Architects, in what is believed a first for the profession, has embarked on a newspaper ad campaign. Its purpose: "to portray the fact that N.S. architects can and do produce top-rate buildings." Saskatchewan architects say they intend to follow suit.



all employer architects to give the day off to employees to participate.

Fees are also being lowered – \$10 will buy a ticket for all events on Feb. 3 and 4 including three meals and one party.

The topic (what else) will be the Future of the Profession and participants will, says the PQAA Newsletter, "elaborate solutions to the problems of the orientation of the architectural profession".

What happened in B.C.

B.C. architects discussed the future at their annual convention last month in Vancouver. There should and will be changes, members agreed, but what and how appeared to be a problem.

Said Fred T. Hollingsworth, whose

term was renewed as president, "at the present time satisfactory solutions to accomplish change cannot be found, but decisions made now carry serious implications for the future unless our reform of the Act and Bylaws are carried out to permit new ways to serve the public with our skills which are so much needed today".

The AIBC convention was a departure from traditional – patterned on the 21st C. type of convention suggested by British professional conference expert and architect Robin Jacques (see p. 2).



Delegates split into groups to discuss topics such as: the function of the architect, reciprocity, fees, services, and incorporation. But instead of delegates moving from session to session as Jacques had suggested, the AIBC had discussion leaders and resource people rotating.

AIBC executive director John Roberts said of the affair: "It was the first time that members felt they were able to participate actively. This part of the AGM was so successful that many are urging the AIBC hold four similar sessions a year."

DIED

Cecil Scott Burgess

Alberta architect Cecil Scott Burgess

died November 12, at 101, after a brief illness.

Born of Scottish parents in Bombay, India, Burgess was educated at the Royal High School, Edinburgh, Scotland, and indentured as a pupil of an Edinburgh architect. He came to Canada in 1903, was in private practice and taught at the McGill School of architecture. In 1913 he was appointed professor of architecture and resident architect at the University of Alberta, retaining this position until 1940.

"We feel that through his students he contributed to the well-being and development of Alberta," says Edmonton architect George W. Lord.

Burgess was a member of the Town Planning Commission of Edmonton from 1929 to 1949 at a time

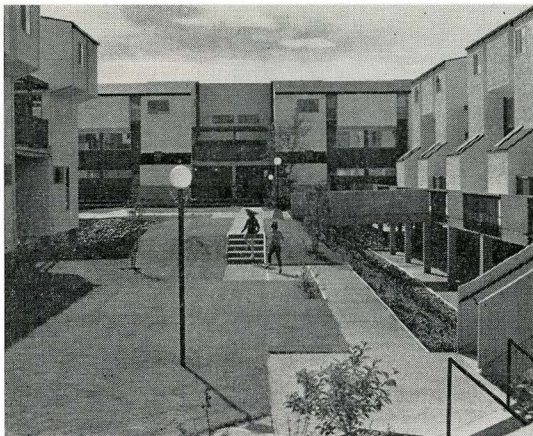
1971 housing awards – again lessons to be learned from architect-client designs

The 240 entries in the 1971 Canadian Design Council's Awards for Residential Design "reflected the wide variety of forms now evident in Canada." Included in the list of winners (27 top prizes and 19 honorable mentions) were examples ranging from expensive custom-designed single-family homes through public housing and student residences.

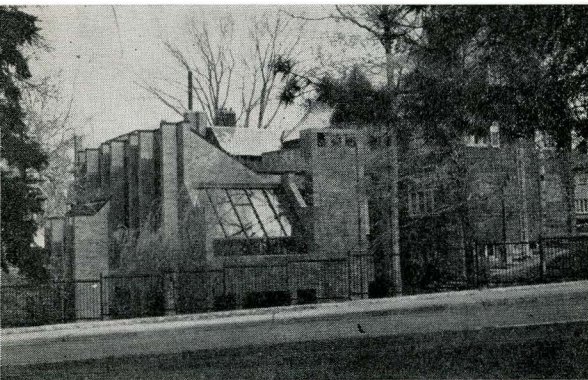
The one of a kind houses again set the pace, said the jury headed by architect James A. Murray, Toronto, and made up of three builder-developers, three architects and a consumer representative. "The lessons to be learned concern such things as space utilization, circulation, the relationship of the house to the site and adjacent land, the indoor-outdoor relationship, the manner in which light and view is used, and the use of materials and imaginative forms."

The poorest showing was in the single-houses-built-for-sale category although "there were some fine examples of builders' homes not entered." Duplex, semi-detached housing "brought nothing new" but the jury found "maturity and confidence" in the field of multiple housing.

Some of the winning projects and jury comments are shown right and below.



Hillington Court, Edmonton, by J. W. Long and Associates, developer Melton Real Estate. "High density complex, of urban quality. Well sited with . . . good individual unit identity."



Love House, Toronto, by Moffat, Moffat and Kinoshita. "Large addition to an already large Georgian house . . . well articulated outdoor spaces are useful and handsome."

when town planning wasn't very popular. He was instrumental in setting aside many areas now used as parks and community centres, and in reserving school sites in strategic locations.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Proposal calls in Nova Scotia – architects study their effectiveness

The trend to proposal calls for developing projects which has been worrying much of the architectural

profession has recently come under scrutiny by the Nova Scotia Association of Architects.

The conclusion of the special NSAA task force, headed by M. H. Frank Harrington, Halifax, is that, while the public seems to favor the proposal call system – "because there appears to be a fixed cost, a guaranteed time and set material standards", it is in fact, more expensive and architecture is liable to suffer.

"The present proposal call system is placing an undue cost on the construction industry which did not exist before", NSAA's report says,

"and, consequently, these additional expenses are being added into future projects, thereby escalating their costs in addition to normal increases."

The NSAA proposal calls review focussed largely on the system as used by Acadia University in 1970 for the development of a student residence. The task force sought comments from the four Halifax firms involved and the Halifax developer Centennial Properties Ltd. who won the job. But even Centennial didn't favor the system. It summed up the feelings of most of those involved by saying that pro-

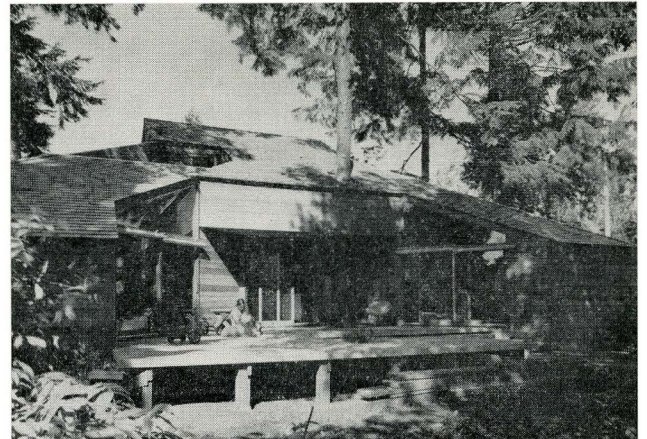
posal calls "resulted in many people competing for a single project thus creating a high factor of non-productive use of human resources".

Architects questioned seemed to worry about the lack of architect-client interplay. The client would generally suffer they said, "for seeking a design based on someone else's interpretation of his written requirements".

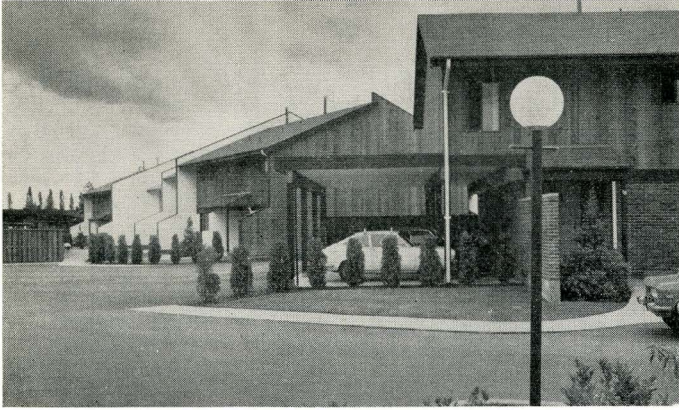
Acadia's documents were too rigid, most felt. In proposal calls not rigidly documented they thought there was at least a chance for "the designer, the builder and other members of the building team to dis-



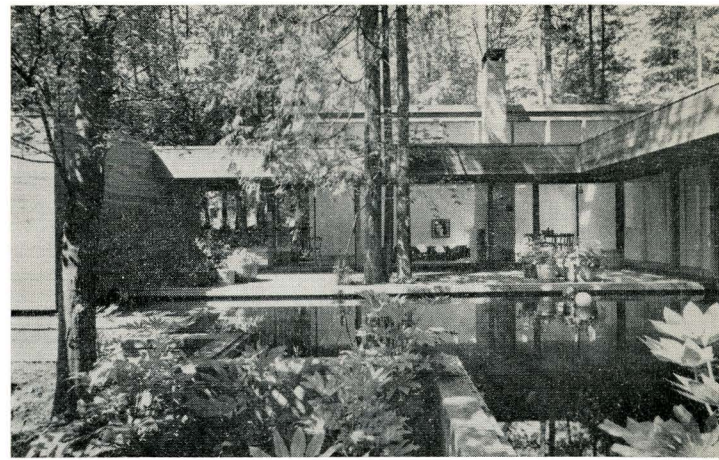
Brasso House, West Vancouver, by Anderegg and Wills. "Planning, materials and form are well used to support the grand nature of interior spaces and vista to the sea."



Cobanli House, Vancouver, by Peter Wardle. "An excellent open-planned house . . . skylights allow light into many rooms. Cosy alcoves, depressed floors offset wide open spaces."



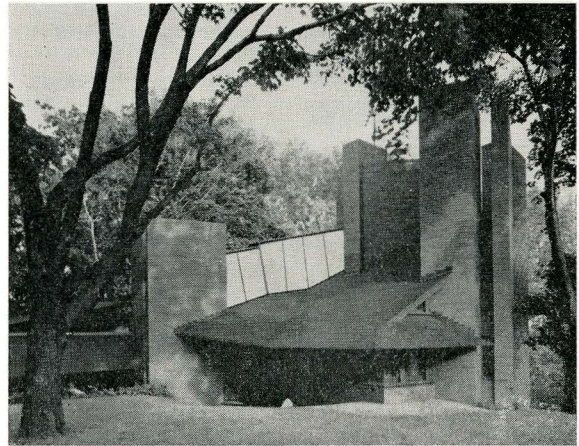
Dogwood Gardens, Vancouver, by Thompson, Berwick, Pratt and Partners developer Pacific West Enterprises. "A fine example of medium density housing. A random placing of blocks around four activity areas offers unit variety and identity with special inner spaces."



MacDonald House, West Vancouver, by Blair MacDonald. "An outstanding example of how a simple design (L-shaped) can be set to achieve maximum privacy and capture the joys of site and sun."



Nelson Towers, Vancouver, by Erickson Massey Architects, developer Sam and Paul Heller. "Skillfully sited as to provide useful ground level spaces . . . and visual street amenity."



Fraser House, Toronto, by R. J. Thom. "Beautifully sited . . . The location of principal rooms takes full advantage of the views and the plan . . . Relationships of the rooms and spaces is most satisfactory."

1971 Winners – Projects and designers

Detached single family houses for sale

12016 Lake Erie Way, S.E., Calgary. Keith Construction Co. Ltd.
11 Parkglan Court, Ottawa. Trevor Brown, Minto Design Staff, John Russell, Chief Architect

Semi-detached, duplex, etc.

44 & 48 rue Robin, Quartier Neufchatel, Quebec. Pierre Morisset

Multiple housing developments

Students Residence, St. Mary's University, Halifax. Elmar Tampold, J. Malcolm Wells

Tartu College, Bloor Street/Madison Ave., Toronto. Elmar Tampold, J. Malcolm Wells
Adanac Apartments for Senior Citizens, Scarborough. Boigon & Heinonen
Edgeley – Block P, Edgewood Hamlet – Block R, North York, Ont. Irving Grossman
Sharon Gardens, Glenallen Drive, Richmond, B.C. Patrick Associates
Martin Grove Estates, Martin Grove Rd./J. Garland Blvd., Toronto. Jerome Markson Architects
Deman Place, Comox and Nelson Streets, Vancouver. Norman S. Jones, James A. Murray
Nelson Towers, 1230 - 1260 Nelson St., Vancouver. Erickson/Massey

Senior Citizens Housing, Stratford Ave./Pandora St., Burnaby, B.C. Norman S. Jones
Westhill Place, Princeton Ave., Port Moody, B.C. Thompson Berwick Pratt & Partners
Dogwood Gardens, Cloverdale, B.C. Thompson Berwick Pratt & Partners
Hillington Court, 159 Street/77A Avenue, Edmonton. J. W. Long & Associates

Detached houses designed for a stated owner

3460 West 15th Avenue, Vancouver. Peter H. Wardle
861 Smith Avenue, Coquitlam, B.C. Edward Dodson
19 Berryman St., Toronto. A. J. Diamond & Barton Myers

184 Roxborough Drive, Toronto. Moffat Moffat & Kinoshita
14 Thorncrest Road, Islington, Ont. C. Blakeway Millar
2131 Riverside Drive, North Vancouver. Mrs. Monica Kiyooka
6028 Eagleridge, West Vancouver. Erickson/Massey
5177 Sarita Place, North Vancouver. Thompson Berwick Pratt & Partners
4 Old George Place, Toronto. R. J. Thom
7235 Arbutus Place, West Vancouver. Anderegg & Wills
6350 Alma Street, Vancouver. Peter H. Wardle
2970 Roseberry Street, Vancouver. Blair MacDonald

play their skills in resolving the client's problems".

It was also suggested that if proposal calls are to be judged on an equal basis, then "the rules for evaluation of submissions must be spelled out".

What future is there for the proposal call system? Designers unanimously agreed that alternatives should be developed. The present system, they said, could be improved by pre-selecting various groups to participate as proponents – but these proponents should be paid for submitting proposals. Alternatively they wondered if the

team approach should be used. A single team, they said, could be selected for the job by interviews and on the basis of competency and experience.

The language of proposal calls The Ontario Association of Architects, although it says it doesn't encourage the developer proposal call system, has prepared a four-page document for "those who find themselves participating in such a process either as agencies, consultants or proponents".

It includes some valuable definitions:

– The invitation to developers to submit proposals should be referred to as the *Proposal Call*.

– The *Proposal Call* should be embodied in a document referred to as the *Proposal Call Documents*.

– The *Proposal Call Documents* should include all the information, data, drawings, surveys, soil tests, by-laws, etc., referred to as the *Program*, required by those responding to the *Proposal Call*.

– Those issuing the *Proposal Call* should be referred to as the *Agency*.

– The developer or contractor submitting the *Proposal* should be referred to as the *Proponent*.

– The professional architect engaged by the *Proponent* should be referred to as the *Consultant*.

– The subject of the *Proposal* should be referred to as the *Project*.

– The submissions made by the *Proponent*, to the *Agency*, should be referred to as the *Proposal*.

– The ultimate responsible occupant if it be other than the *Agency*, or the *Agency* in its capacity as actual user, should be referred to as the *User*.

For more, contact the OAA, 50 Park Road, Toronto 5.

Increase of work in '72 predicted for Manitoba architects

The results of a survey of the construction industry tabulated as of December 1, 1971, by the Manitoba Association of Architects, indicate a continuing low level of 'in province' volume of construction for which architectural consultants are providing professional services. It does appear, however, that the gross volume of work emanating from architectural practices is now holding its own and should increase into 1972. This is a result of a fairly dramatic increase in the exportation of professional skills to other parts of Canada and abroad.

The decline in construction volume from 1970 to 1971 (\$127,700,000.00 to \$82,500,000.00) reflected a 54% decline in 'in province' work, while at the same time professional practices increased their out of province services by 240%. The projections for the first half of 1972 would indicate an annual volume of \$108,800,000.00, 25% of which will be for projects outside of Manitoba.

For the first time since the second World War, there was in 1971 a decrease in the number of registered architects in the province. However, it is anticipated that the overall size of professional, technical and ancillary staff requirements should remain constant through to the third quarter of 1972.

HOUSING

More on the new housing ministry

Minister of State for Urban Affairs Robert Andras, speaking at the Vincent Massey environment awards presentation in Ottawa last month (A/C/12/13/71) described his interpretation of the function of his newly-formed ministry. At the same time he indicated to architects that those who have "adventurous ideas" about housing might get government help in financing them.

"I am essentially directing the course of the new Ministry of State for Urban Affairs toward the research and development and . . . persuasion of . . . policies, guidelines, signposts, that will help put more livability into urban living," said Andras. "That is the direction of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, as well," he said, "but we need the wider involvement of the whole Canadian community in experimenting and thinking about . . . better standards and options."

Andras challenged the design professions to present the ministry with serious, detailed proposals for truly new and experimental living places.

"I would like to see one or two pilot projects undertaken in Canada, with our support, each year," he said, "projects designed to be more adventurous than the usual" . . . housing that considers all the needs, of persons, beyond simple shelter.

"In some instances the nature of the project may make conventional financing hard to find," said Andras, "we would be prepared to take that into account."

"I must add," he said, "that I am not talking here of multi-multi-million-dollar projects, but of pilot projects from which to learn."

BOOKS

Recommended

Economics of Building, part of a series of lectures from the Registration Course of the Ontario Association of Architects, 115 pages, \$8.00.

In this day and age we are bombarded with information both solicited and unsolicited. Financial, technical, trade and professional publications descend on us in ever increasing numbers to the extent that most of us can do little more than skim through the information we receive.

Too often, through lack of time or lack of guidance we may miss much valuable information but occasionally we are rewarded by an article or report that is interesting and informative and the whole exercise then becomes worthwhile. For this reason I recommend most strongly that students and practicing architects alike should read the recent OAA publication "Economics of Building".

Although the book is based on a series of lectures given at an OAA extension course four years ago, it has been updated to reflect the authors' more recent views on their subjects and there is a wealth of well edited, interesting and educational material between its covers, written by experts who have unselfishly given their time over the years to assist members of the architectural profession to cope with the rapid changes taking place in the world today.

The preface to the first edition appears to preclude a general distribution of the book, and I would suggest that the OAA reconsider. The publication would obviously be of considerable interest to anyone involved directly or indirectly with the construction process and should have a wide readership. I would suggest though that thought should be given to the inclusion of sections dealing with architecture and real estate in any future editions.

Jim Rae, Toronto

CALENDAR

February 3-5

Canadian Masonry Contractors' Association fifth annual convention, Bayshore Inn, Vancouver, B.C.

February 15

The Montreal Society of Architects' second joint meeting with the Montreal Chapter of the Engineering Institute of Canada and the Specifications Writers Association of Canada. Subject

is Montreal International Airport (Ste. Scholastique).

February 23-24

Canadian Institute of Quantity Surveyors "Development '72 Forum" presented jointly with the University of Waterloo, Constellation Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

September 25-28

First International Congress on Construction Communications, sponsored by U.S. Construction Specifications Institute and Construction Sciences Research Foundation, and the Netherlands Bouwcentrum, and Congresbureau Inter Scientias, The Hague, The Netherlands.

PEOPLE

New chairman of the recently reactivated Vancouver Chapter of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia is H. T. D. Tanner, a partner in the Vancouver firm Tanner-Kay. Tanner is a native of Calgary, attended the University of British Columbia and is a member of the AIBC Council.

Montreal-born architect Alvin Boyarsky has accepted an invitation to



be chairman of the British Architectural Association's School of Architecture and Academic Board, a new position created by the AA in a move to restructure the school and provide a more workable framework for diverse staff and student viewpoints.

Boyarsky received his Bachelor of Architecture from McGill University, Montreal, and his Master of Regional Planning from Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. He has worked as assistant professor of architecture at the University of Oregon; visiting lecturer at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University College, London; staff member at the AA school from 1963 to 1965; and associate dean and professor of architecture at the University of Illinois, Chicago.

Michael Harvey, fifth year architecture student at Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, has won the L. E. Shaw Design Scholarship for '72. The \$600 award is presented annually to a NSTC student entering fifth year who has achieved the highest standing in architectural design courses during his previous year.

ECOLES

l'Environnement de travail

Les activités auxquelles l'homme s'adonne appellent toujours un cadre physique. L'étude sur l'environnement de travail cherche à améliorer celui-ci pour faciliter l'accomplissement de la tâche de l'homme. Lorsque l'on constate que l'emploi de plus de 40% de la main

d'oeuvre à Montréal se situe dans les bureaux, on peut en conclure qu'il est important de créer des conditions de travail permettant au personnel d'oeuvrer de façon plus agréable et plus efficace.

Dans le cadre des projets Perspective-Jeunesse, huit étudiants: Pierre Campeau, Liane Dubois, Gérard Fafard, Marc Lafontaine, Michel Lerèvre, Gilles Parizeau, René Macé, Jean-Marie Adam de l'Ecole d'Architecture se sont penchés, au cours de l'été, sur cet aspect de notre environnement.

L'objectif principal était de développer un outil qui permette d'évaluer de façon précise et rapide l'environnement de travail dans un bureau et de suggérer des changements dans les cas déjà existants, ou de créer des organisations spatiales adéquates dans des cas en voie de réalisation.

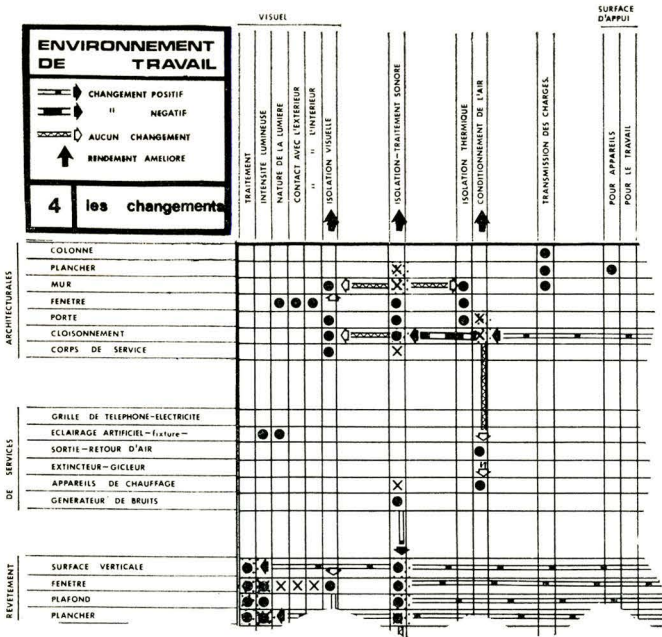
La première étape de l'étude permet d'établir une typologie des entreprises existantes et une typologie des espaces physiques (bâtiments) dans lesquels elles évoluent. A l'aide de ces informations, il est possible dès le premier contact avec une entreprise de prévoir certaines difficultés et parfois, leur réponse, tant du point de vue organisation (typologie des entreprises) que du point de vue spatial (typologie des bâtiments) et d'en tirer des conclusions quant à l'environnement de travail.

L'étude de l'entreprise se continue en se situant à l'intérieur. De là deux voies: les composantes physiques et les relations: homme-machine-entreprise-activités-environnement.

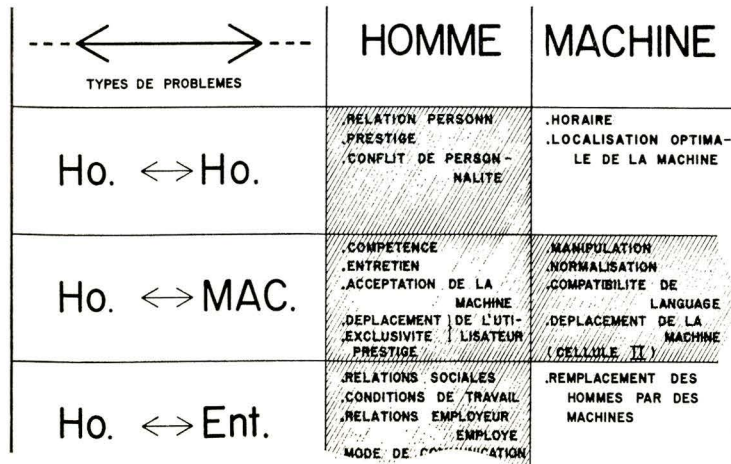
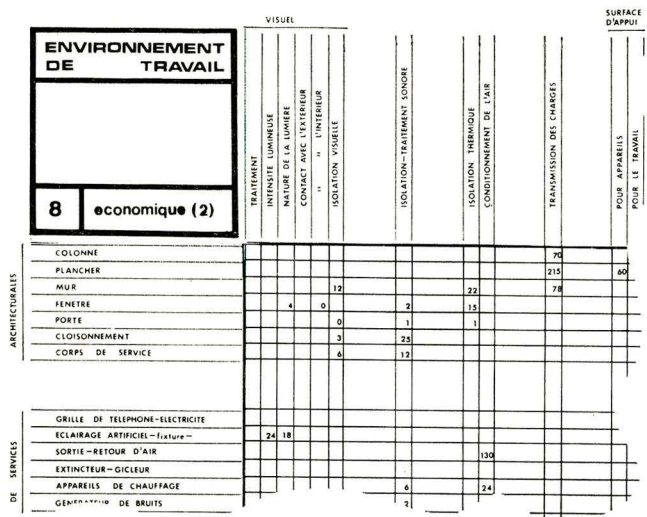
Les composantes physiques détaillées sont regroupées en systèmes et sous-systèmes; ex.: système architectural comprend les sous-systèmes: colonne, plancher, mûr, fenêtre, porte, cloisonnement et corps de service. On examine chaque composante physique sous deux aspects: rendements donnés (ex.: colonne donne comme rendement principal un transfert de charges) et rendements exigés, ou impact négatif (ex.: les colonnes ont un impact négatif sur la flexibilité d'un espace). On réunit sur une même grille en abscisse les rendements principaux exigés ou données dans un environnement de travail de bureau et les composantes physiques en ordonnée. Les corrélations établies entre rendements et composantes permettent d'étudier un problème physique et d'y apporter une solution tout en tenant compte de ces implications et répercussions au niveau de chaque rendement (voir grille No. 4).

D'un autre côté on élabore une grille de relations entre les cinq points identifiés plus haut: homme, machine, activité, entreprise, environnement. A chaque case de relations, on s'efforce d'identifier les problèmes qui pourraient en surgir (ex.: les relations entre l'homme et la machine du point de vue de l'environnement suggèrent

RENDEMENTS



RENDEMENTS



des problèmes de circulation, contrôle visuel, sonore et de vibration, et la localisation optimale de la machine. Cela permet également, lorsqu'on a identifié un problème, de déceler immédiatement le niveau d'intervention le plus adéquat (homme-machine-entreprise-activité-environnement.)

S'il y a un changement apporté à ce niveau, on peut suivre les répercussions qui s'enchaîneront dans les autres relations, dans un mouvement de rétroaction semblable à celui illustré par la grille des composantes physiques. Les problèmes soulignés dans la grille de relations H.M.A.E.E. au niveau de l'environnement sont transférés sur la grille des composantes physiques où une solution est élaborée. A l'inverse si des changements ou un problème sont soulignés au niveau d'un rendement dans la grille de composantes physiques et qu'il semble impossible de le solutionner dans l'environnement, il est plus que probable que la solution pourra être identifiée dans la grille de relations H.M.A.E.E.

A l'aide de ces deux grilles, il est donc possible d'identifier un problème dans une entreprise, de repérer une solution et de suivre les répercussions que cette solution aura tant du point de vue de l'homme, de la machine, des activités, de l'entreprise que de l'environnement dans ces composantes physiques. Il est, de la sorte, toujours possible de réaliser un équilibre dynamique entre ces différents éléments.

Pour ajouter une note de réalisme au travail, on établit une pondération économique des interventions possibles au niveau de l'environnement. Sur la grille des composantes physiques/rendement, on évalue, sur un total de 1,200 points, la valeur comparative économique de chaque composante par rapport à un rendement (ex.: vouloir traiter le plafond pour qu'il donne un meilleur rendement sonore: 20 points, i.e. 23% du coût possible de l'amélioration sonore sur toutes les composantes). Il est donc possible lorsqu'une solution physique est suggérée par la grille de voir son importance relative du point de vue économique et de là juger si le changement est rentable ou pas.

Le travail d'un été est insuffisant pour mener jusqu'au bout l'étude entreprise. L'application dans des cas réels de cette méthode de travail viendra ajouter plus de poids à cette ébauche. De même, le temps permettra de développer chaque case de relations apparaissant sur les deux grilles, d'en monter un fichier qui permette des prises de décisions plus rapides et plus adéquates. Eventuellement, lorsque tous ces renseignements seront compilés, il sera possible d'établir un programme d'ordinateur qui pourra en quelques secondes élaborer une solution environnementale adéquate en tenant compte de toutes ses implications du point de vue des autres rendements et des autres composantes.

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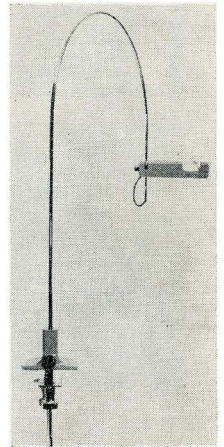
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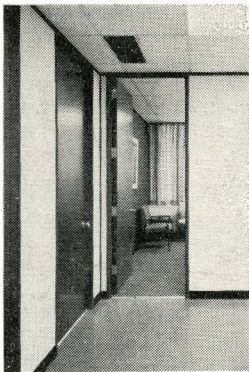
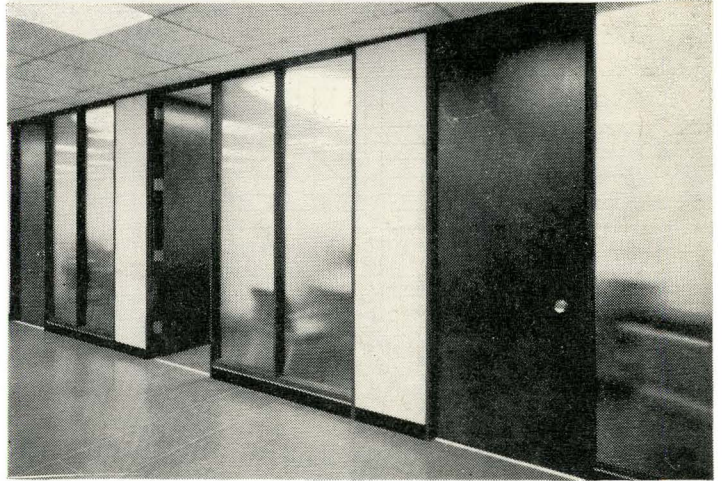
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