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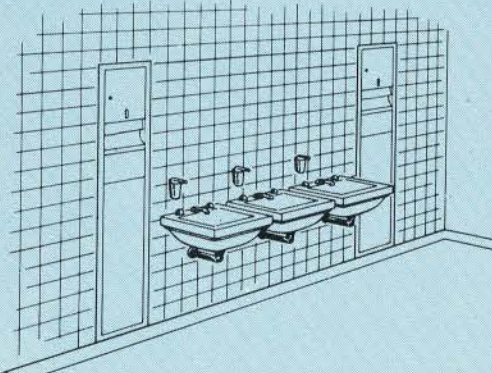
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Cover Detail of a Bartlett print of St. John and Portland NB in 1841

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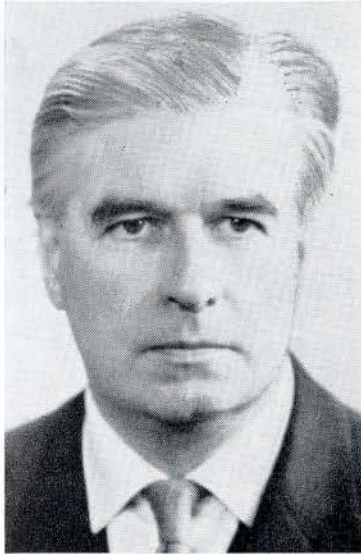
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Institute News



Professor Sir Robert Matthew, CBE, ARSA, MA, PRIBA, MTPI, the keynote speaker at the Assembly, is Professor of Architecture at Edinburgh University and is a partner in the firm of Robert Matthew and Johnson-Marshall. He is president of the RIBA and of the IUA. Sir Robert was elected an Associate of the RIBA in 1931 and a Fellow in 1955. In 1949 he was awarded the RIBA Distinction in Town Planning.

In 1936 he joined the Department of Health for Scotland, being appointed deputy chief architect in 1943 and chief architect and planning officer in 1945. From 1946-1953 he was architect to the London County Council, being responsible for both architecture and town planning. He was responsible in this period for the Royal Festival Hall, for the post-war schools, and from 1950, for all new housing programs, and in particular for the Ackroydon and Roehampton estates that have won international recognition.

Sir Robert acted as Chairman for the organizing committee of the Congress of the International Union of Architects held in London in 1961. At that time he was elected president of the IUA for the period 1961-1965.

The title of his address, to be delivered at the luncheon on Thursday, June 18 is "The Architect In a Changing World".



Gordon Randloph Ricketts, MA, is secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, a post he has held since 1959. Mr. Ricketts was a pilot in the RAF from 1941 to 1946. In 1948 and 1949 he was regional secretary for the Federation of British Industries at Cambridge and from 1949 to 1951 was personal assistant to Sir Norman Kipping, director-general, F.B.I. Mr. Ricketts then joined the University of Nottingham as appointments secretary from 1951 to 1956, at which time he accepted the post of Secretary for Professional Relations for RIBA until 1959. Mr. Ricketts is making his first visit to this country and will be at the Assembly.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

A question that has arisen in the drafting of the "Survey of Practise" questionnaire, which members will receive as part of the preliminary investigation to be conducted by Prof. W. G. Raymore (*F*) of the RAIC Committee on the Profession (*Journal*, March, 1964, Page 10) has to do with the terminology used in architectural circles to define or describe professional status. "Sole proprietor" is clear enough, but what is the difference between "principal" and "partner", and what is the status, in law, of an "associate". As a matter of fact, what is a "firm"? The OED defines a firm as "the style or name under which a commercial house transacts business; hence a partner-

ship of two or more persons for carrying on a business". But architecture is not a business — it's a profession. And would a single architect, practising on his own, ever be referred to as a firm, because, (back to OED) the "style or name under which a commercial house transacts business" could refer to a sole proprietorship.

The listings in the yellow pages of the telephone book show "xxx and Associates" and "xxx xxx xxx and Partners". What's the difference? Is an "associate" a "partner" in the legal sense? Registration procedures are no help, because registration — the license to practice — is extended only to individuals, not to groups. The law recognizes only two relationships—"partners" and "employers"; or, in effect, "masters" and "servants". The question, therefore, is a little more than just an exercise in semantics. The Institute could decide on definitions of professional status, which, legal implications apart, would have everybody talking the same language.

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PRACTICE NOTES

Effective April 1 the following practices changed their address.

David, Barott, Boulva are now located at 3 Place Ville Marie, Montreal 2. Tel: 866-9854.

Izumi, Arnott & Sugiyama are located at 2222 Albert St., Regina, Sask. Tel: 523-4608.

(Continued on page 104)



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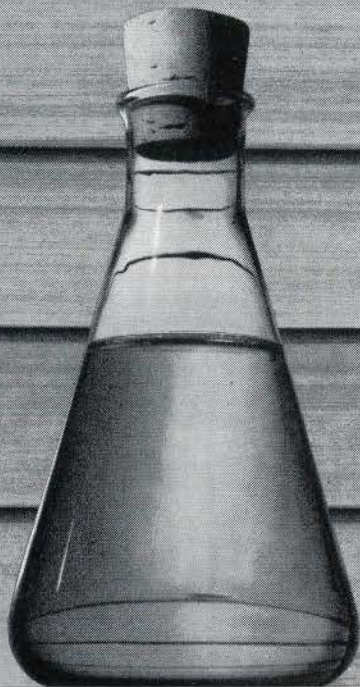
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Provincial News



Nikola Zunic

CMHC APPOINTMENT

Nikola Zunic of St. Boniface, Manitoba was appointed recently to the board of

directors of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. He replaces J. C. Miller, Q.C. who has been a member of the CMHC board of directors since 1958 and whose term of appointment has expired.

A native of Prilisce, Croatia, Yugoslavia, Mr. Zunic emigrated to Canada in 1933 and settled in Winnipeg. In 1940 he enrolled in the Faculty of Science of the University of Manitoba until 1942 when he enlisted in the RCAF. He was discharged in 1945 with the rank of Flying Officer.

Mr. Zunic graduated in architecture from the University of Manitoba in 1950 and from 1950 to 1952 worked at its Planning Research Centre. He has served on the executive of both the MAA and the RAIC and is currently active on many local committees. In 1954 Mr. Zunic formed a partnership with Victor Sobkowich and established practice in St. Boniface.

OBITUARY

With the death in North Vancouver on January 19th of George Norris Evans, British Columbia has lost one of its more influential figures in West Coast architectural pioneering.

Born 76 years ago in Walsall near Birmingham, George Evans was educated in England and served his apprenticeship under the very able guidance of his architect father. In 1910, the family emigrated to Canada and lived, for two years, in Victoria before settling permanently in Vancouver. He joined the 72nd Highlanders in 1914 but ill health prevented his serving in the Canadian Expeditionary Force; after the batallion went overseas, he joined the Royal Canadian Engineers where he remained until the end of the war.

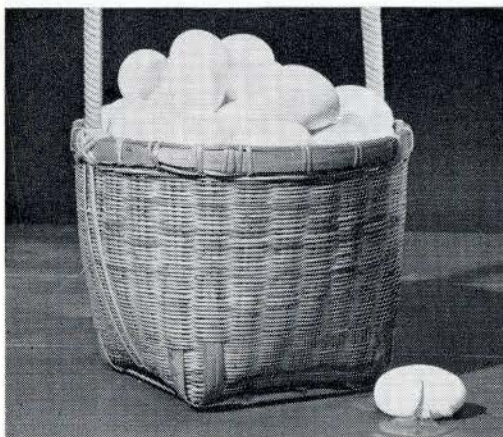
After the first World War, George Evans returned to private practice with his father, became a member of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia in 1920. He served on the AIBC Council for several years, took office as President in 1943 and was elected to the RAIC College of Fellows in 1956. Five years later he closed the Vancouver office of E. Evans and Son but continued to practice from his home in North Vancouver. Evans was an accomplished draftsman but did little sketching in his later years, apart from his office work. He will be remembered for the many fine homes that he designed for personal friends and as the Architect of both the Loyal Protestant Home and Royal Columbian Hospital in New Westminster; also for the Grace Hospital in Vancouver. During the post-war period, he was architect to several District School Boards. Most notable amongst his recent works are the Vincent Massey Junior High School and Lester Pearson High School also in New Westminster.

Personally a man of great charm, he had a ready wit, loved to sing and was a competent pianist. His drive and enthusiasm will be sadly missed by his family, his many friends and colleagues.

D. W. Lichtensteiger

The Department of Forestry has published a report by Dr. J. H. Jenkins called "Lumber Measurement of the Future — Inch or Metric?" Dr. Jenkins was Canada's representative at the meeting of the Timber Committee of the International Standards Association in Moscow and is Director of the Forest Products Research Branch of the federal Department of Forestry. Ask for contribution No P-61.

(continued on page 24)



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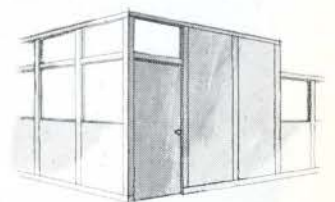
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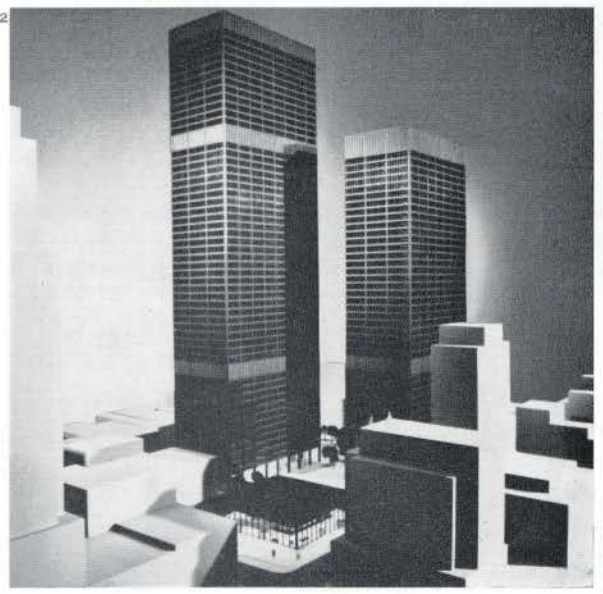
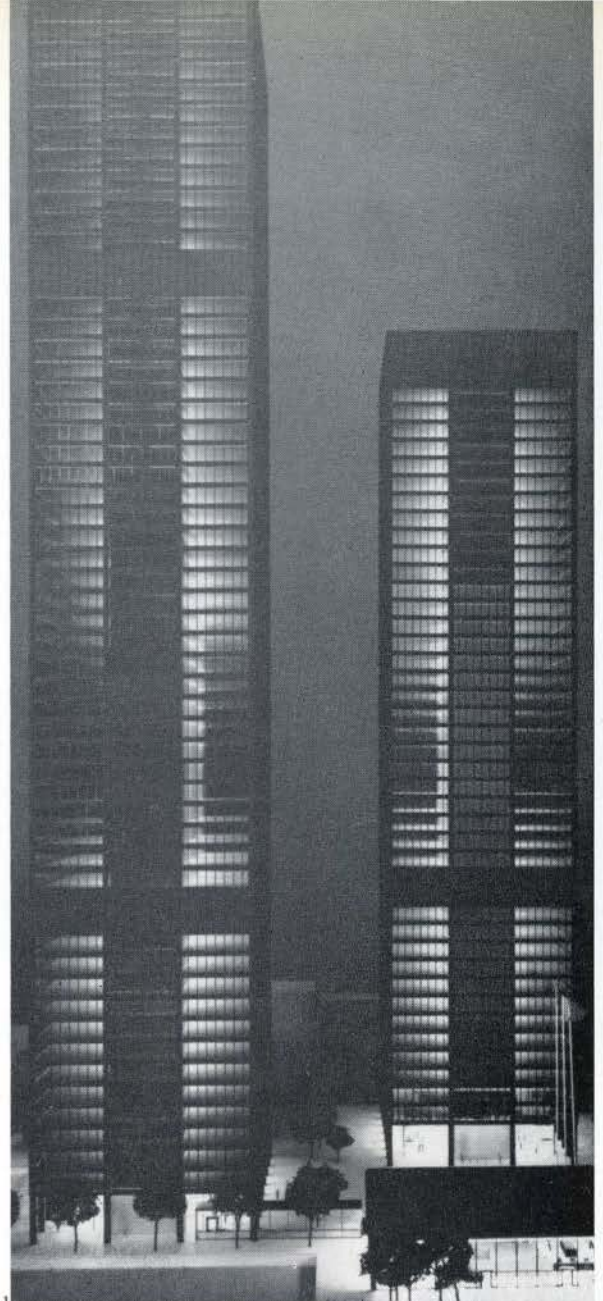
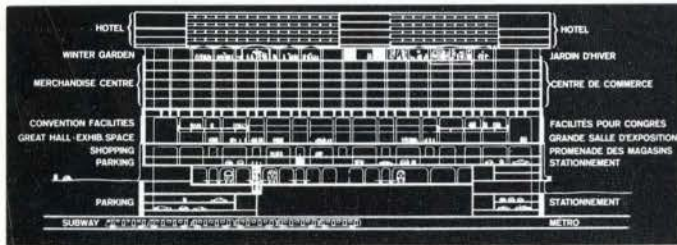
The 55 story (750 ft. high) Toronto-Dominion Bank will be the tallest building in the world outside Manhattan Island. This is the first structure of the centre (1, 2) which eventually will include a 44 story multi-purpose building and a one story (40 ft. high) banking hall. Below plaza level will be a floor of service facilities including restaurants and shops. All the buildings are to be finished with black steel, stainless steel sash and bronze tinted glass. Four acres of the seven acre site in downtown Toronto will become a landscaped plaza.

Architects/ John B. Parkin & Associates and Bregman & Hamann, Consultant/Mies van der Rohe.

Another development of aerial rights over CNR tracks in central Montreal, is a very large trade centre (3, 4) which includes shopping, merchandizing, convention and exhibition space, and a hotel. With almost every conceivable means of ground transportation serving the building and with the total inadequacy of this type of space available in the downtown area, the developers should be well rewarded for the logic of their planning.

The precedence set by Place Ville Marie and now Place Bonaventure, makes obvious the contribution major landowners can make towards good civic planning.

Architects/Affleck, Desbarats, Dimakopoulos, Lebensold and Sise.



Book Reviews

Morgan's Store, Cloverdale Shopping Centre, Toronto
Architects: Bregman & Hamann



Beth David Synagogue, Toronto
Architect: Irving Grossman
Designer: Graham Coughtry



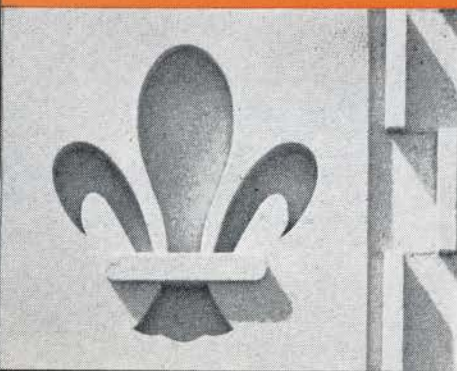
615 Dorchester St. West, Montreal
Architects: Eliasoph & Berkowitz



Bell Telephone Dial Building
Architect: H.D.L. Morgan



Welland County Hospital, Welland, Ontario
Architects: Agnew, Ludlow & Scott
Designer: Ursula Haines



Field House, Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont. Illustration from Shell Architecture.

SHELL ARCHITECTURE by Jurgen Joedicke; 304 Pages. Reinhold NY, 1963. \$22.50.

This book is a scholarly study of the architecture of shell structures by a writer who is best known as an architectural historian and critic. In this book, Dr. Joedicke relates the structural shell forms in use today to the early European examples of the 1920's and 30's which were the first modern thin shells constructed. Following this, he classifies and documents the properties of the various forms that have been built and in so doing, considers selected aspects of their design, construction, static behaviour and spacial characteristics.

All the major American and European shells and their designers and builders have been included in this presentation. The author provides much information which heretofore, has not been readily accessible and, in his own words, he has "rescued from oblivion the experience and achievements of the past whenever these hold an enduring value for our day".

But architectural shells are essentially the results of developments which have taken place in structural technology, particularly in the field of reinforced concrete, and any meaningful presentation of shells, must, of necessity, include a discussion of the inherent technical aspects. My own experience suggests that most books on structures for architects treat the design and analysis of a structure in somewhat oversimplified and general terms. For a serious student of the system, such treatment can be frus-

tratingly superficial. To others, it can be misleading. Dr. Joedicke describes the technical aspects of shell design and behaviour in language that he considers to be "intelligible to architects". He acknowledges the limitations resulting therefrom by suggesting that his book is but a "first attempt to bring the difficult problems of shell construction closer to the architects grasp with a view to stimulating communication with the engineer". As a survey of the important shell structures built in Europe and America over the past four decades, this book is eminently successful. The author's thoughtful classification of the various shell forms imposes a logical sequence upon his study. Clarity is fostered by the precise text and the high quality of the photographs, drawings and diagrams of which there are many. "Shell Architecture" was written with architects in mind and it should do much to improve their understanding and appreciation of these structures. It should also be of considerable interest and value to those who are concerned with the engineering, design and construction of shells, and more generally, to anyone who enjoys looking at shells.

Particular students of shell structures will appreciate the extensive bibliography provided by the author. Of historical interest is the reprint of a lecture given in 1942 by Walter Bauersfeld on the 'Zeiss-Dywidag Process'. It was according to this method that the first thin shell structures of reinforced concrete were built in the early 1920's in Germany.

Douglas Lee

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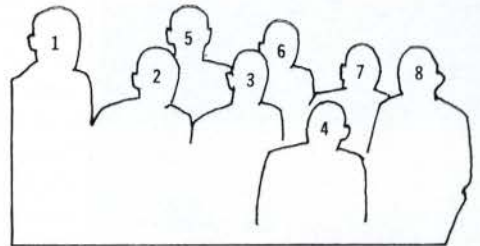
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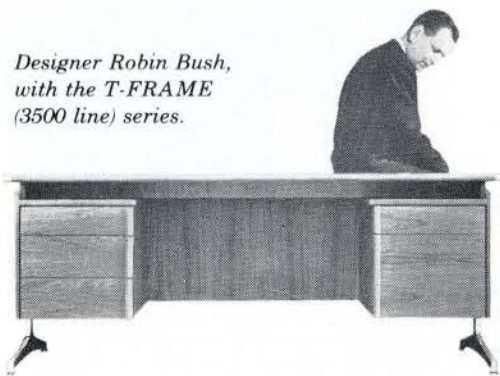
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ANNUAL DESIGN AWARDS

The Ottawa Chapter of the OAA has instituted annual design awards for buildings located in the Ottawa Chapter area. Only buildings designed by architects registered and resident in Canada are eligible for submission. The buildings must have been completed and occupied after Sept. 30, 1954. The executive has invited John C. Parkin, Guy Desbarats, and Dr. Charles Comfort to be the 1964 jury. Further details from the chapter secretary, Douglas Wren, c/o Craig & Kohler, architects, 75 Albert Street, Ottawa.

REGISTRATIONS

The following were admitted to membership in the OAA at a recent meeting of the Registration Board: Charles Aspler, B Arch, 5165 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal 28; Victor Julius Heinrichs, B Arch, 29 Standish Ave., Toronto 5; Gene Kinoshita, B Arch, 466 Brunswick Ave., Toronto 4; Morris Kula, B Arch, 5165 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal 28; Frank Lacka, B Arch, M Sc, 253 Dovercourt Rd., Toronto 3; Joseph A. Medwecki, Dipl Eng Arch, M Sc, 91 Arlington Ave., Toronto 4; Hugh C. Redwood, B Arch, 6 Beaumont Rd., Toronto 5; Alan Wilcox, B Arch, 199 Scarborough Cres., Scarborough, Ont. *R. J. C. Browne*, B Arch, 1017 Isabella Street, Fort William; *Germaine Chabot*, ADBA, 281 Chemin Ste Foy, Quebec 6; *John H. Duncan*, B Arch, 1115 Henderson Highway, Winnipeg 16.

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At the Annual Meeting of the Newfoundland Association of Architects held on Jan. 21 the following were elected to the executive for 1964: from left, standing: F. G. Dove, B. E. Murphy, council members; F. Noseworthy, honorary secretary - treasurer. From left, seated: W. E. Brown, vice-president; W. B. Guihan, president. Absent from photo was T. A. Lench, council member and past-president.

Management Practices

Promotion

by James W. Vair

(No 3 in a series of bi-monthly articles)
Mr. Vair is a vice-president with The Thorne Group Ltd., Management Consultants.

The development of new business: is this the architectural firm's most significant problem?

The securing of commissions is generally agreed to be the most vital factor in a firm's survival, let alone its stability and growth. Despite the general awareness of this basic fact, it is frequently the most poorly managed function in a firm.

As an introduction to this potentially controversial subject, let me state emphatically that I am not advocating any measures designed to circumvent the principles of professional conduct which architects are expected to observe. These principles vary slightly from province to province in Canada, and a detailed discussion of the differences between the regulations of one Association and another would only be of academic interest. Suffice it to say that the intent of all codes of professional ethics is similar, and this applies not only to architecture, but to other professions such as engineering and law. Even where no generally accepted code exists, it is instructive to note that service firms such as public relations, for example, find pragmatically that clients and prospective clients expect conduct that is similar to professional ethics if they are to earn respect and dignity. To depart from such constraints, far from producing a favourable result in the acquisition of new engagements, results in a negative image among clients and potential clients.

Unfortunately, the positive aspects of a professional code are often overshadowed by its strictures in the minds of architects, who conclude that the problem of business development is insolvable when it is tied to such imponderables as reputation, references, and recommendations. For many firms, alas, the problem is insolvable—not because an organized program of business development has been tried and found wanting; it has been found difficult and not tried.

The first step in an organized program is knowing what you have to offer. This involves a review of your past and present work—starting from the inside looking out—by asking the questions:

—What kind of work have we done in the past?

—What kind of work are we doing now?

Next, try and see your practice from the outside looking in by considering the answers to:

—How is our work perceived by our clients and our competitors?

—Do present and past clients have a different view of us than do prospective clients?

If they do nothing else, the above questions should indicate how interwoven are the matters of "public relations" and "business development". The fact is, "quality" of current work must be the cornerstone of any business development effort. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the quality of practice, for the finest of public relations programs will ultimately prove futile if the work is perceived as second rate.

In case the significance of the above questions is still somewhat hazy, let us refer to certain "immutable laws" that ultimately determine when and how much business is going to come to you:

- 1 Good work is fundamental.
- 2 The best source of new clients is spoken reference and recommendation.
- 3 Being known and respected within the profession can be rewarding not only psychologically, but also monetarily, as more architects become involved in the selection of other firms, especially in the case of public works.

The second step in the program is knowing the process by which an engagement is secured. In this connection, it is useful to recall that professional services are really not "sold" in the sense of a tangible product which has known and measurable physical characteristics. Rather, such services are "bought" after certain subtle yet profound changes have occurred in the relationship between the architect and the prospective client. That is to say, after the architect has attained a certain "level of confidence" in his dealings with the client. These levels may be thought of as a series of steps towards a summit representing the optimum degree of rapport between the architect and the client.

Somewhere in the process—usually by the time the third level is reached—an

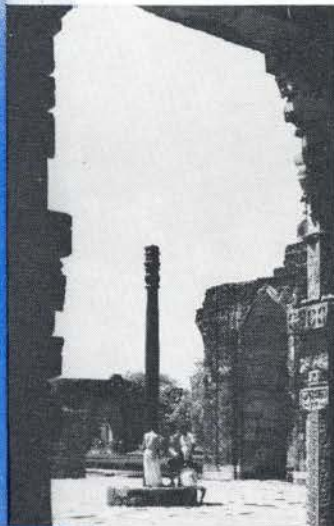
THE "LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE" PYRAMID

5	COMPLETE CONFIDENCE AT ALL TIMES	5
4	FAVOURABLE ATTITUDE TOWARDS YOU	4
3	BELIEVES YOUR REPRESENTATIONS	3
2	KNOWLEDGE OF SCOPE OF SERVICES	2
1	AWARE OF YOUR EXISTENCE — NEUTRAL ATTITUDE	1

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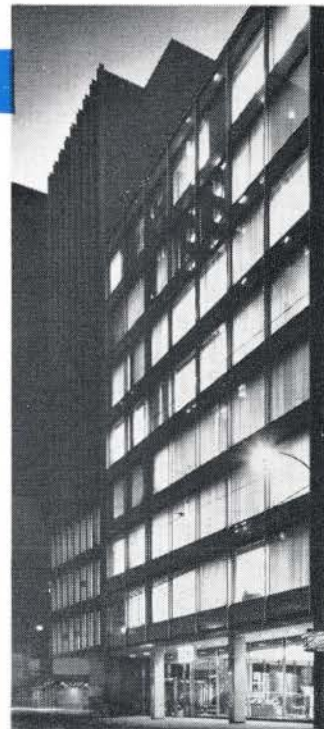
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engagement is secured. If the fifth or summit level is attained, it assures the architect of repeat business if this particular client is ever in the market for such services again. Needless to say, this is the level which the firm will strive to attain in every case, if it is really interested in growing. Further, it will impart this philosophy to all members of the organization.

This leads to a consideration of the organization (or lack of it) as it relates to the new business function. What happens most frequently in the case of the older well-established firms is that the founder or senior partners reserve the new business function exclusively for themselves, and give it too little attention. The fact is, the new business function should be *everyone's* responsibility, although not, of course, at the risk of having it *no one's* responsibility. What this means, in practical terms, is that the firm must have an adequate system for bringing to bear the full weight of the connections and persuasive skills of all the various associates and partners of the firm, prospects for new and/or additional work must be clearly assigned, and there must be an adequate mechanism to assure the kind of follow up that each situation requires.

One could easily get into a lengthy discussion of records. In fact, whole books have been written on this topic alone, but a simple example should suffice; do not neglect your appointment book! If you have secured an agreement from the General Manager of the X Trust Company to have lunch with you in two weeks, do not forget to firm up the appointment on the appropriate date. As Shakespeare said, "ripeness is all", and if you miss the moment of propinquity this time, it may be another five years before the opportunity arises again.

The final step, although certainly not the least important, is to make sure your informational literature is up to date. This has nothing to do with "advertising" in the commercial sense. That is, we are not talking about catalogues or mailing pieces, but simply how to tell your client or prospective client what you can do. In other words, we are trying to answer your client's questions in as intelligent a manner as possible, and one picture is sometimes worth a staggering amount of prose, verbal or written.

Do you have a brochure that was prepared five or six years ago? If so, it is probably hopelessly out of date this year — especially if it was put together, as is

frequently the case, in haste at the last minute after months or even years of preparation. More important, do you have an organized program for documenting your work in a professional manner through adequate photographs and drawings?

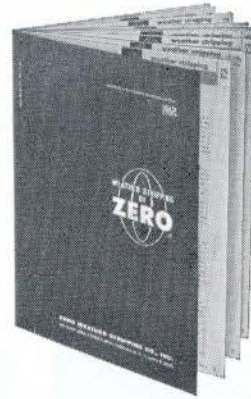
In addition, you have nothing to lose and often a great deal to gain by maintaining a file of reprints of speeches and articles by the members and associates of the firm. Not that you are going to use this material in a direct mailing campaign,

but if a prospective client inquires if you know anything about the design of community centres, for example, it helps to be able to show him an address presented to the civic or local planning board.

A great deal more could be said about this intriguing subject if space permitted. Unfortunately, the treatment, of necessity, has been rather cursory, but if it serves to stimulate your thinking on these matters (followed, of course, by appropriate action), it may well mark a turning point in the history of your firm!

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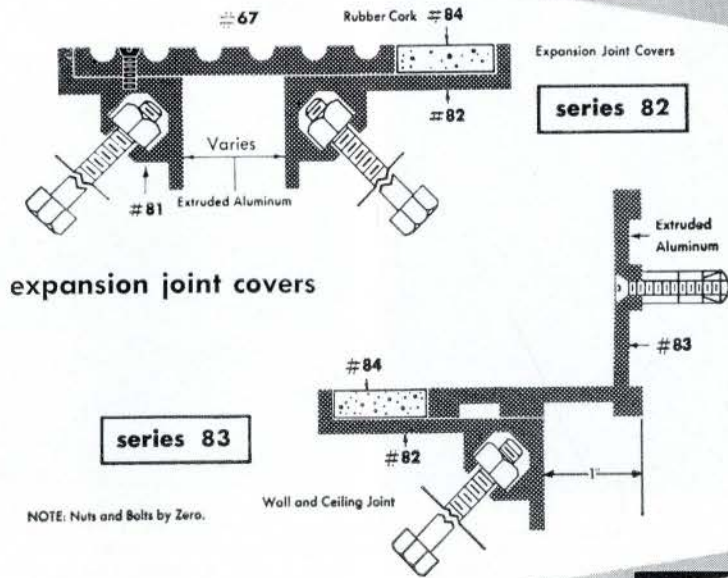
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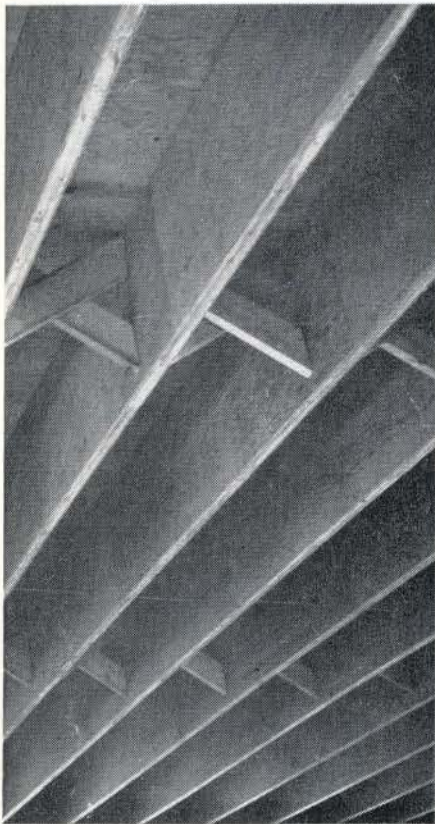
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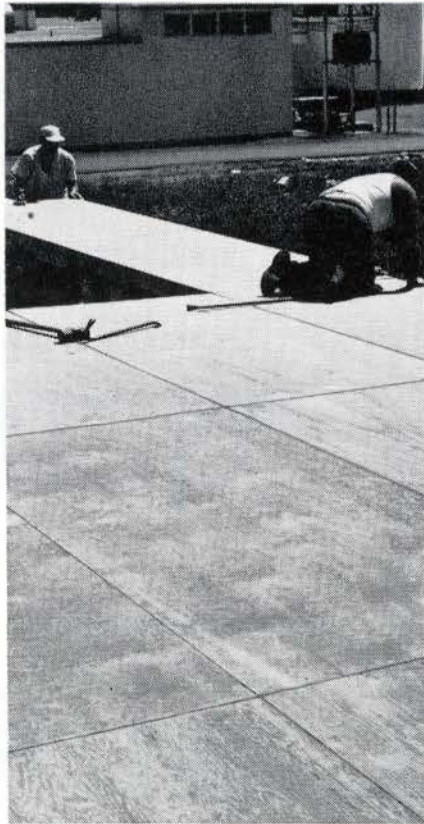
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Enquête sur la Profession

par Gilles Marchand

Président de l'Association des
Architectes de la Province de Québec

A notre époque, le monde, entraîné dans une implacable évolution scientifique et technique, sociale et démographique, remet en question le rôle des professions libérales, et la profession d'architecte ne fait pas exception aux inquiétudes suscitées. Ce n'est pas la mission de l'architecte qui est mise en cause mais dans beaucoup de milieux l'on se demande si l'architecte n'est pas dépassé par les événements.

Ce n'est pas un phénomène particulier au Québec non plus qu'aux autres provinces du Canada mais plutôt un phénomène mondial; les études intensives accomplies récemment en Angleterre par le Royal Institute of British Architects et aux États-Unis par l'American Institute of Architects en font foi. Les conclusions de ces mémoires démontrent clairement combien nécessaire était cet examen de conscience. Tous les différents stades de la profession furent analysés d'une façon très objective. Comme on pouvait le soupçonner les conclusions suggèrent une réforme et un renouveau dans presque toutes les étapes de la profession, aussi bien dans l'enseignement architectural que dans la période de la cléricature et de la pratique elle-même. Nous ne voulons pas ici analyser les raisons pour lesquelles ces études furent aussi tardives, mais nous voulons souligner le fait qu'il est rassurant que la profession elle-même ait reconnu l'urgence d'une telle enquête.

A l'instar des Instituts anglais et américain, l'Institut Royal des Architects du Canada a formé, il y a quelques années, le Comité de la profession lui conférant d'entreprendre des études similaires. Dans le contexte de son mandat le Comité doit mener cet été une enquête sur la profession au Canada. Cette enquête, dirigée par le Professeur W. G. Raymore, exigera pour atteindre ses fins la collaboration de tous les architectes du pays.

Le but principal de cette enquête est de connaître si la profession sert pleinement l'intérêt public en regard des privilèges qui lui sont accordés et si, tel n'est pas le cas, de trouver les moyens les plus adéquats pour remédier à la situation.

Tous les architectes ont le devoir de contribuer au progrès de leur profession. Leurs connaissances personnelles font partie d'un héritage qu'ils partagent tous ensemble dans le but de bien desservir les intérêts de leurs concitoyens. Si l'on fait appel à eux pour améliorer et rehausser la qualité de la pratique architecturale, ils devront se souvenir qu'ils doivent offrir leur plus entière collaboration.

Avec les moyens dont elle disposait, l'Association des Architectes de la Province de Québec, consciente de son rôle de surveillance des normes de la compétence individuelle et de la pratique professionnelle de ses membres, s'est penchée sur des problèmes similaires dont il nous importe de mentionner les principaux.

Les exigences de l'admission à la pratique furent modifiées en 1961. A cette date l'on porta la durée de la cléricature de un an à deux ans, jugeant que pendant cette période le candidat avec la collaboration de son patron pourrait maîtriser tous les travaux principaux de la pratique. Au cours de son stage, le candidat doit remplir un formulaire indiquant son expérience acquise dans les divers domaines. Le patron d'autre part doit avoir au moins cinq années de pratique pour être reconnu par le Conseil. A la fin de sa cléricature le candidat doit subir avec succès l'examen de pratique professionnelle.

Depuis ces nouvelles dispositions, à l'examen des dossiers des candidats, il appert qu'il est presque impossible pour eux de se familiariser avec des divers travaux de la pratique. L'AAPQ poursuit donc ses recherches dans ce domaine pour trouver une solution plus adéquate.

Puisque la fonction la plus importante d'une corporation professionnelle implique la surveillance des normes de la compétence et de la pratique de ses membres, la corporation doit avoir droit de regard chez ses membres. Ce droit existe dans la plupart des corporations professionnelles mais dans l'AAPQ ce droit est presque inexistant. Dans un projet d'amendement à sa loi qui sera bientôt soumis à la Législature

Provinciale, l'AAPQ compte demander au Législateur de lui permettre ce droit de regard.

Pour ce qui a trait aux écoles d'architecture, l'AAPQ a suivi avec intérêt les améliorations apportées aux programmes mais n'a jamais eu de contact direct non plus que d'ingérence dans l'enseignement dispensé. Il y eût cependant certains dialogues dont le plus récent fut une demande formulée par l'AAPQ dans le but d'uniformiser les conditions d'admission aux études architecturales. Cette demande fut agréées en partie mais avec équivalence à cause de la diversité de l'enseignement des études secondaires dans les écoles françaises et les écoles anglaises de notre Province.

Le statut actuel des écoles d'architecture, dont l'une relève de l'Université McGill et les deux autres dépendent directement du Gouvernement du Québec, n'était pas pour faciliter les relations entre l'Association et les écoles. Sans représentants mandatés, l'Association s'en est donc remise sous ce rapport à l'administration des écoles elles-mêmes et s'est préoccupée surtout des normes et exigences pour l'admission des candidats diplômé d'architecte et des architectes étrangers.

Fort opportunément l'année dernière le Gouvernement du Québec institua un Comité d'enquête sur l'enseignement dans les écoles d'architecture de Montréal et de Québec. Ce Comité formé d'éminents pédagogues et d'architectes avait pour mandat d'enquêter sur la nécessité du maintien des deux écoles et sur la qualité de l'enseignement lui-même. Les recherches du Comité ne se sont pas limitées à l'enseignement mais elles ont provoquées en même temps une analyse de la pratique architecturale. Ce Comité vient tout récemment de déposer son rapport au Gouvernement.

Parmi les recommandations du Comité, certaines concernent directement notre Association. Entre autres, l'on note que

l'AAPQ serait appelée à jouer un rôle de premier plan dans la formation des futurs architectes; ses membres les plus éminents seraient invités comme critiques pour les travaux d'élèves; on demanderait à l'AAPQ d'élaborer avec le corps professoral un programme d'examen couvrant les matières de pratique professionnelle dont l'enseignement ne serait plus dispensé dans les écoles mais sous l'égide de l'Association elle-même pendant la durée de la cléricature. Le rapport de ce Comité d'enquête pourra certes être très profitable à notre Association et servir à la fois aux données de l'enquête menée au sein de l'Institut.

Toujours en vue de l'amélioration des services professionnels, l'AAPQ étudie plusieurs autres problèmes, notamment le travail de collaboration des architectes avec les divers ingénieurs spécialisés dans le bâtiment, la révision du barème des honoraires.

De plus, à la suite d'une recommandation de la dernière assemblée annuelle, l'AAPQ a formé un Comité d'enquête sur l'état de l'architecture dans le Québec. Nous ne croyons pas que le mandat de ce Comité vienne en conflit avec celui de l'Institut; au contraire, l'un et l'autre pourront profiter des recherches et études réciproques.

Nous souhaitons que tous les architectes comprennent l'urgence de ces enquêtes et que seule leur collaboration sincère et empressée permettra d'atteindre l'objectif de ces recherches; un renouveau du statut professionnel pour servir le public avec le maximum de compétence.

GILLES MARCHAND

*Président de l'Association des Architectes
de la Province de Québec.*

le 4 mai 1964

An Appraisal of the Canadian Situation

By P. M. Keenleyside

This summer the Committee on the Profession of the RAIC will conduct a survey of the profession in Canada. The survey will be carried out by Professor W. G. Raymore, and to be successful, will require the co-operation of individual architects and firms.

The British and American reports on the profession have been reviewed elsewhere in *The Journal*. These reports have presented many of the problems the profession must solve and have suggested ways and means for attaining solutions. The profession in Canada is well served by the thoughtful work of the British and United States authors. The RIBA and the AIA reports indicate that the architects' role is becoming more complex, that his knowledge must cover a wider area and that he must become more proficient and aware within this area.

Does the membership of the RAIC believe this?

Neither the British nor the American reports can be picked up,

completely transplanted and applied to Canada. It would be naïve to assume so. It is undoubtedly true that many of the problems uncovered by both reports are valid in Canada but the solutions suggested to the problems may or may not prove applicable in the form presented.

Architecture of the future will have to deal with increasing complexity in urban formations and wider application of science to buildings. A certain degree of clairvoyance is needed to assess the effect and a forward look is required of the profession if it is to lead instead of follow. It is hoped that RAIC members will be prepared to offer an opinion of the trends in environmental design and building. Such opinions should set the profession and the educators with their eyes to the future. The British report is primarily concerned with the state of the profession and with education. The American report adds the third dimension of society's effect on the profession. The extra

dimension examined by the Americans leads them into wide fields. The RIBA is essentially monolithic with one major professional centre and the British report reflects this condition. The AIA is anything but monolithic. There are fifty or fifty-one autonomous states in the Union over which the AIA exercises no legal control. Individual architects across the country voluntarily support it as the national Association.

It is perhaps due to this condition that their report covers vast fields and the reporters gaze on wide horizons.

The structure of the RAIC is somewhere between the RIBA and the AIA. Physical conditions of practice in Canada are closer to American conditions than to British conditions and for this reason alone, we would be very foolish to ignore the American report.

Implementation of the AIA report will affect us more than the action of the British. It deals with many problems that are close to home. Most of us live, not on the horizon of American vision, but in the middle distance — on the back forty acres — seeded or summer fallowed.

The AIA report makes very definite recommendations on the role that their national body, the AIA, must assume and perform to assure a strong and able profession. If study proves it wise to do the same thing here, it will take imaginative leadership and co-operation of all individual architects. There are problems.

Our national organization reflects, to a certain degree, the problems that any government in Ottawa has with its citizens and their prejudice and geographic condition.

We have five or six main geographic regions split into ten provinces, federated under the BNA Act, with education mainly under provincial control and most of the professional legislation, with any teeth, authorized at the provincial level.

British Columbia entered confederation only after a promise was made that a railway would pierce the Rockies. The first was a few years late in arriving but was quickly followed by two more which showed Eastern goodwill and bad management. Despite this thrice piercing of the mountain barrier, it remains almost another country. Its people look south, west and north — hardly an Eastern glance — through those railway tunnels, from the citizens sitting amidst the rhododendrons and azaleas near the sewage ringed beaches of Vancouver.

Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are really all one. They look south and west when the Chinook blows, and east and sometimes north and quite often down. Their eastward glances used to be antagonistic but the downward look that discovered oil and gas changed that. They are in sure command of the valves, if not the oil, that control the eastbound pipe lines.

Confederation, without the support of Upper and Lower Canada, would never have happened. This region is the most populous and in it work and live by far the largest number of architects. Ontario is the wealthiest in the sense that dollars is the measurement of wealth. Quebec is going through a rapid and forceful renaissance. Both tend to look only at themselves. The Maritimes settled by sea and for many decades communicated only by sea. In the 19th century, their sailing ships were ocean carriers for the world until Cunard abandoned sail and took to steam and England. Establishing land communications to small seacoast settlements proved difficult and very

expensive. With numerically more universities than any other region, the Maritimes tends to look in all directions but principally focuses on Ottawa and Boston.

Perhaps the size of Canada and its apparently fractured interests doesn't make any difference in forming a consistent policy in the profession. There may be other factors that are more significant:

- a) Variability of provincial architects' Acts.
- b) Variability of educational opportunity.
- c) Size (and consequent strength) of the Provincial Associations. This has special relevance to their ability to obtain income — making it possible to maintain an organization and mount a program of interest and benefit to their members.

It is interesting to note that the medical profession, which originally relied heavily on provincial organization has, through necessity, progressively transferred authority and strengthened the national organization.

Our profession may be forced to do the same thing.

A little over a year ago, the OAA increased the amount and kind of post graduate training required for registration in the OAA. The series of lectures developed and being developed for the post graduate students have proved of great interest to registered architects. Those who live near the university have easy access to refresher courses of this type but those at a distance are at a disadvantage. To move the lecturers to all Chapter districts poses serious financial problems.

The post graduate requirements for registration in the OAA will create problems for graduates of other areas who desire registration in Ontario. The OAA has physical communication problems within its provincial sphere and the RAIC has parallel ones which are greatly magnified by distance.

Although we have nine separate associations in Canada, we may be in a better position than the American States to achieve a reasonably uniform professional pattern. We have a national body with greater authority and a sense of the need for communication developed not by choice, but by geographic necessity.

It is significant that both the AIA and the RIBA believed it desirable to devote an entire report to the subject of education. The suggestions contained in the AIA report are drastic in their possible effects on today's curricula. In the education report it is assumed that the architectural profession must expand its role to remain with the leaders, and the architect must then become a different person, through education and widened interests. These are points of importance:

- a) the design professions identified with architecture can no longer afford to be separated in practice or in the educational process.
- b) the architectural student should be given a knowledge of the principal design disciplines, reinforced by a specialty in one of the major design fields. This latter specialty will give him the opportunity to develop his aptitude after he has surveyed the field and discussed his strength. This is a notable lack in today's curriculum in Canadian schools.

(Note: The RIBA have come out in favour of 'bringing back the technical design skills into the profession.')

c) Both reports stress the importance of bringing the mechanical, electrical and structural elements back to one profession.

Engineers in Ontario, to say nothing of the rest of the country, are very numerous. Their profession encompasses a far greater variety of types of services and therefore types of engineers than does the architectural profession. Many of the engineering services grouped under the profession have little to do with architectural engineering. Engineers engaged in building services are a minority of the group and are probably closer to the architectural profession than to the engineering profession.

Some universities are in the process of transferring architectural engineering services from the Faculty of Engineering to the Faculty of Architecture. The Faculty of Engineering is tending to concentrate more on pure science. This trend will obviously pose a problem for the two professions.

The engineering component of buildings has progressively increased over the years, and it is worth noting that in some of today's buildings, the engineering services account for 60 per cent of the dollar value. Lack of recognition of these facts and problems of the two professions, leads to poor professional organization.

The engineer-architect relationship will not be solved quickly, but by its nature, it demands that a start be made.

The AIA reports, in dealing with expanded services, see a need to enter fully into today's construction organization and suggest that an office may accomplish this in a number of ways.

- a) by adding specialists to its own staff
- b) by retaining consultants in these fields for a specific project
- c) by forming a consortium of outside experts with the architectural firm.

If the AIA does in fact broaden its professional sphere of activities within the professional framework it follows as the night the day, that we will be affected here.

Most of us have already been brushed by American (or other) enterprise, by the activities of the large commercial operator, the nimble entrepreneur the large owner of property, and the genuine or bogus expert. I do not believe we lack brains or professional ability to cope with the activities of such a group; perhaps we lack professional co-ordination, co-operation and education.

An example of a large scale deplorable development comes to mind.

The banks of the Bow River at Calgary may become an arterial roadway and main railway line to permit the CPR to redevelop the centre of the city. The CPR may not like to see its name so close to such words as "operator", "nimble" and "entrepreneur" — age and custom have promoted the company to a position of eminent respectability. However, too much respect for sacred cows permits excessive freedom of action on the part of the cow. The action may lead to perpetual blocking of the

river bank by road and rail, with inappropriate development of the central part of the city.

Should our profession be concerned?

Could we have influenced CPR on the City?

Do we care?

If we face the proposal that we participate more actively in meeting other groups — developers — package dealers on their own ground *i.e.* the market place, we must take note of the possible effect of introducing competition more intensively into our work. What is the effect of figuring the cost of projects more accurately, of paying more attention to efficient office production, of attempting to outbid the fringe operators, for the clients favour. Will the almighty dollar, as it affects both ourselves and our clients, tend to downgrade our services as it does when prices or fees are cut? Do we remain a profession if this happens?

The RAIC cannot recommend action on practice, internship and education without a careful look at present problems and conditions. Much of the information needed rests with the individual architect and firms.

The RIBA conducted a factual survey of representative British offices as contrasted with the AIA reports which were the considered opinion of a small group of practitioners and educators of architecture reinforced by selected outside opinion. Both methods have value.

What factual matter could the RAIC use?

- a) information on size of architectural offices.
- b) what is the volume of work (in contract dollars) in the offices.
- c) what is the composition of the offices, what diversity of talent is available in each office?
- d) what outside professional help is utilized?

What is basic to the survey?

- a) what needs to be done to set present unsatisfactory conditions to rights?
- b) can we identify these conditions? If so, let us not be overcome by the apparent difficulties in their correction. Our objectives may be set for five years or ten years or longer.

Long term planning will be needed for the adjustment of the architectural profession to modern needs. We require an immediate attack on the problems of today's architectural practitioner but we also need vision to see that the solution will start in the schools of architecture and come to fruition some years hence. Indeed the RIBA Reports stresses that teachers must first be educated to understand the changing problems of architectural technology, management and environmental design generally, in courses of study conducted for them and for the practitioners before we shall begin to produce graduates suited to modern demands.

This summer you will receive a questionnaire from the RAIC. A full reply is needed from the Associations and from the 2,300 members across the country. *Your co-operation is required.*

Surveys of the Profession

No 2 The AIA Experience

By P. M. Keenleyside

The American Institute of Architects began a study of the problems of the profession some years ago and have issued their findings in three reports: "*A Report on Your Profession*", AIA Journal, June 1960; "*A Second Report on Your Profession*", AIA Journal, April 1962; and "*Report by the Special Committee on Education AIA*", AIA Journal, April 1963.

The Committee of the AIA are of the opinion that social, technical, cultural and economic trends and the projection of these trends can, have and will change architectural practice. The existing pressures which tend to push, distort and constrict the profession caused an appraisal of the ethics, objectives and education and methods of practice of the individual architect which, in turn, led the Committee to an evaluation of the long range effectiveness of the American Institute of Architects.

By 1999, the population of the United States is expected to double, causing need for at least twice the amount of shelter, transportation and services, which will increase all the usual problems man is capable of creating for man, to say nothing of the land which sustains us, and upon which we presently sit in a variety of oddly assorted fashions.

A parallel situation undoubtedly exists in Canada and we might well ask ourselves the question posed by the AIA Committee "Is our profession able and trained to cope with all the forthcoming problems?"

Technical changes have created drastic changes in the manufacture, marketing and construction techniques of building materials, and we may become captives of the industrialist who is the assembler of pre-designed parts.

The picture magazine 'LIFE', which purports to hold-a-mirror-up-to-life, recently carried articles expressing concern for the artistic competence and aesthetic powers of our society and the sordidness of our public living standards. When a magazine designed for 90 per cent looking and 10 per cent reading, publishes articles of this nature, it tends to confirm the view that "our society . . . needs leadership to show the way".

The AIA underline the following lively but unresolved problems:

- Private fortune is rapidly being replaced by corporate wealth and national wealth. "No longer are architects asked to design for the needs or tastes of individuals and seldom are the needs or tastes of the individual as a client expressed in our architecture".
- In today's society, a client with needs, money and land is the exception "rather than the rule, and the architect is asked and sometimes expected to become involved with financing of projects and with the assembly of land for such projects".
- "The architect may be forced to become the agent of the promoter, the banker and the realtor and be in a position to guarantee his estimates if he is to be truly competitive with the package dealer".
- Due to these changes the public regard for the profession has changed emphasis. "We are in large part businessmen" says

the report, and "the image of us in such a role leaves much to be desired", and this judgment will not be changed by insistent denials on our part.

- "The image connotes that we are expert, that we are knowledgeable of every technical advance actively engaged in research, in investigation and in self education — that we are Master Builders".

The acknowledgement of these problems led the committee to re-examine the professional code of ethics in the light of condition imposed. The reports devote considerable space to this problem. Conditions of professional engagement are analyzed and an attempt is made to relate new conditions of engagement to professional ethics and traditional patterns of practice.

The Committee reaches the conclusion that "agency" is the hub of professionalism which is, perhaps, a narrow interpretation. Professional activity as 'agent' carries legal implications. If the scope of our professional activity is to be broadened to accommodate the needs of the society in which we live, then our profession must be aware of the legal implications imposed by a shift from the traditional pattern of practice.

As long as agency exists and is maintained between the architect and the client, in these situations the committee feels there is nothing to fear.

"Agency is completely defensible as a method of operation and as a policeable device on which to hang an ethical code". The abandonment of the agency concept would, in the opinion of the Committee, "be wrong and very unpalatable to the profession".

"Professionally, we are less than knowledgeable in some of these new areas. Our pattern of practice does not now admit them as a function of the architect, and documents do not embrace them, nor does the fee structure provide for their costs".

The AIA Committee believes that today, the architect "while enjoying the highest professional status in history, may be losing rather than gaining ground".

The Committee concludes that we must "realistically face the society our profession serves, and adjust the extent of its professional services and business methods".

The need for expanding architectural practice led the Committee to publish an outline of Comprehensive Architectural Services. The outline, published by the AIA, forms an appendix to this article.

The assessment of the profession led to the Report by the Special Committee on Education AIA. Extracts from this report are also reproduced in this issue of the *Journal*.

In assessing the profession, the AIA Committee found the following weaknesses and shortcomings:

Training of an Architect

- School programmes tend to be isolated from reality.

- The profession should call on the teachers of architecture for course material for architects-in-training programs and post-graduate programs.
The necessary co-ordination and co-operation by the profession would have to take place at the national level.
- School facilities should be available to the profession.
- Schools should maintain a student chapter of the association and such a chapter should be linked with the local professional chapter.
- Schools should conduct active research programmes encouraged and assisted by the AIA.
- Schools should recognize the proposed extensions to architectural practice and expand these courses to include economics, land use and development, taxation, building economics and finance.
- "The schools and the profession tend to glorify the designer at the expense of" other equally important elements and at the expense of engineering requirements. This hero worship is detrimental to the profession.

- The schools of architecture should undertake the training of specialists in structural, mechanical and electrical engineering for buildings.

Internship (Experience period)

Internship should be re-examined and brought into line with today's requirements. To be effective, it requires the assistance of both the schools and the profession. The profession must provide the leadership and the co-ordination necessary for education, internship, registration and continuing professional development of the architect.

National Organization of the AIA

The AIA Committee concludes that the architect in the role of Master Builder needs, and will need in increasingly greater measure, the national body as the authoritative source of information on research, costs, estimating and other aids to his professional development. He will also need its strength as a united front to maintain his position in society.

Attached are excerpts from the AIA Reports on the Profession:

- A. Comprehensive Architectural Services
- B. Commission Proposals on Education

Comprehensive Architectural Services

A draft outline of expanded services performed by architects, with the assistance of the related professions, in order to create buildings and their environment through comprehensive practice

1 *Project Analysis Services*

A number of these services are more properly business functions, rather than professional. Many of them would be negotiated for the owner by the architect as the owner's agent. In such cases, the owner's interests must be closely guarded. For the architect to properly assist and serve his client in such areas, special training will be required leading to a broad background in real estate, finance, business, and taxation to supplement the architect's skills as an investigator, researcher, organizer, and coordinator.

A Feasibility Studies

- 1 Need for Facility
- 2 Method of Accomplishment
- 3 Economic Requirements
- 4 Location Requirements
- 5 Personnel Requirements
- 6 Legal Considerations

B Financial Analysis

- 1 Operational Financing
- 2 Capitalization of Project
- 3 Land Values and Availability
- 4 Taxes and Insurance Rates
- 5 Interim Financing
- 6 Long-Range Financing

C Location and Site Analysis

- 1 Survey of Locations and Sites
- 2 Land Uses and Functions
- 3 Relationships to Surroundings
- 4 Relationships to Labor Force
- 5 Relationships to Raw Materials
- 6 Availability of Markets
- 7 Population Trends
- 8 Relationships to Transportation
- 9 Climatological Considerations
- 10 Legal Considerations

D Operational Programming

- 1 Functional Requirements
- 2 Space Requirements
- 3 Equipment and Furnishings
- 4 Personnel Requirements
- 5 Financing Requirements
- 6 Organizational Requirements
- 7 Maintenance Requirements

E Building Programming

- 1 Basic Philosophy
- 2 Site and Climatic Requirements
- 3 Space Requirements and Relationships
- 4 Occupancy Requirements
- 5 Budgeting
- 6 Financing
- 7 Design and Construction Scheduling

2 Promotional Services

In many cases, there exists a need for services in the actual assembly of land for projects, acquiring of financing, and other promotional activities required for projects to go ahead. Architects, with their own staffs, can accomplish many of these activities including preparation of promotional designs, drawings, brochures, and the like. As the agent of the owner, architects can also procure and coordinate the additional activities necessary for a complete service. In all such activities, the architect must maintain his professional status as the agent of the owner.

- A Real Estate and Land Assembly
- B Financing of Projects
- C Promotional Design and Planning
- D Public Relations
- E Communications

3 Design and Planning Services

The operations to be performed in a building, such as production in an industrial building or sales in a shopping center, determine to some extent the architecture of the building. In order to maintain his control over all of the aspects of the design, the architect must prepare himself to perform or direct the operational design and planning, as well as the building design and planning phases. Reliable cost estimating is a necessity in both operational and building design and planning.

- A Operational Design and Planning
 - 1 Operational Procedures
 - 2 Systems and Processes
 - 3 Functional Requirements
 - 4 Layout and Relationships
 - 5 Equipment and Furnishings
 - a Specifications and Purchasing
 - b Installation and Hookup
 - c Testing and Checking
 - d Maintenance and Upkeep
- B Building Design and Planning
 - 1 Schematic Design
 - 2 Preliminary Estimates
 - 3 Design Development
 - 4 Outline Specifications
 - 5 Cost Estimating
 - 6 Working Drawings
 - 7 Specifications

4 Construction Services

Architects may not — ethically — engage in building contracting. During the construction phases, the architect's position is that of agent of his client for bid or negotiated contracts, force account work, or other variations of the standard construction contracts.

- A Bids and Construction Contracts
- B Supervision and Administration
- C Job Cost Accounting
- D Construction Management
- E Post-Construction Services

5 Supporting Services

In working with the supporting services, the architect's role is one of collaboration with them so as to coordinate their activities into a comprehensive service leading to a unified result. While the architect may employ many of these professionals as members of his staff, a more normal arrangement of comprehensive services might include them as consultants to the architect. In either case, they are entitled to their professional status, and to the benefits and public acknowledgement earned by their contributions to the total effort.

- A Supporting Design Services
 - 1 Engineering
 - 2 Urban and Regional Planning
 - 3 Landscape Architecture
 - 4 Site Planning
 - 5 Fine Arts and Crafts
 - 6 Interior and Furnishings
 - 7 Sanitary and Utility Planning
 - 8 Roads and Traffic Design
 - 9 Others—Acoustics, Lighting, etc.
- B Special Consulting Services
 - 1 Specific Building Types
 - 2 Economics
 - 3 Market Analysis
 - 4 Merchandising Analysis
 - 5 Law

6 Related Services

A great need exists for services of architects in fields other than those directly concerned with individual building or environmental projects. The architect may actually perform such services or may direct or coordinate the activities.

- A Architectural Education
- B Industry Consultation
- C Research and Testing
- D Products Design
- E Architectural Graphics
- F Prefabricated Buildings

Education: The Commission's Proposals

Introduction. The Commission's proposals are based on the following assumptions:

1 That the architect must be concerned with the total environmental design problem.

2 That the definition and concept of the architect therefore, must be expanded and his role broadened to include more comprehensive design leadership.

a Architecture to be defined to include: architectural design, urban planning, landscape design, urban social-economic planning, administration and the fine arts.

b Engineering to be defined to include: mechanical, structural, electrical, illuminating, acoustical and others in building engineering.

3 That the design professions identified with architecture, and the design professions identified with building engineering, can no longer afford to be separated either during the educational process or in practice. Therefore, methods must be determined to activate understanding, cooperation, or in some, fusion among the design professions.

4 The architect must be provided with a working knowledge of the principal design disciplines, ie, as a generalist, and that he must be provided with an opportunity to develop a specialty in a major design discipline. Therefore, all design professionals should receive essentially the same pre-professional education and select a particular design specialty during professional education.

5 That adjustments must be made in professional practice, registration, professional society membership and education to meet these changes.

The methods for accomplishing the above objectives are matters for further research. It is recognized that additional background research is necessary to substantiate in detail the assumptions, proposals and recommendations contained in this report.

Approaches. As a guide only toward commencing the research, and not intended as a system of education, two approaches to education are suggested for investigation. The first refers to architecture as combining 2a and 2b above. The second refers to architecture and engineering each as defined in 2a and 2b above.

Approach One:

EDUCATION: The faculty of a school of architecture would be organized to award a bachelor degree after a prescribed pre-professional four-year program, and this would be followed by a professional degree granted in architecture. Following the undergraduate years, the professional education would consist of an additional two or three years. With a working knowledge of all the design disciplines, there would be an opportunity in this latter period to major in the area of greatest aptitude.

If desired, work towards a master's or second professional degree and organized internship in practice would provide opportunities for further developing skills in specialized areas.

PRACTICE: With regard to professional practice, graduate architects educated with a pre-professional and professional degree and having a working knowledge of the principal design disciplines and a major in one or more of these disciplines will,

after a few years of practical experience, be able to select more intelligently the specialty for which they are best suited. They will proceed to develop this specialty through selected practice. All members of the design team would be these architectural generalists who, in addition, would possess a special competence in architectural design, structural design, mechanical design, electrical design or urban planning. The quality of professional service will be improved greatly. They would all be architects playing vitally important individual roles.

REGISTRATION: A professional degree(s) and organized internship in practice would be prerequisite for licensing; graduate architects, trained as indicated above, would write the same examination, become registered as architects, and be extended membership in The American Institute of Architects.

Approach Two:

EDUCATION: The faculty of a school of architecture and the faculty of a school of (building) engineering would be reconstituted either as one faculty, or as a joint faculty to award a bachelor degree after a prescribed pre-professional four-year program, and this faculty would have both the mission and the power to grant two professional degrees: architecture and engineering. A joint faculty formed from the schools of arts, of architecture, building engineering and other schools would develop and operate a whole new school. A second professional degree and organized internship in practice would provide further development of skills in specialized areas.

PRACTICE: Graduates (educated as indicated above) would be eligible to practice either as architects or engineers according to the curriculum followed and the degree received. There would exist a design team of broader scope and sympathetic understanding of common aims and objectives; each profession would have a general knowledge of all design disciplines.

REGISTRATION: A professional degree(s) and organized internship in practice would be prerequisites for licensing. Because of their common educational base these graduates, when registered as either architects or engineers, would be extended affiliate membership in each other's professional societies.

It is recognized that either of the foregoing approaches will require many years to implement. Attitudes within the architectural, engineering, and planning professions will have to change. The term architectural design will have to take on a broader meaning—environmental design.

Architecture will include all the principal design disciplines. Professional societies will have to adjust their membership rules to accommodate these new concepts.

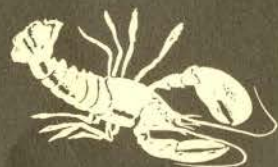
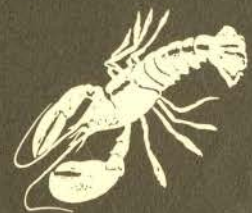
Registration laws will have to be modified.

The curricula of schools of architecture will have to be changed drastically (course content will have to be completely revised), and a whole new school of environmental design will have to be created.

To effect this procedure within universities, the faculties will have to work more closely and cross departmental lines. It may be necessary to create entirely new schools. Not all schools will be able to change nor is it intended to strive for uniformity. These are indicative of the numerous problems to be expected and ones which will be detailed in the next phase of development recommended by the Commission.

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada 57th Annual Assembly
L'Institut Royal d'Architecture du Canada 57ième Assemblée Annuelle

Algonquin Hotel, St Andrews, NB, June 17-20/Hôtel Algonquin, St Andrews, N-B, 17 à 20 juin



Programme



Wednesday June 17 juin mercredi

Registration	8.30	Inscription
RAIC Executive Committee	9.00	Comité exécutif de l'IRAC
Committee on the Profession	9.00	Comité sur la profession
Historic Buildings Committee	9.00	Comité édifices historiques
RAIC Council — Luncheon	12.00	Déjeuner, Conseil de l'IRAC
Architectural Education Committee	2.00	Comité sur la formation des architectes
Competitions Committee	2.00	Comité sur les concours
Public Information Committee	2.00	Comité d'information publique
Professional Usage Committee	4.00	Comité sur la pratique de la profession
Welcoming receptions by the New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland Architects' Associations	9.00	Réception donnée par les associations des architectes du Nouveau-Brunswick, de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et de la Terre-Neuve

Thursday June 18 juin jeudi

Registration	8.30	Inscription
57th Annual Meeting	9.00	57e assemblée annuelle
Luncheon	12.45	Déjeuner
Speaker: Sir Robert Matthew, FRIBA		Orateur: sir Robert Matthew, FRIBA
Discussion: "The Architect in a Changing World"	2.30	Discussion: "L'architecte dans un monde en évolution"
College of Fellows meeting	4.30	Réunion du Collège des Agrégés
College of Fellows reception	6.00	Réception — Collège des Agrégés
College of Fellows dinner	7.00	Dîner — Collège des Agrégés
Dance — Casino	9.00	Danse au Casino

Friday June 19 juin vendredi

Discussion on the keynote theme	9.00	Discussion sur le thème de l'assemblée
Speakers: Stewart Andrews, John C. Parkin, FRAIC		Orateurs: Stewart Andrews, John C. Parkin, AIRAC
Centenary Planning Committee — Luncheon	12.30	Comité du Centenaire
Discussion session (cont'd)	2.00	Discussion (suite)
Shore dinner and entertainment — Beach	6.00	Dîner et amusements à la plage
Dance — Casino	9.00	Danse au Casino

Saturday June 20 juin samedi

57th Annual Meeting (cont'd)	9.00	57e assemblée annuelle (suite)
RAIC Council 1964-5	11.00	Conseil de l'IRAC 1964-5
Executive Committee 1964-5 — Luncheon	12.30	Déjeuner: Comité exécutif 1964-5
Editorial Board — Luncheon	12.30	Déjeuner: Conseil de rédaction
College of Fellows Convocation	2.30	Assemblée officielle du Collège des Agrégés
57th Annual Dinner	7.30	57e dîner annuel
Speaker: Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson, P.C.		Orateur: Très hon. Lester B. Pearson, C.P.
Dance	10.00	Danse



ROLAND

Claude Roussel

Allied Arts Medallist

by Yvon LeBlanc

Pêcheurs à l'Aube



Claude Roussel is one of the very few native Maritime artists, and certainly the only Acadian one, who lives by his art.

Born in Edmundston, he showed early his love and talent for painting and sculpture and first studied sculpture under Dr. P. C. Laporte in Edmundston. Two years after graduating from the Edmundston High School (in 1947) he went to the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Montreal where he obtained a diploma in sculpture in 1956. After teaching art in the Edmundston schools for three years, he became Assistant Curator at the Beaverbrook Art Gallery in Fredericton. He was granted a leave of absence from the Gallery to take up his Canada Council Fellowship in 1960, but by the time the year was up, he had so many commissions that he had to resign from the Gallery and devote his full time to them. His present duties at the University of Moncton, where he was named resident artist in 1963, allow him time to continue his creative work.

Married and the father of five daughters, he now lives at Saint Anselme near Moncton, where he has recently built a house with an adjoining studio.

In a relatively short time — he is now 34 — he has accumulated quite a roster of honors and prizes; including the following: Second prize for sculpture, Pacific National Exhibition, Vancouver, 1952; First prize for sculpture, New Brunswick Handicrafts Guild Exhibition, 1957; Grand prize for sculpture, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1957; Second prize for painting in a competition held by the architects Mayerovitch & Bernstein, in 1957 (Alfred Pellan won the first prize); a Canada Council Fellowship (1961) for studying painting and sculpture as incorporated into architecture.

Mr Roussel has tried his hand at most forms of the visual arts. He is continuously trying new materials and media and is now experimenting with coloured enamels and sand, a technique well adapted to mural work.

His works may be seen in most parts of the province. Among his earlier works are the polychromed wood sculptures of Edmundston East Church.

—A most striking "Crucifixion" may be seen in the new Atholville Church, near Campbellton. It is made up of soldered copper plates on a structure of steel rods.

—A Way of the Cross at the Convent of the Sisters of the Assumption in Campbellton and another one may be seen at the Collège Saint Louis.

—A complete Chapel design including wood carvings at Sacred Heart Convent, Grand Falls.

—The "Two Beavers" in Officers Square in Fredericton where the University of New Brunswick also has his "Man and Research" where coloured church glass and resin in concrete are used.

—A granite sculpture, "Hommes d'Action", to be placed in the new Science Building at the University of Moncton.

—A bronze bust of Lucy Maud Montgomery, the author of Anne of Green-gables adorns the Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown, P.E.I.

—Four white marble statues may be seen in Assumption Cathedral, Moncton.

—The new Women's Residence at Mount Allison University has recently acquired his "Tête de jeune fille", a mahogany head of great beauty.

Saint John, N.B., also has a bronze relief of Gorman, the famous speed skater on a monument across from the Admiral Beatty Hotel.

Very critical about the way art is taught in this Province, Mr Roussel has welcomed the chance to become the resident artist of the University of Moncton. His lecture and workshop sessions are a huge success, so much so that some of his classes have to be repeated, a decidedly unwelcome chore for a creative artist. But he accepts it willingly, since it allows him to get to more people, and put across his very down-to-earth ideas on art in general and art in the Maritimes in particular.

To him, a work of art is not a thing to be admired in private or by connoisseurs only; it is rather a part of the life of the people.

—"L'art en dehors des musées a une très grande importance, parce que le public vient en contacte avec lui dans la vie de tous les jours" . . .

He feels very strongly about the integration of works of art in architecture. Not all architects have the genius to make such a complete work of art that they can dispense with the "human warmth" contributed by an individual work of art.

—"Certains puristes en architecture trouvent que la forme architecturale doit comporter assez d'intérêt et de mystère pour se suffire. Ceci peut être vrai pour le génie de quelques-uns, mais en général la chaleur humaine qui se dégage de l'oeuvre de l'artiste ne peut être remplacée. Donc, à mon avis cela rend l'oeuvre d'art désirable et nécessaire pour un tout complet et expressif . . ."



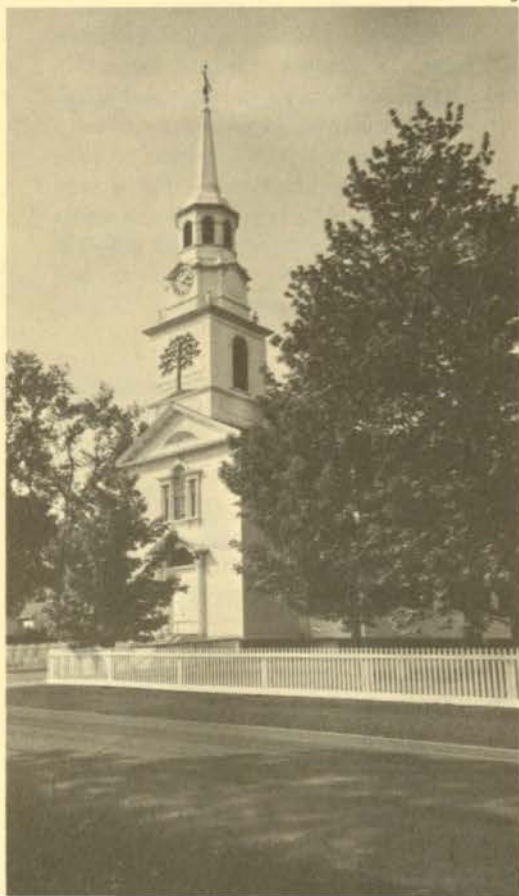
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Saint Andrews-by-the-sea, New Brunswick



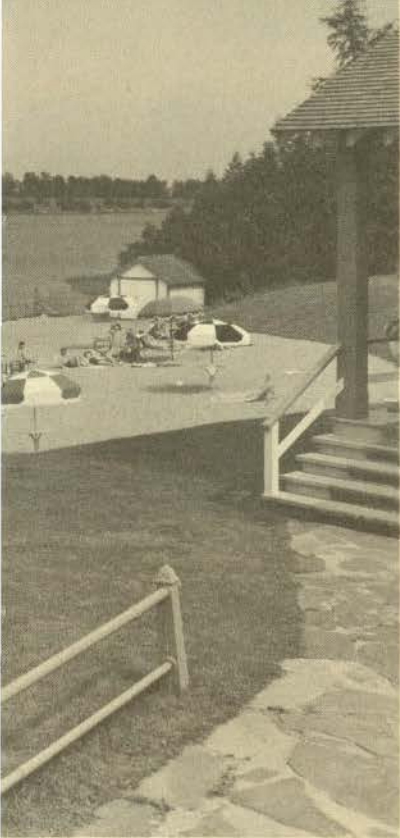
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1, 2, 3 Venue of the 1964 RAIC Annual Assembly, Algonquin Hotel. L'Hôtel Algonquin sera le lieu de réunion de l'Assemblée Annuelle de 1964 de l'IRAC.
Photos by Canadian Pacific

4. Roman Catholic Church, ca. 1870. Eglise catholique.

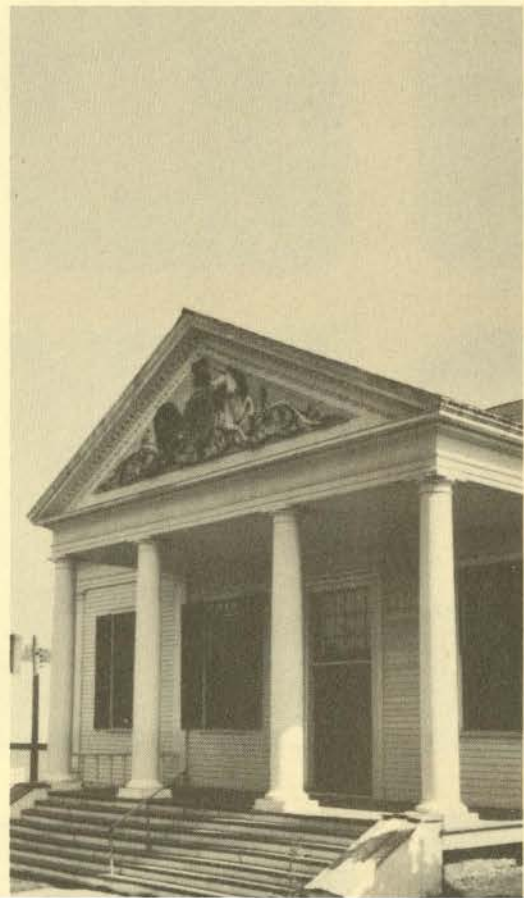
5. Greenock Presbyterian Church, 1822-24. Temple Presbytérien de Greenock.

6. United Baptist church, 1860. Temple Baptiste-Uni.

7. Court House, 1840. Palais de justice.

8. Miller house, King Street, ca. 1820. La maison Miller, King Street.

Photos by James Acland



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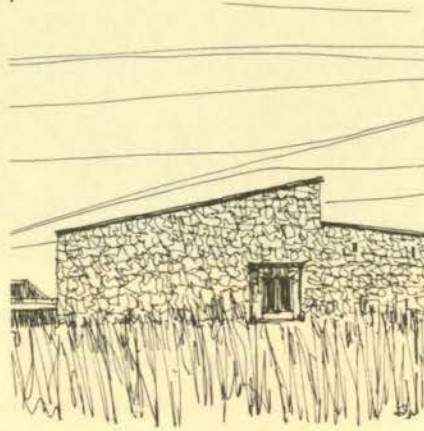
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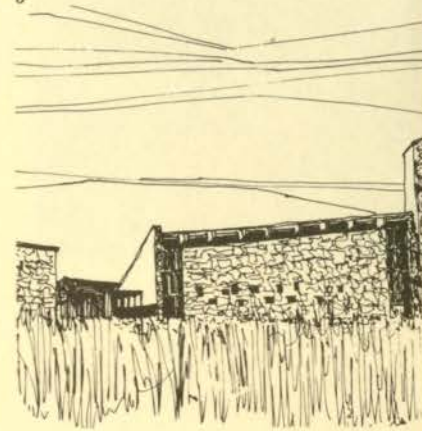
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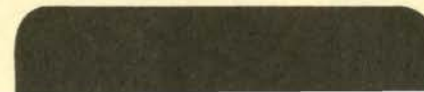
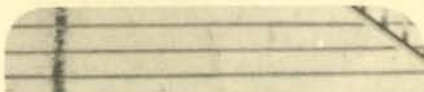
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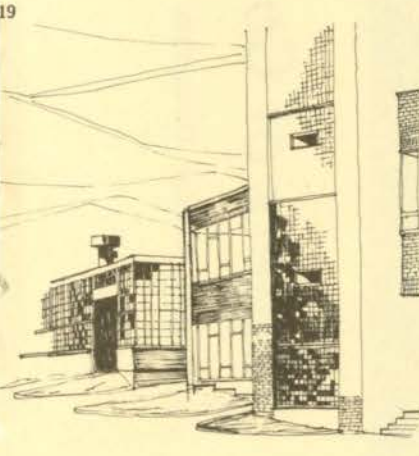
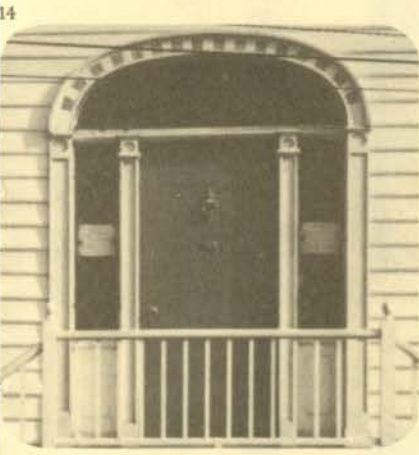
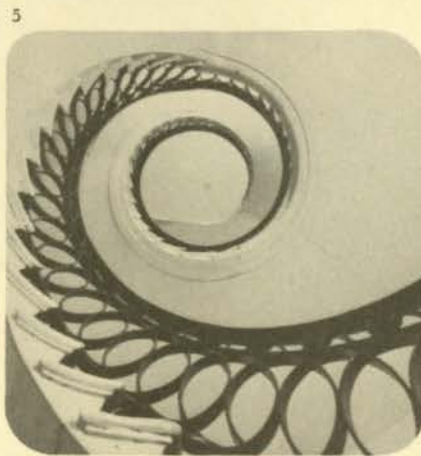
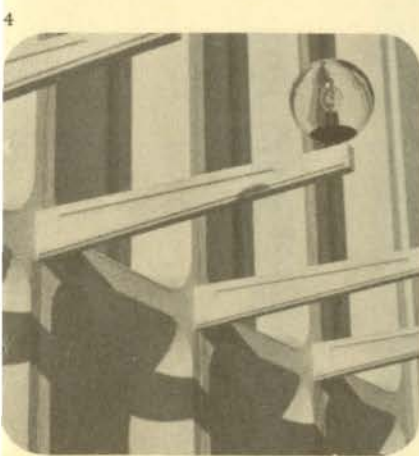


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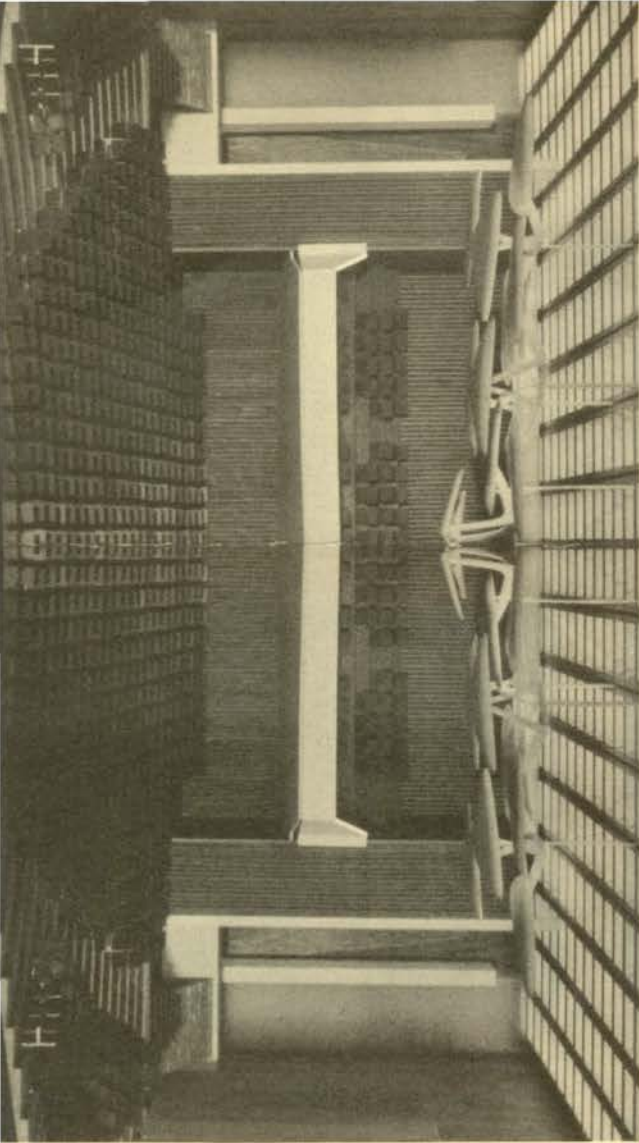


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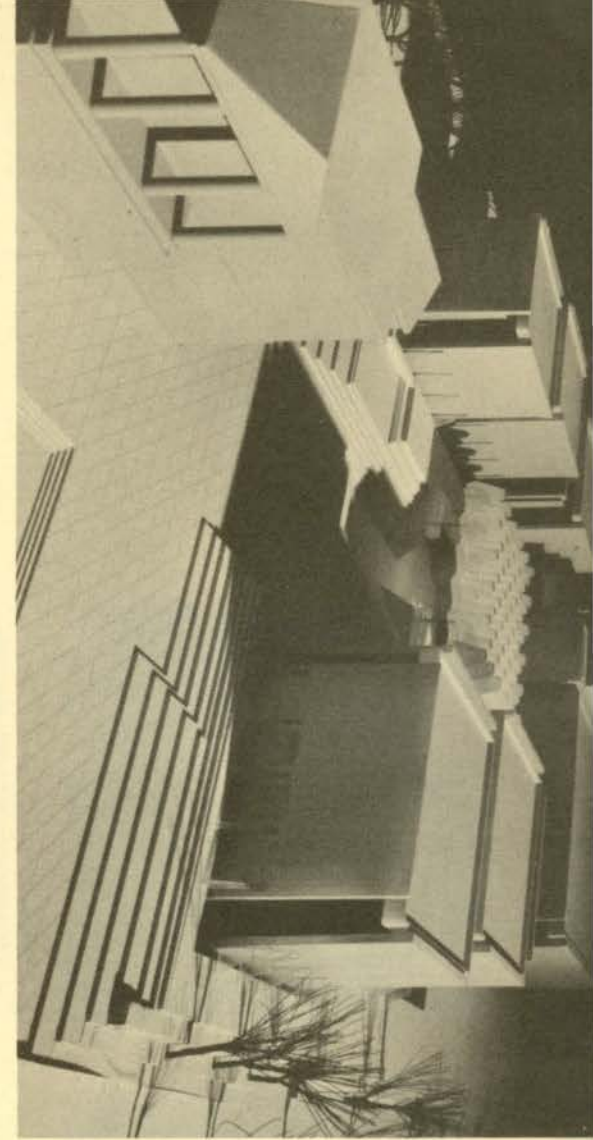
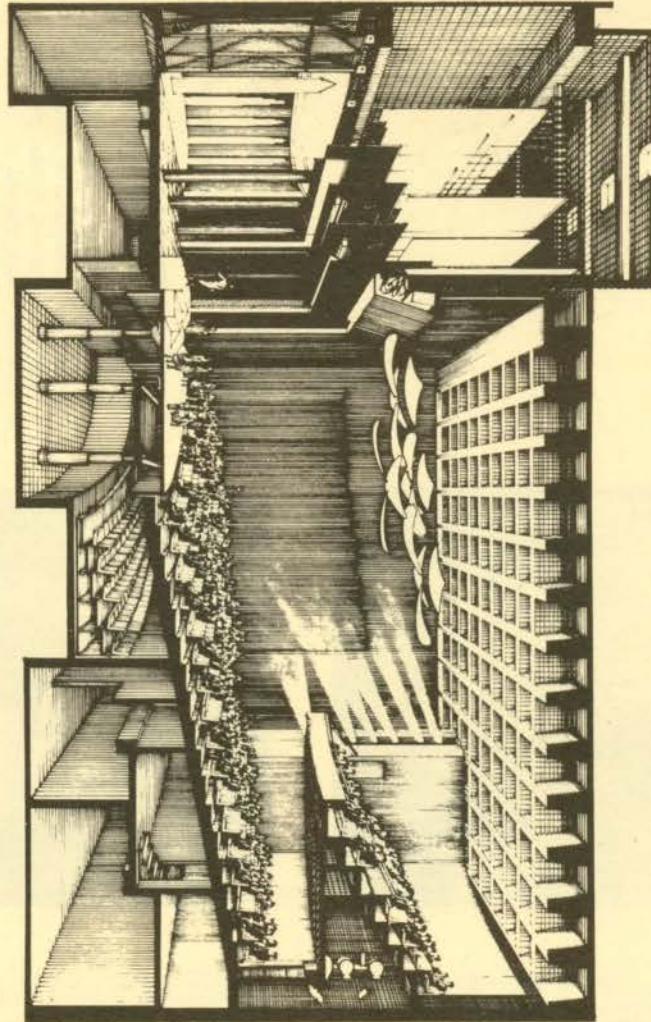




- 1 Bally Haly Golf and Country Club, St John's, Newfld. Architects/Craig, Madill, Horwood, Abram & Ingleson
- 2 Moncton Public Library Architects and Engineers/LeBlanc, Gaudet, Roy & Siemers
- 3, 4 Simpson's Shopping Centre, Halifax Architects and Engineers/C. A. Fowler & Co
- 5 Court house stairwell, St John, NB
- 6 Riverview school, Moncton Architect/Réné N. LeBlanc
- 7, 8 St Charles Borromeo Minor Seminary, Bathurst, NB Architects and Engineers/Gavin & Valentine
- 9 St Mary's University Library project, Halifax Architects and Engineers/C. A. Fowler & Co
- 10 Chandler house, Dorchester, NB
- 11 F. H. Sexton Memorial gymnasium, NS Technical College, Halifax Architects and Engineers/Duffas, Romans, Single & Kundzins
- 12 M. Gerald Teed Memorial school, St John, NB Architects and Engineers/Mott, Myles and Chatwin
- 13, 14, 15 Merritt house, St John, NB
- 16 Bedford United church, Halifax Architects and Engineers/Duffas, Romans, Single & Kundzins
- 17 Wilmot United church, Fredericton
- 18 144 Elliot Row, St John, NB
- 19 College of Trades and Tech., St. John's, Newfld. Architects/Cummings & Campbell
- 20 Bowling Alley, Moncton Architect/Roméo Savoie



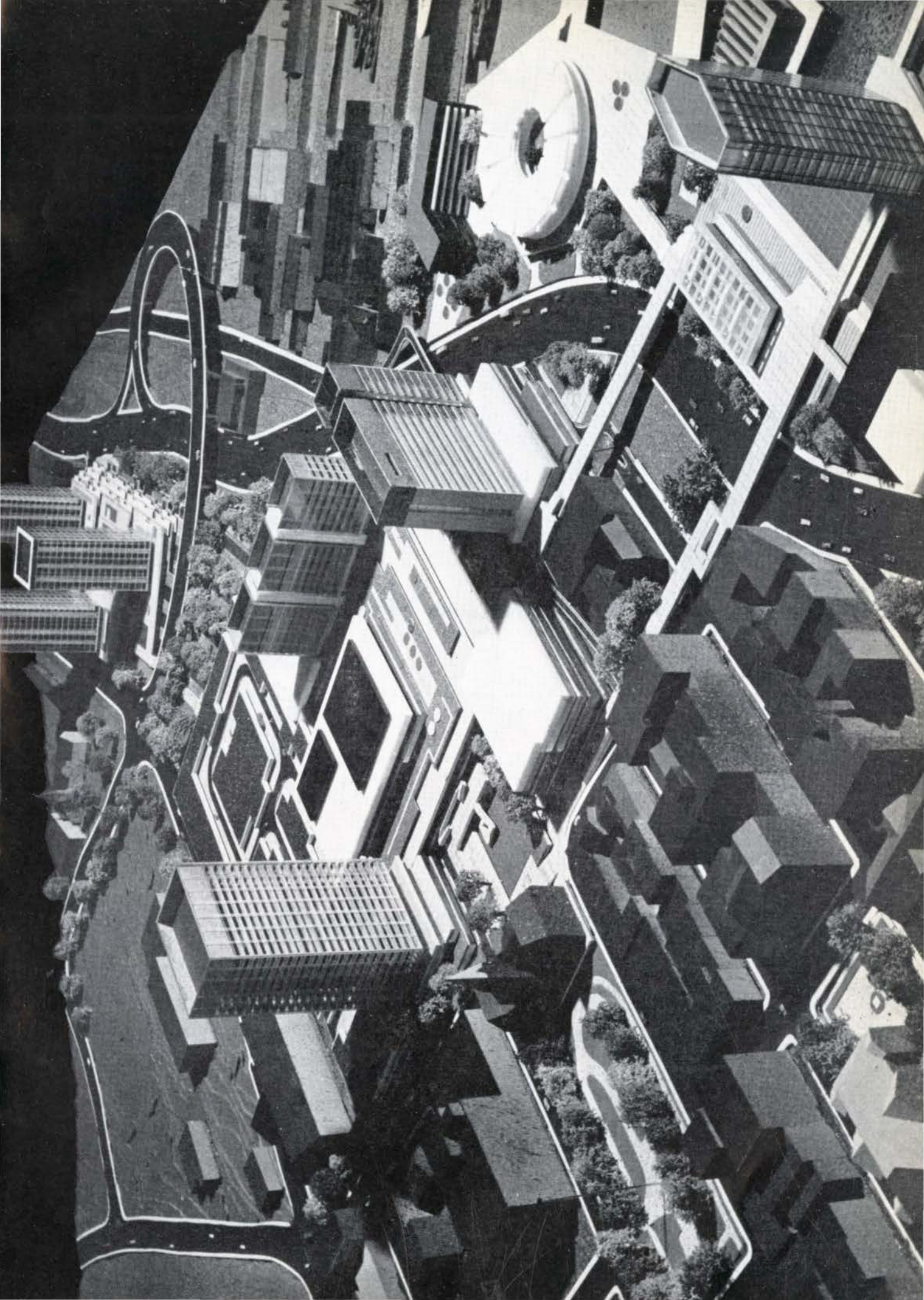
SAMULEWITZ

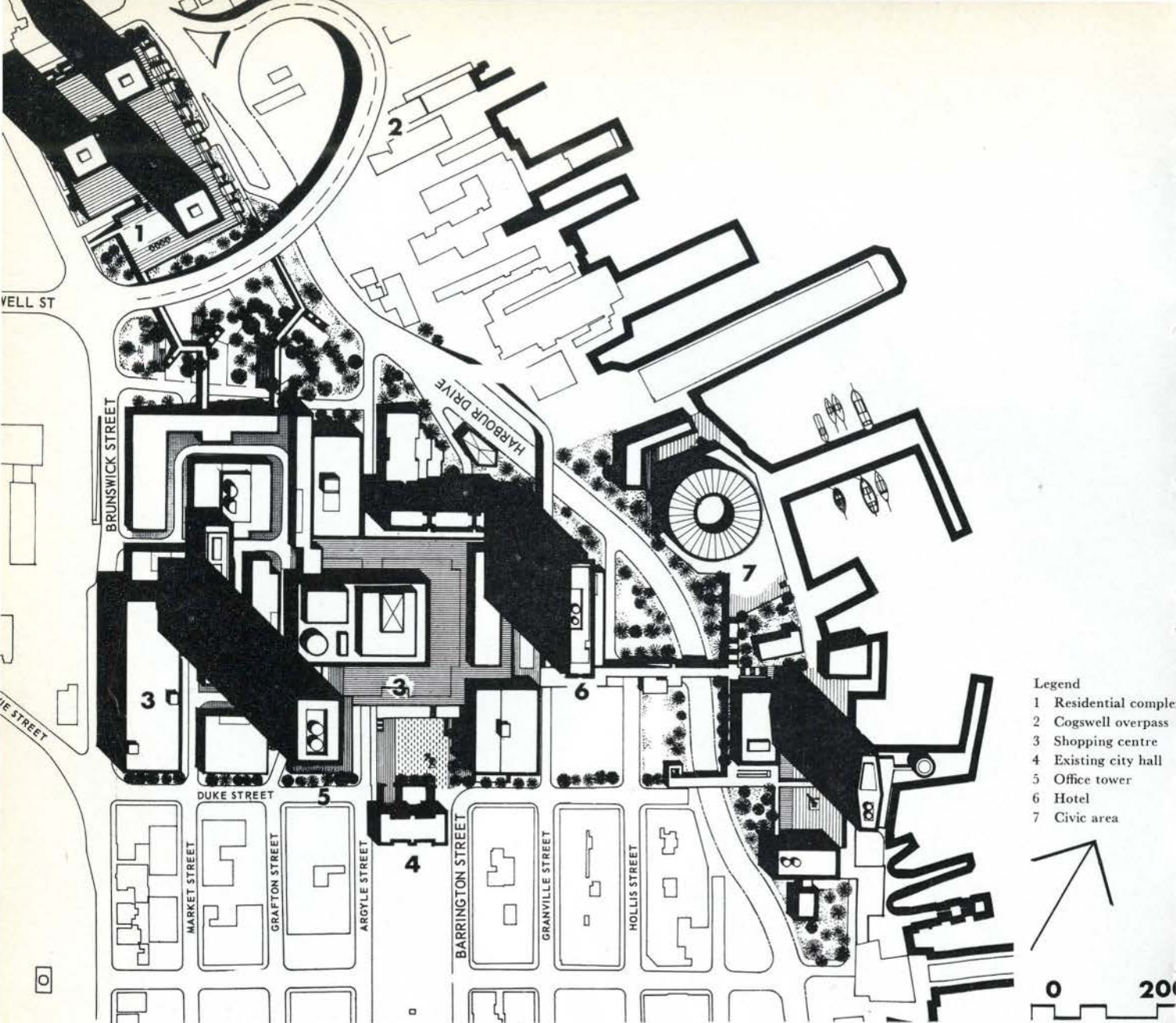


PANDA

Fathers of Confederation Memorial Building, Charlottetown

Architects/Affleck, Desbarats, Dimakopoulos, Lebensold, Sise Theatre Design Consultant/George C. Izenour





Redevelopment, Cornwallis Centre, Halifax

Architects, Engineers & Quantity Surveyors/the Woking Group
 Consultants/Sir Robert Matthew in association with Percy Johnson-Marshall
 Developers/Provinces and Central Properties Limited

Comment

by Douglas Shadbolt

One of the strongest criticisms of the first scheme for Cornwallis Centre, Halifax, produced by the Woking Group concerned its relation to the city centre, which is adjacent, and the big jump in scale it demonstrated above that contemplated by the city. Obviously the economic formula was not correct either, and as a result the new scheme shows a considerably modified program with fewer elements arranged on a larger site. Where the previous proposal turned inward and presented an almost hostile edge to the surrounding streets, comprised of multi-layered parking decks topped with a windswept pedestrian plaza eight stories high on the downhill side, the new proposal has been designed to reach out into the surrounding areas. The pedestrian is accommodated in an air conditioned shopping mall, the edge has been stepped back where possible, and the plan has been developed around a new plaza which has been opened up north of the old city hall.

This new scheme has been made possible by the agreement of the city to modify the original terms of reference of the call for proposals, to purchase additional land and to allow the developers to suggest alternative traffic solutions. The most important change from the original proposal is the correction of the Cogswell Street extension onto a new alignment overpassing the new Harbour Drive, thereby opening the whole redevelopment site to the waterfront. Whether or not the city will ever follow through with the suggested waterfront civic development is highly contentious and related to other developments occurring on the opposite side of the Citadel. They in one sense hinges on how quickly the project is realized. If the project drags there is a good possibility that the same accommodation will be built by private developers in an unpredictable and unplanned manner in other areas of the city.

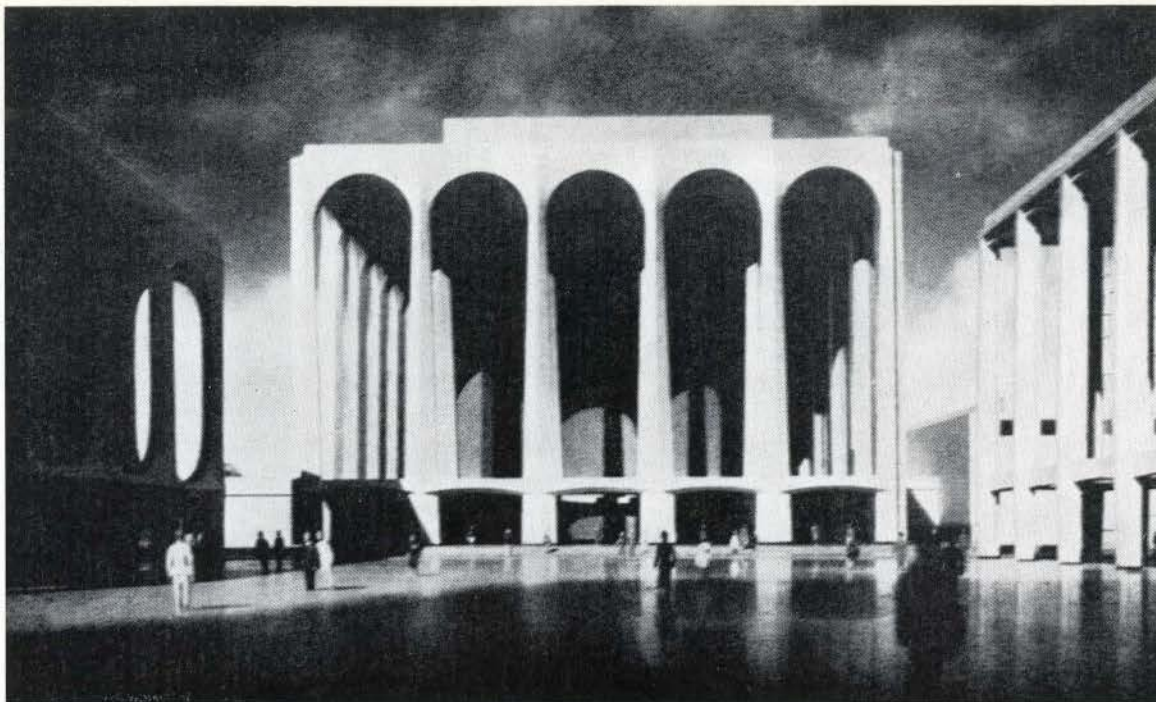
Perhaps the most successful aspect of the scheme is the uphill side of it along Brunswick Street. This street continues south along the edge of the citadel, and the downhill slope between it and the Grand Parade in front of the city hall, could be an ideal future residential site for medium or high density apartment development with the removal of some unpleasant existing uses. One important factor in the rejuvenation of this area would be the upgrading of the character of Brunswick Street. It could have

been boulevarded across the whole redevelopment site to connect the residential blocks on the north side with the future residential areas to the south. This would have improved the approaches from the uphill side and the views onto the site from the Citadel. The warehousing on top of the shopping centre, while it utilizes the site in an ingenious way, nevertheless creates a definite back side to the project directly opposite a new motel development. This is made even worse by the placement of a parking garage underpass which ramps down exactly at the front entrance of the motel.

The housing project within the scheme will probably be the first unit to be built and it will probably be isolated for some time, as similar housing projects have so far been confined to the south end of the city on the other side of the Citadel. The area to the north of this project is designated for redevelopment and is under study by CMHC. But unless it includes some projects of similar type and rental range it will remain an isolated pocket of middle class housing unrelated to the community it sits in.

The creation of a plaza on the back of the old City Hall forms a very strong centre to this part of the city and terminates the old main shopping street effectively. This proposal alters the present centre of gravity of the core area and moves it about one block north. However, the new centre is still close enough to where it was to retain the strong sense of centre that the city has: it complements rather than detracts from the existing government area and should encourage renovation there. The tremendous importance this scheme gives to the old City Hall is going to present some difficult problems of preservation as that building is reaching the point of obsolescence for the city's purposes and a new City Hall is mooted. It is a pity that the tower building which is the centre of this project is not the new City Hall. This would have had the double advantage of assuring the construction of the lower three-in-one office block shown on the model as future expansion, and guarantee the heart of the scheme and give a more valid civic importance to it. It might also allow it to be reduced in height to obtain a better scale relation to the old City Hall.

Douglas Shadbolt is the director of the School of Architecture of the Nova Scotia Technical College.



Lincoln Centre, New York. An imperious package deal for the arts.

Cultural Centres

by Hans Elte

Canada will be soon celebrating its 100th birthday and the Dominion is searching for objects most fitting for such a commemoration. According to our newspapers it would appear that the pendulum of the nation's preference is swinging to cultural centres, that is, buildings housing the arts.

There is some reason to suppose that this great cultural drive for artistic centres is in answer to a widely voiced demand for them by the people of Canada. It is a striking example of the increasing awareness of the significance of the arts in our lives and if an opinion survey could be made, it would probably indicate not only the objects desired but the public respect they also enjoy, and quite possibly artistic community centres might top the list.

Art has been, still is, and always will be essential to mankind. It is distracting, relaxing and entertaining to sink oneself in another's life and problems, to identify oneself with a painting, or piece of music or with a character in a novel, play or film. Art is the indispensable means for merging the individual with the whole, making man's individuality "social."

Art is the dialectical opposite whereby reality can be represented and, the onlooker thereby gains distance and mastery over it.

Art further mirrors conditions of society, whether it portrays the greatness of man or gives an artistic form to conflicts and passions, thereby demonstrating its infinite potentiality in an unending variety of motifs.

Art not only reflects a nation's sentiment but can cross its boundaries and transcend to a medium of universal appeal.

If it is valid to consider that art is one of the dominant themes in present day thinking (with life revolving around it as never before) it should give some comfort to discern that a unifying response to art could in turn bring forth an effort to create the very resources for art to draw upon.

At first glance this picture looks quite promising. Art is regarded now as a vital asset of life—in spite of the ever increasing adulation for new scientific revolutions and applied technology. Associated with rising public interest, political democracy, social egalitarianism, mass literacy and extensive higher education, with all the elements which together have been transforming human society in the last 40 years, one wonders whether there may not also be numerous dramatic plans in store for the arts.

It appears as if we are living once more in an era where people have close affinities with the arts. Perhaps this may sound somewhat optimistic and too much of a generalization but, he who generalizes generally lies!

What are the prospects for making all this manifest? With some rare exceptions performances of the arts can only be made possible by subsidies borne by the public, for almost any artistic venture requires financial support whatever its source may be.

In spite of their affinity to the arts people in general seem loathe to contribute generously. There may be prosaic explanations for this phenomenon and the most prosaic may perhaps be the most likely. At any rate a mysterious key has to be found to unlock the (financial) floodgates.

As far as housing the arts is concerned there is not only the formidable task of raising the money for it but the equally important task for the architect, who faces a real enigma. Not only must he look at all sides of the picture but he must also look at the picture from all sides, and that means from all angles. He must be well aware of that whole complex of sometimes irritating and interfering imponderabilia, which are always unmistakable, yet always present. It is safe, if not original to say that they simultaneously tend to harm and even nip in the bud any promising conception.

How many a time has one started with a vivid picture in one's mind to discover later that the facts were entirely different from what one had supposed. Unless one has a quixotic taste for dangerous, heady or extreme situations one can not fail to be devastatingly frustrated.

Architects have to deal with the contents of their subjects which differ from their frame of reference. In real life decisions nearly always emerge from an existing situation and the necessity for making decisions emerges from life itself. In his own kingdom he should be the maker of all final decisions on matters relating to building. If a matter comes up for discussion he should know enough about it to be able to influence all kinds of advisers for he has to tender the final suggestion with great conviction to the people who employ him. As an architect it is likely he will have to express an unassailable point of view or know that his suggestion was of little value.

Housing the arts can take place in various forms ranging from one single building to a whole group of buildings. To build or not to build in one form or another will probably be decided upon within the next 18 months or so. This decision will depend upon a variety of factors, such as available funds, desired locations, sites within close proximity to public transport (a prime prerequisite to attract large numbers of people in big cities), personal ambitions and political considerations, to name just a few. The person closely concerned with the appearance and manifestation will be the architect, for he is responsible for the overall conception of the architectural scene.

He has to examine the whole body of this artistic phenomenon, to clarify what he thinks and to review his ideas critically in the light of the best available knowledge. In the process of criticism no doubt he will make an effort to specify which aspects of building have stood the test of time, those which may and those which are not likely to do so.

He has to create and build for the future — the beauty of the future! And the future here is the crux of the matter. What will the future think of the present? Will the future find the present "modern" and "progressive"? It will certainly not consider the present "modern" since the present has become the past. As for "progressive" it is earnestly hoped that the future will have better standards of judgment than the present. Nowadays there seems to exist a considerable bias in favour of a "contemporary" conception called "Cultural Centres." What are cultural centres? Cultural centres like other establishments "serving the community" find their original south of the border. Their name is a clever invention by the magicians of the advertising kingdom. Madison Ave. and all its denominations have contributed to it.

They have not been confined to their homeland. What was done there has wafted its way not only northward but also eastward and westward across the Atlantic and the Pacific to set the style of life in much of the world today. There is sufficient evidence to believe that they are the products of a desire to create a new commodity and impose it on the public, instead of being born of a spontaneous need. They have been raised with the motivation to bring the performing arts together in one place, in order to "concentrate and streamline their operations" and ever with the ambition to make them bigger and better!

It is possible to trace the antecedents of cultural buildings and to discover the way they were conceived and built, important aspects often ignored. This knowledge need not be used in an attempt to revive a piece of academic nostalgia.

But in many fine cities and towns there are the celebrated individual buildings also dedicated to the arts which with their firmness and yet delight of design bear a much greater affinity to their environment, so convincingly different from many recent cultural centres which failed to assume great significance in the urban landscape. Part of the charm radiated by the beautiful cities of the world is probably derived from the fact that their buildings housing the arts were dispersed rather than concentrated in areas of limited size, and one must assume that the locations were selected not without forethought.

After so many years it is difficult to estimate the effect they had on their environment when erected, whether or not they were instrumental in the development of surrounding districts, and whether their presence exercised a beneficial influence on architecture in their proximity. But they certainly gave that part of the city one thing so difficult to achieve: identity. One wonders therefore if individual buildings bear a more natural relationship to other parts of the city (often where they are so badly needed), and that these buildings as life-giving elements find a more natural expression there than found in the shaping of an "artistic ghetto" with the kind of lifeless formalistic expression such centres invariably get.

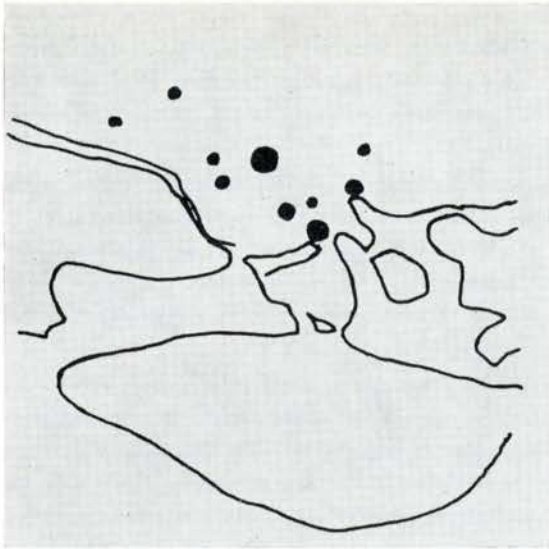
One can not expect those in charge of the formulation and execution of plans for artistic community centres to be sensitive to their design responsibilities, unless architects, as professionals, serve as guides and prodders. It seems vital therefore that some investigation should be made beforehand to ascertain what form various types may assume, and also what their influence may be upon the development of existing patterns in general, and on their immediate surroundings in particular. In other words the architect as an innovator, and let us hope in the frontier of knowledge and creative activity, has to shape a new type of institutional design.

The size of a community nearly always determines the scale of all types of buildings to be erected. Irrespective of size a balance has to be struck between what is needed and what can be afforded. Small towns with a modest building budget can perhaps think only of one building or perhaps barely scrape the money together to renovate a large old house. Perhaps a modern library equipped with a projection room and slide lending facilities with an additional space reserved for a small auditorium which in turn can be converted into a space for travelling exhibitions might be an answer. Dramatic and musical performances usually are presented in local high school auditoria seating audiences well in excess of 1000 people.

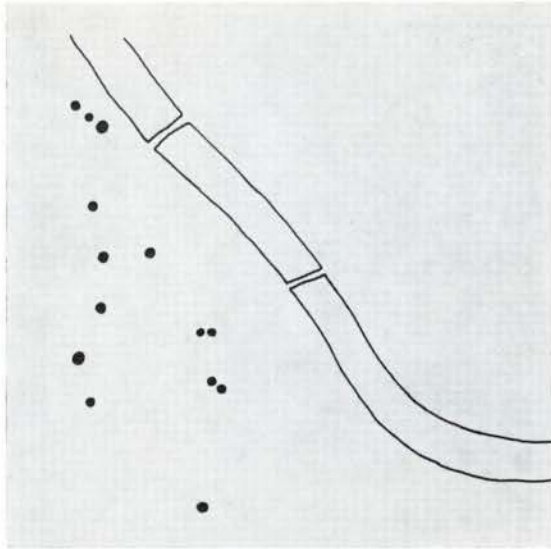


MAX FLEET

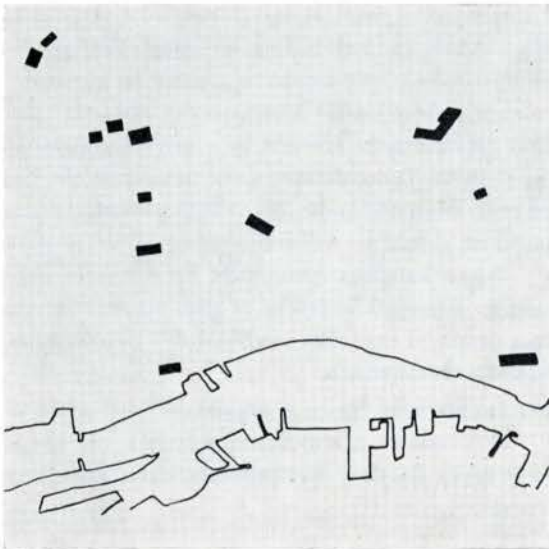
Stratford Festival Theatre, Stratford, Ontario. Architects/Rounthwaite and Fairfield.



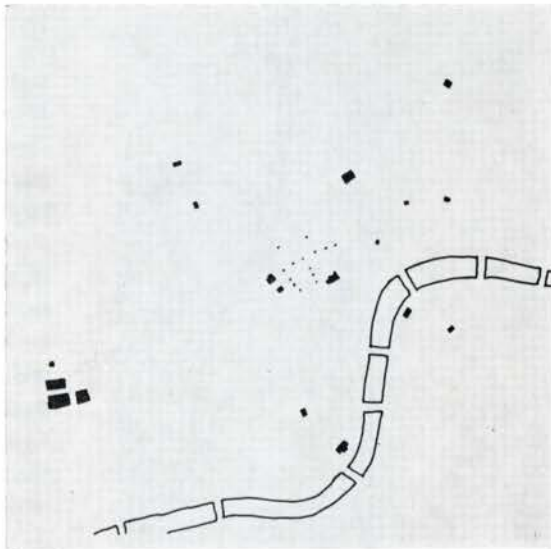
Stockholm



Warsaw

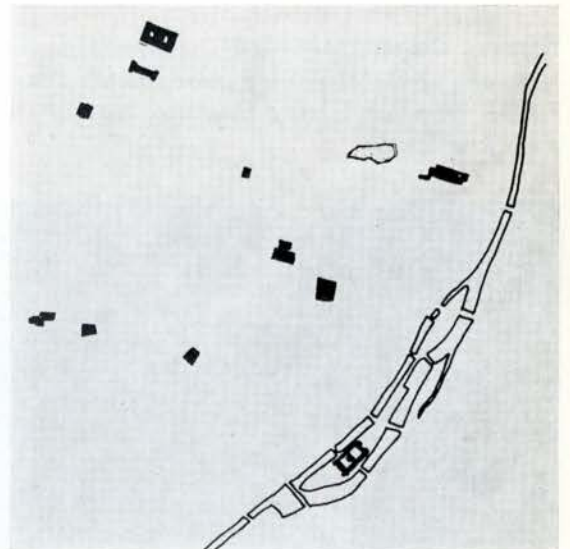


Goteborg

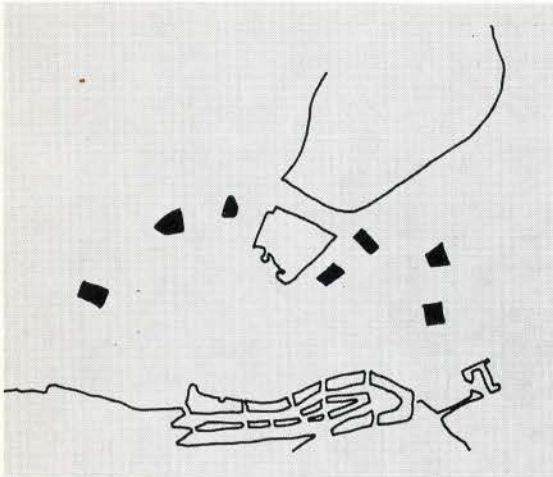


London

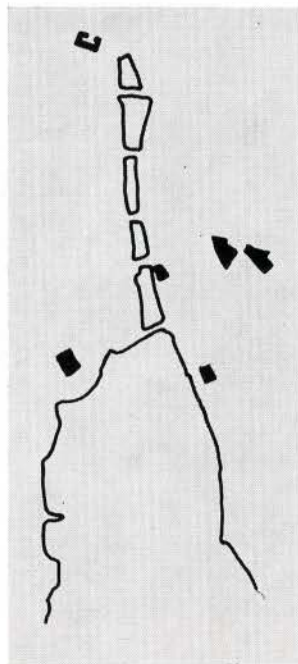
Munich



Location of cultural buildings in various cities of the world.

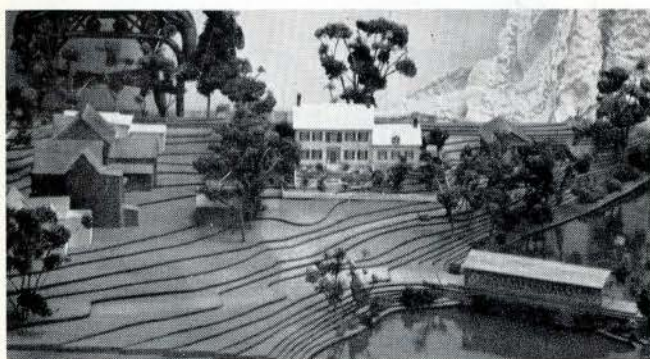


Hamburg



Zurich

Napanee, Ontario, (pop. 4,000). Proposed project for the restoration of the McPherson house which will serve as the cultural community centre. Consulting restoration architect/ Peter John Stokes.



As any small town or city has a definite centre it is advisable to locate them in this very centre of the community. In view of the scale of this town it seems logical to keep structures to modest dimensions, as tall buildings tend to isolate themselves from their environment with no possibilities to adjust themselves to it, (not even in large cities) nor does it make sense to site them in a local park, probably the only open space within that community.

One or two small buildings could still be conveniently sited on Main Street. There is no danger of creating a "dead spot" in the visual aspect of such a small town, as life in a small city is unusually diversified. Across their future location there might be objects of real activity (hotel, restaurant, cinema, junior department store).

Regional centres (although not necessarily large cities) attract large numbers of out-of-town visitors from surrounding areas and can serve a larger population. Their centenary building program accordingly could be more extensive. Several buildings here could perhaps provide the needs of societies concerned with the transmission of cultural affairs. These individual buildings should be sited in the general area but never massed together. Nor should a museum and a theatre be planned in one building. A tall and voluminous building, offending the scale of the surrounding area should be avoided by all means! Big cities with too big a central area have the advantage that their cultural institutions are carried by a greater population and here a relatively higher percentage of the population can be expected to be interested in the arts. Yet these central areas, already congested, should be redistributed over different parts of the city. Some buildings here might be relatively close together, and an argument in favour of such an arrangement could be that people of the ballet might be able to hear music and see rehearsals of related arts.

Finally there are places of "cultural pilgrimage" such as Stratford, Ont. They assume a national significance and create facilities most fitting for their own purposes, they could be of unending variety.

After the structures have been raised there will remain the grave obligation to produce in them performances of at least "standard competence." A disturbing anxiety exists that a disproportion between fine buildings and less polished performances may persist at first, and it is feared it may take some considerable time before enough national talent has been accumulated, to be shared by the whole Dominion. Varied as the many suggestions for celebrating 1967 may be, the architect's role is to design his particular area in an unique way. More often than not his point of view will be in the form of more enduring significance. It is to be hoped that he may be able to give the outstanding leadership on a nation wide basis which a historical event of such magnitude demands.

It is probable that posterity will benefit more from his efforts than his own generation, but he will have the deep satisfaction of having contributed to the national obligation of honouring Canada's 100th birthday.

Hans Elte is a former CIAM member, an architect, a planning consultant and a former lecturer in architecture.

Annual Reports to RAIC Council Standing and Special Committees

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Report Of The President

The last few years have seen a continuing change in the organization of the RAIC in efforts to make it more effective and more representative of all Canadian architects.

The Executive Committee, which used to have members from only two associations, has been steadily broadened. The incoming executive will have representatives from all provincial associations. This change reflects not only a wider interest by our Institute but a willingness by architects in all parts of Canada to work for the whole profession.

Increased activity and wider representation have only been possible with greater income. A very important step was taken at last year's Annual Assembly at Hamilton when the per capita dues were increased. This placed Institute operations on a sound financial basis and allowed the *Journal* to be freed of the need to play an important part in financing the Institute.

The strong office organization in Ottawa is the key part in our activities and there was an inevitable slowdown when Robbins Elliott, who had been with us since 1958, resigned in July last year to take the position of Director of Planning in the Federal Government's Centennial Administration.

Fred W. Price, our new Executive Director, did not join us until October but the situation was relieved by Executive Secretary Maurice Holdham, who carried on efficiently and conscientiously during the change-over.

Mr Price has quickly settled in as Executive Director and has proved his ability and we are again picking up momentum. All members, I am sure, are very grateful that we are, and have been, so very well served by our executive staff.

The reports that follow show the wide range of activities of our Institute and indicate, in part, the time and effort that so many of our members give towards the welfare of the profession. The reports are concerned with many facets of architecture from important aids to practice, such as legal documents, to education, scholarships, research, to the relationship of the architect to his fellow architects, to other members of the building industry and to society in general. They also indicate the need for constant adjustment to meet the constantly changing requirements of present day society.

I strongly urge all members to study these reports and to come to our Annual Assembly at St Andrews to discuss these subjects that are of so much concern to all of us. Chairmen and committee members will welcome questions, suggestions and criticisms which will help to guide their future work.

During my two years as President of the Institute I have been able to attend provincial meetings from Victoria, BC to St John's, Newfoundland, as well as meetings of Commonwealth architects in London, of the American Institute of Architects, and of the International Union of Architects in Mexico City.

Through these many opportunities to meet fellow architects, I have become convinced that although the challenges facing us

today are more demanding and exciting than ever, the profession as a whole is meeting the challenge. The same problems are being recognized and dealt with on every level from local chapter to national and international associations.

The heartening fact emerges that we are more like than unlike, more united by our professional responsibility and interest than divided by local and regional differences. For this reason I am optimistic about the continuing strength of the RAIC in its efforts to support and inform its members working in all parts of Canada, and to help and be helped by the advice and experience of architectural associations in other parts of the world.

JOHN L. DAVIES (F)
President

Report Of The Honorary Secretary

The RAIC Council met in Hamilton during the 1963 Assembly on May 18, and the final Council meeting is planned for June 17, 1964, on the opening day of the Annual Assembly at St Andrews.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee was held on May 18 immediately after the Annual Meeting at the 1963 Assembly at Hamilton. In September 1963 during a meeting of the Committee in Toronto a joint session was held with the Journal Committee. Council members from the PQAA joined one session of the Executive Committee meeting held in Montreal on January 31 and February 1, 1964. A similar joint session with Council members from the Ontario Association was convened in April during the fourth meeting of the Executive Committee. The final meeting of the Committee will be held on June 17 at the Annual Assembly, St Andrews.

The Officers of your Institute, in addition to the foregoing meetings, met in Ottawa on June 20 and 21, 1963, and again in Montreal on November 19 and 20.

During the past year the membership of the RAIC has reached a new high of over 2,400 members.

It is with deep regret that I list the names of our colleagues who have passed away since my last report to the membership: Wallace W. Alward (F), J. B. Barkham, R. P. Blakey, R. E. Bostrom (F), Siméon Brais, Fernand G. Caron, George Norris Evans (F), J. Albert Ewart, James Govan, Andrew Grant, J. Irving Lawson, Charles H. L. Macdonald, Thomas Macfarlane, Reginald Edwardes McDonnell, O. Roy Moore, James Carlisle Pennington, G. Rene Richer (F), Reginald J. Roberts, Robert Steele, V. Charles Thomas, Elio Vincelli, John E. Walker, and George N. Williams.

The various Committees of the Institute have been active during the year and I urge that you give careful attention to the reports by the chairmen which follow.

Plans for the 1965 Assembly in the Queen Elizabeth Hotel,

Montreal, are already in hand, and future Assemblies are planned for 1966 in Jasper and 1967 in Ottawa, the year of Canadian Centenary Celebrations.

The past year has been of distinct significance, inasmuch as the administration of your Institute has been taken over by F. W. Price, who replaced R. Elliott as our Executive Director. By this time, I am certain that all members have had an opportunity to either hear Mr Price or meet him personally. He is well supported by Maurice Holdham, Executive Secretary, who is in direct charge of administering the Headquarters office.

The Honorary Secretary has received many communications from architectural students abroad, and particularly in the new republics. The large number of such enquiries has resulted in the appointment of a special committee to supply suitable information at our consulate offices, wherever deemed advantageous. This particular work is planned for the coming year.

Your Honorary Secretary reports with considerable satisfaction that attendance by Officers, and Council members when possible, at the various special meetings has been very good.

Investigation has been made into the possibilities of better office premises and commensurate with the income of your Institute, changes are under consideration.

I wish to express my appreciation of the very high degree of efficiency on the part of the headquarters staff, which has made it possible to continue the services of the Institute to its very widely separated members.

RANDOLPH C. BETTS (F)
Honorary Secretary

Report Of The Executive Director

This report is necessarily brief, since I count less than six months of service to you at the time of writing. It has been a most interesting and valuable initiation period. I have had the privilege of visiting eight of our nine component associations, meeting officers and council members, and attending annual meetings of five associations. I have participated in meetings of the executive committee and some standing committees of the Institute, and have met with the chairmen of other committees. I wish to express, first, my appreciation of the warm welcome that I have received everywhere. Your hospitality and courtesy have provided a pleasant introduction to my new duties. Secondly, I am favorably impressed by the attention and time that so many of you give to matters affecting the progress and reputation of the profession. Surely this is a healthy and encouraging sign for the future.

Much thought is being given by architects across Canada to our relationship to engineers and to other people in the construction industry. This will be discussed at the coming Assembly, and

the Committee on the Profession is studying the subject thoroughly. Your views will be requested in due course.

There is considerable demand by the public for information on architecture. This is being provided by the Institute and its component associations through national and regional photographic exhibitions, "appreciation" courses, films, television programs, news reports, booklets, etc. Some architects are in demand as speakers before interested groups. Others are sought by publishers to write books. Much is being done . . . more should be done. This area will receive a good share of my attention.

A professional body needs co-ordination through two-way channels of communication in constant use. The Institute is increasingly dependent on information from the provincial associations and chapters concerning their activities and views. Given this, we can provide the services and leadership that you require.

FRED W. PRICE

College Of Fellows

The 23rd Business Meeting and the Annual Convocation of the College of Fellows were held on May 18th, 1963, during the Annual Assembly of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, at the Sheraton-Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, Ontario. Forty-nine Fellows attended the business meeting. Maurice Holdham, executive-secretary, was also present.

During the meeting, the problem of taxation exemptions for donations to the College of Fellows trust fund was discussed. Since the approach to the Government was unsuccessful, the Executive Committee has asked the advice of a tax expert.

The format for a standard form of report from the heads of Schools for the scholarship was discussed. It was suggested to translate into French the brochure of the College of Fellows.

Following the report submitted by Messrs Page and Wilkes, it was decided that all past presidents of the RAIC and past chancellors will receive small metal plates suitably engraved to be fixed to the ribbon. A new procedure for nominating and electing Fellows was discussed, and it was decided that new forms would be printed and that nominations and elections would follow the new procedure.

Earl C. Morgan was chosen by the meeting to fulfill the next term of Dean.

The convocation was attended by 49 Fellows and many wives and guests. The chancellor conferred the title of Honorary Fellow on Henry Lyman Wright, FAIA, past president of AIA. The chancellor then conferred fellowship upon Dennis Hampton Carter, Guy Désbarats, Frank John Ellen Martin, Kenneth William McKinley, Norman Hay McMurrich, Duncan Stuart

McNab, Peter Leitch Rule, Wilson Adams Salter, Ernest John Smith.

At the annual dinner the chancellor presented certificates to the new Fellows.

It is with deep regret that I have to report the deaths of the following Fellows since our last Convocation: Andrew Graham Henderson, Glasgow, Scotland, Honorary Fellow; W. W. Alward, Saint John, New Brunswick; R. E. Bostrom, Montreal; Geo. Evans, Vancouver; G. René Richer, Montreal.

GÉRARD VENNE (A)
Registrar

Architectural Education

At the meeting of May 15, 1963, in Hamilton, discussion centered around the following: The Minimum Syllabus; Duties of the Visiting Committee; Aids to Schools of Architecture; and RAIC Examination Procedure.

In August 1963, the Minimum Syllabus was printed and distributed in revised form.

During the year, the President, John L. Davies, requested the Canada Council to consider grants to the two new schools of architecture: Nova Scotia Technical College and l'école d'Architecture de Québec. No grants have been made as far as is ascertained.

The Visiting Committee visited the School of Architecture, University of Toronto, under the chairmanship of C. F. T. Rounthwaite, and rendered a report. H. H. G. Moody (F) attended. The chairman of this Committee reports he was unable to attend.

At the invitation of the Principal of Nova Scotia Technical College, the Committee will visit the School of Architecture in 1964, prior to the Assembly. The work of the Committee will be part of the procedure of accrediting a new school of architecture. During the visit, a meeting of the heads of schools will be convened in Halifax.

There has been thought of the same committee visiting the école d'Architecture de Québec. This will be done in 1965, when the Assembly is held in Montreal.

With reference to examinations conducted by the Institute for candidates in all provinces except Ontario and Quebec, herewith are the results of the examinations conducted: Twenty-six candidates (Alberta 1, British Columbia 7, Manitoba 3, New Brunswick 2, Newfoundland 3, Nova Scotia 7 and Saskatchewan 3) wrote a total of forty-five papers resulting in twenty-four passes and twenty-one failures. The services of twelve examiners were used to set examinations in sixteen different subjects.

It is to be pointed out that these examinations are carried out on behalf of the provincial associations. One association raised the issue of the failure of a candidate in one paper, and it was

discussed with the association by the President of the Institute during a visit early in 1964.

It is recommended that the present system of conducting examinations be continued.

As a member of the UIA we have been asked to complete two highly detailed questionnaires on architectural education. The theme of the 1965 Congress in Paris is the "Education of the Architect". We have circulated copies of the questionnaire to all provincial associations and asked them to make returns to the Institute, which can be consolidated and then sent to Paris. This Committee is aware of the Quebec Royal Commission study of the programs of the two provincial schools of architecture. A copy of the PQAA brief to the Commission prepared by Jean Damphousse and approved by the Council has been filed with the Institute. It is expected that the findings of the Commission will be made known by June 1964.

The annual report of the OAA was received and matters pertaining to education were read with interest. It may well be that resulting from their three year post-graduate, pre-registration experiment, other provincial associations will consider similar or equivalent steps.

FRANCIS J. NOBBS (F)
Chairman

J. BLAND (F)

H. ELDER

T. HOWARTH (F)

N. MAINGUY

H. H. G. MOODY (F)

P. MORENCY (F)

R. S. MORRIS (F)

J. A. RUSSELL (F)

R. SELLORS

D. SHADBOLT

N. M. STEWART (F)

Scholarships

Two years have passed since the last awarding of the College of Fellows Scholarship. The jury consisting of the president, the chancellor, the dean and the chairman of the scholarship committee met recently to select the winner for this year's scholarship. Twenty-five candidates entered the competition as compared with 23 in 1962 and 16 in 1960. The name of the winner will be announced at the annual assembly of the Institute at St. Andrews, in June. Previous winners are as follows:—

1950	K. Izumi	University of Manitoba
1952	Gerald Carruthers	University of Manitoba
1954	C. Ross Anderson	University of Toronto
1956	David E. Horne	University of Toronto
1958	Richard E. Tustian	University of Toronto
1960	Jean Gareau	École des Beaux Arts
1962	John D. Turner	University of Manitoba

As reported last year, available scholarships are increasing in number for those who wish to continue post-graduate work. Besides the College of Fellows award of \$2,500 every second year, there is the Pilkington for \$2,500 each year, and one by the PQAA for \$3,000. It is hoped that the Francou Bequest

will be put into effect shortly, which should produce about the same amount. It would be appropriate in this report to say how much the Pilkington Glass Limited award is appreciated by the Institute and the Canadian schools of architecture.

A. T. GALT DURNFORD (F)
chairman

EARLE G. MORGAN (F)
H. GORDON HUGES (F)
F. BRUCE BROWN (F)

GERARD VENNE (A)
HENRI MERCIER (A)
JOHN Y. McCARTER (F)

Public Information

This committee can only meet once a year at the Annual Assembly and therefore a good deal of initiative has to be taken by the Executive Director in implementing an active program. Our program has suffered this year due to the change in staff but I am happy to report that our new Executive Director has already proved his competence and ability in this field and we can look forward to considerable achievement in the future.

A photographic display of a number of outstanding buildings throughout the country was assembled and shown in certain Trans Canada Airlines offices in Europe. This policy we hope to be able to continue and expand.

The photographic exhibition of the Massey Medals Competition has been on tour throughout the United States and Canada and the book covering the competition has had wide circulation. The Public Relations Committee of the PQAA has been charged with the responsibility of preparing a brochure on behalf of the RAIC. The brochure will give information of use to clients and the public on the architect's services and responsibilities and will be able to be used by architects throughout the country. It is hoped that this will be ready for distribution at the Annual Assembly.

It is planned to prepare a supplement to the brochure "Architecture as a Profession" which will give information about the Institute and the provincial associations and would be of use to new members and to foreigners seeking information about the practice of the profession in Canada.

Our film card index is to be brought up-to-date and we are proposing to purchase another significant film for distribution to the members and for our library.

Finally, we hope to receive approval from the membership to proceed with arrangements for the making of a 13-minute film on architecture, suitable for television, which would be ready for use by 1966 or 1967.

P. T. M. BAROTT (F)
Chairman

W. J. RYAN
M. F. HARRINGTON
PATRICK STOKER
E. C. S. COX (F)
N. C. H. RUSSELL

P. M. SCOTT
F. H. ROBBINS
BERNARD WOOD
WARNETT KENNEDY

Legal Documents

The Legal Documents Committee during the past year comprised members from each of the provincial associations along with Arthur Fleming, QC, Toronto, RAIC Legal Adviser, M. F. Allan, chairman, Toronto, and Robbins Elliott, Executive Director, RAIC, until his departure. Mr Elliott was of great assistance to the Chairman in the correlation of recommendations during the early part of 1963, when comments from associations and members were being received. Telephone discussions and correspondence have been the methods of contact during the year because of geographical limitations on calling the meetings, and in addition, meetings between Mr Fleming and Mr Allan, the chairman, have been almost continuous.

I wish again to thank both the members of the committee and members-at-large for their comments and suggestions. They have been invaluable to me in making the best revisions possible to suit a document for use across the country.

The work of the committee might be generally divided into two main items of study, as follows:

1) The study of the revisions for the *Standard Form of Agreement Between Client and Architect* (present Document No. 6-A-Q, dated 1960), and

2) Studies for the revisions to the *Standard Forms of Construction Contract* by your RAIC representatives, headed by the chairman of this Committee, as carried out by *The National Joint Committee on Standard Documents and Procedures*.

Regarding the first item, revision of RAIC Document No 6, the work of the committee in general has now been completed and I am, at the moment, requesting proofs incorporating the revisions for final checking re format and editing by Mr Fleming and myself. Immediately thereafter the committee is recommending to RAIC Council that the document be re-published. It is hoped that this will be done before the Annual Assembly. The majority of the recommendations received by the chairman and forwarded to the committee from RAIC have been adopted in that degree which should allow the Agreement to be used generally across the country.

The committee's thinking has, to some degree, been influenced by the revisions recently suggested and carried out to the AIA *Standard Agreement Between Owner and Architect*, whose specially constituted committee spent many months of study. One of the important results of this study has been that the "Supervision Clause" of the former Agreement was changed completely to avoid the wrongful interpretation taken in several instances by the courts regarding the architect's responsibility under the old, or former, basis of "supervision". The RAIC solicitor and your chairman have given this matter many hours of study and, with the help of all members of the committee and members-at-large, we have revised this article of the Agreement to agree in greater degree to the opinions as might be expressed by the courts. It is felt that the limits of responsibilities as understood are set forth more properly in the revision and would, in fact, be of clearer definition in the case of legal dispute. Discussions have been carried out with the PQAA and

certain changes have been made on the suggestion of committee members and members-at-large.

Referring to the second study, that of Contract Documents and, in particular, the revisions as proposed by *The National Joint Committee*—the *Standard Form of Construction Contract (Stipulated Sum)* has now been revised and the final proofs are being checked. Your chairman has been the RAIC liaison and chief representative on this *National Joint Committee* and the RAIC solicitor has attended all meetings and discussed in detail all proposed changes. The purpose of this National Joint Committee is to achieve through study and possible changes a greater uniformity in standard documents and procedures, as now approved by the various associations, such as RAIC, CCA, EIC and the ACEC, all of which organizations are represented by senior personnel on the above *Joint Committee*.

The proposed changes to the standard contract documents were very carefully studied in relation to the RAIC Legal Documents Committee's proposed revisions to the *Standard Client-Architect Agreement*. These are inseparably bound together, and it was impossible, therefore, to complete the *Client-Architect Agreement* until the complete study had been made on the contract documents.

Again, I wish to assure those members who send in suggestions and criticisms that each proposal is carefully considered by the Legal Documents Committee. It is fair, of course, to point out that opinions expressed are often widely divergent and that unanimity of opinion is most difficult to achieve, particularly due to geographical and procedural conditions. However, without the frequent expression of opinion from the membership, it would be impossible to keep our legal documents up to present-day requirements.

MARVIN F. ALLAN (F)
Chairman

F. J. NOBBS (F)
R. W. SIDDALL
K. L. BOND
A. W. DUFFUS (F)
PAUL LAMBERT

L. W. HOPKINS
N. M. STEWART (F)
ISADORE COOP
K. IZUMI

Massey Medals

At its meeting in May, 1963 in Hamilton, the committee considered the results of the questionnaire which had been held earlier in the year and recommended to the Executive Council that the conditions for the 1964 competition be the same as those for 1961 with the additional provision that the jury visit up to five of the buildings judged to be eligible for the gold medal. In the early autumn the Massey Foundation and the Executive Committee decided to eliminate the gold medal and to award 20 silver medals.

The committee then selected the members of the 1964 jury and was most fortunate indeed in securing the services of Professor

Lawrence B. Anderson, AIA, of the School of Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Gordon Adamson (F), of Toronto; and Professor Douglas Shadbolt, Director of the School of Architecture at the Nova Scotia Technical College. These gentlemen will meet in Ottawa at the end of June to select 100 buildings for the Massey Medals 1964 Exhibition, and will reconvene the beginning of October to award up to 20 silver medals. The winners will be announced and the medals will be presented at the opening of the exhibition in the National Gallery in Ottawa on October 29.

Plans are under way to issue another brochure similar to the one inaugurated for the 1961 Exhibition, which received such universal commendation. It is hoped that plans of each of the buildings illustrated can be included. Following the public showing at the National Gallery, the exhibition will go on tour from coast to coast.

In view of the favorable reaction to the changes made in the conditions of competition for the 1961 exhibition, it is the committee's sincere hope that all the noteworthy buildings built in Canada during the past decade will be submitted in the first stage of the Competition. In this way the calibre of the 1964 exhibition will be assured. The five previous Massey Medals Exhibitions have demonstrated conclusively their significance in promoting an increased public awareness and understanding of architecture in Canada today.

JOHN A. RUSSELL (F)
Chairman

JOHN BLAND (F) HENRY ELDER
PIERRE MORENCY (A) H. GORDON HUGHES (F)
THOMAS HOWARTH (F)

Journal Committee

In 1963, the *Journal* continued its policy of re-investing a proportion of current profits to improve the quality of its monthly issues. Salaries, fees paid contributors, cost of colour plates, travelling and other editorial expenses all show marked increases. The editorial staff was strengthened by the appointment of Noel Hancock, B Arch, a Manitoba graduate and Peter Lonergan as assistant editors. To balance the increased expenses, advertising rates were raised. The results were at least financially satisfactory with the operating profit also showing an increase over the previous year.

In addition to producing a monthly magazine, preparatory work was begun for the publication of the first issue of the Architectural Directory Annual, which has been described elsewhere in these pages. The Managing Editor received invaluable assistance from R. G. Cripps, L. E. Shore, R. V. Fernandez, A. P. Fiorentino, J. Scarff, C. Hrushowy, J. R. Stone, and M.

Coulston, the members of the Advisory Committee. The Annual will break fresh ground as a useful reference work for the profession and, in fact, the entire building industry.

The Journal Committee must devote most of its time to consideration of the business operation of the *Journal*. It is kept well informed of the operations of the Editorial Board and, therefore, is well aware of the almost sacrificial service given to the Institute by the board members, particularly those resident in Toronto. The committee is also aware that the Editorial Board is especially vulnerable to criticism from all parts of the country. Any sincere comments on the *Journal* are welcome and many of those received have been very helpful in moulding *Journal* policies to create a more useful communications medium for the Institute. The Journal Committee and the Editorial Board are very alive to the need for constant improvement in developing the full potential of the Institute membership in the pages of the *Journal*.

In 1963, two members of the Journal Committee withdrew, Douglas Kertland and Gerard Venne. To both the *Journal* and the Institute owe a large debt of gratitude, particularly to Mr Kertland for his many years of valuable participation in Journal affairs. Their places have been filled by Ronald Dick and André Blouin. No Journal Committee report would be complete without grateful recognition of the loyalty, industry and resource shown by the Managing Editor, Walter Bowker, and his staff throughout the year.

L. A. OXLEY
Chairman

JOHN L. DAVIES (F)

F. BRUCE BROWN (F)

H. D. R. BUCK

ANDRÉ BLOUIN

R. A. DICK

FORSEY PAGE (F)

EARLE C. MORGAN (F)

Editorial Board

Since 1960, the circulation of the *Journal* has shown a steady increase. In that year the average circulation was 3000 copies per month and by 1962 this figure had risen to 3280. In 1963, the audit figures for controlled circulation show that at the end of the year we were sending out 4825 copies each month. In addition to members of the Institute, the *Journal* is being received by our allied professions, the construction industry and by graduate architects prior to their registration.

The past year has seen the fulfilment of the many studies and appraisals that have been made on both the content and character of the *Journal*. On the recommendation of our graphics design consultant, James Donohue, we have adopted new type faces, Baskerville and Univers, for the body and heading types respectively. The *Journal* has also undergone a considerable change in format and with the first issue in 1964 we adopted a new cover design together with a new method of

binding. All these changes have been studied and co-ordinated in an effort to achieve added character and appeal among our readership.

A determined effort was made during the year to integrate our French content rather than carry it as a separate section. Working towards this end, Peter Lonergan joined the staff in November as an assistant editor with bilingual qualifications. In addition, Professor Radoslav Zuk and Yvon LeBlanc joined the staff as regional assistant editors during the year.

Walter Bowker, our managing editor, continues to combine the duties of publisher and editor. These are conflicting roles since one demands the restraint imposed by the financial budget whilst the other can only thrive in the world of imagination. The current status of the *Journal* directly reflects the success which our managing editor brings to these two functions. Both he and Noel Hancock travelled extensively during the year on *Journal* business. Mr Hancock made one journey across the continent to the West Coast collecting material and reviewing recent projects. The Board also wishes to acknowledge the interest and attention which it is receiving from Fred Price, our Executive Director.

The work of the Editorial Board is demanding and in this respect we are fortunate in having a very active membership. This is reflected in the time which members freely give and the enthusiasm which they bring to their work. The Board holds monthly meetings and supplements these with sub-committees on special subjects and other aspects of editorial work. Many members participate in the composition of the *Journal* and are appointed to each issue. In this way they work close to the problems of publication and printing. Sincere thanks are extended to all members for their services on the Board.

In November, 1963, the *Journal* organized an Architect-Advertiser Form in Montreal. This was repeated in January, 1964, in Toronto. Both were extremely successful and attendance was far above expectations. These meetings brought together all persons affected and connected with advertising. They also confirmed the effectiveness of our Product Literature program.

The *Journal* is continually asking the profession for increased support through editorial material. This request is again repeated here in the hope that members will forward to the editor articles, photographs, news items, letters and so forth from which the *Journal* can draw its content and emphasize its identity with the profession.

H. D. R. BUCK

Chairman

W. N. GREER

R. G. CRIPPS

ALTON M. BOWERS

F. E. FLETCHER

K. E. R. KERR

P. M. KEENLEYSIDE

H. CLAIR MOTT (F)

L. A. OXLEY

W. J. RYAN

M. CLIFFORD

J. A. LANGFORD

J. G. SPENCE

PETER F. TILLMAN

PETER COLLINS

BOYLE SCHAEFFER

DENIS TREMBLAY (A)

P. A. W. ALLWARD

W. F. KELLY

DOUGLAS B. BROWN

G. A. LAMBROS

W. E. CARRUTHERS

JACQUES DEBLOIS

International Relations

Although our committee has maintained contact with national and international organizations during the past year, the major event which took place during 1963 was our Institute's entry into the International Union of Architects. Our President, John L. Davies, attended the Commonwealth Association of Architects Conference in England during late summer, and this conference was very closely followed by the Seventh Congress of the International Union of Architects in Havana, Cuba, from September 29 to October 3. The Assembly of the International Union of Architects was held in Mexico City at the same time as the International Symposium on Architecture, October 8 to October 12, 1963.

The writer had the privilege of representing our Institute at the IUA Congress in Havana. Only three Canadian architects were in attendance, possibly due to the uncertainty of access by air to and from Havana. At the symposium which followed the Congress, approximately 20 Canadian architects participated in the activities in Mexico City.

The opening session of the Seventh Congress in Havana was addressed by Dr Osvaldo Dorticos, the President of the Republic of Cuba, and the closing address was given by the Premier Fidel Castro, on October 3. Approximately 1,600 delegates attended the Havana Congress, representing 68 countries. The Cuban architects and the government of Cuba were very hospitable and did everything humanly possible to make delegates welcome. Theme of the Congress centred about architecture in the countries in process of development. Working groups were arranged to cover the topics of (a) regional planning; (b) housing; (c) building techniques; (d) neighborhood units.

During the Congress there was considerable stress on the industrialization of the construction technique, and the problems of housing the world's people. Considerable attention was given to the slum clearance and methods of achieving utmost economy in housing construction in the developing areas.

The President of the International Union of Architects, Sir Robert Matthew, of Great Britain, felt it necessary to make special mention of the non-political nature of the Congress, firmly establishing that technical and architectural considerations were to be the prime basis of discussion. Due to the influence of the political climate in which the Congress was held, some of the speakers strayed from the theme of the Congress.

The Congress Sessions were conducted in the four official languages, French, English, Spanish and Russian, and the Cuban Government placed three hundred interpreters at the disposal of the delegates when they were not in session.

All delegates were impressed by the freedom of architectural style exhibited by the practising Cuban architects. New universities and cultural centres are highly individualistic in design with both traditional and modern techniques used to achieve a very plastic form of building.

One of the principal resolutions discussed at the closing session of the Congress concerned the nationalization of the construction process. On behalf of our Institute we opposed the original text of this resolution because it in effect called for nationalization of the entire process of construction. Our stand was supported by the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries, as well as France. Final resolutions were reworded to overcome the objections we introduced during the closing session.

Hurricane Flora hit Cuba during the Congress and appeared to be moving closer to Havana. We were flown out to Merida in Mexico and then on to Mexico City to attend the International Symposium on Architecture.

The Eighth Assembly of the International Union of Architects was held simultaneously with the Symposium and our Institute was represented by our President, John L. Davies, Claude Jarrett, Charles Fowler and myself. John L. Davies accepted membership to the International Union of Architects on behalf of the RAIC during this Assembly.

During the Symposium special papers were given by Constantino A. Dioxiadis, Richard J. Neutra, Felix Candela, Arie Sharon, Alvar Aalto, Siegfried Giedion and Pier Luigi Nervi.

The Society of Architects of Mexico made elaborate plans for the entertainment of the 2,000 delegates who attended the Symposium. The Pan-American Federation of Architects was represented by the President, Samuel I. Cooper of the United States.

Opportunities will arise for our Institute to participate in the various working commissions of the International Union of Architects, and we are sure that the Executive Committee of the RAIC will obtain the active support of its members in participating in these programs.

One of the highlights of the Cuban Congress was a large display of architecture in which all countries were represented. Peter Dobush prepared a paper entitled "Regional Planning, Urban Projects and Housing in Canada". This paper, together with photographic illustrations and diagrams prepared by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, were given a special position of prominence at the entrance to the photographic exhibition.

Since all members of the RAIC are now automatically members of the International Union of Architects, we are certain that we will receive the cooperation of all members in implementing the programs of the Union.

The Eighth Congress will be held in Paris, France, in 1965. We would appreciate the support of our members in their attendance at this event.

JOSEPH W. PETTICK
Chairman

R. T. AFFLECK
J. L. DARBY
G. DESBARATS (A)

R. F. HARRISON
R. W. SIDDALL
J. W. STRUTT (F)

Historic Buildings

Since its last report the Committee has concentrated its efforts on the Photographic Exhibition of Canadian Historic Architecture which, at the moment of writing, is being set up in Ottawa. Catalogue material was prepared in Toronto with documentary assistance from authoritative sources across Canada.

The exhibition is scheduled to be opened officially by the Hon. Arthur Laing, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, on June 11, 1964. It will remain in the National Gallery in Ottawa until September 1st when it will be sent to Charlottetown, as a feature at the opening of the new theatre by Her Majesty the Queen.

The Committee takes some credit for the fact that it encouraged the schools of architecture in Canada to arrange an organized scheme of measuring and documenting historical buildings of architectural merit in their areas. Toronto receives \$1000 from Historic Sites Division of the Department of Northern Affairs and has in the last few years measured buildings in Kingston, Wentworth County and Brockville, and is arranging at the moment for a concentrated study of Niagara-on-the-Lake.

More fortunate have been l'École d'Architecture de Montréal and McGill, which receive the same federal grant but, in addition, have managed to secure municipal and provincial grants of \$2000 for each school. We understand that L'École d'Architecture de Québec has similar arrangements.

These various efforts by the schools in connection with old buildings is looked on most favorably by the Historic Sites Division because of their very great contribution to the Division's inventory for Canada, which, at the present moment, consists of pilot studies in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Quebec Old Town and Halifax.

The Committee is ready at all times to give advice regarding preservation or recording of old buildings. In the past year we have been in touch with such people as Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Canadian Government Exhibition Commission and Société Central d'Architecture de Belgique.

The Committee spent considerable time in endeavouring to save the Matheson House in Perth, which was being bought by a food store company with the idea of demolition, and the Bank of Montreal at Brockville, a superb example of its type, which was about to suffer the same fate. So far as we are aware the Matheson House still stands, but there was no encouragement from the Bank of Montreal for the saving of the old bank as a Centennial effort. The Committee has done its best to encourage local efforts in connection with the Anglican Church at Brigus, Newfoundland, and the Old Customs House

in Hamilton, and has held a watching brief on attempts to save and rejuvenate St Lawrence Hall in Toronto.

The Committee is, at present, in correspondence with the Department of Transport in connection with lockhouses and blockhouses on the Rideau Canal. This project is of immediate interest to the Committee.

In closing this report, I would like to express my particular thanks to Messrs W. S. Goulding, Anthony Adamson, and Arthur Wallace in the Toronto area for tremendous services to the Committee in connection with the Exhibition, and to Mrs Alice Alison, who has been most effective as secretary of the Committee since last June during the critical stages of its preparation.

ERIC R. ARTHUR (F)

Chairman

JAMES H. ACLAND

ANTHONY ADAMSON (F)

WILLIAM H. BIRMINGHAM

JOHN BLAND (F)

GABRIEL DESMEULES (F)

GUY DE VARENNES

A. T. GALT DURNFORD (F)

EDOUARD FISET (F)

WILLIAM S. GOULDING

KEITH L. GRAHAM

HARRY B. KOHL

IAN R. MACLENNAN (F)

HART MASSEY

DOUGLAS G. W. McRAE (F)

JOHN A. RUSSELL (F)

B. NAPIER SIMPSON

NEIL M. STEWART (F)

ARTHUR W. WALLACE

Committee On The Profession

At the last Assembly this committee recommended against any survey of the architectural profession in Canada without a preliminary study to set up carefully defined objectives. To this end we made three specific recommendations as follows:

- 1) For the purpose of achieving a basic and unified standard of architectural practise, we recommend the production of a *handbook*, in detail, of architectural practice, to inform all members of recommended standards of professional practise.
- 2) We recommend that an independent committee make a study of the broader aspects of architectural education, with special emphasis on what the effects of foreseeable changes in architectural practise will have upon architectural education.

This field should cover the following main divisions:

- (a) Prerequisite standards for entry to university.
- (b) The university course of studies.
- (c) Postgraduate studies, including:
 - (i) In-training period before registration.
 - (ii) Graduate studies leading to higher degree.
 - (iii) Research and specialization.
- 3) We recommend that the Executive Director be asked for a statement of statistical or other information which he considers would benefit RAIC services to its members, with his reasons and proposed ways and means. Having made the above recommendations, we had hoped that other committees could carry

on and that we, as a committee, would only act in a consulting capacity.

The Executive Committee have started to implement No 1 above and our new Executive Director is working on No 2. However, the Executive Committee have asked this committee to reconvene in order to further advise them in more detail in regard to No 2.

The Committee on the Profession met in an all-day session on January 24, 1964, to discuss this further assignment and to decide what further steps we could take in order to report in more detail to the Executive. As a result of this meeting we made the following recommendations:

I) That we appoint one other member to our committee who could give his full-time for two months this summer in some necessary fact-finding research and possibly travel to urban centres in Canada for this purpose.

II) That two members of our committee visit AIA headquarters in order to talk with their members who had produced the AIA Report on the Profession.

III) That a sum of money be assigned to this committee to pay necessary expenses.

All of these recommendations were approved by the Executive Committee and we are now proceeding with these preliminary investigations.

Professor W. G. Raymore (F) has been appointed to our committee and he will give two months of his time this summer to this work. R. S. Morris and Prof. Raymore visited the AIA headquarters in March and obtained valuable information.

The committee will meet again at the Assembly and will lay detail plans for this preliminary investigation work this summer. After we make this investigation and obtain certain necessary facts we will be in a position to make further specific recommendations to the Institute.

H. H. G. MOODY (F)
Chairman

R. S. MORRIS (F)
PETER THORNTON (F)
PETER DOBUSH (F)

HENRI MERCIER (A)
W. G. RAYMORE (F)

Uniform Fee Schedule

The draft of the fee schedule prepared by this committee was circulated to all the provincial associations, for consideration by their councils.

To date, one association, the Saskatchewan Association of Architects, has adopted the committee's schedule with minor changes to suit their own conditions of practice. The Conditions of Engagement, the most important part of the schedule, has apparently been adopted completely as drafted. The Manitoba Association of Architects has rejected the proposed schedule completely. Other Associations have failed to comment regarding adoption or rejection.

In Ontario, a fees committee of the OAA is conducting a very comprehensive investigation into, and appraisal of, the existing OAA schedule of fees. This involves the retention of a firm of management consultants who will prepare a questionnaire for practising firms and collate the results. This will scientifically yield a general financial picture of the profession. A realistic review may then be carried out, one of the aims being to bring the revised schedule into harmony with the schedules of other bodies, notably the federal government.

It is recommended that the RAIC can gain from the results of the OAA investigation and these results could well instigate a fresh approach to the development of a truly national fee schedule.

E. C. S. COX (F)

Chairman

M. F. ALLAN (F)

H. F. BOUEY (F)

G. R. FORRESTER

C. A. E. FOWLER (F)

R. F. HORWOOD

HENRI MERCIER (A)

J. R. MYLES

JAMES E. SEARLE

R. W. SIDDALL

Canadian Conference On The Arts

The Canadian Conference of the Arts, successor to the Canadian Arts Council founded in 1945, with our Institute as a charter member, has often been described as the "foundation stone" for the Canada Council, whose formation the Conference did so much to achieve.

There are now 37 national and regional member societies representing almost all professional and amateur artists in Canada, as well as interested patrons.

It is perhaps useful annually to remind members of our Institute of the important role played in past years by the Canadian Conference of the Arts. In this immediate year the Conference was active in assisting the establishment of the Metropolitan Toronto Council of the Arts, which acts as an advisory voluntary committee for the Special Grants Committee of Metro Toronto. While lacking the official status of the Greater Montreal Council of Arts, nevertheless the Toronto Council performs a useful advisory role in assisting the elected members of the Metropolitan Council.

Similarly, our president has assisted in the convening of various meetings leading to Premier Robarts of Ontario accepting a brief submitted by the Conference in respect of the need for a Provincial Arts Council. It is particularly gratifying, therefore, to report the establishment of the Ontario Council of the Arts on April 22nd, 1963.

The Conference intends to prepare an important submission to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. We have been active in assisting the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO on whose permanent Board we are repre-

sented, and the Canadian Centennial Administration, with which we have entered discussions.

At our annual meeting held November 30th, 1963, in Toronto, representatives of the various societies unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas we believe that the work of The Canada Council continues to encourage the work of the arts, humanities, and social sciences in Canada, and whereas its efforts have supported and extended those activities which we consider to be of utmost importance, and whereas we believe the program of The Canada Council merits further enlargement and extension, be it therefore resolved that we strongly urge the Government of Canada to take the necessary steps to provide The Canada Council with sufficient additional income to allow The Canada Council to meet the growing needs in these areas."

Our president has urged each component society to inform their membership of this resolution and to secure its general support. While the Conference has been instrumental in the early establishment of The Canada Council itself, we believe the expanding demand on its funds so great as to require the further assistance of Parliament.

The Canadian Conference of the Arts has made certain representations to the Royal Commission on Taxation. In view of the general interest of members of our own Institute in the affairs of their local cultural organizations, certain extracts from our brief are appended below for your consideration and local action. These are:

3) These areas where we believe that the Income Tax Act could be amended, without substantial loss of revenue, to assist associations depending on charity, including the members of our organization, are:

- (a) In removing or ameliorating the existing limitation of 10% of income for deductible donations;
- (b) In clarifying the position for gifts made in kind, and
- (c) In providing some spur to corporate giving.

4) (i) The furtherance of artistic and cultural activities often depends on the impetus of a new development which first sparks those working in the particular field and ultimately the public at large. In their initial stages, these new developments often need substantial funds and this is at a time before there is general public interest. Donations must then come, in relatively large amounts, from a limited group of people.

(ii) Cultural and artistic activities are fortunately expanding at a rapid rate. They have to an increasing degree become part of the environment in which Canadians wish to move. As the activities increase in scope, so do their needs for funds. For many artistic organizations the expansion of activity leads to the important objective of being seen and heard throughout Canada.

(iii) Competition between various charitable organizations for funds is also felt keenly. Recent statistics compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board show that cultural organizations receive only about 2% of the donations made by corporations. While the corresponding percentage for individuals is probably higher, it is undoubtedly true that health, welfare and educational institutions receive the majority of all donations made. So far as corporations are

concerned, it may also be noted that their total donations are estimated to be 1.4% of taxable income so that donations to cultural organizations appear to represent only about .03% of corporate taxable income.

(iv) Several members of our organization are in a position to receive donations of valuable works of art. These members are sure that a greater number of such donations would be received if the status of gifts in kind for tax purposes were clarified and if the annual limitations were made more flexible. While it is possible for such organizations to enter into arrangements with donors whereby the value of the gift is deductible by the donor over a number of years, such arrangements are felt by some potential donors to be devious and to offend the charitable intention . . .

8) Accordingly our recommendations and suggestions are:

(i) That, for individuals, the limitation for charitable donations be increased to at least 30% of income and consideration be given to removing it entirely;

(ii) That, for corporations, where it is more important that encouragement be given to increasing donations than merely to increasing the limitation, gifts up to 2% of the tax payable by a corporation be allowed as a deduction from tax, provided that the total gifts exceed 2% of tax payable, and for any excess the present deduction of 10% of income remain.

(iii) That consideration be given to allowing individuals a lifetime deduction of, say, \$100,000 in addition to the annual amounts so as to permit occasional very substantial donations to be deducted. (It is to be noted that a precedent for this type of allowance is to be found in the U.S. gift tax provisions); and

(iv) That the present provisions of the Act be clarified to permit the deduction of gifts in kind where the value can be established by independent appraisal."

JOHN C. PARKIN (F)
RAIC Representative

RAIC /CMHC Joint Committee

During the past year the Joint Committee of the RAIC and CMHC has held a number of meetings and has been concerned with two major projects.

Through the Committee's endeavours, a zoning study was established to consider the objectives, methods, limitations and possibilities of zoning and of its consequent effect on the design of our towns and cities and on buildings themselves. Professor James Milner, who is pre-eminent in this field, was persuaded to chair the study. His committee consists of Henry Fliess, Harry Kohl from the RAIC; and Max Bacon from the TPIC; George Nordmann from CMHC and with E. A. Gomme as research secretary. This major and important project has substantially completed its deliberations and the preparation of its report.

The other major undertaking of the past year was a housing study trip. In 1963, it was thought it would be useful to organize a visit to Chicago. The reason for selecting Chicago was that in that city could be found the beginning and the execution of so much city architecture and city building in the USA. Also, Chicago had continued to pioneer today and had an active and vigorous program of private and public redevelopment and urban rehabilitation. Some 25 architects from across the country (Edmonton and Calgary to Saint John, NB) spent two days looking at specific areas. These were the Central South, Hyde Park-Kenwood, Lakeshore-Old Town areas.

The Joint Committee is currently exploring 25 projects or topics, some of which it might undertake in the future as a continuing contribution to housing within its terms of reference. A more active program is anticipated when the present Chairman completes his housing study and can devote more time to this important committee.

JAMES A. MURRAY (F)
Chairman

Members

RAIC: JAMES W. STRUTT (F) CMHC: HUMPHREY CARVER
JOHN BLAND (F) IAN MACLENNAN (F)
ANDREW HAZELAND

Architect-Engineer Committee On Winter Employment

The name of this committee was changed during the past twelve months to include "engineers" because of the addition and active participation of members of the engineering profession to its membership. The new make-up of the committee is as follows:

Sidney Lithwick — MRAIC (Chairman)
Michael Kohler — MRAIC
Fred Price — Executive Director, RAIC
Leo Nadeau — Canadian Council of Professional Engineers
G. J. McGee — Canadian Council of Professional Engineers
C. R. Crocker — MEIC, National Research Council
F. M. Hereford — Department of Labor
John Armstrong — Department of Labor
Miss M. McIrvine — Unemployment Insurance Commission
M. H. Leavey — Unemployment Insurance Commission
Howard V. Kneen — Department of Labor (Secretary)

Monthly meetings were held in Ottawa. Problems affecting Winter construction were discussed and the steps which the committee felt it should take were determined.

The committee studied the progress made by the Winter Works Incentive Program 1963-64, the \$500 Bonus for Winter Built Homes, and the assistance offered by the Municipal Loan and Development Fund.

The committee encouraged the publication of articles pertain-

ing to winter construction in trade magazines and papers. It also arranged for the distribution of literature covering the Municipal Works Incentive Program through the RAIC and the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers.

The committee made direct contact with a representative group of architects and contractors and requested their comments and any new ideas regarding Winter construction. A large number of replies were received and examined by a sub-committee headed by Mr Crocker. Excerpts from these letters, together with appropriate photographs, will be used in leading trade publications as winter construction promotional material during the approaching Summer months.

The committee registered its objection to the Federal Government for the recent imposition of the new tax on building materials and equipment.

The committee approved of the negotiations being undertaken by Mr Armstrong, Chief, Winter Employment Publicity Section, with large building materials manufacturers and suppliers, for the production of a sound film on "Home Improvements". It is hoped this film will be ready for distribution next Winter. The estimated cost of the film will be in the vicinity of \$30,000 and will be totally underwritten by the manufacturers and suppliers.

The chairman of this committee owes a debt of gratitude to all members but in particular to Mr Armstrong, whose enthusiasm regarding the merits of Winter construction leads one to believe that it will not be long before it will become necessary to change the popular slogan to read:

"Why Wait till Winter — Do It Now!"

SIDNEY LITHWICK
Chairman

Canadian Standards Association

During the preceding twelve months, seven meetings of committees which have RAIC representation took place. Your representative attended the 36th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Standards Association held at Toronto on May 30, 1963. Among the many CSA Standards published during 1963, we list those which may be of special interest to architects:

A82.22 — 1963 — Gypsum Plaster.
A82.27 — 1963 — Gypsum Wallboard.
A82.31 — 1963 — Gypsum Wallboard Application.
A123.17 — 1963 — Asphalt — Saturated Felted Glass-Fibre Mat for Use in Construction of Built-Up Roofs.
B140.0 — 1963 — Definitions and General Requirements for Oil-Burning Equipment.
B140.5 — 1963 — Oil Fired Floor Furnaces.
O153 — 1963 — Poplar Plywood.
S136 — 1963 — Design of Light Gauge Steel Structural Members.

- B45.1 — 1963 — Vitreous China Plumbing Fixtures.
 C160 — 1963 — Planning Guide for the Use of Electricity in Residences.
 Revisions to C.S.A. Standards during 1963 of possible interest to architects are:
 O122 — 1959 — Glued-Laminated Softwood Structural Timber.
 S16 — 1961 — Steel Structure for Buildings.
 A135 — 1962 — Prestressed Concrete.
 B45.4 — 1962 — Stainless Steel Plumbing Fixtures.
 O86 — 1959 — Engineering Design in Timber.

M. J. LAMBERT

National Joint Architect-Engineer Committee

The National Joint Architect/Engineer Committee was formed early in 1960 and has helped appreciably to maintain and develop proper relations between architects and engineers at the national level with liaison through individual members to the provincial level, as well as direct communications through the respective parent associations.

The Committee has ten members, five from each profession, and appointments are made from year to year in such a manner as to ensure fresh viewpoints without sacrificing continuity. Service is for a minimum of two years and a maximum of four years. The professional engineers on this Committee are all in private design practice and thus function in a very similar manner to the architectural members.

It is with great regret that we record the untimely death of D. O. Turnbull, P.Eng, in an air crash in November, 1963. Don Turnbull was one of the original members of the Joint Committee and was chairman in 1961. He contributed greatly to the work of the committee and his services to his profession and to this Committee will certainly be missed.

During the year, the major items considered by the Committee included town planning, fees, standard contract forms, ethics and rules of practice, emergency planning, wintertime construction, engineering and architectural technicians, '67 World Exhibition in Montreal.

Town Planning

Probably the most urgent matter coming before the Committee has been that relating to the establishment in the Province of Quebec of legislation to govern the practice of town planning. Some of the other provinces are also considering legislation of this nature. It is appreciated that the field of planning is very wide and requires competent people, coming from various disciplines acting in their own fields, such as architects, engineers, sociologists, economists, lawyers, etc., and that the mere fact that one is competent in one of these fields does not necessarily mean that this same person is also competent in town planning. The Committee recommends that RAIC and CCPE actively

promote, through their respective constituent bodies, the development of an interest in careers in planning amongst members of the two professions. Also that the committee maintain close liaison with the Town Planning Institute of Canada regarding development in this field.

Fee Schedules

Considerable discussion has taken place on the matter of fees charged to clients by architects and engineers. Engineering fees are based on a sliding scale while architectural fees are a fixed percentage based on classes of work. The Committee is in agreement that a national fee schedule applicable to the architectural and engineering professions is a legitimate long-term objective but feel that both professions should first establish uniformity of services and fees within each provincial association.

Contract Documents

Several standard construction forms are now in use to a varying degree in each of the provinces. Some are endorsed by the RAIC, some by the CCA and others by the EIC. There is need for coordination in this matter and the committee agreed that it would be most desirable for the two professions to move towards the point where contract forms bear the approval of the RAIC, the Canadian Council of Professional Engineers, and the CCA.

It was agreed that the CCA should take particular care to consult in future with the two design professions prior to changes being made to the contract forms. However, these views were not upheld by some of the provincial associations, and Canadian Council has not been able to participate as recommended by the Joint Committee. This is an unfortunate situation and the Committee hopes that the provincial associations concerned will reconsider their decision in this regard.

Interprofessional Principles of Practice

Associated with the above problem is the desirability of some statement of interprofessional principles of practice. Such a statement was adopted, in 1958, jointly by the American Institute of Architects and the National Society of Professional Engineers. A thorough review of this statement led the committee to recommend the adoption of the wording of the American document with only minor revisions to cover our own particular organizations.

The statement consists of a preamble, which identifies architecture and engineering as learned professions which must discharge their professional responsibilities in such a manner as to warrant the utmost confidence of their clients and the public generally. In addition it is incumbent on the two professions to prevent confusion in the layman's mind in these similar or overlapping fields of professional practice.

The statement outlines the practice of architecture and engineering. An architect or engineer may ethically accept commissions for projects embracing both architectural and engineering work, provided he is competent to do the type of work involved, or provided he will employ other registered architects or engineers who are competent in those phases of the projects in which he lacks proficiency. The client's interests normally are served best when the principal retained is proficient in the predominant work involved in the project. The relationship between architects and engineers is clearly stated, also their professional responsibilities to the public, as well as

their individual obligations. The Committee feels this statement is the result of intensive study and if accepted would be an excellent basis for the operation of the design professions. It presupposes equal respect in all matters concerning the architects and engineers which should be the underlying principle for co-operation between our two professions. These principles have been referred to the provincial associations but not all have yet replied.

Joint Rules of Practice

There exists between the two professions considerable doubt as to what projects fall within the scope of the architect and those projects which are within the scope of the engineer. At least one province has attempted to define precisely the scope of each profession. The Committee has confined its activities in this matter to assessing what has been done in the various provinces. It was agreed that when all data is collected, the information should be circulated to the provincial associations of architects and engineers with a recommendation that inter-professional liaison and consultation in this important area should be encouraged and fostered. The Committee recommends that all provincial associations set up joint boards of practice to investigate specific problems which arise, and to attempt to settle these problems informally.

* * *

The Committee hopes to continue to serve the respective parent associations to their mutual benefit. A problem does exist of liaison between the National Joint Committee and those provincial joint committees which have been formed, and it is hoped that more direct lines of communication can be opened up to expedite the work of the Committee and improve its value.

NORMAN H. McMURRICH (F)

C. A. E. FOWLER (F)

FRANCIS J. NOBBS (F)

Chairman

JAMES E. SEARLE

Canadian Joint Committee On Construction Materials

The year past saw the 8th, 9th and 10th meetings of the committee since its formation in the autumn of 1960. At these meetings your committee continued to pursue its prime aims of fostering closer liaison and communication between members of the design professions and the manufacturers and suppliers of construction materials.

At the 9th meeting held in Hamilton on May 15th, 1963, the election of officers was conducted and C. O. P. Klotz, of the Materials and Suppliers Section of the Canadian Construction Association, was elected chairman, and R. E. Briggs, of the

RAIC members, was elected vice-chairman. This report is written by myself as immediate past-chairman.

Awards for Excellence in Building Product Literature — 1964

The 3rd Annual Competition conducted by the committee for excellence in building product literature has been arranged, with Gordon Arnott of Regina as chairman. Two new classifications into which entries may be submitted have been added: installation and maintenance manuals and samples. By the time this report is published, final judging will have been completed and certificates and awards presented. The award winners, who will be from construction manufacturers and suppliers, their advertising agencies or consultants, will, as in the past, be entitled to use the special award insignia on their winning sales literature production.

Thankful acknowledgement is once again given to Walter Bowker, Editor of the *Journal*, for his invaluable efforts in this program.

Film Catalog and Guide to the Preparation of Effective Product Literature

Two of the original publications of the committee, developed in 1961, the "Film Catalog on Construction Materials and Techniques" and "Guide to the Preparation of Effective Product Literature", have been revised. The new "Guide", which lays ground rules of what the architect, engineer and the construction industry needs and expects in the product literature each receives in great volume, is now available. The updated "Catalog" will be available shortly.

Building Centres

Your committee has done little further on this program except, as reported last year, that approval has been given in principle by the National Research Council to allow the Division of Building Research to establish building information centres in Toronto and Montreal. Such centres will be developed in the future as resources become available.

Modular Co-Ordination

Lennart Bergvall of Sweden, chairman of the International Modular group, was special lecturer at two public meetings on modular co-ordination, one held in the Royal York Hotel in Toronto on April 2nd, 1963, and one at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal, on April 5th, 1963. The attendance at these meetings was poor and very few architects made an appearance. This was disappointing since Mr Bergvall provided highly detailed lectures on theory and practice of modular.

The Division of Building Research feels that the research work on modular has been generally completed and further development is a matter of promotion and amplification. Your committee became convinced that it would be the logical body to promote modular in Canada and have now agreed to take up this challenge. This is a long range effort but was started this past year with the meeting of a sub-committee of interested architects, engineers and members of the Materials and Suppliers Section of the Canadian Construction Association. This committee met in September of 1963, under the chairmanship of Professor Stan Kent, the results of which meeting concluded that the Joint Committee was the most logical body to undertake this important work and further brought forward twelve separate recommendations covering a diverse field of promotion of modular which the committee will now carry forward.

Canadian Sweet's Catalog

One of the early projects that the joint committee listed as being desirable was the development of a Canadian Sweet's — that is to say, a pre-file catalog which would contain the majority of manufacturer's literature that was available and have it indexed in the most readily usable form for architects and engineers. Discussions were started with F. W. Dodge Corporation, owners of Sweet's, in the fall of 1963, in an effort to interest them in developing a Canadian version of their catalog. It now appears that a positive decision will be forthcoming in the near future regarding a purely Canadian Sweet's catalog.

Materials Standards

Resolutions were passed by both the Canadian Construction Association and the RAIC advocating the elimination of lengthy description of products, assemblies, qualities and required performance, and for the substitution of references to standards of nationally and internationally recognized bodies such as CSA, CGSB, and ASTM. In connection with this it has now been recommended that a program of educating construction superintendents in the interpretation of specifications should be undertaken.

Note should be made of the Construction Specifications Institute — American Institute of Architects Joint Conference on Uniform Indexing. This body has developed a new format for building specifications containing 16 divisions and is known as "The Standard Index". The ultimate goal is to press for the adoption of the Standard Index throughout industry and to introduce a filing system for product literature based on the format, to take the place of the present AIA/RAIC system.

Sales Training Seminars

One of the continuing programs of the committee is the sponsorship of sales training courses or seminars for technical sales representatives to further an understanding of architecture, the building industry, and the assembly of building materials, in order that a more useful architect-representative relationship may develop. We had hoped that more could be achieved in this sphere of committee activity than was actually the case during 1963. It is the contention of the committee that these courses can best be organized and operated on a local basis through local joint committees, and in particular in such centres as Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Fort William, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Regina and Vancouver, where joint committees exist.

Immediate Past Chairman
ERNEST J. SMITH (F)

Chairman

C. O. P. KLOTZ

RAIC

ERNEST J. SMITH (F)

GORDON ARNOTT

ROBERT E. BRIGGS

PETER T. M. BAROTT (F)

ANDRÉ TESSIER

ACEC

GEORGE HOUGHTON

A report is appended from R. A. Briggs, RAIC Representative to the AIA-CSI Joint Conference on Uniform Indexing.

CCA

P. N. DUVAL

T. R. WAID

J. R. FAULDS

A. W. PURDY

DBR

MAX BAKER

In March 1963 the Construction Specifications Institute, with headquarters in Washington DC, published "The CSI Format for Building Specifications" as their answer to the pressing need for a national format for building specifications. They believed that a consistent, national format would prove beneficial to the writer of specifications, to the contractor, and to the material supplier by making it simpler for each to carry out his part of the building process. The result was a specifications format which is often called "The Division — Section Format". It consists of sixteen numerical divisions which provide the permanent unchanging framework of the CSI Format. Under each division "sections" are gathered to cover the related trade or technical sections denoting basic units of work. These sections are the non-fixed part of the format and permit the flexibility so essential to practical use by the specification writer to suit job conditions, regional trade and industry practices and his own personal writing preferences. Each section is identified by the number of the division under which it is located followed by a letter suffix designating the particular section. The specification writer is free to assign section suffix letters as he wishes to suit his own practice.

This CSI Format has won the support of the AIA and the Specification Writers Association of Canada and will undoubtedly become a universally acceptable system throughout Canada and the United States.

With the introduction of the CSI Format for Building Specifications, an industry conference sponsored by the Liaison Committee of the AIA and CSI was organized and its third conference was held on 24th February, 1964, in Washington. CJCCM vice chairman Robert E. Briggs attended this conference as a voting member for the RAIC, together with Walter Bowker as a staff member. The prime purpose of the conferences is to discuss the orderly development of a uniform system for filing and indexing of literature and specifications. The conference is made up of representatives from most of the major associations in the construction industry and professions in Canada and the United States. The ultimate goal of the conference will be the adoption of a standard index for product information and specifications based on the previously mentioned CSI Division-Section format. It is expected, and hoped, that this new index will be developed perhaps within the year and if so will replace the present AIA/RAIC Standard Filing System.

R. E. BRIGGS

Duty On Plans

The Institute's protest of February 1, 1963, to the Federal Government, concerning a Tariff Board recommendation on entry of architects' and engineers' plans, was met by assurances from the deputy minister responsible that it would not be implemented. The Committee is maintaining a watching brief, and will welcome any information from members of the Institute.

The New Brunswick Association has expressed concern over customs duties and the inroads being made on the profession in that province by foreign architects in the very core of Canadian culture — the universities.

LEONARD SHORE (F)
Chairman

Committee

JOHN H. WADE (F)
H. L. BOUEY (F)
RICHARD BOLTON (F)
H. A. LARSON
STEWART E. LINDGREN

GEORGE Y. MASON
JOHN R. MYLES
ALLAN F. DUFFUS (F)
F. NOSEWORTHY

Research

At the last Annual Assembly, our standing committee agreed that the name should be changed to "The Standing Committee on Research". This change in name symbolizes the work that is to be done in architectural research, as well as the work in technological studies. Our terms of reference were also revised as follows:

That the Standing Committee on Building Research be constituted an advisory committee on research with the objective of co-ordinating and promoting research in the field of architecture in Canada; and that the committee should concern itself with: 1) the pooling of information on research in progress and research proposed, 2) the review of submissions and advising thereon; and that the committee should explore potential sources of financial support and when and where necessary take positive action to obtain such support.

At a joint meeting held by the Wood Development Council and the Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association, our committee recommended that a permanent standing sub-committee be established to advise architects on technical problems concerning paint and varnish. It was also recommended that architects would appreciate being called on by salesmen with a greater technical background than now exists.

The committee advised the RAIC Council on joining the Conseil International du Bâtiment pour la Recherche, l'Étude et la Documentation, and also advised the Engineering Institute of Canada on the location of shell structures in Eastern Canada for a Symposium held in San Francisco.

As in the past, our greatest problem appears to be communi-

cation, made more difficult with the ever increasing flood of technical literature and new products available. The average architect still seems to have no concern for technical matters in research except when it directly affects him. The lack of response from architects to both the Division of Building Research Building Digest and to the RAIC Journal Technical Section is very discouraging.

The committee is now investigating ways it can most effectively carry out the terms of reference formed for itself.

ALSON FISHER
Chairman

R. S. FERGUSON
HENRY ELDER
JOHN BLAND (F)
A. R. PRACK (F)
PIERRE MORENCY (A)
NOEL MAINGUY

LESTER PAGE
THOMAS HOWARTH (F)
K. IZUMI
JOHN A. RUSSELL (F)
R. S. MORRIS (F)
DOUGLAS SHADBOLT

Advisory Committee On Building Research Of NRC

The 10th meeting of the Advisory Committee on Building Research was held in the office of Dr. Robert Leggett, Chairman of the Division of Building Research, National Research Council, Ottawa, on December 5th, 1963.

An agenda was introduced which indicated a very active year of building research. The work of the Division for the past year was reviewed, in addition to the recommendations of previous meetings of this Committee.

A useful discussion of research in the construction industry was held, followed by an examination of several building research projects presently underway in the laboratory. Special attention was given to a very enlightening presentation of the test work on curtain walls. The Division is active in the field of wall construction with particular reference to matters relating to humidity and exterior water penetration. The early results of the tests showed a need for re-examination of even the tried-and-tested methods of masonry and other wall design.

WATSON BALHARRIE
RAIC Representative

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Rapport du Président

Au cours des dernières années, l'Institut a sans cesse travaillé à modifier son organisation de façon à se mettre en mesure de mieux servir et de mieux représenter tous les architectes du Canada.

Le Comité exécutif, jadis composé de membres de deux associations seulement, a maintenant élargi ses cadres de sorte que le prochain Exécutif comprendra des représentants de toutes les associations provinciales. Ce changement est venu non seulement d'un intérêt plus large de la part de l'Institut mais aussi de la volonté de tous les architectes du Canada de se dévouer pour l'ensemble de la profession.

L'accroissement de l'activité de l'Institut et cette meilleure représentation n'ont été possibles que grâce à une augmentation des recettes. Le relèvement des cotisations lors de notre dernière assemblée annuelle à Hamilton a été une mesure très judicieuse. L'Institut s'est ainsi trouvé dans une bonne situation financière et le Journal a été libéré de son rôle de pourvoyeur de fonds pour l'administration générale.

Notre activité en général dépend d'un fort bureau central et elle a été inévitablement ralentie vers la fin de juillet lorsque M. Robbins Elliott, directeur général depuis 1958, a démissionné pour aller occuper le poste de directeur des préparatifs du Centenaire de la Confédération.

M. Fred Price, son successeur, n'a été nommé qu'en octobre mais le contrecoup de cette situation a été atténué par M. Maurice Holdham, secrétaire administratif, qui a assuré l'intérim avec beaucoup de compétence et de conscience de ses responsabilités.

M. Price s'est vite adapté à son nouveau poste; il a fait preuve de beaucoup d'habileté et l'activité de l'Institut retrouve son allure habituelle. Je sais exprimer le sentiment de tous les membres en disant que nous sommes très fortunés d'avoir en ce moment, et d'avoir eu dans le passé, un personnel aussi efficace.

Les rapports qui suivent témoignent de la grande variété d'activité de notre Institut et donnent une idée du temps et des efforts que tant de nos membres consacrent si généreusement au progrès de notre profession. Ces rapports portent sur de nombreux aspects de l'architecture, depuis certaines formes importantes d'aide, comme les documents juridiques, jusqu'à la formation des architectes, aux bourses d'études, à la recherche et aux relations des architectes entre eux, avec les autres membres de l'industrie du bâtiment et du public en général. Ils signalent aussi le besoin d'une adaptation constante afin de répondre aux besoins toujours changeants de la société moderne.

J'invite instamment tous les membres à lire attentivement ces rapports et à venir à notre assemblée annuelle, à St. Andrews, étudier les divers sujets qui nous touchent de si près. Les présidents et les membres des comités seront heureux de recevoir des questions, des exposés d'opinions et des critiques de nature à les aider dans l'orientation de leur travail.

Au cours des deux années que j'ai passés à la présidence, j'ai eu le plaisir d'assister à des assemblées des associations provinciales de Victoria (C.-B.) à Saint-Jean (T.-N.), ainsi qu'aux assemblées des architectes du Commonwealth, à Londres, de l'American Institute of Architects et de l'Union internationale des architectes à Mexico.

Ces nombreuses rencontres avec des collègues m'ont permis de me convaincre que, si la situation devient de plus en plus exigeante pour les architectes, ceux-ci comme profession prennent les moyens d'y faire face. Les problèmes sont reconnus par tous et on travaille à les résoudre à tous les paliers, local, régional, national et international.

Je trouve particulièrement réconfortant de constater que nous sommes plus collègues qu'étrangers, plus unis par nos responsabilités et nos intérêts professionnels que divisés par des particularités locales et régionales. Pour cette raison, je suis optimiste quant à l'avenir de notre Institut, de ses efforts pour aider et renseigner ses membres de toutes les parties du Canada et de la collaboration, dans les deux sens, avec les associations d'architectes des autres parties du monde.

Le président,
JOHN L. DAVIES (A)

Rapport du Secrétaire Honoraire

Le Conseil de l'Institut a tenu une réunion à Hamilton le 18 mai 1963 au cours de l'assemblée annuelle de l'an dernier et doit tenir la dernière à St. Andrews le 17 juin prochain, le jour de l'ouverture de l'assemblée annuelle de cette année.

Le Comité exécutif s'est également réuni pour la première fois à Hamilton le 18 mai. En septembre, il a tenu une autre assemblée à Toronto conjointement avec le Comité du Journal. Les membres du conseil de l'Association des architectes de la province de Québec ont participé à une séance de la réunion du Comité exécutif des 31 janvier et 1er février à Montréal. La quatrième réunion de l'Exécutif, en avril, a été marquée aussi par la présence des membres du conseil de l'Association de l'Ontario à une de ses séances. La dernière réunion aura lieu le 17 juin, au cours de l'assemblée annuelle, à St. Andrews.

En plus de participer aux réunions susmentionnées, les membres du Bureau de direction se sont réunis à Ottawa les 20 et 21 juin 1963 et à Montréal les 19 et 20 novembre.

Au cours de l'année, le nombre des membres a touché un sommet de plus de 2,400.

C'est avec regret qu'il me faut signaler le décès de certains collègues survenu depuis la présentation de mon dernier rapport. Il s'agit de MM. Wallace W. Alward (A), J. B. Barkham, R. P. Blakey, R. E. Bostrom (A), Siméon Brais, Fernand G. Caron, George Norris Evans (A), J. Albert Ewart, James Govan, Andrew Grant, J. Irving Lawson, Charles H. L. Macdonald, Thomas Macfarlane, Reginald Edwardes McDonnell, O. Roy Moore, James Carlisle Pennington, G. Rene Richer

(A), Reginald J. Roberts, Robert Steele, V. Charles Thomas, Elio Vincelli, John E. Walker, et George N. Williams.

Les divers comités de l'Institut ont été actifs au cours de l'année et je vous invite à lire attentivement les rapports présentés par leurs présidents respectifs.

Les plans en vue de l'assemblée de 1965 à l'hôtel Reine Elizabeth à Montréal, sont déjà en bonne voie. L'assemblée de 1966 aura lieu à Jasper et celle de 1967, année du centenaire de la Confédération, à Ottawa.

L'année dernière a été marquée par un événement important. En effet, une forte partie de l'administration de l'Institut est passée aux mains de M. F. W. Price qui a remplacé M. R. Elliot au poste de directeur général. Je suis certain que déjà tous les membres de l'Institut ont entendu parlé de M. Price, s'ils ne l'ont pas connu personnellement.

M. Price est bien secondé par M. Maurice Holdham, secrétaire administratif, qui a la charge de diriger le bureau.

Le secrétaire honoraire a reçu de nombreuses communications d'étudiants en architecture de pays étrangers, notamment des nouvelles républiques. En conséquence, on a jugé opportun d'établir un comité spécial chargé de fournir des renseignements à nos bureaux consultaires quand il le jugera à propos. Ce travail doit être inauguré au cours de l'année qui commence.

Le secrétaire honoraire est très heureux de signaler que l'assistance de la part des membres du Bureau de direction et, quand c'était possible, des membres du Conseil aux diverses assemblées spéciales a été excellente.

On a exploré les possibilités de doter l'Institut de meilleurs locaux, en rapport avec son revenu; des changements sont actuellement à l'étude.

Je tiens à exprimer au personnel du bureau ma haute appréciation de sa compétence qui a permis à l'Institut de continuer à servir ses membres malgré la distance géographique.

Le secrétaire honoraire,
RANDOLPH C. BETTS (A)

Rapport du Directeur Général

Comme au moment où j'écris ces lignes j'ai été au service de l'Institut moins de six mois, je dois inévitablement être bref. Cette période d'initiation a été extrêmement intéressante et précieuse. J'ai eu l'avantage de visiter huit de nos neuf associations composantes, de faire la connaissance de leurs dirigeants et de membres de leurs conseils et d'assister aux assemblées annuelles de cinq de ces associations. J'ai aussi pris part aux assemblées du Comité exécutif ainsi que de certains comités permanents de l'Institut et fait la connaissance des présidents des autres comités.

Je tiens tout d'abord à exprimer ma haute appréciation du chaleureux accueil dont j'ai été partout l'objet. Votre hospitalité et votre amabilité m'ont valu un climat très agréable pour m'initier à mes nouvelles fonctions. Deuxièmement, je dois dire que je suis très favorablement impressionné par le soin et le

temps que tant d'entre vous consacrent aux questions visant le progrès et le bon renom de la profession. Voilà qui sûrement est de bon augure pour l'avenir.

Un sujet qui préoccupe beaucoup les architectes de tout le pays est celui de nos relations avec les ingénieurs et d'autres membres de l'industrie de la construction. Ce sujet sera abordé au cours de la prochaine assemblée annuelle et le Comité sur la profession en fait en ce moment une étude approfondie. Vous serez invités à exprimer vos opinions en temps opportun.

Le grand public est très désireux d'obtenir des renseignements sur l'architecture. Ces renseignements lui sont fournis par l'Institut et ses associations composantes au moyen d'expositions photographiques nationales et régionales, de cours d'appréciation, de films, d'émissions à la télévision, de communiqués de nouvelles, de brochures et ainsi de suite. Certains architectes vont aussi prononcer des discours devant des groupes intéressés. D'autres sont invités par des éditeurs à écrire des livres. Il se fait beaucoup de travail . . . mais il devrait s'en faire encore davantage. C'est là un domaine auquel j'entends consacrer une forte partie de mon attention.

Dans une association professionnelle, il faut la coordination au moyen de l'existence et de l'emploi constant de voies de communications dans les deux sens. L'Institut a de plus en plus besoin d'être renseigné sur l'activité et les opinions des associations provinciales et des succursales locales. Pourvu qu'il possède ces renseignements, il peut assurer les services et prendre les initiatives dont vous avez besoin.

FRED W. PRICE

Collège des Agrégés

Le Collège des Agrégés a tenu ses 23^{ème} assemblée administrative et convocation annuelle, le 18 mai 1963, au cours de la 56^{ème} assemblée annuelle de l'Institut Royal d'Architecture du Canada, tenue à l'Hotel Sheraton-Connaught, Hamilton, Ont. L'assemblée administrative fut tenue et 49 agrégés y participaient en plus du secrétaire administratif, Maurice Holdham. Au cours de la réunion, on discuta le problème d'exemption de taxe pour les dons au fonds des bourses du Collège. Les démarches faites auprès du Gouvernement s'étant avérées peu réconfortantes, l'exécutif de l'I.R.A.C. a eu recours aux services d'un expert en taxation. C'est aussi au cours de cette assemblée, qu'on décida d'établir des formules particulières pour les candidats au titre de boursier du Collège. Il fut aussi suggéré de traduire l'historique du Collège en français. Faisant suite aux rapports soumis par MM. Page et Wilkes, il fut décidé que tous les anciens présidents de l'I.R.A.C. et les anciens chancelliers recevraient une plaquette de métal gravée, pour attacher au ruban d'agrégé. Le processus de nomination et d'élection des nouveaux agrégés fit l'objet d'une sérieuse discussion, et il fut décidé que des formules, proprement rédigées, seraient imprimées, et que les nominations seraient soumises à une codification déterminée.

M. Earl C. Morgan fut choisi par l'assemblée, pour agir comme Doyen pour le prochain terme.

Lors de la convocation qui groupait 49 agrégés, ainsi que plusieurs épouses et invités, le Chancelier conféra le titre d'Agrégé Honoraire à M. Henry Lyman Wright, FAIA, président sortant du AIA. Cette première intronisation fut suivie de celle des confrères suivants: MM. Dennis Hampton Carter, Guy Desbarats, Frank John Ellen Martin, Kenneth William McKinley, Norman Hay McMurrich, Duncan Stuart McNab, Peter Leitch Rule, Wilson Adams Salter, Ernest John Smith. Au cours du diner annuel, conformément à la coutume, le Chancelier remis leur diplôme aux nouveaux agrégés.

C'est avec beaucoup de regrets que je dois signaler, la mort depuis notre dernière assemblée annuelle, des agrégés suivants: M. Andrew Graham Henderson, Glasgow, Scotland, agrégé honoraire; M. W. W. Alward, St-Jean, New-Brunswick; M. G. René Richer, Montréal; M. R. E. Bostrom, Montréal; M. Geo. Evans, Vancouver; G. René Richer, Montréal.

GÉRARD VENNE (A)
secrétaire-archiviste

Formation des Architectes

A l'assemblée du 15 mai 1963, à Hamilton, les délibérations ont porté de façon particulière sur les points suivants: Programme d'études minimums; Fonctions du Comité visiteur; Aide aux écoles d'architecture; Régime d'examens de l'IRAC.

Au mois d'août 1963, le nouveau programme d'études minimums a été imprimé et distribué sous sa forme modifiée.

Au cours de l'année, M. John L. Davies, président de l'Institut, a demandé au Conseil des arts du Canada de songer à la possibilité de verser des subventions à deux nouvelles écoles d'architecture, celle du Nova Scotia Technical College et celle de Québec. A notre connaissance, aucune somme n'a encore été accordée.

Le Comité visiteur a fait à l'école d'architecture de l'Université de Toronto, sous la présidence de M. Rounthwaite, une visite qui a été l'objet d'un rapport. M. Moody était présent mais le président du comité doit ajouter qu'il lui a été impossible d'être de la partie.

A l'invitation du principal, le comité visitera l'école d'architecture du Nova Scotia Technical College en 1964, avant l'assemblée générale. Cette visite fera partie des formalités relatives à la reconnaissance de la nouvelle école. A cette occasion, il y aura réunion des chefs des écoles à Halifax.

On a pensé à faire visiter par le comité l'école d'architecture de Québec. La visite aura lieu en 1965, alors que l'assemblée annuelle se tiendra à Montréal.

Au sujet des examens tenus par l'Institut de candidats de toutes les provinces sauf l'Ontario et le Québec, voici les résultats obtenus: Vingt-six candidats (Alberta, 1; Colombie-Britannique, 7; Manitoba, 3; Nouveau-Brunswick, 2; Terre-Neuve, 3;

Nouvelle-Ecosse, 7 et Saskatchewan, 3) ont écrit au total quarante-cinq examens, dont vingt-quatre ont été réussis et vingt et un faillis. Les services de douze examinateurs ont été retenus pour préparer les examens dans seize matières différentes.

Il y a lieu de rappeler que ces examens sont tenus pour le compte des associations provinciales. Une association a contesté la faillite d'un candidat dans une matière; le président de l'Institut a réglé cette question avec l'association en cause au cours d'une visite au début de 1964.

Nous recommandons que ce régime d'examens soit maintenu. En sa qualité de membre de l'Union internationale des architectes, l'Institut a été invité à répondre à deux questionnaires très détaillés au sujet de la formation des architectes. La formation des architectes sera précisément le thème du congrès de 1965 à Paris. Nous avons fait parvenir des exemplaires de ces questionnaires à toutes les associations provinciales en leur demandant d'envoyer leurs réponses à l'Institut de façon qu'un résumé puisse être établi et envoyé à Paris.

Le comité est au courant de l'étude des programmes des deux écoles d'architecture de la province de Québec que fait actuellement une commission royale provinciale. L'Institut a reçu copie du mémoire préparé pour l'Association des architectes de la province de Québec par M. Jean Damphousse et approuvé par le conseil de l'association. On espère que les conclusions de la commission seront publiées vers le mois de juin de cette année.

Nous avons reçu le rapport annuel de l'Association des architectes de l'Ontario et lu avec beaucoup d'intérêt les passages relatifs à la formation. Etant donné les résultats de la période de trois ans requise après la fin des études avant qu'un architecte puisse être admis, il est possible que d'autres associations provinciales songent à suivre cet exemple ou à adopter des mesures analogues.

Le président,
FRANCIS J. NOBBS (A)

Bourses d'Études

Deux années s'étant écoulées depuis la dernière attribution de la bourse d'études du Collège des Agrégés, le jury, composé du président de l'Institut, du chancelier et du doyen du Collège et du président du Comité, s'est réuni récemment pour choisir le gagnant de 1964.

Il y avait 25 candidats, au regard de 23 en 1962 et de 16 en 1960. Le nom du gagnant de cette année sera annoncé à l'assemblée annuelle de l'Institut à St. Andrews, en juin. Voici la liste des gagnants antérieurs:

1950	M. K. Izumi	Université du Manitoba
1952	M. Gerald Carruthers	Université du Manitoba
1954	M. C. Ross Anderson	Université de Toronto
1956	M. David E. Horne	Université de Toronto

1958	M. Richard E. Tustian	Université de Toronto
1960	M. Jean Gareau	Ecole des Beaux-Arts
1962	M. John D. Turner	Université du Manitoba

Comme nous l'avons annoncé l'an dernier, un nombre croissant de bourses est offert aux diplômés qui désirent continuer leurs études. En plus de la bourse du Collège des Agrégés de \$2,500, qui est accordée tous les deux ans, il y a la bourse Pilkington de \$2,500 également, qui est décernée annuellement, et une autre de \$3,000 offerte par l'Association des architectes de la province de Québec. En outre, nous espérons pouvoir commencer bientôt à profiter du Legs Francou qui devrait représenter à peu près le même montant. Il convient de dire ici à quel point la bourse offerte par *Pilkington Glass Limited* est appréciée de l'Institut et des écoles d'architecture du Canada.

A. T. GALT DURNFORD
président

Information Publique

Comme notre comité ne peut se réunir qu'une fois par année, à l'occasion de l'assemblée annuelle, la mise en oeuvre d'un programme pratique est surtout laissée à l'initiative du directeur général. Cette année, le travail a été entravé par le changement de directeur général mais je suis heureux de signaler que le nouveau titulaire a déjà fait preuve de compétence et d'habileté dans ce domaine, de sorte que nous pouvons être optimistes pour l'avenir.

Une exposition photographique de certains des bâtiments les plus remarquables de tout le pays a été préparée et présentée dans les bureaux européens d'Air-Canada. Nous espérons qu'il sera possible de poursuivre cette initiative et même d'y ajouter. L'exposition photographique "Médailles Massey" a continué sa tournée des États-Unis et du Canada et la brochure préparée pour la circonstance a connu un fort tirage.

Le Comité des relations publiques de l'Association des architectes de la province de Québec a été chargé de préparer pour l'Institut une brochure fournissant aux clients et à la population en général des renseignements sur les services et les responsabilités des architectes et pouvant servir aux architectes de tout le pays. L'impression devrait être terminée pour l'assemblée annuelle.

On songe aussi à rédiger un supplément à la brochure "L'architecture comme carrière" de façon à fournir des renseignements au sujet de l'Institut et des associations provinciales aux nouveaux membres et aux étrangers désireux de se renseigner sur la pratique de la profession au Canada.

Notre fichier de films doit être prochainement mis à jour et nous proposons l'achat d'un autre film important qui s'ajoutera à notre cinémathèque et que nous pourrions mettre à la disposition des membres.

Enfin, nous espérons que les membres nous autoriseront à prendre des dispositions en vue de faire préparer pour 1967 un film de treize minutes sur l'architecture, destiné à la télévision.

Le président,
P. T. M. BAROTT (A)

Documents Juridiques

L'an dernier, le Comité des documents juridiques était composé de membres de chacune des associations provinciales ainsi que de M. Arthur Fleming, c.r., de Toronto, conseiller juridique de l'Institut, de M. M. F. Allan, président, de Toronto, et de M. Robbins Elliott, d'Ottawa, jusqu'à sa démission comme directeur général de l'Institut. M. Elliott a été d'un très précieux concours pour le président durant la première moitié de l'année alors qu'arrivaient les expressions d'opinions des associations et des membres et qu'il s'agissait de coordonner les recommandations formulées. A cause des difficultés d'ordre géographique de tenir des réunions régulières, les relations entre les membres ont eu lieu par téléphone et par lettres; en outre, les entretiens entre M. Fleming et le président, M. Allan, ont été presque ininterrompus.

Je désire remercier encore une fois les membres du comité et ceux de l'Institut en général de leurs commentaires et de leurs recommandations, qui m'ont été d'une aide inestimable dans mes efforts pour apporter les meilleures révisions possibles à un document destiné à servir d'un littoral à l'autre du Canada.

Le travail du comité peut se répartir de façon générale sous deux chefs:

1. Étude des projets de révision de la Formule type de convention entre client et architecte (document actuel n° 6-A-Q, daté de 1960), et
2. Étude par les représentants de l'Institut, sous la direction du président du comité, de la révision des Formules types de contrat de construction effectuée par le Comité national mixte sur les documents types et les méthodes.

Pour ce qui est de la première de ces tâches, soit la révision du document n° 6 de l'Institut, le travail du comité est maintenant terminé et j'ai demandé des épreuves du document révisé afin que Me. Fleming et moi-même puissions en faire la vérification du point de vue du format et de la rédaction. Immédiatement après, le comité, recommandera à l'Institut de publier le nouveau document, ce qui devrait être fait pour l'assemblée annuelle en juin prochain. La plupart des recommandations reçues par le président et soumises au comité par l'Institut ont été acceptées au point que le document devrait dorénavant pouvoir être employé dans tout le pays.

Le comité s'est dans une certaine mesure inspiré des modifications récemment proposées et apportées au Contrat type entre le propriétaire et l'architecte de l'AIA par un comité spécial qui a consacré plusieurs mois d'études à ce travail.

Un des principaux résultats de l'étude du comité a été une rédaction complètement nouvelle de l'ancienne clause visant la "surveillance" en vue de mettre fin aux interprétations erronées qui ont été maintes fois données par les tribunaux aux responsabilités de l'architecte d'après la clause de l'ancien document. Le conseiller juridique de l'Institut et votre président ont consacré plusieurs heures d'études à cette question et, avec l'aide de tous les membres du comité et de ceux de l'Institut en général, nous en sommes arrivés à un texte plus conforme aux opinions qui peuvent être exprimées par les tribunaux. Les limites de la responsabilité, telles qu'on les entend, semblent mieux exprimées et plus faciles à déterminer dans le cas de contestations judiciaires. Il y a eu des entretiens avec l'Association des architectes de la province de Québec et certaines modifications ont été apportées par suite de recommandations de la part des membres du comité et de l'Institut en général.

Sous le deuxième chef, l'étude des documents contractuels et en particulier des modifications proposées par le Comité national mixte, la Formule type de contrat de construction (somme stipulée) est maintenant révisée et les épreuves sont en voie de correction. Votre président a été l'agent de liaison et le principal représentant de l'Institut auprès du Comité national mixte; le conseiller juridique de l'Institut a assisté à toutes les réunions et examiné toutes les modifications proposées. L'objet du Comité national mixte est d'assurer, au moyen d'études et de modifications, plus d'uniformité dans les documents types et les méthodes approuvés par diverses associations, comme l'IRAC, la CCA, l'ICE et l'ACIC, représentées par des membres autorisés à ce comité.

Les modifications proposées aux documents contractuels ont été soigneusement étudiées par le Comité des documents juridiques de l'Institut en fonction des changements prévus à la Formule type de convention entre client et architecte. Comme tous ces documents sont inséparablement reliés entre eux, il a été impossible de terminer la formule de convention avant la fin de l'étude des documents contractuels.

Je tiens à assurer encore une fois les membres qui nous envoient des recommandations ou des critiques que toutes leurs expressions d'opinions sont soigneusement étudiées par le Comité des documents juridiques. Il est évident qu'à cause des diversités géographiques et des différentes manières d'agir, il nous arrive des opinions très divergentes qu'il est extrêmement difficile de concilier. Toutefois, sans ces communications fréquentes de la part des membres en général, il serait impossible de garder nos documents juridiques adaptés aux exigences de l'heure.

Le président,
M. F. ALLAN (A)

Médailles Massey

A son assemblée de mai 1963, à Hamilton, notre comité a étudié les réponses au questionnaire qui avait été envoyé aux membres au début de l'année et recommandé au Comité exécutif

de tenir le concours de 1964 selon les mêmes règles que celui de 1961, en ajoutant que les membres du jury devraient aller examiner sur place les cinq immeubles jugés les plus propres à mériter la médaille d'or. Au début de l'automne, la Fondation Massey et le Comité exécutif ont décidé plutôt de supprimer la médaille d'or et de décerner vingt médailles d'argent.

Le comité a ensuite choisi les membres du jury de 1964 et il a eu la bonne fortune d'obtenir les services du professeur Lawrence B. Anderson, AIA, de l'école d'architecture du Massachusetts Institute of Technology, de M. Gordon Adamson, AIRAC, architecte de Toronto, et du professeur Douglas Shadbolt, directeur de l'école d'architecture du Nova Scotia Technical College. Ces trois membres du jury se réuniront à Ottawa à la fin de juin pour choisir les cent immeubles qui serviront à former l'Exposition "Médailles Massey, 1964" et de nouveau au début d'octobre pour décerner les vingt médailles d'argent. Les gagnants seront annoncés et les médailles seront remises à l'ouverture de l'exposition à la Galerie nationale du Canada, à Ottawa, le 29 octobre.

On prend actuellement des dispositions en vue de la publication d'une brochure du genre de celle qui a été préparée à l'occasion de l'exposition de 1961 et qui a été partout hautement appréciée. On espère inclure cette année les plans des bâtiments. Après avoir été présentée au public à la Galerie nationale, l'exposition fera une tournée de tout le Canada.

Nous espérons que par suite de l'heureuse impression causée par les changements apportés aux règlements en 1961, tous les bâtiments de valeur construits au Canada au cours des dix dernières années seront représentés à la première partie du concours. De cette façon nous serons assurés de la haute qualité de l'exposition. Les cinq expositions tenues jusqu'ici ont démontré que ce mode de présentation constitue un excellent moyen de faire connaître et apprécier par la population l'architecture telle qu'elle se pratique aujourd'hui au Canada.

Le président,
JOHN A. RUSSELL (A)

Comité du Journal

En 1963, le *Journal* a continué d'employer une partie de ses bénéfices courants à l'amélioration de ses numéros mensuels. Les salaires, les cachets des collaborateurs, le coût des plaques en couleurs, les frais de déplacement et autres frais de rédaction ont augmenté considérablement. Le personnel de la rédaction a été renforcé par la nomination de M. Noel Hancock, B Arch., diplômé du Manitoba, et de M. Peter Lonergan comme rédacteurs adjoints. Pour compenser cet accroissement des frais, on a relevé le tarif des annonces. Du moins financièrement, les résultats de l'année ont été satisfaisants et les bénéfices ont sensiblement dépassé ceux des années précédentes.

En plus de publier sa revue mensuelle, le *Journal* a commencé la préparation d'un Répertoire annuel des architectes, dont il est question ailleurs dans ces pages. Le rédacteur-gérant a reçu une aide inappréciable des membres du comité consultatif, MM. R. G. Cripps, L. E. Shore, R. V. Fernandez, A. P. Fiorentino, J. Scarff, C. Hrushowy, J. R. Stone et M. Coulston.

Ce nouveau Répertoire deviendra un précieux ouvrage de référence pour la profession et même pour l'industrie du bâtiment tout entière.

Le Comité du Journal doit consacrer presque tout son temps à l'administration commerciale du Journal. Cependant, il est au courant de l'activité du Conseil de rédaction et, par conséquent, il est en mesure d'apprécier les services presque surhumains rendus par les membres de ce conseil et en particulier par ceux de la région de Toronto. Le Comité sait aussi que le Conseil est particulièrement exposé à la critique de toutes les régions du pays. Toute critique pratique quant à la tenue du *Journal* est sûrement très appréciée et, de façon très générale, les communications reçues nous ont aidés à orienter notre programme de façon à assurer à l'Institut un organe de communications plus utile. Le Comité du Journal et le Conseil de rédaction n'oublient pas la nécessité de travailler constamment à tirer tout le parti possible des membres de l'Institut dans les pages du *Journal*.

Au cours de 1963 deux membres de notre comité se sont retirés, MM. Douglas Kertland et Gérard Venne. Envers tous les deux l'Institut a une dette de reconnaissance, surtout à M. Kertland pour ses nombreuses années de précieuse collaboration aux affaires du *Journal*. Ils ont été remplacés par MM. Ronald Dick et André Blouin. Ce rapport serait incomplet si j'omettais de remercier notre rédacteur-gérant, M. Walter Bowker, et les membres de son personnel du dévouement, de l'esprit d'initiative et des ressources dont ils ont fait preuve durant toute l'année.

Le président,
LOREN A. OXLEY

Conseil de Rédaction

Le tirage du *Journal* a augmenté continuellement depuis 1960, passant d'une moyenne de 3,000 exemplaires par mois cette année-là 3,280 en 1962. A la fin de 1963, les services de vérification du tirage indiquaient un total mensuel de 4,825 exemplaires. Les lecteurs comprennent, outre les membres de l'Institut, ceux des professions connexes et de l'industrie de la construction ainsi que les diplômés des universités non encore inscrits comme architectes reconnus.

L'an dernier, on est parvenu à donner suite à de nombreuses études et appréciations qui avaient été faites quant à la nature et au contenu du *Journal*. A la recommandation de notre conseiller en arts graphiques, M. James Donohue, nous avons adopté de nouveaux caractères, Baskerville et Univers, pour les articles et les manchettes respectivement. Nous avons modifié sensiblement aussi la présentation du *Journal* et avec le premier numéro de 1964 nous avons introduit un nouveau dessin de couverture et une nouvelle méthode de reliure. Tous ces changements avaient été étudiés et coordonnés en vue de donner à notre publication plus de cachet et plus d'attrait pour le lecteur.

Au cours de l'année, nous nous sommes efforcés également

d'intégrer les textes français au lieu de les présenter dans une section distincte. A cette fin, en novembre, nous avons ajouté à notre personnel M. Peter Lonergan comme rédacteur adjoint bilingue. En outre, nous avons obtenu les services du professeur Radoslav Zuk et de M. Yvon LeBlanc à titre de rédacteurs adjoints régionaux.

M. Walter Bowker continue de cumuler les fonctions d'éditeur et de rédacteur, deux fonctions assez difficilement conciliables puisque la première exige le respect des contraintes budgétaires alors que l'autre présuppose beaucoup d'imagination. La situation actuelle du *Journal* indique clairement à quel point le rédacteur-gérant sait s'acquitter de son double rôle. M. Bowker et M. Noel Hancock ont beaucoup voyagé l'an dernier dans l'intérêt du *Journal*. M. Hancock a parcouru le pays d'un littoral à l'autre, se rendant jusqu'à la côte du Pacifique pour recueillir de la matière pour le *Journal* et étudier des projets récents. Le conseil désire aussi signaler l'intérêt et l'attention dont il est l'objet de la part du directeur général, M. Fred Price.

Le Conseil de rédaction a une très lourde tâche et il est donc très heureux de pouvoir compter sur des membres extrêmement actifs, qui ne craignent pas de donner de leur temps et qui apportent à leur travail beaucoup d'enthousiasme. Le conseil se réunit une fois par mois et, en outre, il confie à des sous-comités des sujets spéciaux ou certains aspects particulier du travail de rédaction. Plusieurs membres participent à la composition du *Journal* et sont nommés pour chaque numéro. Ainsi, ils sont au courant des problèmes de publication et d'impression. A tous je tiens à exprimer mes remerciements. En novembre 1963, le *Journal* a organisé une journée d'études entre architectes et annonceurs. Une autre réunion du même genre a aussi eu lieu à Toronto en janvier de cette année. Ces réunions ont remporté un vif succès et l'assistance a dépassé les prévisions. Elles ont permis de mettre en présence toutes les personnes intéressées à divers points de vue à la publicité. Elles ont aussi prouvé l'efficacité de notre programme visant la préparation des écrits sur les produits.

Le *Journal* ne cesse d'inviter les membres de la profession à participer davantage à son succès en lui envoyant de la matière. Nous répétons ici cette invitation dans l'espoir qu'un plus grand nombre feront parvenir à la rédaction des articles, des photographies, des nouvelles, des lettres et ainsi de suite dont le *Journal* pourra tirer de la matière de façon à s'identifier toujours davantage avec la profession.

Le président,
H. D. R. BUCK

Relations Internationales

Les membres du comité comprennent, outre le soussigné, MM. R. T. Affleck, J. Darby, G. Desbarats, R. Harrison, R. Siddall et J. W. Strutt.

Notre comité a continué de maintenir des relations avec des

associations nationales et internationales mais le grand événement de l'année a été l'admission de l'Institut comme membre de l'Union internationale des architectes.

Le président de l'Institut, M. John L. Davies, a assisté à la conférence de l'Association des architectes du Commonwealth vers la fin de l'été. Cette conférence a été suivie de près par le 7^e congrès de l'Union internationale des architectes à La Havane (Cuba) du 29 septembre au 3 octobre.

L'assemblée de l'Union internationale des architectes a eu lieu à Mexico du 8 au 12 octobre, en même temps que le colloque international sur l'architecture.

Le soussigné a eu l'avantage de représenter l'Institut au congrès de La Havane. Seuls trois architectes canadiens étaient présents, peut-être à cause de l'incertitude du transport aérien. Une vingtaine ont assisté au colloque de Mexico qui a suivi le congrès.

Le discours d'inauguration du 7^e congrès a été prononcé par M. Osvaldo Dorticos, président de la république de Cuba, et le discours de clôture par le premier ministre du gouvernement révolutionnaire de Cuba, Fidel Castro, le 3 octobre.

Environ 1,600 délégués, représentant 68 pays, ont assisté au congrès de La Havane. Les architectes et le gouvernement de Cuba se sont montrés très hospitaliers et ont fait tout ce qui était humainement possible pour bien recevoir les délégués.

Le thème du congrès a porté sur l'architecture dans les pays en voie de développement. Des groupes de travail ont été organisés pour l'étude des sujets suivants: a) planification régionale; b) habitation; c) techniques du bâtiment; et d) voisinage.

On a beaucoup insisté sur l'industrialisation des techniques de construction et sur la possibilité d'assurer des logements aux populations du monde.

Il a été longuement question aussi de l'élimination des taudis et des moyens de réaliser le maximum d'économie dans la construction d'habitations dans les régions en voie de développement.

Le président de l'Union internationale des architectes, sir Robert Matthew, de Grande-Bretagne, a jugé nécessaire de rappeler que le congrès n'avait aucun caractère politique et de bien préciser que les débats devaient porter sur la technique et l'architecture. Cependant, à cause du climat politique dans lequel s'est déroulé le congrès, certains orateurs se sont éloignés du thème à l'étude.

Les séances du congrès ont eu lieu dans les quatre langues officielles, français, anglais, espagnol et russe, et le gouvernement cubain a mis à la disposition des délégués, en dehors des séances, trois cents interprètes.

Tous les délégués ont été impressionnés par la liberté de style manifesté par les architectes cubains. Une grande individualité s'exprime dans les formes des nouvelles universités et des centres culturels et les techniques traditionnelles et modernes s'allient pour produire des bâtiments de forme très plastique. Une des principales résolutions étudiées à la séance de clôture du congrès visait la nationalisation des procédés de construction. Nous avons protesté au nom de notre Institut contre le projet de résolution dans sa forme initiale qui aurait comporté la nationalisation complète de tous ces procédés. Nous avons reçu à cette fin l'appui des Pays-Bas, des pays scandinaves et de

la France. Finalement, le texte a été modifié de façon à faire droit à nos objections.

Pendant le congrès, l'ouragan Flora a atteint les côtes de Cuba et semblait se diriger rapidement vers La Havane. Nous avons donc été transportés par avion à Merida, au Mexique, puis à Mexico où devait avoir lieu le colloque international sur l'architecture.

La huitième assemblée de l'Union internationale des architectes s'est tenue en même temps que le colloque et notre Institut était représenté par notre président, M. John L. Davies, par MM. Claude Jarrett et Charles Fowler et moi.

Au cours de l'assemblée, M. Davies a accepté au nom de l'Institut le rang de membre de l'Union internationale.

Au colloque, des travaux spéciaux ont été présentés par MM. Constantino A. Dioxiadis, Richard J. Neutra, Felix Candela, Arie Sharon, Alvar Aalto, Siegfried Giedion et Pier Luigi Nervi.

La Société des architectes mexicains s'était donné beaucoup de peine pour bien recevoir tous les architectes présents au colloque.

Plus de 2,000 délégués ont assisté à ce colloque, y compris le président de la Fédération panaméricaine des architectes, M. Samuel I. Cooper, des États-Unis.

Des occasions s'offriront à notre Institut de participer à l'activité des diverses commissions de travail de l'Union internationale et nous ne doutons pas que l'Exécutif pourra compter à cette fin sur l'appui empressé de ses membres.

Un des faits marquants au congrès cubain a été une grande exposition d'architecture à laquelle tous les pays étaient représentés. M. Peter Dobush avait rédigé un document spécial intitulé "Aménagement régional, projets urbains et habitation au Canada". Ce document, accompagné de photographies et de diagrammes préparés par la Société centrale d'hypothèques et de logement, occupait une place spéciale à l'entrée de l'exposition photographique.

Comme tous les membres de l'Institut font aujourd'hui automatiquement partie de l'Union internationale des architectes, nous sommes certains de pouvoir compter sur l'appui de chacun pour la réalisation des programmes de cet organisme.

Le huitième congrès aura lieu à Paris (France) en 1965. Nous aimerions qu'un grand nombre de nos membres manifestent leur appui en y participant.

Le président,
JOSEPH PETTICK

Édifices Historiques

Depuis la présentation de son dernier rapport, le comité a concentré ses efforts sur la préparation d'une exposition photographique de l'architecture historique au Canada qui, au moment où j'écris ces lignes, est en voie d'être montée à

Ottawa. La matière du catalogue a été rédigée à Toronto selon des documents reçus de sources sûres de toutes les régions du Canada.

L'exposition doit être officiellement inaugurée par l'honorable Arthur Laing, ministre du Nord canadien et des Ressources nationales, le 11 juin 1964, à la Galerie nationale à Ottawa où elle demeurera jusqu'au 1er septembre. Elle sera ensuite envoyée à Charlottetown pour l'ouverture du nouveau théâtre par Sa Majesté la Reine.

Le comité croit avoir raison de se féliciter d'avoir encouragé les écoles d'architecture canadiennes à organiser des programmes de mesurage et de documentation au sujet des édifices historiques de valeur architecturale de leurs régions respectives. L'École d'Architecture de Montréal et l'Université McGill ont historiques du ministère du Nord canadien et des Ressources nationales. Au cours des dernières années, elle a fait mesurer des édifices à Kingston, dans le comté de Wentworth et à Brockville. En ce moment, elle organise une étude approfondie à Niagara-sur-le-Lac.

L'École d'Architecture de Montréal et l'Université McGill ont été encore mieux partagées puisque, en plus du même montant fédéral, elles ont réussi à obtenir des autorités municipales et provinciales \$2,000 chacune. On nous apprend que l'École d'Architecture de Québec a conclu une entente du même genre. La Division des lieux historiques est extrêmement favorable à ce travail des écoles d'architecture en rapport avec les anciens bâtiments. Elle y voit une aide précieuse à l'égard de son inventaire du Canada qui, en ce moment, consiste en des études expérimentales à Niagara-sur-le-Lac, dans le Vieux Québec et à Halifax.

Le comité est toujours prêt à donner des conseils en ce qui a trait à la conservation et à l'enregistrement des vieux bâtiments. Au cours de l'an dernier, il a été en relations avec des organismes tels que la Société centrale d'hypothèques et de logement, la Commission des expositions du gouvernement canadien et la Société centrale d'architecture de Belgique.

Le comité a consacré beaucoup de temps à essayer de sauver le Matheson House de Perth, qu'une entreprise de magasins d'aliments s'appropriait à acheter en vue de la démolir, et la Banque de Montréal de Brockville, magnifique édifice en son genre, qui était menacé du même sort. A notre connaissance, la Matheson House est toujours intacte mais nous n'avons pas encore réussi à obtenir de la Banque de Montréal la promesse de garder l'édifice de Brockville comme contribution au Centenaire. Le comité a fait également tout en son pouvoir pour stimuler sur le plan local les efforts en vue de la conservation de l'église anglicane de Brigus (Terre-Neuve) et de l'ancien bureau de la Douane à Hamilton. Il a aussi surveillé les efforts tentés pour sauver et rajeunir la St. Lawrence Hall de Toronto.

Le comité est actuellement en relations avec le ministère des Transports au sujet des bâtiments d'écluses et des blockhaus sur le canal Rideau. Ces constructions présentent un intérêt particulier pour le comité.

En terminant, je désire offrir des remerciements spéciaux à MM. W. S. Goulding, Anthony Adamson et Arthur Wallace, de la région de Toronto, pour les services inappréciables qu'ils

ont rendus au comité en rapport avec l'exposition, ainsi qu'à Mme Alice Alison qui a été une secrétaire d'une rare compétence pour le comité depuis juin au cours de la période difficile de préparation.

Le président,
ERIC R. ARTHUR (A)

Comité sur la Profession

A la dernière assemblée de l'Institut, notre comité a demandé de ne pas entreprendre un relevé de la profession au Canada tant qu'une étude préliminaire n'aurait pas été faite de façon à fixer des objectifs précis. A cette fin, nous avons formulé trois recommandations:

1) Comme moyen d'établir une base uniforme pour la pratique de l'architecture, nous recommandons la préparation d'un *manuel* détaillé destiné à faire connaître à tous les membres de la profession les normes de pratique professionnelle.

2) Nous recommandons qu'un comité indépendant fasse une étude de l'enseignement de l'architecture en général en cherchant à déterminer de façon particulière les répercussions que les changements prévus dans la pratique de l'architecture pourront avoir sur la formation des architectes. Cette étude devrait porter notamment sur les points suivants:

- (a) Normes requises pour l'admission à l'université;
- (b) Cours universitaires;
- (c) Cours de perfectionnement, y compris
 - (i) Stage antérieur à l'inscription;
 - (ii) Études avancées en vue d'un grade supérieur;
 - (iii) Recherche et spécialisation.

3) Nous recommandons que le directeur général soit invité à préparer un exposé contenant les renseignements statistiques et autres qui, à son avis, devraient permettre d'améliorer les services rendus par l'Institut à ses membres, ainsi que ses motifs de recommander ces améliorations et une indication des moyens de les réaliser. Nous avons pensé qu'après avoir fait ces recommandations nous pouvions compter sur d'autres comités pour faire le travail et nous contenter d'un rôle de conseiller.

Le Comité exécutif s'est mis à la tâche en vue de donner suite à la première recommandation et le directeur général travaille à la deuxième. Cependant, le Comité exécutif nous a demandé de nous réunir de nouveau afin de lui donner plus de précisions au sujet de la deuxième recommandation.

Le Comité sur la profession a donc siégé toute la journée du 24 janvier 1964 afin de s'acquitter de ce nouveau mandat et de déterminer quelles mesures plus précises il pouvait indiquer au Comité exécutif. A la suite de cette réunion, il a recommandé:

I) Que soit ajouté à notre comité un autre membre pouvant cet été consacrer deux mois entiers à la recherche de certains renseignements nécessaires et peut-être visiter à cette fin certains centres urbains du Canada;

II) Que deux membres de notre comité se rendent au siège de l'A.I.A. afin d'avoir des entretiens avec les auteurs du Rapport de l'A.I.A. sur la profession;

III) Qu'une somme soit affectée au comité pour l'acquittement des frais en cause. Toutes ces recommandations ont reçu l'approbation du Comité exécutif et nous travaillons maintenant à l'étude préliminaire.

Le professeur W. G. Raymore a été ajouté à notre comité et il consacra cet été deux mois à la tâche. En compagnie de M. R. S. Morris, il s'est rendu au siège de l'AIA et a obtenu de précieux renseignements.

Le comité se réunira de nouveau au cours de l'assemblée annuelle de juin 1964 afin d'arrêter les détails de l'étude préliminaire qui doit avoir lieu cet été.

Lorsque cette étude sera terminée et que nous aurons obtenu certaines données nécessaires, nous serons en mesure de formuler d'autres recommandations à l'Institut.

Le président,
H. H. G. MOODY (A)

Tarif Uniforme des Honoraires

Le projet de tarif des honoraires préparé par notre comité a été envoyé à toutes les associations provinciales avec prière de le soumettre à leurs conseils respectifs.

Jusqu'ici, une seule association, celle de la Saskatchewan, a adopté ce tarif, en y apportant certains changements mineurs nécessités par les modalités de la pratique de la profession dans cette province. Les Conditions d'engagement, qui constituent la partie principale du document, semblent avoir été adoptées telles qu'elles avaient été rédigées.

Pour sa part, l'Association des architectes du Manitoba a rejeté le tarif complètement.

Les autres associations ne nous ont pas encore laissé savoir si elles entendaient l'adopter ou le rejeter.

En Ontario, un Comité des honoraires de l'association provinciale fait une étude approfondie et une appréciation du tarif actuel de l'association. Il a, à cette fin, retenu les services d'une maison d'experts-conseils en administration qui préparera un questionnaire à l'intention des diverses maisons d'architectes et fera un examen des réponses obtenues. On en arrivera ainsi à déterminer de façon scientifique la situation financière de la profession. Il sera alors possible de faire un travail objectif visant, notamment, à établir l'harmonie entre le tarif révisé et les tarifs d'autres organismes et en particulier celui du gouvernement fédéral.

L'Institut devrait pouvoir bénéficier des résultats de cette enquête de l'Association de l'Ontario et peut-être partir d'un

point de vue tout à fait nouveau pour dresser un tarif d'honoraires d'application véritablement nationale.

Le président,
E. C. S. COX (A)

Conférence Canadienne des Arts

La Conférence canadienne des arts, qui a succédé au Conseil canadien des arts établi en 1945 et dont l'Institut a été membre fondateur, a été souvent appelée la "pierre angulaire" du Conseil des arts du Canada à cause du rôle qu'elle a joué dans sa formation.

Actuellement, la Conférence groupe trente-sept sociétés nationales et régionales représentant presque tous les artistes professionnels et amateurs du Canada, ainsi que certains protecteurs.

Il est sans doute bon, à la fin d'une année, de rappeler aux membres de l'Institut l'importance du rôle joué par la Conférence. Au cours de l'année dernière, la Conférence a participé activement à l'établissement du Conseil des arts de la région métropolitaine de Toronto, organisme bénévole chargé de conseiller le Comité spécial des bourses du Toronto métropolitain. Sans avoir le même statut officiel que le Conseil des arts de la métropole de Montréal, le Conseil de Toronto joue un rôle utile comme conseiller des membres élus du Conseil métropolitain.

Notre président a participé à la convocation de diverses assemblées qui ont abouti à l'acceptation par le premier ministre de l'Ontario, M. Robarts, d'un mémoire de la Conférence sur la nécessité d'un Conseil provincial des arts. Il est donc consolant de noter que ce conseil a été établi le 22 avril 1963.

La Conférence entend présenter un important mémoire à la Commission sur le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme. Nous avons aussi prêté un concours actif à la Commission nationale canadienne de l'UNESCO dont nous sommes membre du bureau permanent et à l'Administration du Centenaire du Canada avec laquelle nous avons engagé des discussions.

A notre assemblée annuelle du 30 novembre 1963 à Toronto, les représentants des diverses sociétés ont adopté à l'unanimité "la résolution suivante: "Attendu que le Conseil des arts du Canada nous semble continuer de favoriser l'étude des arts, des humanités et des sciences sociales au Canada; attendu que par ses efforts il a contribué à aider et à stimuler des genres d'activité que nous estimons de la plus haute importance et attendu qu'à notre avis il y a lieu d'élargir et de renforcer son programme, il est résolu de prier instamment le Gouvernement du Canada de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour assurer audit Conseil le supplément de fonds requis pour répondre aux besoins croissants dans ces domaines."

Notre président a demandé à toutes les sociétés composantes de porter cette résolution à la connaissance de leurs membres et de travailler à obtenir leur appui. La Conférence, qui a aidé à l'établissement du Conseil, estime qu'aujourd'hui la demande de fonds est devenue assez forte pour justifier une nouvelle intervention du Parlement.

La Conférence a aussi présenté certains exposés d'opinions à la Commission royale d'enquête sur la fiscalité. A cause du vif intérêt que les membres de notre propre Institut portent aux organismes culturels de leurs localités, nous reproduisons ci-après pour leur gouverne certains passages du mémoire afin qu'ils puissent s'en inspirer pour des mesures sur le plan local:

3. Nous croyons qu'il serait possible de modifier la Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu de façon à aider les associations, y compris la nôtre, dont l'activité dépend de dons de bienfaiteurs et, cela, sans réduire sensiblement les recettes de l'État. Ces modifications consisteraient:

- a) A supprimer ou à relever la limite de 10 p. 100 du revenu fixée pour les dons déductibles;
- b) A préciser le cas des dons en nature, et
- c) A inciter de quelque façon les sociétés à faire des dons.

4. (i) L'essor de l'activité artistique et culturelle dépend souvent de l'élan imprimé par une nouvelle initiative qui inspire d'abord ceux qui travaillent dans un domaine particulier puis, éventuellement, le grand public. Dans bien des cas, ces initiatives exigent à leur début, alors que l'intérêt public ne leur pas encore acquis, des sommes considérables qui doivent être obtenues sous forme de dons assez imposants d'un petit nombre de personnes.

(ii) Heureusement, l'activité culturelle et artistique s'accroît rapidement; de plus en plus, elle fait partie du milieu dans lequel les Canadiens désirent vivre. Cet accroissement de l'activité s'accompagne d'une augmentation correspondante des besoins de fonds. Chez plusieurs associations artistiques, cette nouvelle activité crée un désir légitime de se faire voir et entendre dans tout le Canada.

(iii) La concurrence pour obtenir des fonds est très vive entre les diverses associations de bienfaisance. Selon des statistiques récemment préparées par le bureau de la Conférence nationale industrielle, les associations culturelles ne reçoivent que 2 p. 100 environ des dons faits par les sociétés. Le pourcentage est probablement plus élevés dans le cas des dons des particuliers mais il n'en reste pas moins que les institutions de santé, de bien-être et d'enseignement touchent la très grosse part de cet argent. Pour ce qui est des sociétés, il y a lieu de mentionner que les dons ne sont estimés au total qu'à 1.4 p. 100 de leur revenu imposable, de sorte que le montant versé aux organismes culturels ne représente qu'à peu près .03 p. 100 du revenu imposable des sociétés.

(iv) Plusieurs membres de notre association sont en mesure de recevoir à titre gracieux des oeuvres d'art de grande valeur. Ils sont persuadés que les dons de ce genre seraient plus nombreux si le cas des dons en nature était précisé et si la limite annuelle était plus élastique. Il est évidemment possible de s'entendre avec les donateurs pour permettre à ceux-ci de répartir la valeur de leurs dons sur quelques années mais un bon nombre de ceux qui seraient disposés à

faire des dons estiment que c'est là un moyen détourné contraire à l'esprit du don de bienfaisance . . .

8. En conséquence, nous recommandons et conseillons:

(i) Que, dans le cas des particuliers, la limite visant les dons de bienfaisance soit portée à au moins 30 p. 100 du revenu imposable et que l'on songe à la supprimer tout à fait;

(ii) Que, dans le cas des sociétés, comme il s'agit plutôt d'obtenir une augmentation des dons qu'un relèvement de la limite, les dons jusqu'à 2 p. 100 de l'impôt payable par une société soit déductibles de l'impôt, à la condition que le total des dons dépasse 2 p. 100 de l'impôt, et que pour tout excédent la limite actuelle de 10 p. 100 soit maintenue;

(iii) Que l'on songe à permettre aux particuliers pour l'ensemble de leur vie une déduction de, mettons \$100,000 en sus des montants annuels, de façon à autoriser la déduction de montants occasionnels très élevés (il est à noter qu'une disposition de ce genre se trouve aux États-Unis); et

(iv) Que les dispositions actuelles de la Loi soient précisées de façon à permettre la déduction de dons en nature lorsque la valeur de ces dons peut être établie par des appréciateurs indépendants."

Le représentant de l'IRAC,
JOHN C. PARKIN (A)

Comité Mixte de l'IRAC et de la SCHL

Au cours de l'an dernier, le Comité mixte de l'IRAC et de la SCHL a tenu plusieurs réunions et a concentré son attention sur deux grands projets en particulier.

Grâce aux efforts du comité, il a été possible de faire une étude du zonage, de ses objectifs, des méthodes à employer, de ses limites et de ses possibilités ainsi que de ses répercussions sur l'aménagement de nos villes et sur le modèle des bâtiments. Le professeur James Milner, autorité reconnue en la matière, a accepté la présidence du comité composé de Henry Flies et Harry Kohl de l'IRAC, Max Bacon de l'IUC, ainsi que de M. George Hordmann de SCHL et de M. E. A. Gomme, secrétaire à la recherche. Cet important comité a presque terminé ses délibérations ainsi que la préparation de son rapport.

L'autre grande entreprise de l'année a consisté en un voyage d'étude des habitations. Il a semblé à propos d'organiser une visite à Chicago. Cette ville a été choisie parce que c'est là qu'a pris naissance et qu'a été réalisée une si grande partie de l'architecture des villes et des bâtiments des États-Unis. En outre, Chicago demeure encore à l'avant-garde et poursuit actuellement un grand programme public et privé de réamé-

nagement urbain. Environ 25 architectes de toutes les régions du Canada, depuis Edmonton et Calgary jusqu'à Saint-Jean (N.-B.), ont passé deux jours à examiner certains secteurs particuliers de la ville, soit Central South, Hyde Park-Kenwood et Lakeshore-Old Town.

Le Comité mixte étudie en ce moment vingt-cinq projets ou sujets. Il pourra peut-être plus tard, dans les cadres de son mandat, donner suite à quelques-uns de ces projets et ainsi apporter une contribution durable au progrès de l'habitation. On peut s'attendre à un programme plus actif lorsque le président actuel aura terminé son étude de l'habitation et pourra consacrer plus de temps à cet important comité.

Le président,
JAMES A. MURRAY (A)

Comité Consultatif d'Architectes et d'Ingénieurs sur le Travail en Hiver

Au cours de l'année, le comité a modifié son nom de façon à y ajouter le mot "ingénieurs" pour marquer la participation active des membres de cette profession.

Le nouveau comité est ainsi constitué:

M. Sidney Lithwick — MIRAC, président

M. Michael Kohler — MIRAC

M. Fred Price — Directeur général,

Institut royal d'architecture du Canada

M. Leo Nadeau — Conseil canadien des ingénieurs
professionnels

M. G. J. McGee — Conseil canadien des ingénieurs
professionnels

M. C. R. Crocker — Conseil national de recherche

M. F. M. Hereford — Ministère du Travail

M. John Armstrong — Ministère du Travail

Mlle M. McIrvine — Commission d'assurance-chômage

M. M. H. Leavey — Commission d'assurance-chômage

M. Howard V. Kneen — Ministère du Travail, secrétaire

Le comité s'est réuni tous les mois dans la salle de réunion du ministère du Travail, Edifice de la Confédération, à Ottawa, pour étudier les problèmes de la construction en hiver ainsi que les mesures qu'il semblait devoir prendre.

Le comité a aussi examiné les progrès accomplis sous le régime du Programme d'encouragement des travaux d'hiver pour 1963-1964, de la prime de \$500 à la construction de maisons en hiver et de l'aide accordée par la Caisse de prêts municipaux et de développement.

Il a aussi encouragé la publication, dans des revues commerciales et les journaux, d'articles sur la construction en hiver et pris des dispositions pour faire publier par l'Institut royal

d'architecture du Canada et le Conseil canadien des ingénieurs professionnels des écrits le Programme municipal d'encouragement des travaux d'hiver.

Le comité est entré en communications directes avec un groupe représentatif d'architectes et d'entrepreneurs à qui il a demandé des opinions et des idées touchant la construction en hiver. Il a reçu un grand nombre de réponses qu'il a fait étudier par un sous-comité sous la direction de M. C. R. Crocker et dont certains extraits seront publiés, avec des photographies, dans les principaux journaux commerciaux au cours des mois d'été afin de stimuler la construction pendant l'hiver.

Le comité a fait connaître au gouvernement fédéral son opposition à la nouvelle taxe sur les matériaux et l'outillage de construction.

Il a aussi approuvé les négociations entreprises par M. John Armstrong, chef de la Section de publicité en faveur de l'emploi d'hiver, avec les grands fabricants et fournisseurs de matériaux de construction en vue de la production d'un film sonore sur "L'amélioration des habitations". Il y a lieu d'espérer que ce film sera prêt d'ici l'hiver prochain. Le coût sera de l'ordre de \$30,000 et il sera entièrement acquitté par les fabricants et fournisseurs.

Le président du comité tient à exprimer son appréciation du concours de tous les membres et en particulier de M. John Armstrong dont l'enthousiasme pour les travaux d'hiver est si débordant que, s'il continue, il faudra sans doute modifier le slogan et dire:

"Pourquoi attendre l'hiver — Faites-le maintenant!"

Le président,
SYDNEY LITHWICK

l'Association Canadienne des Normes

Au cours des douze derniers mois, les comités auprès desquels l'Institut est représenté ont tenu sept réunions. Votre représentant a assisté à la 36e assemblée annuelle de l'Association canadienne des normes à Toronto le 30 mai 1963.

Parmi les normes publiées au cours de l'année, il y a lieu de mentionner les suivantes qui intéressent de façon particulière les architectes:

A82.22 — 1963 — Plâtre

A82.27 — 1963 — Panneaux de plâtre

A82.31 — 1963 — Pose de panneaux de plâtre

A123.17 — 1963 — Asphalte — Verre feutré saturé — Nattes en fibres pour la construction de toitures

B140.0 — 1963 — Définitions et qualités générales du matériel de chauffage au mazout

B140.5 — 1963 — Poêles au mazout
 0153 — 1963 — Contreplaqué en peuplier
 S136 — 1963 — Modèles de pièces de charpente en acier léger
 B45.1 — 1963 — Appareils de plomberie en porcelaine vitrifiée
 C160 — 1963 — Guide pour la pose des canalisations d'électricité dans les habitations
 Modifications apportées en 1963 à des normes pouvant intéresser les architectes:
 0122 — 1959 — Pièces de charpente en bois tendre lamellé et collé
 S16 — 1961 — Charpentes de bâtiments en acier
 A135 — 1962 — Béton précontraint
 B45.4 — 1962 — Appareils de plomberie en acier inoxydable
 086 — 1959 — Dessins techniques en bois.

Le représentant,
 M. J. LAMBERT

Comité Mixte des Architectes et Ingénieurs

Le Comité national mixte des architectes et ingénieurs, fondé au début de 1960, a contribué notablement au maintien à l'amélioration des relations entre les architectes et les ingénieurs au palier national, avec liaison au moyen des membres individuels sur le plan provincial et communications directes par l'entremise des deux associations mères.

Le comité se compose de dix membres, cinq de chaque profession, dont un certain nombre sont choisis chaque année, de façon à assurer toujours des idées nouvelles sans sacrifier la continuité. Un membre est nommé pour un minimum de deux ans et ne peut servir plus que quatre ans. Les ingénieurs professionnels faisant partie du comité sont tous dans la pratique privée du dessin et par conséquent se trouvent à peu près dans la même situation que leurs collègues architectes.

C'est avec un profond regret qu'il nous faut mentionner la mort prématurée de M. D. O. Turnbull, Ing.P., survenue dans un accident d'avion en novembre 1963. M. Turnbull était un des premiers membres du comité dont il avait été le président en 1961 et auquel il avait rendu de précieux services. Sa disparition est pour sa profession et notre comité une lourde perte. Les principaux sujets étudiés au cours de l'année ont été l'urbanisme, les honoraires, les formules types de contrat, la morale professionnelle et les règles de pratique, la planification d'urgence, la construction en hiver, la question des techniciens en génie et en architecture et l'exposition mondiale de Montréal de 1967.

Urbanisme

L'une des questions les plus urgentes dont le comité ait été saisi visait l'adoption d'une loi dans la province de Québec tendant à régir la pratique de l'urbanisme. D'autres provinces songent aussi à des mesures du même genre. Il va sans dire que l'urbanisme constitue un domaine très vaste et exige des personnes de grande compétence, formées à des disciplines diverses

et agissant chacune dans les limites de son propre secteur, comme des architectes, des ingénieurs, des sociologues, des économistes, des avocats et ainsi de suite, et que du fait qu'une personne est compétente dans un de ces secteurs ne signifie pas nécessairement qu'elle excelle en urbanisme. Le comité recommande à l'Institut et au Conseil canadien des ingénieurs professionnels de stimuler chacun de son côté chez ses membres l'intérêt à l'égard de carrières en urbanisme. En outre, nous croyons que le comité doit se tenir en relations étroites avec l'Institut d'urbanisme du Canada afin de rester au courant de la situation dans ce domaine.

Tarifs d'honoraires

Le comité a longuement étudié la question des honoraires exigés de leurs clients par les architectes et les ingénieurs. Les honoraires des ingénieurs varient selon l'importance des travaux alors que ceux des architectes sont fondés sur un certain pourcentage déterminé, selon la catégorie d'entreprise. Le comité reconnaît que l'établissement d'un tarif d'envergure nationale applicable à la fois aux ingénieurs et aux architectes est un objectif auquel il faut viser mais estime que les deux professions devraient d'abord chercher à établir l'uniformité des services et des honoraires au sein de chaque association provinciale.

Formules de contrats

Plusieurs formules types de contrats de construction sont actuellement employées à des degrés divers dans chacune des provinces. Certaines sont recommandées par l'Institut royal d'architecture du Canada, d'autres par la Canadian Construction Association et d'autres enfin par l'Institut canadien des ingénieurs. Un travail de coordination s'impose à cet égard et le comité en est arrivé à la conclusion que les deux professions devraient s'efforcer d'obtenir que les formules de contrats portent l'approbation de l'Institut royal d'architecture du Canada, du Conseil canadien des ingénieurs professionnels et de la Canadian Construction Association.

Il a été entendu que la Canadian Construction Association devrait à l'avenir prendre bien soin de consulter les deux professions de dessinateurs avant d'apporter des modifications à ses formules de contrats. Cependant, ce point de vue n'a pas été approuvé par certaines associations provinciales de sorte que le Conseil canadien n'a pas pu accorder sa participation comme le lui demandait le comité mixte. C'est là un fait malheureux et le comité espère que les associations provinciales en cause reviendront sur leur décision.

Principes interprofessionnels de pratique

Dans le même domaine d'idées, le Comité a été amené à étudier l'opportunité d'un exposé de principes interprofessionnels de pratique. Un exposé de ce genre a été préparé en 1958 par l'American Institute of Architects et la National Society of Professional Engineers. Après une étude approfondie du document américain, le comité a recommandé de l'adopter au Canada en y faisant quelques modifications d'importance mineures afin de l'adapter à notre situation particulière.

L'exposé comprend d'abord un préambule dans lequel l'architecture et le génie sont désignées comme des professions savantes devant s'acquitter de leurs obligations professionnelles de façon à mériter la confiance absolue de leurs clients et du public en général. En outre, il incombe à ces deux professions

d'éviter dans l'esprit des profanes la confusion entre ces domaines similaires et chevauchants de pratique professionnelle. L'exposé délimite la pratique de l'architecture et du génie. Un architecte ou un ingénieur peut en toute conscience accepter des commissions à l'égard d'entreprises exigeant le travail à la fois d'architectes et d'ingénieurs, pourvu qu'il ait la compétence requise pour s'acquitter de la tâche ou qu'il emploie des architectes ou des ingénieurs reconnus, possédant la compétence qui lui fait défaut. Normalement, le client est mieux servi lorsqu'il fait affaires avec le spécialiste le plus important pour l'entreprise. Les relations entre architectes et ingénieurs ainsi que les responsabilités de chacun envers le public et leurs obligations individuelles sont clairement précisées. Le comité voit là un document qui est le fruit d'études très poussées et qui pourrait constituer une excellente base pour le bon fonctionnement des professions de dessinateurs. Il présuppose un égal respect en tout ce qui a trait aux architectes et aux ingénieurs, ce qui devrait être le principe d'une bonne collaboration entre les deux professions. Ces principes ont été soumis aux associations provinciales mais toutes n'ont pas encore répondu.

Règles communes de pratique

Il existe entre les deux professions beaucoup de doute quant à ce qui relève de l'une ou de l'autre. Au moins une province a tenté de délimiter précisément le champ de chaque profession. Quant au comité, il s'est borné à étudier ce qui a été fait dans les diverses provinces. Lorsque tous les renseignements auront été obtenus, ils les fera parvenir aux associations provinciales d'architectes et d'ingénieurs en leur recommandant de favoriser et d'encourager les relations et les consultations interprofessionnelles. Le comité invite toutes les associations provinciales à établir des offices mixtes de pratique chargés d'étudier les divers problèmes de pratique qui peuvent se poser et de tenter de les régler à l'amiable.

Le comité espère continuer de servir les deux associations mères pour le plus grand bien des deux. Actuellement, il existe un problème de communications entre le Comité national mixte et les Comités provinciaux mixtes qui ont été formés et l'on espère qu'il sera possible d'établir des communications plus directes afin d'accélérer le travail et d'accroître la valeur de notre comité.

Le président,

C. A. E. FOWLER (A)

Comité Canadien Mixte sur les Matériaux de Construction

Au cours de l'an dernier, le comité mixte a tenu ses 8e, 9e et 10e réunions depuis sa fondation à l'automne de 1960. Il les a consacrées à la poursuite de son objectif principal, soit l'amélioration

des relations et des communications entre les membres des professions de dessinateurs et les fabricants et fournisseurs de matériaux de construction.

A sa 9e réunion, tenue à Hamilton le 15 mai 1963, il a fait l'élection de ses dirigeants. M. C. O. P. Klotz, de la section des matériaux et des fournisseurs de la Canadian Construction Association, a été élu au poste de président et M. R. E. Briggs, de l'Institut, à celui de vice-président. Le présent rapport a été rédigé par le soussigné en sa qualité de dernier président.

Concours d'écrits sur les produits 1964

Le troisième concours annuel du comité mixte pour les meilleurs écrits sur les produits destinés à la construction de bâtiments a été tenu sous la présidence de M. Gordon Arnott de Regina. Au moment de la publication du présent rapport, les gagnants auront été choisis et auront reçu leurs certificats et leurs prix. Comme par le passé les gagnants, choisis parmi les fabricants et fournisseurs de matériaux de construction, leurs agences de publicité et leurs experts-conseils, auront le droit d'apposer l'insigne spéciale du concours sur les écrits publicitaires ainsi primés.

Nous tenons à remercier encore une fois M. Walter Bowker, rédacteur-gérant du *Journal*, de son aide qui nous a été d'une valeur inestimable à l'occasion de ce concours.

Catalogue de films et Guide pour la préparation de bons écrits sur les produits

Deux des publications préparées par le comité en 1961, le "Catalogue de films sur les matériaux et les techniques de construction" et le "Guide pour la préparation de bons écrits sur les produits", sont actuellement en voie de révision et devraient être disponibles dans un avenir rapproché.

Le catalogue de films sera mis à jour par l'inclusion des films les plus récents offerts par l'industrie et son format sera modifié. Le "Guide pour la préparation de bons écrits sur les produits" indique dans ses grandes lignes ce que l'architecte et l'ingénieur-conseil espèrent et veulent trouver dans les écrits qui leur arrivent en grandes quantités sur les produits. On travaille également à la révision de la matière et du format de cette brochure qui sera disponible très prochainement.

Centres du bâtiment

Le comité a fait peu de travail à ce sujet sauf que, comme le mentionnait le rapport de l'an dernier, le Conseil national de recherches a permis à sa Division de la recherche en bâtiment d'établir des centres de renseignements à Toronto et à Montréal. D'autres centres seront fondés au fur et à mesure que les ressources le permettront.

Coordination modulaire

M. Lennart Bergvall, de Suède, président du groupe international sur les modules, a été le conférencier spécial à deux réunions sur la coordination modulaire, l'une à l'hôtel Royal York de Toronto le 2 avril 1963 et l'autre à l'hôtel Reine Elisabeth le 5 avril 1963. Malheureusement, l'assistance à ces deux réunions a été très faible et seuls un très petit nombre d'architectes étaient présents. C'est tout à fait regrettable car M. Bergvall a fait un exposé théorique et pratique très détaillé. La Division de la recherche en bâtiment est d'avis que la recherche fondamentale est maintenant terminée et qu'il s'agit dorénavant de faire appliquer et de développer les résultats obtenus. Votre comité, étant convaincu qu'il était l'organisme

tout désigné pour cette tâche, a accepté de s'en charger. Il a assumé là un long travail qu'il a commencé l'an dernier avec l'aide d'un sous-comité d'architectes, d'ingénieurs et de membres de la Section des fabricants et fournisseurs de matériaux de la Canadian Construction Association intéressés. Ce sous-comité s'est réuni en septembre 1963 sous la présidence du professeur Stan Kent et a également conclu que le comité mixte était l'organisme le plus en mesure de se charger de cette importante tâche; il a formulé douze recommandations visant divers aspects de la mise en application des modules, que le comité s'efforcera maintenant de mettre en pratique.

Système "Sweet" pour le Canada

Un des premiers projets dont le comité a reconnu l'opportunité visait le développement au Canada d'un système "Sweet", c'est-à-dire d'un catalogue contenant la majeure partie des écrits offerts par les fabricants, indexés de façon que les architectes et les ingénieurs puissent s'y reporter facilement. On a donc engagé, à l'automne de 1963, des pourparlers avec la F. W. Dodge Corporation, propriétaire de "Sweet", afin de l'intéresser à produire une version canadienne de son catalogue. Il y a lieu de s'attendre à une décision favorable très prochaine visant la préparation d'un catalogue "Sweet" exclusivement pour le Canada.

Normes de matériaux

La Canadian Construction Association et l'Institut ont adopté des résolutions demandant que les longues descriptions de matériaux et d'éléments, de leurs qualités et propriétés, soient supprimées et remplacées par de simples renvois à des normes d'organismes nationaux et internationaux reconnus comme la C.S.A., le C.G.S.B. et l'A.S.T.M. Pour donner suite à ces vœux, il a maintenant été recommandé de lancer un programme visant à enseigner aux surintendants de travaux de construction comment interpréter les devis.

Il y a lieu de mentionner ici le travail de la Construction Specification Institute-American Institute of Architects Joint Conference on Uniform Indexing. Cet organisme a mis au point, pour les devis du bâtiment, un nouveau modèle contenant seize divisions et connu sous le nom de "Standard Index". On a l'intention de travailler à faire adopter ce "Standard Index" dans toute l'industrie et d'établir un nouveau classement des écrits sur les produits fondé sur ce système, qui remplacerait le système AIA/IRAC actuel.

Séminaires pour la formation de vendeurs

Un des programmes permanents du comité consiste à organiser des cours d'études ou des séminaires à l'intention des vendeurs de produits techniques afin de leur permettre de mieux connaître l'architecture, l'industrie du bâtiment et le montage des matériaux de construction, de façon qu'ils puissent établir des relations plus utiles avec les architectes.

Nous avons espéré accomplir plus que nous ne l'avons fait au cours de 1963. Le comité est d'avis que ces cours auront toute leur utilité s'ils sont organisés sur le plan local par des comités mixtes dans des centres comme Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Fort William, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Regina et Vancouver où il y a des comités mixtes.

Le président sortant,
ERNEST J. SMITH (A)

Droits Applicable aux Plans

A la suite de protestations de l'Institut auprès du gouvernement fédéral, le sous-ministre compétent nous a assurés qu'il ne serait pas donné suite à une recommandation de la Commission du tarif au sujet de l'admission au Canada des plans d'architectes et d'ingénieurs. Le comité continue de surveiller de près la situation et sera heureux de recevoir des renseignements des membres de l'Institut.

L'Association du Nouveau-Brunswick a exprimé des inquiétudes au sujet des droits douaniers et surtout des succès des architectes étrangers au détriment des architectes de la province au coeur même de la culture canadienne, les universités.

Le président,
LEONARD SHORE (A)

La Recherche

A la dernière assemblée annuelle, notre comité permanent a décidé de changer son nom en celui de "Comité permanent sur la recherche". Ce nouveau titre exprime mieux la nature du travail que le comité accomplit dans les domaines de la recherche en architecture et des études technologiques. Notre mandat a également été modifié, de sorte qu'il se lit actuellement ainsi qu'il suit:

"Le Comité permanent sur la recherche en bâtiment devient un comité consultatif en matière de recherche, chargé de coordonner et de stimuler la recherche dans le domaine de l'architecture au Canada; ledit comité doit 1) recueillir des renseignements sur les travaux de recherche en cours ou projetés et 2) examiner les documents présentés et exprimer des avis à leur égard; et ledit comité doit aussi faire une étude des sources possibles d'appui financier et, au besoin, faire des démarches afin d'obtenir cet appui."

A une réunion tenue avec le Wood Development Council et l'Association des fabricants de peintures et de vernis, notre comité a recommandé la formation d'un sous-comité permanent chargé de conseiller les architectes en ce qui a trait aux problèmes d'ordre technique qui se posent dans le domaine des peintures et des vernis. Il a aussi mentionné que les architectes aimeraient trouver dans les vendeurs dont ils reçoivent la visite des personnes plus au courant des questions techniques.

Le Comité a formulé des avis au conseil de l'IRAC au sujet de son adhésion au Conseil international du bâtiment pour la recherche, l'étude et la documentation et indiqué à l'Engineering Institute of Canada où trouver dans l'Est canadien des structures en voile en vue d'un colloque tenu à San Francisco.

La grande difficulté réside aujourd'hui, comme elle a résidé dans le passé, dans les communications et elle se complique encore du fait d'un flot croissant d'imprimés techniques et de nouveaux produits. L'architecte moyen semble toujours se désintéresser tout à fait des aspects techniques de la recherche sauf lorsqu'il est directement en cause. L'absence de participation des architectes au "Building Digest" de la Division de la recherche en bâtiment et à la section technique du Journal de l'Institut est véritablement démoralisante.

Le Comité cherche les moyens de s'acquitter aussi efficacement que possible de la tâche qu'il s'est donné.

Le président,
ALSON FISHER

Recherche en Bâtiment

Le 5 décembre 1963, le Comité consultatif sur la recherche en bâtiment a tenu sa dixième réunion dans le bureau du M. Robert Leggett, président de la Division de la recherche en bâtiment du Conseil national de recherches.

L'ordre du jour laissait entrevoir une année très active dans le domaine de la recherche en bâtiment. L'assemblée a aussi examiné le travail effectué par la Division au cours de l'année précédente ainsi que les recommandations formulées aux réunions précédentes du comité.

Une discussion très utile a eu lieu sur la recherche dans l'industrie de la construction et a été suivie d'un examen des divers travaux de recherche en cours au laboratoire. Un très intéressant exposé sur les essais des murs-rideaux a retenu de façon toute spéciale l'attention. La Division fait beaucoup de travail dans le domaine de la construction des murs, en s'attachant de façon particulière aux questions d'humidité et de pénétration de l'eau extérieure. Les premiers résultats des essais indiquent la nécessité d'examiner de nouveau les méthodes, même les plus éprouvées, de construction de murs en maçonnerie et autres.

Le représentant de l'IRAC,
WATSON BALHARRIE

the Stratford Seminars on Civic Design

By M. Hugo-Brunt

As the Stratford Seminars on Civic Design are to be held again this year, it is desirable that architects, landscape architects and planners examine the achievements of the first three Seminars in producing solutions or useful approaches to the problems which the gatherings set out to discuss.

What are the implications of the Seminars in relation to the state of the environment, present and future? Many are concerned, for the first Seminars revealed that most laymen, as well as many specialists from the non-design disciplines, do not understand what is meant by the term "civic design". The confusion has been compounded by the indiscriminate use of terms such as "community design", "urban design", "environmental design", "city design", "city planning", "town planning", "regional planning", "country planning", "resource planning", "conservation", "resource management".

Civic design cannot necessarily be equated with many of these, and, in the absence of a definition subscribed to by the Seminars to date, one is given which was offered by a small group at the 1963 Seminar, but not agreed to by all present. It reads:

"Civic design is the art and science of three dimensional arrangement in buildings so that functions are performed efficiently; a satisfactory aesthetic is attained, and land is used to the best advantage, to achieve urban beauty. It is a process of change, which continually recreates the city as a physical assembly and a social system, in an attempt to provide the best expression of the highest common values".

If those participating in the Seminars have not been able to agree, without too much effort, on a definition of this subject, it is perhaps not surprising that results of many of the discussions have been equally indefinite.

Beauty and the Citizen

Is it possible, for example, to produce a beautiful environment if it implies cost for beauty and, if so, who pays for it? Here the Seminars have tended to go off on a tangent. Is it possible for municipal authority to control three-dimensional development? The need for some kind of strong control (zoning is passive) was recognized. Individuals expressed strong views about what forms these might take, but the Seminars, as a body, invariably failed to agree on one.

Planners, Politicians and People

It came as a shock to some to discover how uninformed local politicians are and how little knowledge staff advisers have of what forms of aid are available. The CPAC has a vital role here, for obviously there has been a failure in communications. Stratford too might meet such a role by providing a common meeting ground for politicians and specialists. The Seminars unanimously agreed.

The Failing Heart

Changes in the central area always crop up with the three-dimensionalists. The architect is aware of the civic problems, but his direct concern usually is with only one building. If he conforms to what is there he is perpetuating the status quo. If skilled, he can introduce a new concept in design, against

which older buildings are an historic background. Should he compete, or should he provide a frame? Seminar opinion again was split, but it was generally recognized that the latter is what we want.

Free Enterprise and the Land System

Buildings normally have a profitable existence of 45 to 60 years. Consequently, developers should receive greater inducements for integrated and co-ordinated designs. Bold and imaginative projects should receive municipal encouragement, for they are invaluable catalysts for betterment. Large scale land assemblies, integrated into a master plan, should be possible. Municipalities should also initiate development.

Planning Principles

The Seminars have been disturbed by the complete lack of impact of contemporary planning principles on Canadian development. Where these are applied it is only in the most banal way. The sub-division dilemma is recognized by the Seminars as the joint responsibility of both developer and local authority. They deplore the effect upon agriculture and the amenities and the impact of zoning generally.

Conclusions

Many of these problems have come out at recent Seminars. Many have not been appreciated at all. Despite the elite assembly of specialists from many disciplines, no dramatic results have emerged. Personal prejudices, superficial hypotheses and the acknowledgement that there was no common experiment in which all shared, has been the experience of many who have attended the Seminars. This has, however, emphasized the need for both professionals and laymen to develop a communal sensitivity in their environment. Civic design is one aspect of city planning, but professional attention is directed to many other planning problems. It is of primary importance that speculators, politicians and other citizens broaden their perspective. The CPAC and the Stratford Seminars partly fill this vacuum. Planners and architects need have no apprehension over infringement of their professional interests, for Seminar activities are complementary to their functions. The Seminars, however, have little to offer such specialists. If, though, they are properly organized, their co-ordinating role between the politician and his advisors could be invaluable. Unfortunately, recent Seminars have betrayed civic design and in doing so have created confusion amongst the participating laymen, as well as some professionals who should be providing leadership. They, and the institutions which they represent, are partly to blame for much of the confusion because they themselves have no clear cut concept of what they need, or believe, or practice. It is not good enough to blame the Seminar Executive for their failure. It rests with each individual to offer whatever support he can if future Seminars are to be productive, stimulating and refreshing.

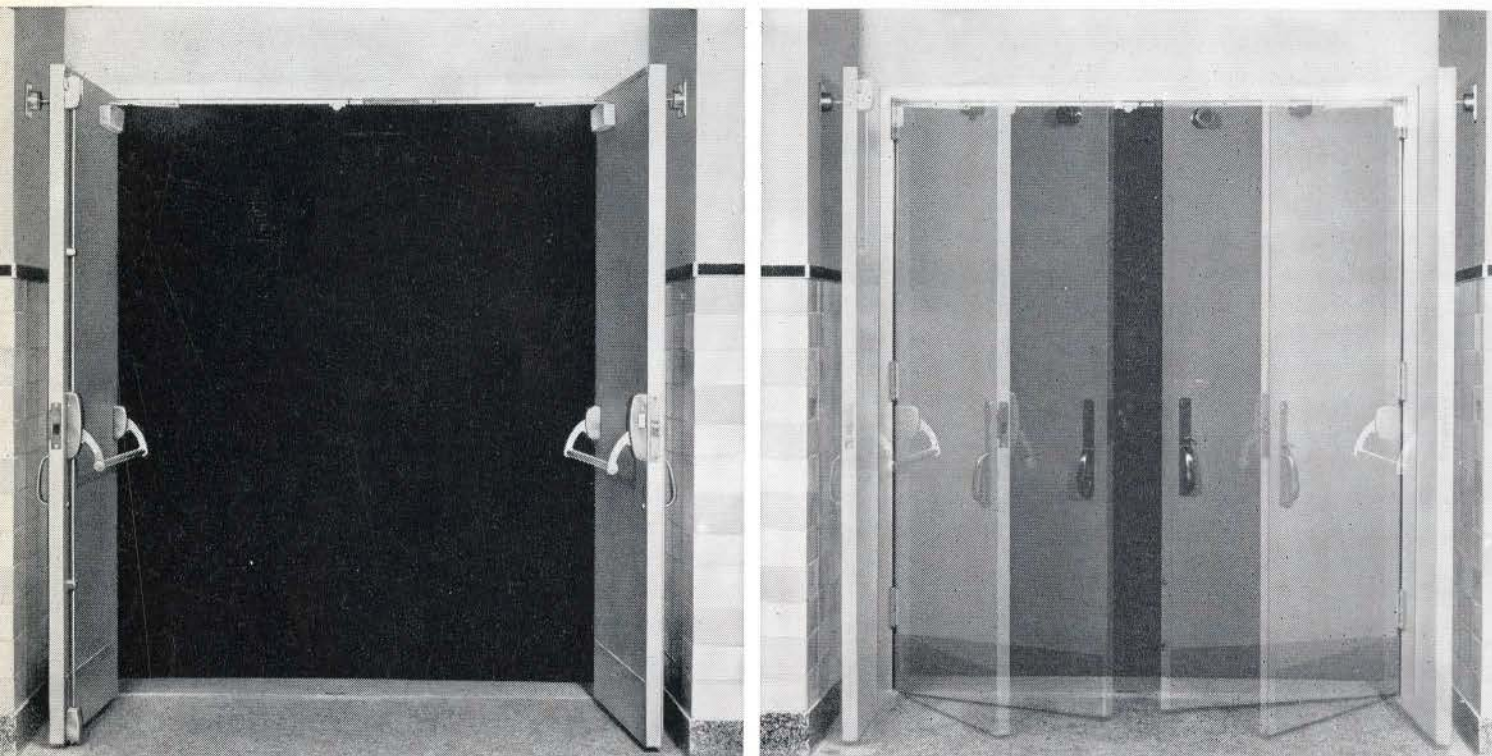
Professor Hugo-Brunt, of the Division of Town and Regional Planning, School of Architecture, U. of T. is Chairman, Central Ontario Chapter, Town Planning Institute of Canada.



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Fire Marshals state that the MagnaMatic Door Holder represents a major breakthrough in the saving of lives and property, by controlling the spread of fire and smoke. The National Fire Protection Association, The Fire Underwriters, Safety Officials and Code Officials have long wanted such a device. The MagnaMatic Door Holder complies with the description of the release device in the National Fire Codes, Volume 3, Section 101, paragraph 3209 (b), which requires an approved release device on barrier doors that are permitted to be held open.

The MagnaMatic Door Holder can completely remove the temptation to use "wedges" or other hazardous means to hold doors open.

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For more information contact your local Sargent Architectural Builders Hardware supplier, fire detection system supplier or write: Sargent & Company, New Haven 9, Connecticut.



SARGENT

1864-1964: A century of hardware progress

Technical Column

Edited by Douglas H. Lee

Drywall

by C. F. Gross

Drywall construction has been available since the 1920's, but was restricted mainly to low cost housing. Only since the early 1950's have custom accessories been available. This, along with improved application techniques, has made drywall suitable for high cost housing and commercial construction. Today a full range of drywall methods make it worthy of consideration on any project. The high grade of literature available from the industry can alleviate considerably the tasks of the architect and specification writer in their work.

ADVANTAGES

Cost: The cost of drywall construction in place is, on the average, about the same as conventional lath and plaster. Slight regional variations will see one cheaper than the other. Both are economical finishing materials and provide incombustibility with ease of maintenance.

Time: On regular stud construction, drywall may be safely painted two days after completion. Installation time is not increased due to a build up of wet materials that require extensive time to apply and dry. This has particular appeal to builders of rentable space.

Quality: A rapidly filling line of custom accessories, along with proven application techniques are making drywall quality of the highest order possible. However, requirements on expansion joints, stops, etc. are similar to plaster, and if not followed by the designer and builder, drywall will crack as easily as plaster.

LIMITATIONS

Drywall construction is, and will always be somewhat limited in the field of fire and sound ratings. It can satisfactorily and economically offer up to 3 hour ratings for partition construction, 3 hour column protection, and 2 hours in floor-ceiling construction. Further advances on these ratings will be difficult and costly. Plaster and masonry not only fill this range but go well beyond it and in areas requiring higher fire protection, must be used. Acoustically, drywall is also limited. For example partition ratings up to 42 db STL are economically available; ratings above this are also available but presently uneconomical as related to other constructions. (Drywall has approximately one half the weight of sanded plaster on equivalent thickness basis). The further development of resilient accessories and further testing of "unbalanced wall" design may eventually correct this situation.

RECENT WALLBOARD INNOVATIONS

Pre-finished wallboard: For some years, wallboard with a paper wood-grained finish has been available and used mostly as a residential play-room or family-room material. Erection is with butt-edges, color-headed nails, with no joint treatment. Some improvement to upgrade the type of wood-graining offered and to give the surface a vinyl-type treatment, will make this product quite suitable for commercial construction. Recently some manufacturers have also introduced pre-vinylated wallboards, using vinyl materials with a wide range of color and texture.

NEW ACCESSORIES

Fire-Rated Wallboards: Improvement in the fire-rated assemblies using gypsum wallboard have resulted from the introduction of wallboard with fibre and other additives. These are generally the 5/8" thick wallboards, and provide 1 and 2 hour ratings for wall and ceiling assemblies at competitive costs. For example, a new type X wallboard, suspended in the normal manner from a 2" concrete deck on 12" steel joists will provide a 2 hour rating without further refinements or extra layers of wallboard.

The acceptable method of fastening wallboard to framing has been, until recently, custom nails. These were used for either wood or metal framing. The metal framing were a stud (for walls) or nailing bar (for ceilings) formed with a semi-continuous slot, the edges of which, theoretically, catch and hold serrations in the nails. Despite the use of techniques such as "double-nailing", this method has its drawbacks as nail-popping and looseness are hard to avoid, particularly with metal framing. Recently, the use of screws to attach wallboard has become very popular. These screws are applied with electric screw-guns specifically designed for this purpose, with an adjustable head assembly and clutch that permits the screw to dimple into the wallboard to the right depth for head treatment.

In the past drywall has been erected horizontally on all walls up to 8'3" high — as there is less joint to fill and the wall strength is greater (gypsumboard strength is greater longitudinally due to the paper used). For years one of the difficulties was in the proper filling of butt end joints on walls over 14' long, as these butt ends do not have bevels. Today, such end joints are staggered between framing members, rather than being placed directly over studs or joists and these joints are supported by a separate piece of gypsum board placed with adhesive behind the joint. By depressing the joint while the adhesive is setting, a bevelled joint is created, to be joint-filled in the normal manner. Custom clips are available to retain the loose pieces of board used behind the joint. The clips are called panel clips, and the method is "back-blocking".

In wood frame construction, cracking problems occurred at wall to wall or wall to ceiling junctions, if there was any building movement. Also, a great number of such corners would not have backup framing for both sheets of wallboard, involving costly supplemental framing. New custom clips resolve both problems at once. These clips need framing from only one side of the corner and provide slight slippage allowance for building movement.



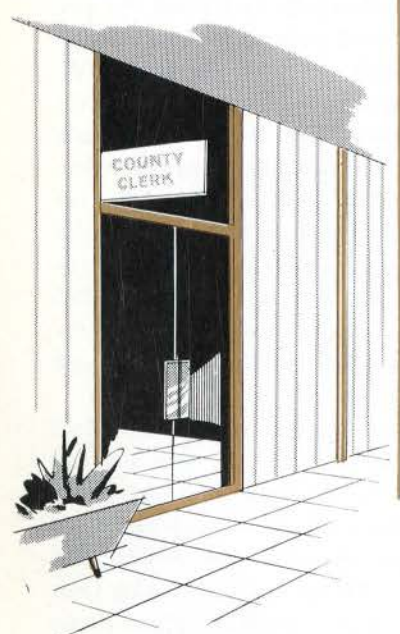
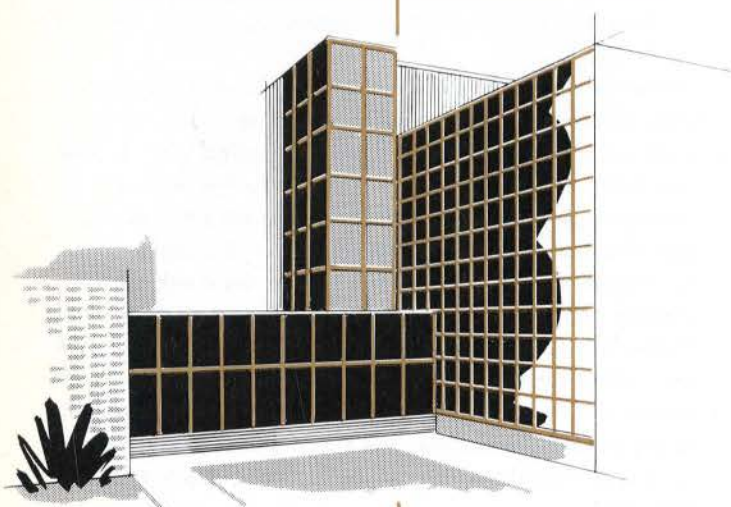
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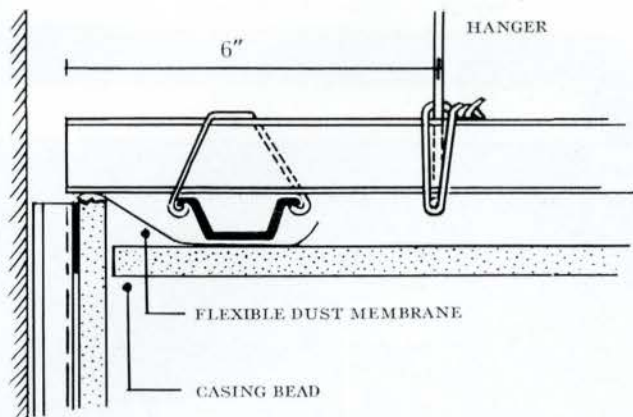
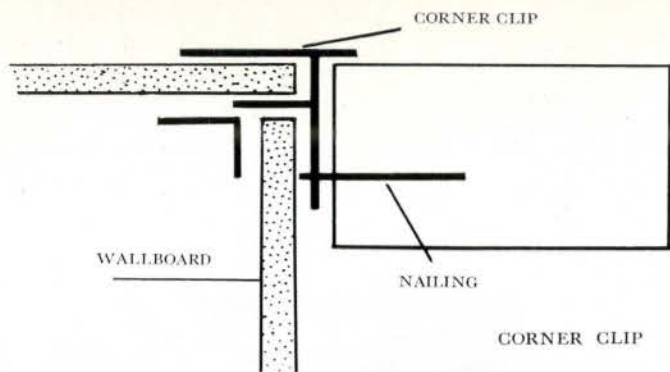
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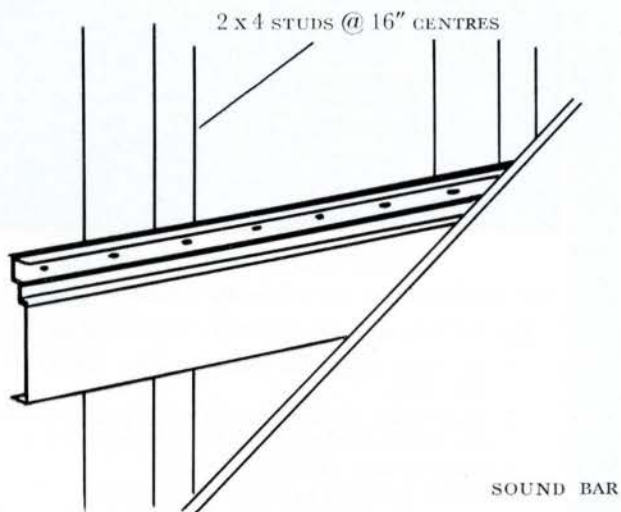
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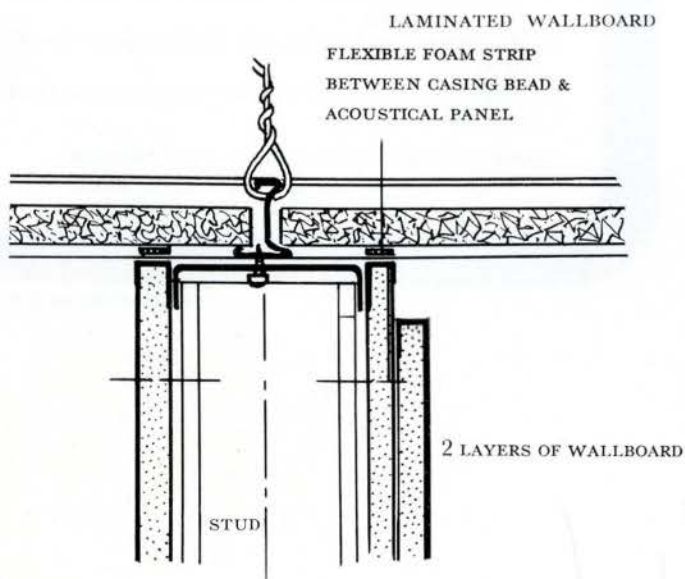




UNRESTRAINED CEILING/WALL JUNCTURE



SOUND BAR



In an effort to improve sound transmission loss through drywall and wood frame structures, manufacturers have introduced galvanized metal bars which are continuously attached across the wood framing, the gypsum board there being screwed to the metal. These bars are attached on one flange only to each side of the framing, and are slotted opposite this at each attachment point. This introduces a divergent path that sound vibration must follow. The concept is similar to resilient clips used in plastering on wood or steel studs and has proven reasonably successful. However, graphic work would indicate that a facing weight of 3 lbs sq ft each side is the minimum required for this method to be in any way effective; that is, a minimum of two layers of $\frac{3}{8}$ " gypsum board on each side. Economics may lead to the use of staggered studs, or another design.

NEW TECHNIQUES

There is a great range of machinery and tools available, today for filling joints, corner joints, "spotting" nail or screw-heads. Some applicators are using these; some are not. They feel that the same quality of workmanship can be achieved with manual treatment, at a lesser cost. The architect will obtain as good a job either way, and the choice should rest with the contractor. A number of "laminated construction" methods are used today. Basically, it is felt that, when the final or face layer of wallboard is laminated to its support, inherent problems with fastener heads "popping" are eliminated.

"Popping" is a much misunderstood subject. It will occur, firstly, if there is serious movement of the structure, and secondly, if the framing wood is too wet. In the first case, if serious building movement occurs, there is little to be done to avoid some cracking or defects showing up in the wallboard finish, other than by introducing as much floatability in the drywall by use of clips. In the second case, with green wood, the framing on drying tends to shrink away from the wallboard and in towards its own centreline. The use of the shortest possible fastener that will still provide proper attachment, will give as much protection against popping as possible. The longer the fastener, the closer its point is to the centre of the framing, and the more the fastener head will stay out while the outer extremity of the wood is shrinking.

Continuous lamination involves nailing a complete backing layer over the entire surface, then laminating the face-layer. Strip lamination requires nailing strips of wallboard over the framing only, then laminating the face layer over these. Both involve supplemental nailing in the faces to support it until the adhesive has set up. The common adhesive used is joint filler. Strip lamination is particularly suited to residential construction.

Gypsum wallboard is also being laminated directly to masonry construction today, again with joint-filler the recommended adhesive. This method is used where interior walls are required, and saves not only the step of furring the wall, but also saves considerable space on a large project. This method should not be used on the inside of exterior walls.

Still in a development stage, is the lamination of wallboard to polystyrene insulation. It appears this can be successful, but the architect must carefully select the adhesive to be used (it must not be a water-bound adhesive) and he must also be sure of the stability of the rigid insulation.

NEW SYSTEMS

The gypsum industry, in line with the demand by owners, builders and designers offers the "package" to today's market. This involves not only the promotion and sale of gypsum products, methods and accessories, but complete wall and ceiling systems. Some of the more suitable and practical are as follows: *Screw-On Drywall*: A complete system of metal studs, furring members and wallboard offer complete partitioning and ceiling construction. Metal studs of various sizes complete with wallboard, contribute an incombustible fixed partition which in some areas of eastern Canada is cheaper than drywall with wood framing. Complementary ceilings, furred direct or suspended, are also available.

Laminated systems: Partition construction, 2" solid and 2 1/4" semi-solid, use sheets or "studs" of 1" gypsum board as their core, and facing sheets of 1/2" or 5/8" board applied with adhesive to this core. Each uses custom metal runners, (wood runners are also suitable where combustibility is not a factor). Their use is mainly in offices and apartments where such partitions mean more rentable floor space. They are inexpensive, but have limitations as to height and use.

A combination of lamination and the screw-on stud system is being used in the western United States. Basic stud framing is erected, a base layer of fibre board is attached to each side, and a layer of gypsum board is laminated to the base. However, non-combustibility requirements in most Canadian cities may prevent this system from becoming greatly used as a commercial partition. The same combination, on wood studs, is being used in housing, where there is an increasing emphasis on "sound control".

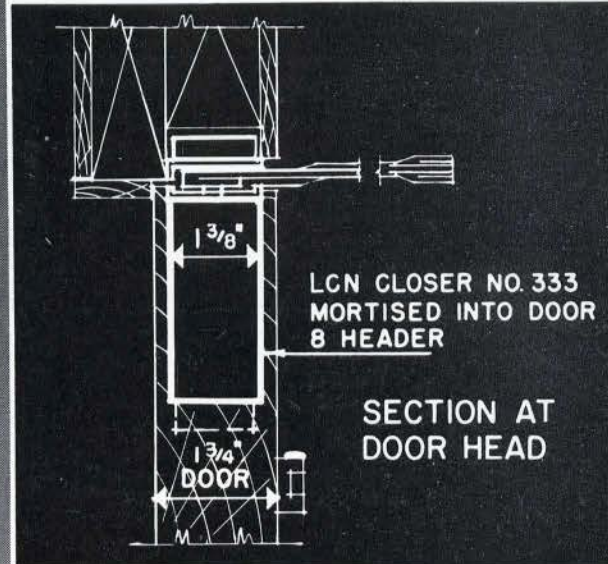
Moveable partitions: With the advent of inexpensive previnyle wallboards and the development of plastic and aluminum extrusions, the industry is now offering a full range of non-progressive movable partitions. Priced competitively with the steel and glass types, they are just beginning to penetrate this market. Joint treatment techniques permit these to be used at any module, and accessory design is such that lining fixed walls to match the moveable partition is easily done.

Drywall construction, particularly as related to commercial construction is very much in the development stages. On the basis of substantial existing reserves of gypsum rock in Canada, and continuing manufacturing refinements to maintain gypsum wallboards at low cost, the near future appears to offer:

- (a) Further development of prefabricated panels with honeycomb, or some other cores. Such panels to be used for fixed and moveable interior partition walls.
- (b) Further development of wallboards, with a pre-painted and pre-textured finish. All of these become feasible when surface fastening is eliminated.
- (c) And, with the above, development of inexpensive and workable adhesives to permit adhering of prefinished wallboards to stud framing.

C. F. Gross, P Eng, is a graduate of McGill University. He is with the marketing division of Domtar Construction Materials Ltd, Montreal.

*Entrance to Cocktail Lounge,
Valhalla Inn,
Islington, Ontario,
George A. Robb—Architect.*



CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

for LCN Closer Concealed in Door Head Shown on Opposite Page

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Industry

PRODUCTS

Standard colour chart No. 62 for high-gloss, baked enamel finishes. *Westeel Products Ltd., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Ottawa, Quebec, Halifax.*

(Circle reply card item 1)

Low-profile, heavy-duty service fitting of die-cast Zamak. Available in four models to meet various requirements. Literature and specifications from *Triangle Conduit & Cable (Canada) Ltd., 756 Warden Ave., Toronto. 757-8741.*

(Circle reply card item 2)

New semi-buffable floor finish called Wood's 1534 Floor Finish for heavy traffic areas where black marking has been a problem. Can be used on composition, asphalt, tile, rubber, vinyl, terrazzo, linoleum and sealed wood floors. *G. H. Wood & Co. Ltd., Box 34, Toronto 18. Branches across Canada.*

(Circle reply card item 3)

Connector plate for joining trusses or wood members with only hammer and nails. *Earl's Truswal Mfg. Co., 1339 Martin Grove Road, Toronto 18.*

(Circle reply card item 4)

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(Circle reply card item 5)

Standard Excelon tubing for refrigeration tubing, medical end use, industrial applications, water lines, chemical conveyances, food and beverage tubing. *Multi-Plastics Company, 54 Power Street, Toronto 2.*

(Circle reply card item 6)

New "Flexibilt" interchangeable office furniture. Add, subtract, join, combine or alter any office unit into any desired combination. *Bilrite Furniture Mfg. Inc., Terrebonne, Quebec.*

(Circle reply card item 7)

Executive tilter chair. Frame of all-welded square tubular steel, walnut armrests. Base of scratch-resistant steel finished in bright or satin chrome. *Royal-metal Corporation Limited, Galt, Ont.*

(Circle reply card item 8)

(continued on page 110)

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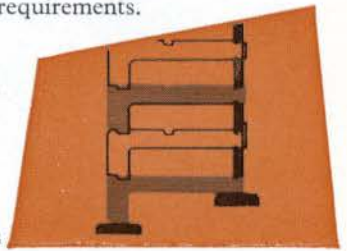


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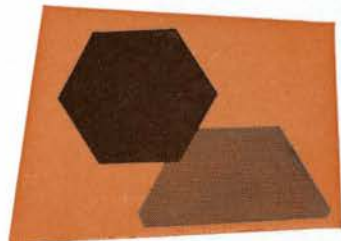


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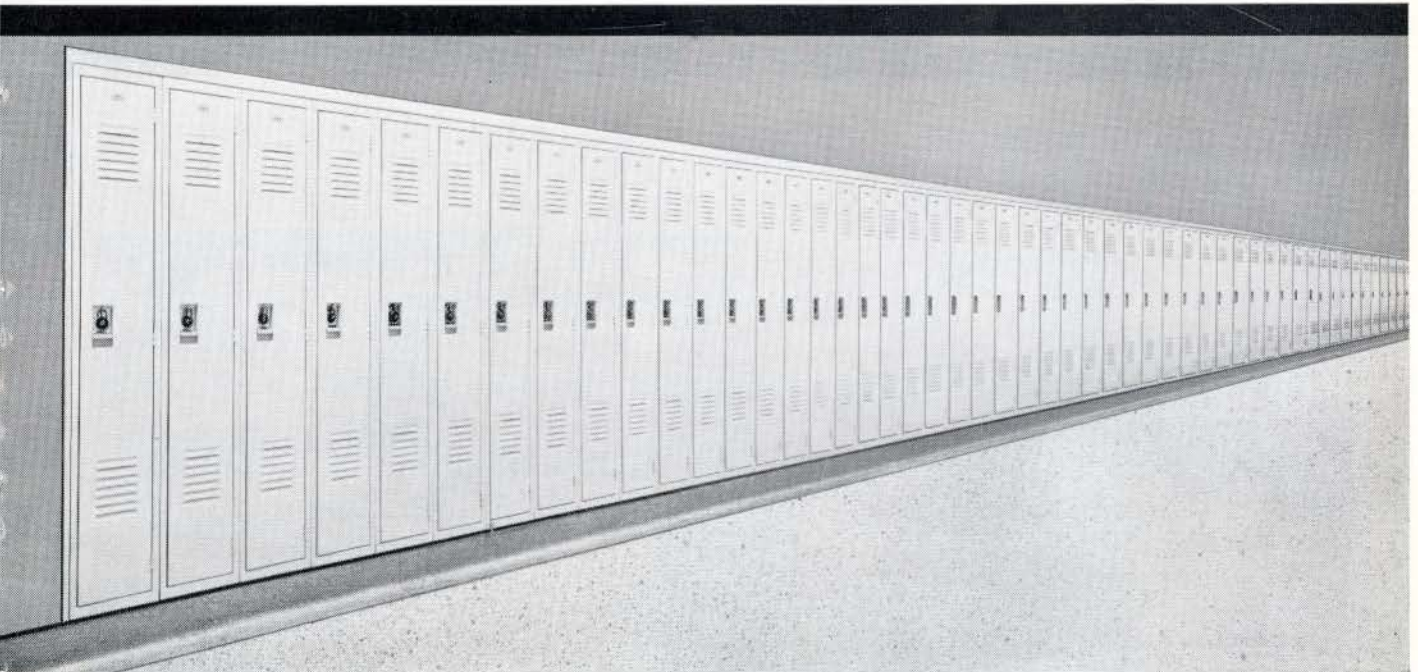


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(continued from page 9)



M. Rudolph Papanek, M Arch, AIRAC, architecte de Timmins, Ontario, a été nommé l'adjoint de M. Edouard Fiset, architecte en chef de l'Exposition universelle canadienne. M. Papanek qui est membre de l'Association des architectes de la province de Québec et de l'Association des architectes de l'Ontario devra assister l'architecte en chef dans toutes les responsabilités qui lui seront confiées, notamment le contrôle de l'aménagement et de la construction.

Diplômé en architecture de l'Université McGill de Montréal, M. Papanek a d'abord travaillé à Montréal avant de s'établir en pratique privée à Timmins, où son bureau a réalisé un grand nombre de constructions dans le nord de l'Ontario et du Québec au cours des huit dernières années.

AAN AWARDS

12th Annual Industrial Landscaping Awards Program. Entry forms and regulations from Curtis H. Porterfield, executive vice-president, American Association of Nurserymen, 835 Southern Building, Washington DC, 20005.

THIRD WORLD CONFERENCE ON EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING

The Third World Conference on Earthquake Engineering will be held in Auckland and Wellington, New Zealand Jan. 22 to Feb. 1, 1965. Technical papers are invited and will be grouped under five broad headings: 1 Soil and foundation conditions related to earthquake problems. 2 Analysis of structural response and instruments. 3 Seismicity and earthquake ground motion. 4 Earthquake-

resistant design, construction and regulations. 5 Recent strong-motion earthquakes and resulting damage.

All papers are to be submitted in English by June 30, 1964 and are not to exceed 6000 words. Papers should be submitted to: The Administrative Secretary, Third World Conference on Earthquake Engineering, PO Box 5180, Wellington, New Zealand.

For further information write Dr. H. S. Ward, secretary, Canadian National Committee on Earthquake Engineering, c/o Division of Building Research, National Research Council, Ottawa.

MIT SUMMER SESSION

A two-week special summer program in city and regional planning will be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from Monday, June 22 through Friday, July 3, 1964. The program will include a comprehensive review of the principles of city and metropolitan planning programs. Further information from the Director of the Summer Session, Room 7-103, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 29. Tuition fee is \$300.

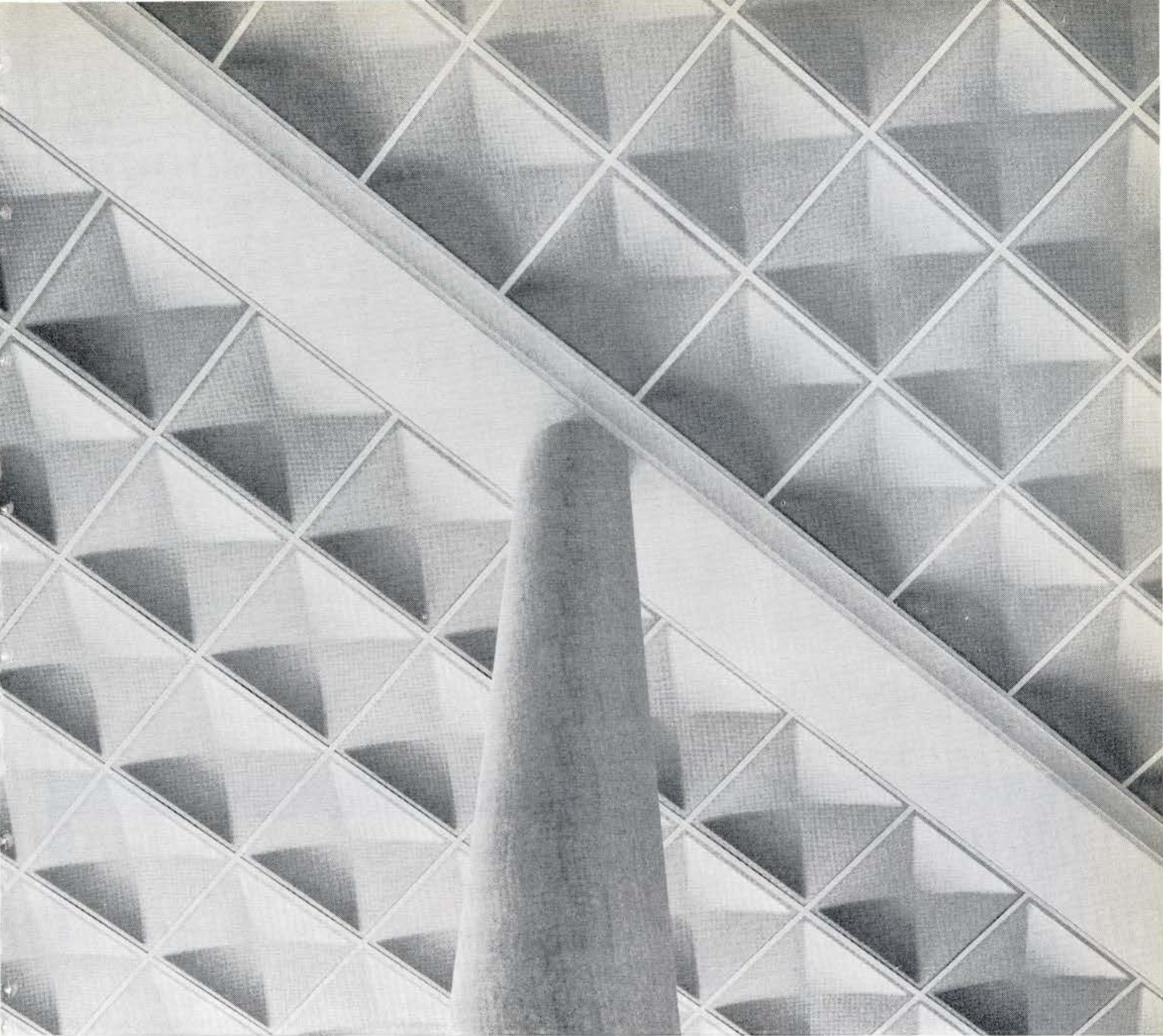
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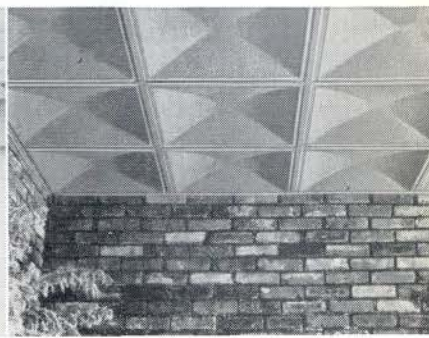
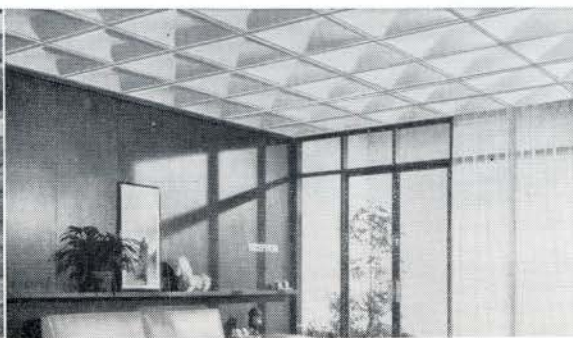


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(continued from page 101)



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(Circle reply card item 9)

Pumps and sewage treatment equipment. Heavy duty pumps, screenless ejectors, submersible pumps, pneumatic ejectors, small sewage plants, etc. *Darling Bros., Ltd., 140 Prince St., Montreal 3; Darling Bros., Ltd., 782 Dufferin St., Toronto and H.D. Fowler Co., Inc., 119 Pender St., Vancouver 3.* Also other offices in Montreal and Toronto.

(Circle reply card item 10)

Filco insulated hopper windows, series 600. Also Reynolds aluminum series 400 reversible sliding glass doors. Panel arrangements can be determined after installation of frames. *Filter Lite All Weather (Alum) Ltd., 102 Elmslie Street, Lasalle, Quebec.*

(Circle reply card item 11)

Aggretext, an inorganic non-cementitious Unique extruded aluminum cove bases available in two new finishes: satin finished anodized; chip-proof baked enamel colors. *Unique Sash Balance Co., Ltd., 7590 - 19th Avenue, Ville St Michel, Quebec.*

(Circle reply card item 12)

Sterad improved stearate waterproofing additives: No 300, semi-paste for concrete; No 310, dry powder for mortar; No 320, dry powder for concrete. *G. F. Sterne & Sons, Ltd., Brantford, Ont.*

(Circle reply card item 13)

Nurse's service station for use in hospitals. Formica laminate plastic patterns. Variety of wood finishes and colours. *Cyanamid of Canada Ltd., 635 Dorchester Blvd. West, Montreal 2.*

(Circle reply card item 14)

LITERATURE

"Office Graphic" a pictorial of office ideas. *Canadian Steelcase Co., Ltd., Don Mills, Ont. and Dominion Square Building, Montreal.*

(Circle reply card item 15)

Brochure on Van-Packer industrial chimneys. *The Flintkote Co. of Canada Ltd., 30th Street, Long Branch, Toronto 14.* Branch offices in Dartmouth, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

(Circle reply card item 16)

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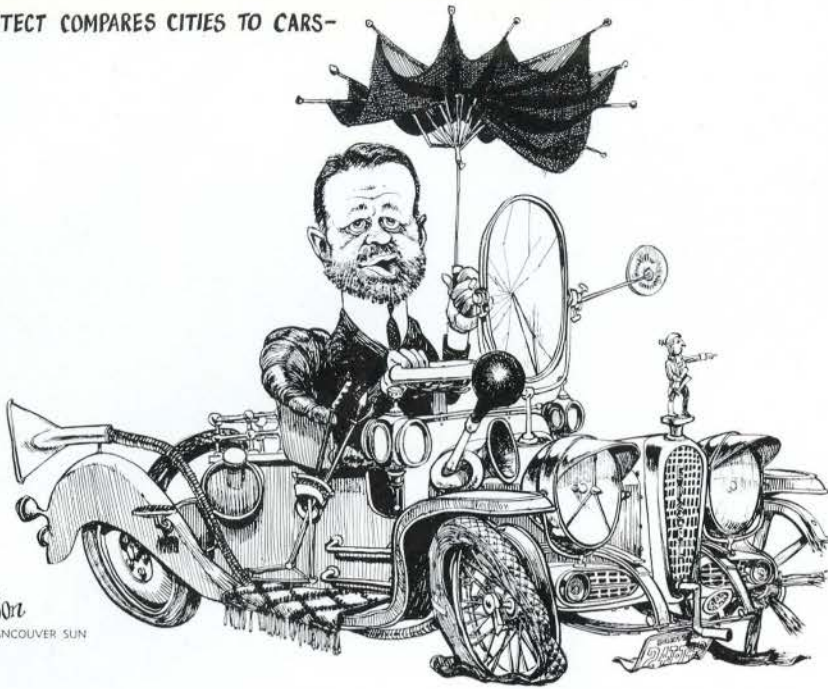
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(Continued from page 24)

- ARCHITECT COMPARES CITIES TO CARS -



"Vancouver? Well, it's a Stanley Steamer body on a Pierce Arrow chassis with a Maxwell engine and an Edsel Grill — The top is sort of a \$1.49 day special." (A recent address by Warnett Kennedy, Executive Director of the AIBC, resulted in the above cartoon by Peterson, re-published by kind permission of the Vancouver Sun.)



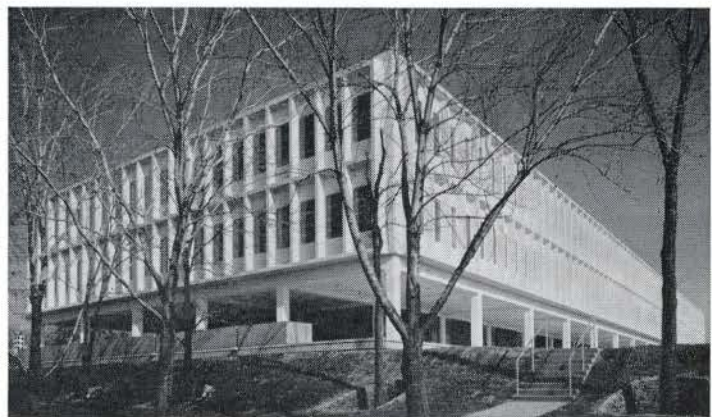
NEW BC ARCHITECTURAL CENTRE

On April 6 the new headquarters for the Architectural Institute of British Columbia and "The Architectural Centre" were opened at 567 Burrard Street, Vancouver. Purpose of the Centre, established several years ago on West Pender Street, is to provide architects as well as allied professions, business and industry with building materials reference material. The Plans Inspection Service operated by the Centre in conjunction with the Journal of Commerce is just one of the services. The Institute offers the only catalogue construction library in Canada.



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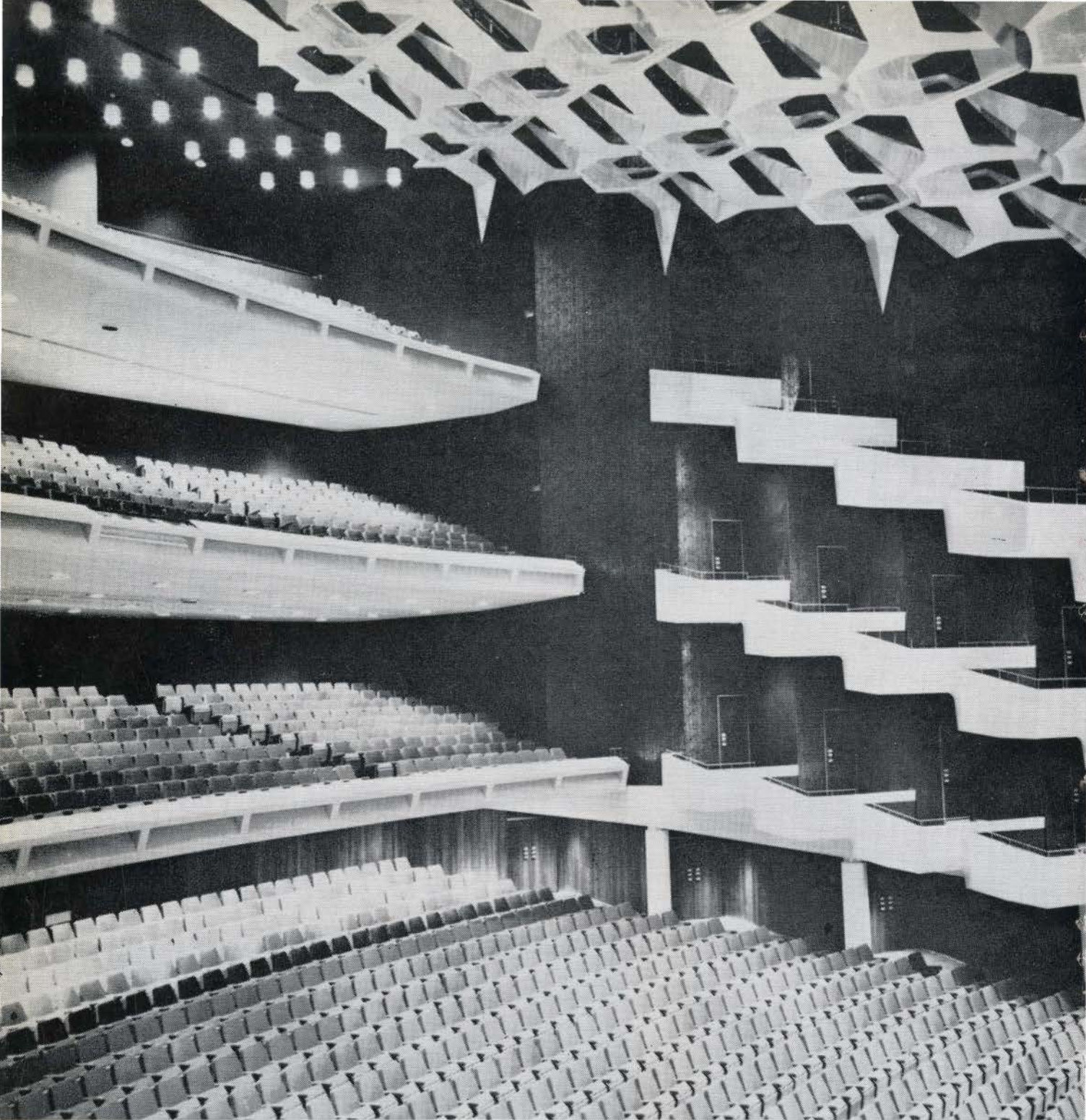


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By using steel to support the roof of the stage house and the auditorium and to provide structural stability for the three balconies, the very best use was made of construction time. Steel is always shop fabricated and structural members can be delivered to the site and put into place at the most expedient time and with the minimum of hinderance to other trades. Small illustration shows Dominion Bridge riggers joining roof sections. Altogether 530 tons of structural steel went into this building.