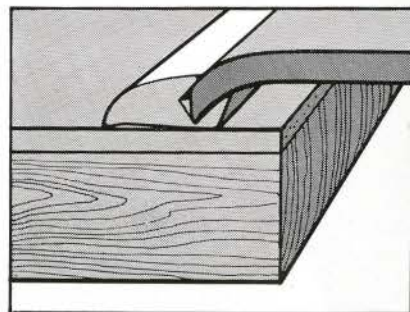
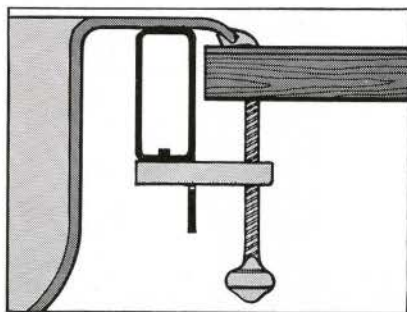
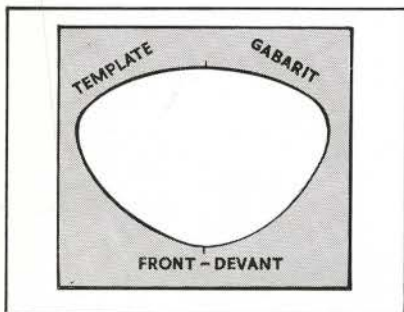




JOURNAL RAIC - L'IRAC



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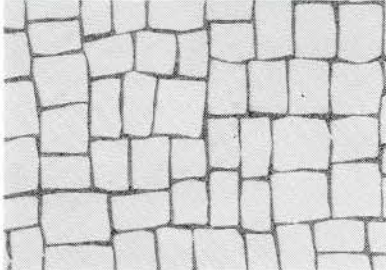
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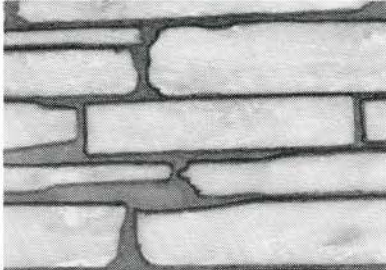
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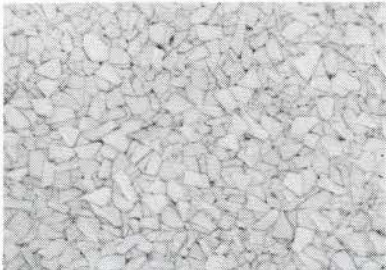
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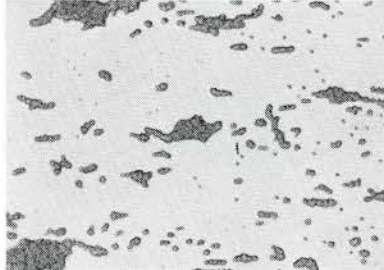
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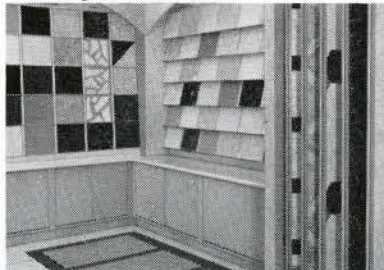
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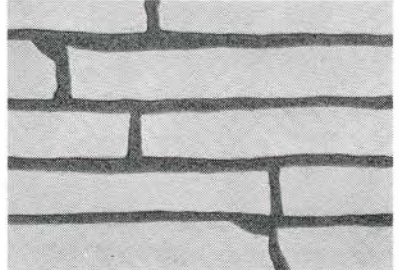
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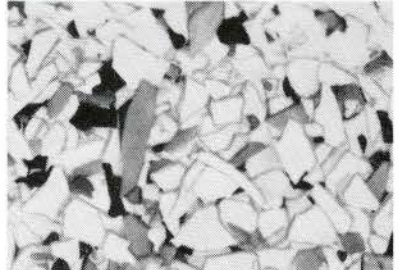
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The Total Environment is Now Architect's Field

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT RAIC,
DR F. BRUCE BROWN (F), TO THE
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PQAA.

Architecture has moved from pre-occupation with a building to a study of total environment, oversimplification perhaps, but staggeringly true, and mandatory, if we are to play our part in the growth of our country and in the well-being of our people. This oft-stated idea will be repeated in one form or another till the means of its accomplishment are found. To prepare architects and students for greater responsibilities, courses at the schools have been extended, refresher courses inaugurated. The Annual Seminars at Banff have been well attended by architects from all provinces. But, the fact remains for any thoughtful person to see, that life is simply not long enough for one person to complete courses in all the skills required for the adequate planning of total environment. This might be cited as a corollary to the oft-repeated statement to the effect that—the sum total of human knowledge doubles every ten years.

It must, therefore, be obvious that students of the not-too-distant future will graduate in many courses allied to architecture. These courses will involve many skills including the arts, the sciences, and design disciplines, and students will be required to do research in their chosen field of specialization.

If this makes any sense at all, and I think it does, the question that immediately cries out for an answer is—Who



Meeting of the RAIC Executive Committee with PQAA Council, at PQAA Headquarters, Montreal, February 12, 1965. Front row, left to right: Max Roth, PQAA; William Guihan, NAA; Gilles Marchand (A), PQAA; F. Bruce Brown (F), President, RAIC; Gérard Venne (A), PQAA; Edouard Tremblay, PQAA; Frank Nobbs (F), President, PQAA. Back row: Paul Lambert, PQAA; John Myles, AANB; Loren Oxley (F), Chairman, Journal Committee; Hugh Seton, AAA; James Searle, MAA; William Leithead, AIBC; John Davies (F), AIBC; Gordon Arnott, SAA; Fred W. Price, Executive Director RAIC; Earle Morgan (F), OAA; James Strutt (F), OAA; Maurice Holdham, Executive Secretary RAIC; Randolph Betts (F), PQAA.

will be the co-ordinator, the captains of the teams that must inevitably emerge from this situation? Will they be Architects? If so, radical changes in courses and training will have to take place. The most urgent question before us today is how to make a start? And in what direction?

Several years ago the Institute, motivated by the desire of Provincial Associations, expressed through their delegates, undertook to launch a "Study of the Profession". The Committee to undertake this task, probably the most important special committee ever to be appointed by Architects in Canada, was very carefully selected to be representative of the whole country including Henri Mercier and Peter Dobush from the PQAA. Last spring the Committee, having decided on a line of action, proceeded with the actual work of the inquiry which has now been completed. You know about the questionnaire you received last summer, and you have read in the *Journal* of the interviews that have been held from coast to coast, and of the miles and miles of tape recordings of these interviews. A great deal of work has been done in tabulating and assessing the information.

It is our hope that the Institute may be able to submit for your consideration, at least, an interim report at the Assembly in Montreal next June.

We are in an era of architectural competitions, provincial, national and international. Wisely planned and administered, competitions can be a great stimulus to our professional development. Mr. Edouard Tremblay, PQAA Chairman of the Institute Committee on Competitions, together with his committee, have published a handbook for the guidance of Professional advisers in the conduct of these competitions.

We participate actively in joint endeavours with the engineering profession, the National Research Council, the Federal Department of Labour, Department of Northern Affairs, Department of External Affairs, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Canadian Construction Association. There are many active Institute Committees that I could enumerate such as: Public Information, Legal Documents, Preservation of Historic Buildings, Massey Medals, Duty on Plans, Salaried Architects, Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition, Canadian Conference of the Arts, Canadian Standards Association, etc. Since this work has to be carried out in co-operation with nine

Provincial Associations, a great deal of clerical work is involved. In Ottawa we have a staff of five including our Executive Director. Both he and a senior secretary are fully bilingual. I believe we have the best balanced staff we have ever had at Headquarters.

There is no complacency in Institute affairs. In my first term on Council our by-laws were revised. It was a lengthy process requiring unanimity from all Provincial Associations. Three years later I found myself Chairman of a Committee to revise them again. I thought this was deplorable. Two years ago the by-laws were revised again; this time to provide every provincial association with representation on the Executive Committee. I no longer regard revisions to our by-laws as deplorable. We cannot afford the luxury of maintaining the Status Quo. To do so would be cause for concern.

You may think I am a propounder of problems, a prophet of gloom, not so. We are living in a time of transition, a time of change, and I put it to you — would you have it any other way? We are on the move, we shall make History. Let us see to it that when it is written, it will make good reading. At a moment when the greatest figure of our time is lying in state, one who was an Honorary Fellow of the RIBA, one who offered France in her darkest hour of the last war, citizenship in our Commonwealth, at such a moment we cannot think small thoughts. His memory is a challenge to each one of us to think on a grand scale. In the past two years we have entered a new field of international relationships through membership in the International Union of Architects, in the Commonwealth Association of Architects, and in Le Conseil International du Batiment. Because we have never been a colonial power, and because we represent a country, composed of many cultures which have survived the test of two world wars, our delegation is looked to for hope and guidance by the newly emerging nations, particularly those of Asia and of Africa. We have enjoyed close relations for many years with those of Britain and the United States. We hope it will be possible to include in this mutual exchange of information and courtesies Le College des Architects de France. Perhaps our next French speaking President would be best equipped to bring this about.

Many of you will wish to attend the Conference of the IUA in Paris this July. The main topic of the Conference

will be Architectural Education, and what could be more timely. Mr Price will be glad to provide you with all the details.

By chance about a month ago I met a very dear friend from this City. We attended school together. As trustee of a Church here he had come into possession of records from the Old St Andrew's Church at Levis. He was pleased as could be to hand me a transcript of my Father's birth recorded there in May 1866, almost one hundred years ago. This set a train of thought in motion which I crave your indulgence to relate, because it illustrates a thought I would like to leave with you.

We had a crimson coated veteran in our family, who had a beard like an umbrella, two fingers missing on the left hand, a real boy's hero. He told many stories of the 1860's including those of the military encampment at Levis, the daily crossing and re-crossing of the River during the period that the engineers were quarrying the stone and building the Citadel here. I suppose it was only natural that an embryo Architect should ask, "But Grandfather, where did you get the mortar to bind the stone together?" His answer is the point in this story — "We made our own mortar". "Nous avons fait notre propre mortier".

In December of each calendar year we look back at the twelve months that have passed to appraise its events in order to plan the better for the year that lies ahead. We are now in the December of our first century as a united independent nation. As we look back over the century, what activities occupied our parents and grandparents? They felled forests, they constructed communications, they tamed torrents, yes, and they built citadels, strongpoints. What would be their objective if they were living today?

I submit to you in all seriousness that for this second century our concern must be not so much with physical geography as with intellectual geography, the geography of the mind. Although we architects are only one in eight thousand of our population, our influence is proportionately much greater. It has become abundantly clear that we too must build citadels, strongpoints, if we are to win the battle for men's minds.

Let us so conduct ourselves that we may be able to say to our Grandchildren, "We made our own mortar". "Nous avons fait notre propre mortier".

Perspectives

From RAIC Headquarters

The Institute has named Dr F. Bruce Brown (*F*), John Lovatt Davies (*F*), Noel Mainguy and Joseph Pettick as voting delegates at the Paris Congress of the International Union of Architects, July 5-9.

Dr Thomas Howarth (*F*) is a program participant, and a good number of other members will be in attendance.

Mr Davies will also be our representative at the first congress of the Commonwealth Association of Architects, in Malta, June 24-27.

Francis J. Nobbs (*F*), recently elected president of PQAA for the second time, has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the Executive Committee of RAIC Council created by the death of Peter Barott. Max W. Roth will fill the vacancy on the Council.

The Executive Committee has decided to publish, as a public service and contribution to the Centennial of Confederation, a *MANUAL OF STREET DECORATION*. Text is by William G. Leithead (*F*), with excellent colour artwork. It will appear in the *Journal* shortly.

Edouard Tremblay, Montreal, and Robert E. Briggs, Toronto, have been appointed RAIC representatives on the Joint Committees on Standard Documents and Procedures. John Nelligan, RAIC Solicitor, and Fred W. Price, Executive Director, are alternates.

In conjunction with the annual meeting of the Canadian Conference of University Schools of Architecture, at Laval University, Quebec, June 7-8, there will be an official visit to the Laval School of Architecture by a special RAIC committee. This follows up last year's visit to the School at Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax. The invitation was extended by the Rector of Laval University, Monsignor Vachon.

Paul-O. Trépanier of Granby, Quebec, has been appointed chairman of the Public Information committee of the Institute. Mr Trépanier is a past president of PQAA, and is currently serving as Mayor of Granby.

The Executive Committee has accepted the invitation of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects to hold the 1968 Assembly of the Institute in Regina.

Jerome Markson, Toronto, has been appointed our representative on the CMHC Plan Selection Committee.

The Institute has forwarded to the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, a resolution of approval and commendation of the policy of including fine art work in the budget for all government buildings.

The largest ever gathering of architects is expected in Washington, June 14-18, for the joint convention of the AIA and the Pan American Congress. About 1,000 architects from ten Latin American countries have indicated that they plan to attend, and at least twice that many AIA members will join them to discuss the theme, "Cities of the New World". Honorary chairman is Adlai Stevenson, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

The presidents of both bodies have extended a cordial welcome to Canadian architects. Advance registration is open now at AIA, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Among AIA Awards to be presented at the convention;

Du Siège Social de l'Institut

L'Institut a nommé MM. F. Bruce Brown (*A*), John Lovatt Davies (*A*), Noel Mainguy et Joseph Pettick comme délégués avec voix délibérative au congrès de l'Union internationale des architectes qui aura lieu à Paris du 5 au 9 juillet.

M. Thomas Howarth (*A*) est inscrit au programme et un bon nombre d'autres membres assisteront au congrès.

M. Davies sera aussi notre représentant au premier congrès de l'Association des architectes du Commonwealth qui se tiendra à Malte du 24 au 27 juin.

M. Francis J. Nobbs (*A*), récemment élu président de l'Association d'architectes de la province de Québec pour un deuxième mandat, a été choisi pour remplacer M. Peter Barott, décédé récemment, au Comité exécutif de l'Institut. La vacance au sein du conseil a été remplie par M. Max W. Roth. Le Comité exécutif a décidé de publier à titre de service public et comme contribution au centenaire de la Confédération un *MANUEL DE DECORATION DES RULES*. Le texte est de M. William G. Leithead (*A*), et il est accompagné d'excellentes illustrations en couleurs. Le manuel sera publié prochainement dans le *Journal*.

MM. Edouard Tremblay, de Montréal, et Robert E. Briggs, de Toronto, ont été nommés représentants de l'Institut au Comité mixte sur les documents types et les procédures. MM. John Nelligan, avocat de l'Institut, et Fred W. Price, directeur général, sont représentants suppléants.

A l'occasion de l'assemblée annuelle de la Conférence canadienne des écoles universitaires d'architecture, à l'Université Laval, Québec, les 7 et 8 juin, il y aura visite officielle de l'École d'architecture de l'Université Laval par un comité spécial de l'Institut. Cette visite fait suite à celle qui a eu lieu l'an dernier au Nova Scotia Technical College d'Halifax. L'invitation nous a été adressée par Mgr Vachon, recteur de l'Université Laval.

M. Paul-O Trépanier de Granby (P.Q.) a été nommé président du Comité de l'information publique de l'Institut. M. Trépanier est un ancien président de l'Association d'architectes de la province de Québec et maire actuel de Granby.

Le Comité exécutif a accepté l'invitation de l'Association des architectes de la Saskatchewan à tenir l'assemblée de 1968 de l'Institut à Regina.

M. Jerome Markson de Toronto a été choisi pour nous représenter au Comité de sélection des plans de la SCHL.

L'Institut a fait parvenir au ministre des Travaux publics, à Ottawa, une résolution d'approbation et de félicitations au sujet de sa décision de faire place aux travaux d'art dans le budget de tous les édifices du gouvernement.

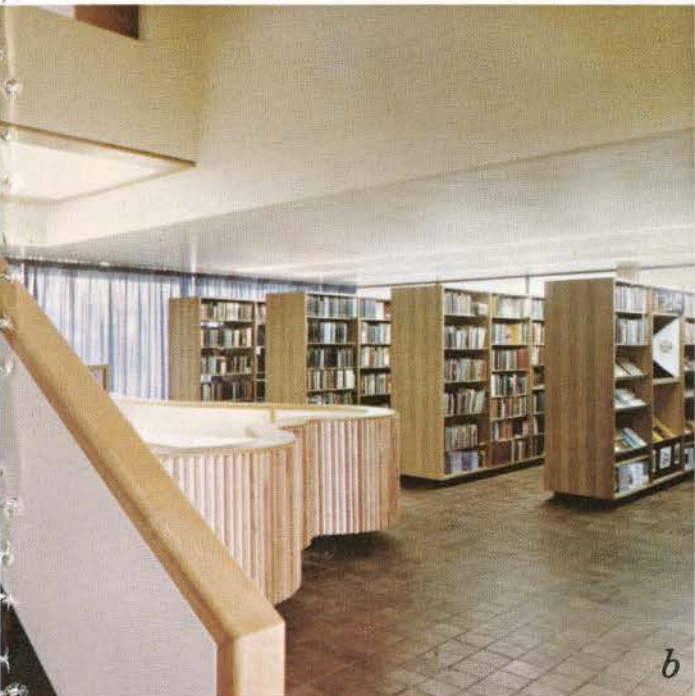
On attend un nombre sans précédent d'architectes à Washington du 14 au 18 juin à l'occasion de l'assemblée conjointe de l'AIA et du Congrès panaméricain. Un millier environ d'architectes de dix pays de l'Amérique latine ont exprimé l'intention de participer et au moins deux fois autant de membres de l'AIA se joindront à eux pour étudier le thème "Villes du Nouveau Monde". Le président d'honneur sera M. Adlai Stevenson, ambassadeur des États-Unis aux Nations Unies.



a



c



b



d

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Entries are now being received for the OAA 1965 Tourist Accommodation Awards. Aim is to raise standards of design of hotels, motels, restaurants, cottages and other facilities catering to the tourist trade in Ontario. Submissions should include photographs and other descriptive information showing the building and its relationship to the surroundings.

A new Supplement to the National Building Code has recently been published by the National Research Council. Entitled RESIDENTIAL STANDARDS, CANADA, 1965, it is obtainable from local CMHC offices and from NRC.

Sir Basil Spence, FRIBA, HON. FRAIC, has been appointed architect for the British Pavilion at EXPO '67. On a recent visit to Montreal, he said: "The architectural possibilities are almost boundless. I am returning to Britain to work very hard to produce something worthy of this enormous exhibition."

The National Design Council and the Department of Industry have announced plans for "Canadian Design '67", a program to increase production of well-designed products and to develop new ones. Industry Minister C. M. Drury calls on architects to use the services of the Design Council to locate the best products "as well as the opportunity to have products designed and produced to meet their special needs". Centennial and EXPO '67 projects will be the focus of this program.

Special awards are to be presented to the most noteworthy products, and grants to help defray cost of prototype development.

Charles Fowler (F), RAIC Hon. Secretary, accompanied the Canadian Government scientific expedition to Easter Island, in the South Pacific.

The Canadian Council of Professional Engineers has issued a report on legislation now being drafted for collective bargaining within the federal government service. It is intended to cover all types of employees below management level, including professional groups, in government departments and agencies. The CCPE also reports on its 1964 survey of engineers' salaries. The national median is \$10,000 — compared with \$9,600 the previous year.

The venerable Arts Club, a haven for two generations of Montreal architects, moved recently from its original quarters on Victoria Street to a large house on upper Stanley Street. Among the members responsible for the splendid renovation and conversion work were Francis J. Nobbs (F), architect in charge, and Michael G. C. Ellwood, premises committee chairman.

Colin H. Copeman (F), president of the Club during this trying period, received a beautiful hand-lettered and illustrated testimonial — the work of Randolph C. Betts (F).

In Vancouver, Joseph Pettick of Regina addressed the Illuminating Engineering Society recently on "Lights, Architecture, People."

A firm of management consultants has been engaged to conduct a comprehensive survey of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, following up recommendations of the Glassco Commission Report.

Les présidents des deux groupes ont lancé une invitation cordiale aux architectes canadiens. On peut dès maintenant s'inscrire en écrivant à l'AIA, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

L'Association de l'Ontario accepte maintenant des inscriptions au "1965 Tourist Accommodation Awards". L'objet de ce concours est de relever les normes des hôtels, motels, restaurants, maisonnettes et autres services destinés aux touristes en Ontario. Chaque inscription doit comprendre des photographies et d'autres renseignements descriptifs faisant voir le bâtiment et ses rapports avec son entourage.

Le Conseil national de recherches vient de publier un nouveau supplément au Code national du bâtiment. Ce supplément est intitulé "NORMES RESIDENTIELLES AU CANADA, 1965" et on peut se le procurer aux bureaux locaux de la Société centrale d'hypothèques et de logement ou au Conseil national de recherches.

Sir Basil Spence, FRIBA et agrégé honoraire de l'Institut, a été choisi comme architecte pour le pavillon britannique à l'EXPO 67. Au cours d'un récent voyage à Montréal, il a déclaré: "Les possibilités architecturales sont presque illimitées. Je retourne en Grande-Bretagne où je ferai tout en mon pouvoir pour produire une oeuvre digne de cette immense exposition".

Le Conseil national d'esthétique industrielle et le ministère de l'Industrie ont annoncé leurs plans de "Dessin industriel canadien, 1967", programme visant à accroître la production d'articles de beau modèle et la création de modèles nouveaux. La ministre de l'Industrie, M. C. M. Drury, invite les architectes à recourir aux services du Conseil d'esthétique pour découvrir les meilleurs produits et "pour trouver les moyens de faire créer et réaliser des produits adaptés à leurs besoins particuliers". Se programme est centré sur les projets du centenaire et de l'EXPO 67.

Des prix spéciaux seront décernés à l'égard des produits les plus saillants et on accordera des subventions afin de couvrir les frais des prototypes.

M. Charles Fowler (A), secrétaire honoraire de l'Institut, a accompagné une expédition scientifique canadienne à l'île de Pâques, dans le Sud du Pacifique.

Le Conseil canadien des ingénieurs professionnels a publié un rapport sur un projet de loi actuellement en voie de rédaction au sujet de la négociation collective avec les services fédéraux. Cette loi doit viser tous les employés au-dessous du grade d'administrateur, y compris les groupes professionnels, à l'emploi des ministères et des organismes du gouvernement.

Le Conseil a aussi présenté un rapport de son relevé des salaires des ingénieurs en 1964. La moyenne nationale a été de \$10,000, au regard de \$9,600 l'année précédente.

Les services d'une maison d'administrateurs-conseils ont été retenus en vue d'une étude approfondie du ministère des Travaux publics à Ottawa. Ce travail a pour objet de donner suite à des recommandations de la Commission Glassco. L'étude comprendra le rôle et le fonctionnement du ministère ainsi que son administration financière et matérielle et l'emploi du personnel.

Le Massachusetts Institute of Technology donnera du 21 au 25 juin un cours spécial à l'intention des architectes et autres personnes intéressés aux applications du plastique dans la construction des bâtiments. Pour information s'adresser au MIT

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A special course for architects and others who are interested in structural applications of plastics to buildings will be conducted at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, June 21-25. Inquiries to MIT Summer Session, Cambridge, Mass.

In the same field of plastics, La Société de Chimie Industrielle announces "Journées des Plastiques dans le Bâtiment", April 21-23, in Paris. The subject: "Results of work on construction of buildings with maximum use of plastics". For information, write La Société de C.I., 28, rue Saint-Dominique, Paris VII^e, France.

The First International Seminar on Ekistics and the Future of Human Settlements will be held in Athens, Greece, July 20-24. The staff includes several architects—Doxiadis, Buckminster Fuller, Sir Robert Matthew, and others. Details available from the Institute.

Hugh Redwood, MRAIC, has been appointed architectural consultant of the newly established Sweet's Canadian Construction Catalogue, with office in Toronto.

Mr Redwood, a graduate of University of British Columbia School of Architecture in 1959, will assist manufacturers of building products with the design of their product literature for inclusion in Sweet's. The first file will be issued in 1966.

Members and architectural students planning visits abroad are reminded that they are entitled to the privilege of a RAIC Travelling Card, available from the Institute.

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Dans ce domaine des plastiques, la Société de chimie industrielle annonce des "Journées des plastiques dans la bâtiment", du 21 au 23 avril à Paris. Le sujet sera: "Résultats d'un emploi maximum de plastiques dans la construction de bâtiments." Pour information s'adresser à la Société de chimie industrielle, 28 rue Saint-Dominique, Paris VII^e (France).

Nous rappelons aux membres de l'Institut et aux étudiants en architecture qui songent à voyager à l'étranger qu'ils ont droit aux privilèges de la Carte de voyage de l'Institut qu'ils peuvent se procurer à nos bureaux.

Pour la première fois dans l'histoire du Québec un édifice gouvernemental est "construit exclusivement en français".

D'ailleurs le cahier des charges de l'architecte J. A. Gélinas est spécifique sur ce point au chapitre des instructions.

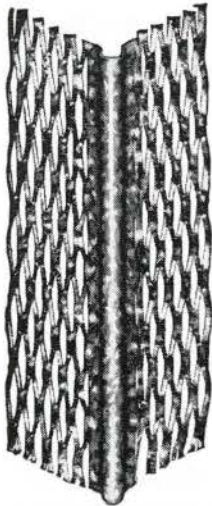
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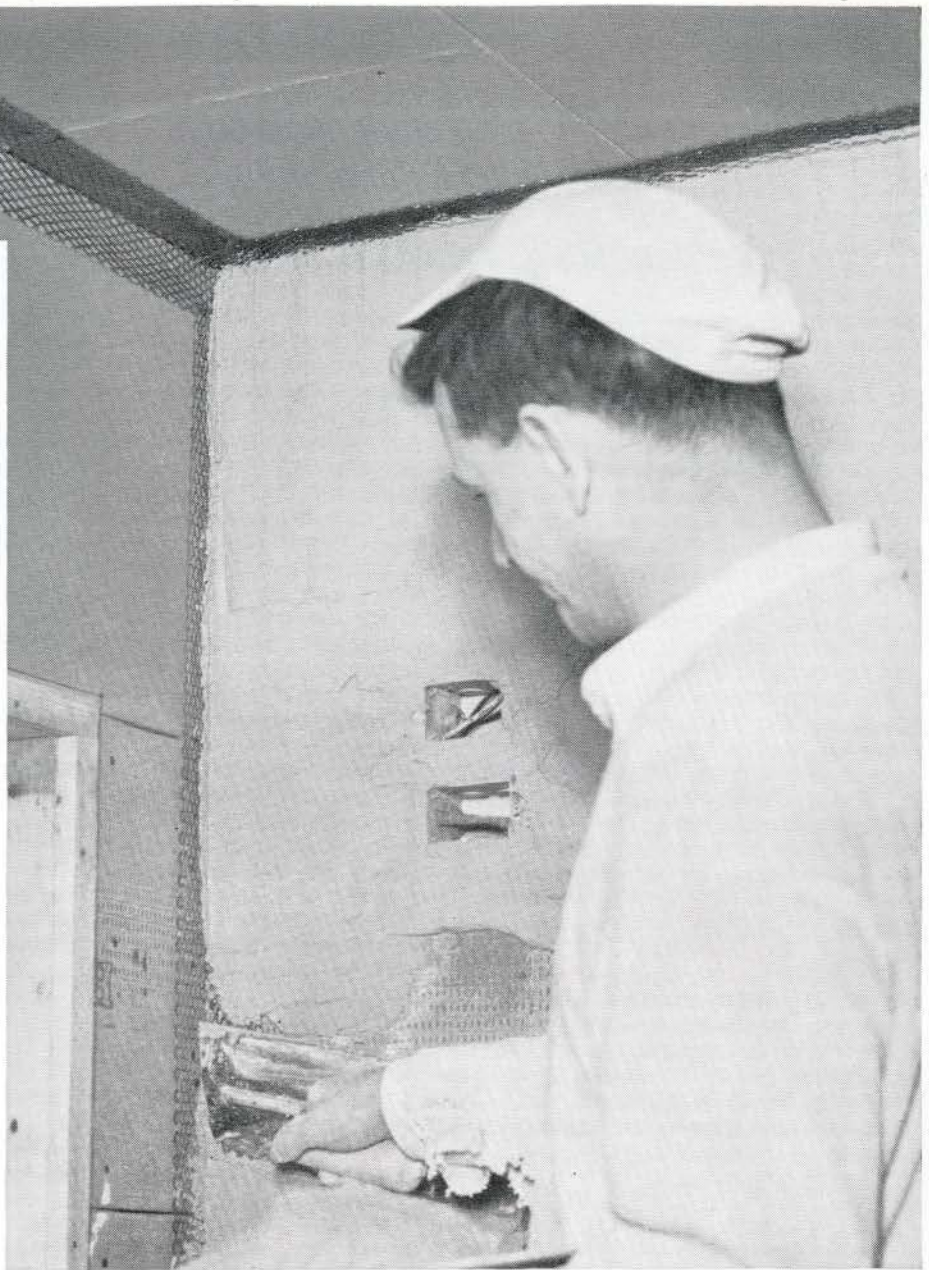
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Annual Meetings

OAA Diamond Jubilee

Ontario architects registered in record numbers at this year's OAA convention in Toronto, Feb. 18-20, a fitting tribute to what appeared to be a forgotten or ignored distinction of our latest of annual conclaves — the 75th and Diamond Jubilee. An incorrigible romantic, I'm prepared to believe that many who were in attendance made a special effort to be there because of the significance of this milestone in our association's history.

As in earlier gatherings much spirited discussion, a great deal of it outside the convention floor unfortunately, was the order of the day. Perhaps I was particularly aware of it, having been asked to do an article for the *Journal*, but it seemed to me there was very intense reflection everywhere about how we shape up to our role in this modern world.

Some of the expressions go pretty deep. Architects seem to delight in flogging themselves publicly. What other reason could there be for their regular self-chastisement for withdrawal tendencies, egocentricity and introversion? OAA conventions have provided the best of whipping posts on which to flog the profession. The 75th was no exception. It was prefaced by soul searching with a report in the daily press of conversations with "some uneasy architects who believe a preoccupation with the nuts and bolts has crowded out any concern with the profession's wider duty — a duty to lead in the understanding and forming of man's environment and to speak out when mistakes are made".

And so it continued around the dining tables, at some of the sessions, in the room and over refreshments, a lot of honest introspection and, to be sure, some attempts to sluff off on and demand from the Association as an intangible body that which not all of us are yet prepared to do ourselves in actual day-to-day life.

Do we have the answers? It is my bet that unless at least some of them are found in our Annual Meeting decisions we will not greatly improve on the present 30 per cent share of the province's construction that had full architectural services last year. This, in my opinion, is not strictly because all architects are so busy. Some of it, it seems to me, is because there is not yet the degree of public

appreciation and acceptance needed to prompt seeking out our services.

I think the convention opener, the seminar on public relations, has given those who attended some insight into ways of dealing with this problem, and elevating public respect for the kind of work we do. The main point in the seminar, ably made by Kenneth Smith a seasoned journalist, was that no artificial, bought-and-paid-for public relations at the Association level could do the most effective job or serve as a replacement for what each of us has a responsibility to do as practicing architects and members of the profession.

Professor Murray, a member of the panel, put it well when he said, "You cannot buy public relations." The objects of the Architects Act, he said, had strong Public Relation's overtones which imply a dual responsibility; concern with maintaining a high standard of professional competence as well as establishing an awareness in the community of the role of the architect in society. It's a two dimensional PR approach, "private and public relations". The seminar produced some useful tips on how to approach public relations. Press conferences and press releases were



Douglas Johnson, OAA Pres. and Mrs. Johnson

discounted as the most effective means although the latter were worth considering in small towns where the quality of reporting is not high. Much more useful is the personal call to a reporter, bringing to his attention a newsworthy or human angle in a new building. From the individual's point of view the best PR is found in more thoughtful comment on and participation in community affairs, the beginning of a real dialogue with the society in which he works rather than remaining mute on local issues as most architects are wont to do.

Toronto newspaperman Kenneth Smith stated it eloquently: "This reporter is here to urge you to go downtown, uptown and crosstown and make the big problems of our communities your real concern. Who is better qualified, having studied man's need for shelter, rest and open space and how these needs have been met since the dawn of history."

Emphasizing the need for all professions to get involved with the real issues of the day in view of the sorry state of Canadian political affairs, Smith said: "The public must know that someone cares about these issues. The future of the country will have to become more important than the pursuits of wealth or professional prestige. Rebuilding the fibre of the nation is more important than any other redevelopment scheme."

I left the seminar with a feeling a positive message had been made that was significant for us as individuals and as a group. It is up to us to heed it, take the plunge and spend at least as much effort on public involvement as we have given spare time to "sowing, hoeing and weeding" at the golf club, as Donald Hallford put it.

As usual the manufacturer's exhibits were an interesting sidelight. You could get a look at almost all of the 100 different displays Thursday night, if you braved the temptation of the all too convenient obstacle, the bar-before-the-door, and shoved your way through the maze of those who were delicately balancing sloshing, fragile vessels in at least one hand. It was worth a return visit, even without the bar, to see the booths and student exhibits.

The exhibitor's reception and dinner was no less thought-provoking. It was the occasion to present the annual OAA and Exhibitor's Awards to worthy students of the University of Toronto and the Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. I wonder how it can be that at a convention where



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we discuss both the specific business needs of our profession and the acute need for an influx of dynamic new graduates, we come out deciding to budget thousands for the services of a management consultant firm while we hope to satisfy a need just as fundamental by spreading around, rather thinly, a couple of hundred bucks in prize money.

Professor George R. Collins' seminar on "The City Building Tradition in Urban Design" was a sensitive presentation of the ideas of Camillo Sitte. As an academician, a contemporary translator of Sitte's "Der Stadtebau" and an art historian, Prof Collins' primary purpose perhaps, was not to reflect on the ills of the modern city; however, there was a message—planners must be more than technicians and the aesthetic problems raised by city building are fully as important as the technical ones. Sitte's formula may not apply to the contemporary scene, to be sure, but there is a need today, as Sitte dared in his day, to seek out a new way of looking at cities dominated by the technology of our new fast-moving age.

Collins' advice was that we should not copy the masterful solutions of the past, but that we should strive to humanize the contemporary city.

Perhaps the greatest understatement made at the convention was delivered by George Nelson who spoke at Friday's dinner on the subject, "Architect and Designer: The Shifting Professional Outlines." Nelson capriciously summed up the dilemma of distinguishing between those who practise under different labels in the broad and varied field of environmental design. For one who has assumed the many roles himself he was hard pressed to suggest wherein lies the difference between Architect, Industrial Designer, Interior Designer, designer of furniture, utensils, the dinner menu or what have you. The fare he served, however, was a bit of "sweet and sour." The film "Requiem" that he showed without introductory remarks was to me an effective, beautifully executed, condemnation of wasteful design obsolescence.

A convention highlight was the Saturday luncheon given over to the Hon. William G. Davis, Ontario Minister of Education, who spoke on the topic of new perspectives in school design. Mr Davis relieved us all on two counts. First, requirements for school buildings would continue to show a marked increase in the years to come and second, the Department of

Education is not inclined to look favorably on stock or standard plans as a means of providing more economical school plants. In connection with stock plans however, he made a point of singling out the responsibility of the architect when he said that "... in the past, architects have added to the arguments for standard plans because in some areas there has been a tendency to reproduce standard schemes with only slight adjustments from project to project."

Rather than standard plans the Depart-

ment is studying the standardization of components in order to encourage mass production of some items at lower cost, although Mr Davis emphasized they were being very careful to avoid endangering the integrity of architectural design. School design, if anything, he felt should be further elaborated to take into account both the need for greater flexibility within the building to accommodate changing educational requirements and to externally make a full contribution to the desirable aesthetic environment of

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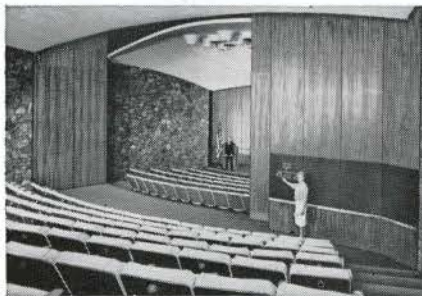


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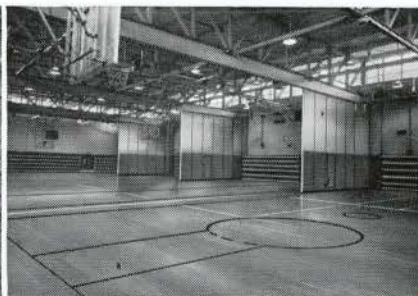
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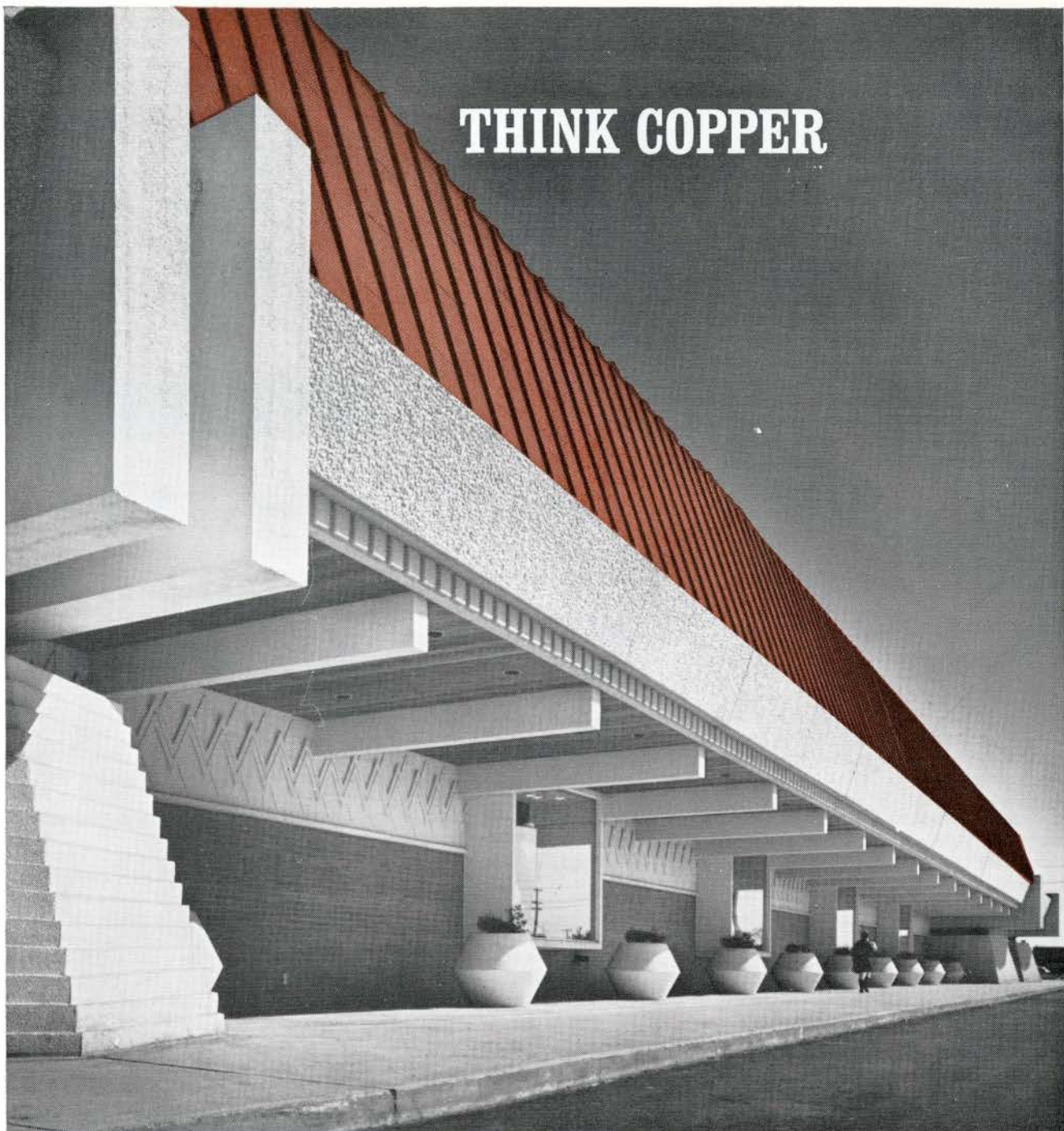
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our communities. He also made an extremely valid point for improving our relations with local school boards by finding the ways of providing them with more reliable estimates on building costs. On the whole Mr Davis impressed me as a dedicated, personable, and capable man, a knowledgeable friend of Architecture.

At the general meeting there were three major policy conclusions arrived at. One was to initiate a broad and continuing program of education under the direction of a part-time coordinator. Its aim is to develop ways in which architects can maintain and raise their professional competence, and overcome what has been referred to as "the apparently ever-increasing velocity with which our knowledge grows obsolete." The ease with which this question was decided indicates many of us have deep feeling for its need. The second decision was to increase membership fees to \$125. It was passed with some hesitation, entirely in keeping with our current public image as "tight-wads" (à la Kenneth Smith). The \$25 increase is primarily devoted to finance the anticipated educational program. In addition it will cover a small existing deficit and prevent future deficiencies. As with our clients, we would all like to get twice the value of the increase in tangible returns and I am sure I express the confidence of the membership in this being the case as long as we continue to have John D. Miller as "Mr OAA".

Our final decision was to approve the interim report on the fee survey and decide on proceeding with the second stage. It was agreed to entertain the request of Committee Chairman Rounthwaite to continue with the study and get further needed facts before changes can be recommended in the fee structure. Although there are no conclusions yet some of the summaries are significant enough to warrant a full feature in some issue of the *Journal*, in my opinion.

And so the records of the 75th convention are filed away, not to gather dust I hope, yet not to sparkle as a diamond in keeping with the jubilee occasion, I suspect. Even the entertainment at the annual dinner and dance was somewhat lusterless. I for one anticipated more from the 75th and registered with the anticipation that on an occasion such as this one, we who are trying to attune to the future would find enough in the past to make a striking and significant summary. ■

Oryst Sawchuk

Saskatchewan Association Annual Meeting

The Annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects was held February 26th in Saskatoon.

The President's Report was given by John Preston, Acting President since June, when ill health prevented Wen Marvin from carrying on the President's duties. In his address Mr Preston announced that the 1968 RAIC Assembly would be held at Regina.

A six point program of anticipated projects for the Centenary Year was outlined by the Centenary Committee. Proposed were exhibitions on the life work of senior SAA members and Growth of Architecture on the Prairies; the opening of Architectural Archives at the Norman Mackenzie Art Gallery, University of Saskatchewan, Regina; a scholarship for post graduate work in architecture; a

symposium in connection with the 1967 Annual Meeting of the SAA, "Architecture on the Prairies; and active participation of members in the implementation of the Norwich Plan for upgrading downtown areas in Saskatchewan.

Chief architect the Federal Department of Public Works, James A. Langford, spoke on Friday night and issued a challenge to Saskatchewan architects for the production of "better design". The two day meeting concluded with a panel discussion covering a wide range of topics on architecture.

Elected to council were, President, John Preston; Vice-President Gordon Arnott, Regina and Douglas McLellan, Prince Albert; Secretary-treasurer, George Forrester, Saskatoon; Desmond Payne of Saskatoon and Alec Hermann of Regina.

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Retiring President, D'Arcy Helmer, notes Shortage of Architects; urges Members to aid in Training of Technicians; Suggests Students entering Building Design and Construction Field Training "Under One Roof"

We now have 1100 members, a net increase of 34 for the year.

Concerned in OAA operations are: 10 Chapters; 26 committees involving directly 150 members; 38 representatives to 18 joint committees, organizations, etc., a Director of Professional Studies, a Curator, a Librarian, a Secretary, Assistant Secretary, a secretarial staff of 5, a house staff of 3, a Director of Public Relations and the services of our Solicitor and Auditors, our Registration Board and Council.

Study profession, training, fees

Council left this meeting one year ago with some directives, in part:

1. To appoint a study committee to investigate the status of the profession,
2. Investigate the appropriateness of our schedule of minimum fees, and develop an interim fee schedule on housing,
3. Consider ways and means by which architects and consulting engineers may align themselves more logically together, the better to serve the Construction industry, with emphasis on education.

The Committee on the Profession was appointed, composed of the chairmen of the Registration Board, Bill Watson; the Fees Committee, F. C. T. Rounthwaite; the Public Relations Committee, E. C. S. Cox; the Professional Guidance Committee, George Gibson, with myself as chairman.

The terms of reference of the Committee were: To examine the state of the profession, architectural training, standards of practice, and our regulations and bylaws. The initial meetings were devoted to preparing the OAA reply to the RAIC "Provincial Association Questionnaire", and further action on the general subject of "The Status of the Profession" is held, pending the report of the RAIC Survey, in order to avoid duplication of effort.

Architectural training was discussed at a Council meeting where a representative of York University asked questions related to training of architects, how many, in how many schools, what type of a curriculum, what degree of specialization, etc. Because these questions had such far reaching ramifications, a study committee was appointed. Its report, when approved by Council, will be made available to the Department for University Affairs for Ontario, which has expressed a keen interest in the information.

The Fees Committee was directed to proceed with their proposed study. This they have done, and well.

Council did not have an opportunity to face the question of Architect-Engineer training Alignment, but I have some personal views.

In October, Messrs Salter and Gallaher, representing the Registration Board, and the members of council, met with the PQAA Council, for a two day joint session. Legislation, regulations, professional studies, registration requirements, fees, architect-engineer relations and public relations were discussed in detail. Both Associations left the meeting having gained a new knowledge of the subjects under discussion, and the way in which they were being faced by the other Associations, and agreed that this informal meeting should be repeated annually.

At the invitation of Dr Howarth, Members of Council visited the School of Architecture in March. An opportunity was provided for Council Members to tour the School, view the work of the students and discuss matters of interest with members of the staff.

The reports of the committees in the 1964 Annual Reports are but brief summaries of much hard work that has been carried out during the past year.

The Public Relations program was the subject of intense study by both the Committee and Council. The annual report is fairly comprehensive and notes the re-

tion of the firm of Public and Industrial Relations Ltd as our public relations consultants and Mr Win Geldart of that firm is actively engaged in advising us on our problems.

The facilities provided at the OAA Building continue to serve the needs of the Profession, and the use of these facilities has steadily increased. In addition to the services provided for individual members, the building is used extensively for OAA Council, Registration Board and Committee Meetings and by allied groups. At the same time, as the financial statement indicates, the bar and cafeteria are operated at a reasonable profit.

The following students at the School of Architecture, University of Toronto, and the School of Architectural Technology, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, received OAA awards in 1964: OAA Scholarship—for architectural design, second year, School of Architecture, James Henderson Jorden. OAA Prize, proficiency in subjects related to building construction, third year, School of Architecture, James Butler Wilkinson. OAA Prize, second year—School of Architectural Technology, Ryerson, Teet Nurmse. Toronto Architectural Guild Bronze Medal, Michael Frederick Thom.

During September and October (on solicited invitation) I was able to visit all ten of our Chapters. The visits gave me a picture of the practice of architects in Ontario that could have been obtained in no other way. I hope I was able to bring to the members an acquaintance with the Association's operations which they could obtain in no other way.

The meetings, as many of you know, proved to be a forum for discussion of such topics as: Increasing our numbers, Availability of Staff, Upgrading our Capabilities, OAA Services to Members, Architect-Engineer Alignment.

The following comments are the result of the discussions with the Chapters and individuals. They, are colored by my personal views which have evolved in the intervening four months.

Shortage of architects

Is there a shortage of architects? Without getting involved in a discussion of what an architect should be now and in 1980; how he should be trained, what assistants he will need, etc., and if asked to make a "calculated guesstimate" after listening to architects in ten Provincial centres I would say:

In all areas outside Toronto an additional

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50% (that is 185 additional architects) could find useful work; in the Toronto area an additional $\frac{1}{3}$ or 170 could be added to the present number. This is a total of 365 (equivalent to more than three times the number of graduates of all Canadian Schools of Architecture in 1964) to be added to our 880 architects in private practice. Needless to say there are vacancies to fill in the fields other than private practice (*ie* Civil Service, corporations, research and teaching fields). I mentioned the term "calculated guesstimate". To support this: Ontario's building construction volume in 1964 was about 1.8 billion dollars. Full architectural services were provided for approximately 30% of this total or \$540 millions worth of building. The 880 architects in private practice thus each accounted for an average of \$625,000 worth of building, which readily checks out as a reasonable figure. But what of the 70% of the building which is carried out without the benefit of the architect's skills? *Some of it was so constructed because architectural services were just not available.* This is particularly true in the residential field. If 75% of our present construction volume was designed by architects, producing as they are at the moment, we would need 2,180 architects. Surely a profession which feels a responsibility for the creative design of man's environment has a responsibility to provide the necessary numbers to cope with at least 75% of the requirement and can reasonably assume that the remaining 25% would fall in the special category of building that would not be lived in or seen. Although the bald mathematics of the above statement may be readily misinterpreted, I believe a

point is made what are we to do about such a situation, whether it less or more grave than indicated.

We register annually approximately 20 graduates of our *one* school, 25 from other Canadian schools and 20 to 25 who receive their principal training outside Canada—a total of 70.

The long term solution would appear to be: to train more architects. But even if we double or triple the number of students entering university tomorrow it would be 1975 before they could qualify as architects. In the period before 1975 we are faced with building volumes never before dreamed of. University construction in the next ten years in Canada, 2.6 billion dollars (400 million in Ontario alone, in the next 6 years), Centennial projects, Expo 67—all special short run projects piled on top of building for a population growth in the province approaching 150,000 per year and an increase in building construction of 200 million dollars per year.

Aid training of technicians

The architectural talent available must then be made more efficient until demand and supply comes into a reasonable balance. This efficiently can be readily increased by having architects do architecture and all those tasks, which do not require a person with the architects training done by others. *I believe we must actively assist and participate in the programs of our technological institutes in the training of technologists; our technical and vocational schools in the training of technicians; associations like the Specification Writers Association and the Institute of Quantity Surveyors to train specialists.* And in all this rush

we must continue to press for higher standards in all our work.

Unify building design training

There is one consideration only which should cause us to pause before plunging into a program to train more architects, and that is the bringing of mechanical, electrical and structural elements back to one profession. The consulting engineer has considerably more in common with his architect clients, as fellow members of the construction industry, than he has with his engineering colleagues who are busily involved in everything from space vehicles to semi-conductors with printed circuits one molecule thick. *It seems to me that all those students being trained to enter the building design field should be trained under one roof, aware from the start of his training of the philosophy of the associated disciplines and ready to coordinate all phases of today's complex buildings in a sympathetic way.* Who knows, firmness might then be present in every building; commodity would be assured, and we as architects would have a great deal more time to cope with delight.

Another concern was for the apparently ever-increasing rate at which our knowledge grows obsolete.

Advancing technology, rapidly changing social convention (which our work sometimes leads, most time reflects and sometimes spurns), demand attention, even the business side of running an office is neglected in favour of plunging ahead with our principal work. Specialists in many fields are available to give concentrated doses of enlightenment — occasionally we can learn from each other—when we find time to talk.

New executive of the Ontario Association of Architects left to right: Patrick M. Keenleyside, Toronto, councilor; John G. Spence, Don Mills, councilor; D'Arcy G. Helmer, Ottawa, Past President; Douglas C. Johnson, Windsor, President; John D. Miller, Secretary, Toronto (standing); Norman W. Critchley, North Bay, councilor; James A. Murray (F), Toronto, councilor; David C. Stevens, London, Ont., treasurer; W. M. Smale, Simcoe, Vice-President.



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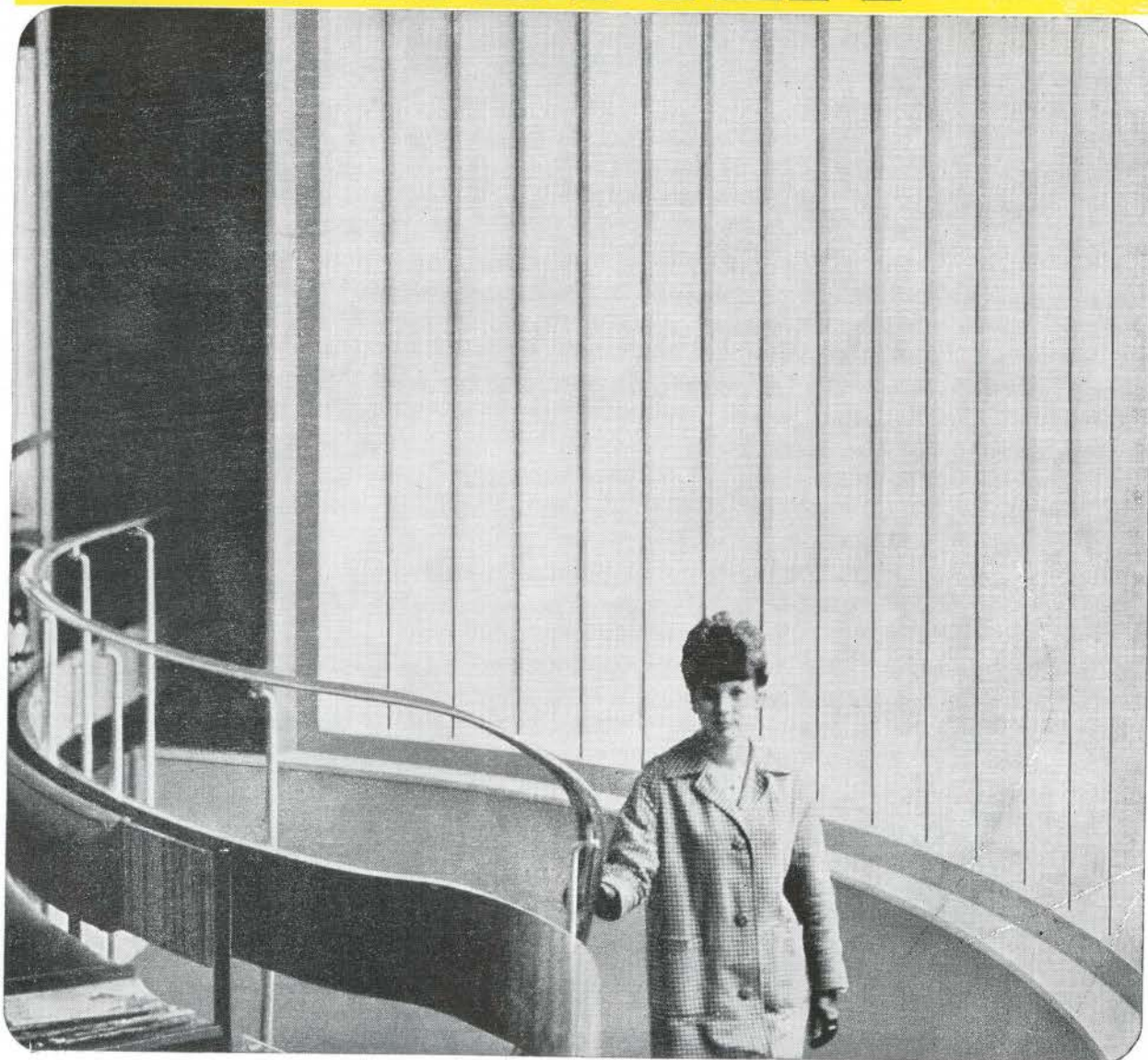
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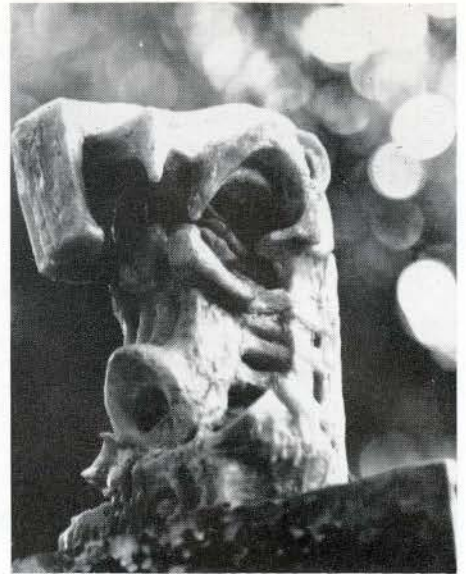
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... confined in embryo ... "Victor Form", 20-inch bronze maquette, by Anita Aarons

Art and Architecture

Signs, Signals, Symbols and Tradition

Totem Makers of Today

by Anita Aarons, ASTC

Press Release. Department of Works in a new and dramatic change in government construction policy the Federal Department of Public Works announced that henceforth a portion of the overall cost of all public buildings erected by the department will go towards a programme of "fine artwork" conceived and executed by highly qualified professional artists. (See page 61)

This press release together with news of fresh and wonderful archaeological finds in Egyptian tombs, seen in the newsreel, prompted the remark that we are unlikely to afford the archaeologist of the future such finely integrated art and architecture treasures in the architectural ruins of the 1960's. My colleague, an architectural muralist, added wryly, "No, they will 'dig' our junk yards, and who by that time is to know the difference between junk and modern sculpture." The element of truth in a semi-humorous remark holds in it a challenge for the architect of today.

Conceptual art has grown away from the world of integrated art and architecture of the past and may never return again in the same form.

The signs, signals and symbols of the traditional past too have altered? They have lost force.

Who today would "house" a Buddha, a Crucifix, a Sphinx, or enshrine a god as naturally and as reverently as the architects of the past.

Today the collectors' mausoleums are filled by the irreverent diligent scavengers of a thousand gods and totems, torn profanely from their crypts, cells and living walls to stand shocked, mute and dismembered, often decapitated and limbless, before gaping vulgar crowds—who are uninitiated except for a few scholars and seers. Brief annotated brass tablets are the sad meagre votive offerings to their magic metaphysic stirrings.

What of the signs and signals and totems of today's art? What are they? Where are they? Do they fare any better?

With the advent of literacy, metaphysic-art was released from its double purpose, that is the freedom from specific directives of pre-literate times, and has left the totem maker in a quandry.

Literacy—not the machine, has rendered the artifact sterile, and separated art from craft. Mere function has replaced ritual use. Decoration is now idle and meaningless. Totems, now free from the need to be literally directive, can speak of themselves and, of more, ambiguous conjecture.

Traditional forms lost their force with doubt or cessation in the philosophy behind them. Lip service is no real votive offering. The Buddha is reduced to a stolen ornament or a good luck charm; the crucifix to a signpost in neon, differentiating church from cinema. Where is the contemporary sphinx, the "awe" ful gods and graveposts of the primitive? Sad little urns, sitting in the crematorium, tabulated with little brass plates are pathetic substitutes. "In loving memory" braves no element of storm and wind, no time etched lines furrowed on the granite sepulchre. Spiritless, tasteless and insignificant in glass cribs, they occupy no more space or attention than they warrant.

The dying tradition yields only a decadent regressive harvest.

The archaeologist of tomorrow will find more truth and excitement in the symbols, torn from the earth, of today's children's toys, the TV antennae, or the g'ant steel girders of the power lines, straddling the countryside, stretched like

some monumental army across the world's continents in silent communication — the victorious, mute invading hordes.

These are the signs and symbols of today's new "primitive"—civilized man, literate, intellectual, chemically controlled in a technological world. Found in the environment around him, is not the Christian Crucifix of a dying European culture, the Buddha from a now rebellious East, or the icons of a now departed savage, but forms intruding on every soil, the universal "death" sign, The STOP, LOOK, and LISTEN totem out of the esoteric atmosphere of the gallery. In the living streets, it winks its triple eye, red, green and yellow . . . the traffic light totem. Here is our specific god, enshrined at every corner, given obedience and obeisance under pain of death or punishment in every nation — our first internationally accepted directive.

Poor artist . . . The mechanic has usurped his sculptural rights and invested the phallic god with magic and directive force and yet the artist, groping in his art comments on this precise situation.

Has the metaphysic yearning of the primitive artist become no more than his monkey tail — to atrophy and drop off the developing being — contemporary man? Or has the force now liberated from the illiterate's shackles become released to form new concepts of god-heads and totems of unmistakable spiritual impact, which comment on themselves in metaphysic introspection?

Conjecture—invention and creative thought, without measure and non specific, is still a preoccupation and necessity for man beset by specific yard stick where no specific answer has yet been adequate. The ability to invest his "wish fulfilment" and become articulate with inanimate material and invest it with separate spiritual life, independent of the author, is the special gift of man whose soulprints rather than whose footprints, are left in the sands of time, through his art. No mere animal can do this. Artists of today newly liberated from former restrictions are still striving to do so. The language is new, the directive is to a higher plane than just physical survival. Groping and clumsy, he aspires towards his images—painfully, slowly but with integrity and truth, he searches. That the image is often "awe"ful, *ie* full of awe rather than charming, graceful and beguilingly decorative, is no new situation. Primitive gods and icons knew little of sweetness in their form. This is the disturbing image to shake complacent minds. Perhaps no artist yet has fashioned a totem as compelling spiritually and aesthetically as is the universal traffic light in a practical sense. However, he will as universal philosophy and the cult of human compassion becomes realized. But, are the interim signs and symbols of today to fall into junk heaps, forgotten and unwanted or bidden only to live for a brief fortnight in the esoteric catacomb of the private gallery, with the status-seeking few bending an occasional knee over the libation

. . . twisting and turning in angry frustration . . . Etrog's Studio



Canadian Broadcasting Corporation



Dorothy Cameron Gallery, Photo by Ken McAllister

... crawling with mysterious phenomena
... "Chamber", 9 foot 7 inch cast cement
fondu, by Richard Turner

of a sherry or rosé. Or will they join the "lucky" few and add to the cacaphony of myriad dead tongues in the big galleries of the public institution?

Will anyone give adequate house room to today's sphinx or "big eared" gods, or must the totem maker produce them to the scale of mantel piece toys and ornaments to relieve the severity and purity of Danish decor.

The old collaborative deal of art and architecture is off. Artist and architect serve their separate gods. Outmoded, out of practice and out of context, the inclusion of art merely as a decorative element is as sacriligious as a black mass. The architect, bent on function and order, has become insensitive. The true icon is to be sought with difficulty and eagerness, thankfully appreciated when found, and then suitably enshrined for contemplation by the more enlightened of the community. No compromise must be sought.

The challenge has been thrown to the architect as the builder of the living galleries of the community to inform himself and do justice to the problem. If the artist is somewhat inexperienced, and maybe a little unworthy, in his gropings, is the architect any less so in his indifference and egocentricity. Great leaders such as Mies Van der Rohe are frank and open in their disavowel of the common purpose in collaboration. Would that others were as honest.

The great need for the conceptual work of art, the piece for contemplation only — for no other purpose — is to be sought and venerated. In this I feel the dealer and promoter do a fair job, even if it is for profit on occasion. Then the problem is permanent enshrinement. But by whom?

Here is the weakness. Exhibition display is hardly an aspiration suitable for true contemplation. To my mind no gallery in North America has understood time and isolation as part of the enshrinement of a work of art. Contemporary or traditional, viewing in galleries is crowded and disordered. Each work submerges the other in a spiritual tornadic storm and the riot of message is as unendurable as listening to five symphonies simultaneously plus chamber music and a few operas flung in for good measure.

It is high time the architect realized his role in the scheme of today's true patron-

age of arts, especially as legislation makes him the new custodian in purchaser of "works of art" for public acquisition. Please let us not have a rash of commissions, a purchasing and ordering of this and that to decorate and embellish architecture — more jewellery for an architectural "Mrs. Richquick".

I sometimes wonder if the contemporary architect is even aware of architectural concepts above technology, let alone art concept above mere design.

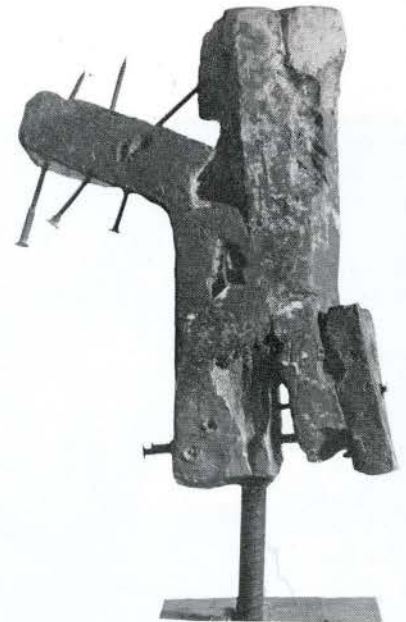
What we need is a sensitive culling out of good to inspiring works, sculpture, painting or whatever idiom prevails at its highest level, and sensitive neutral space provided with room and time to look, to contemplate. Each architect may have his "man of art" or sneaking likes or dislikes. What he does need, however, is enlightenment and courage above the ordinary to recognize the validity of new forms arriving out of the painful search for understanding of infinite purpose in finite term. He must rise above the banal emotions of like or dislike. He must assist, with his technical knowledge and skills, to enshrine in worthy manner so contemporary man can then face the "disturbance" of art as well as the reassuringly decorative baubles so approved of by the artistic illiterate.

It would only be honest to admit this although many serious, but awkward, conceptual forms exist in Canada today,



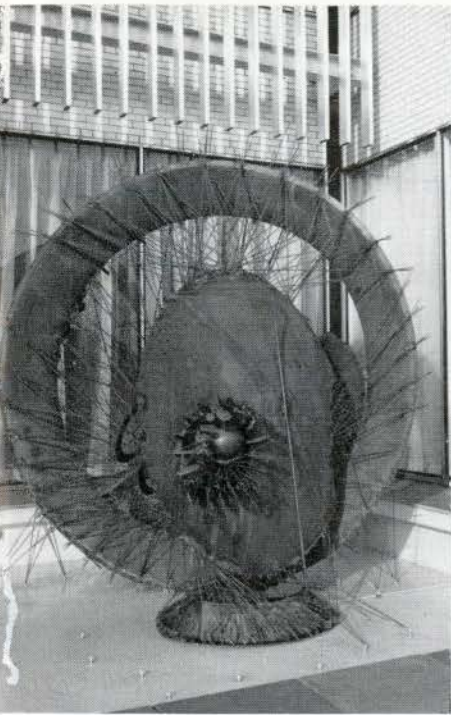
Gallery Moos

... brooding 7 feet high or 22 inches ...
Small Sunbird, bronze, by Sorel Etrog



Gallery Moos, photo by Robert Title

... rejected head ...
15-inch bronze, by Filipovic



Jowett

... caged satellite ...

Gerald Gladstone, *Telegram Building*

they perhaps have not yet arrived at greatness. We are as yet intellectual primitives. The new release from literate message and freedom to express ambiguously and introspectively our infinite condition finds us somewhat clumsy. At best, man is "filter of the infinite", and strives with his finite self to comment on the greater world and purpose outside his own survival. That comment is the valuable trophy to be guarded and cherished. I could wish that architects build temples for the gods rather than buy gods for the temples.

Illustrated with this article are some trophies of Canada, deliberately chosen as impossible solutions in the realm of decorative embellishment. They are the struggles of a few signpostmakers of the present.

Gerald Gladstone's insistent forms have forced their entry into every environment over the Dominion. With singular persistence their author insists on living on the income of the sale of his icons. The merit of these ubiquitous forms asserting their presence in private gallery and public place is not at the moment in question. They have been accepted as desirable forms and subjects for further contemplation. The merit from then on becomes the problem for the initiate to evaluate. What does strike one is that in almost every in-

stance the unfortunate and insensitive housing of these "caged" satellites, unhappily inert and grounded in spite of their creator's unending struggles to launch them. Can no architect assist the elevation by environments more successful than the steel-girded aquarium-like boxes framing the latest productions in the artist's lazy attempt at suspension? Who will afford neutral, airy space other than the competitive architectural counterpoint provided for Gladstone's "Nickelodeon" responses to every situation? Only when the snow lies thick in Winnipeg and on Gladstone's restless tower at the airport, shrouding the form, along with competing fenestration with a white mantle of mystery, does one ever feel the true potential behind his images.

Les Levine with his strange, shrouded chairs, flirts taudrily with a similar idiom so subtly achieved by Canada's winter snow. His bright mind, if it could spare time to humble itself before nature, might well observe the successful integration of mysterious blanket and extruding form.

Who is the architect with vision who will give Levine his "snow country" to shroud his images and perhaps assist and encourage him with a use of less vulgar material for his purpose.

Richard Turner's bright new precocious talent, as yet unbridled by compromise of too many commissions, emerges into the field. Where is the man who will give his double sided wall, crawling with mysterious phenomena, the right to divide only the onlooker and itself from the noisy vulgar world. Will this tender and no doubt developing talent be hamstrung before maturity or forced into production of banal beads and textures, or will it be left to shift for itself in alien country. Undoubtedly he will make the public mausoleum; he already has with a "safe" image, but what of here and now?

Filipovic's new nail-studded images may well call themselves "rejected heads" — their charm will hardly grace a mantel shelf.

Etrog's massive brooding bronzes, which sulked for a brief twenty one days outside Gallery Moos deserve a more permanent fate. Nor should these forms be doomed to stay confined in smaller scale and twisting and turning in angry frustration in their creator's studio.

Must the writer's "fearful" 20 inch maquette in bronze stay confined in embryo, tight within the womb of its own potential, for want of space to convulse its "awe"ful forms at least twenty high

feet, above the human ants it longs to subvert?

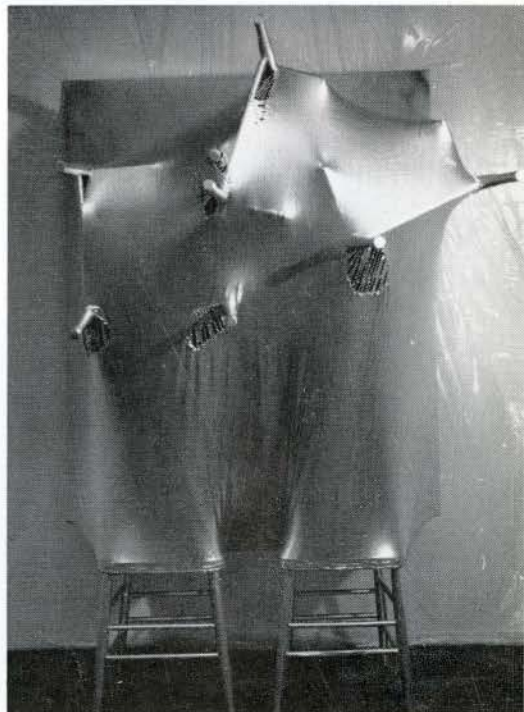
There are many other artists from Quebec and further afield, Burman, Vaillancourt, Roussil, etc., whose strong uncompromising imagery demands the treatment of separate importance they truly deserve. Mount Royal's *Promenade de Sculptures* is a worthy effort to give space for viewing but lacks the splendid isolation for each god-head to speak. The architect only, in building his temples and habitations for man, can afford this. He is the arbitrator of space in this congested contemporary world. He is the provider of the quiet cell, the Prieu-dieu, for society so sorely needed.

Where are the architects in Canada who are sensitive and who, instead of providing a "pavilion" in egocentric acrobatics, drawing an architectural rabbit out of the centenary top hat, will make a sensitive search for a significant form — perhaps the most significant that Canada can provide this century — house it appropriately so that there is a constant pilgrimage to his edifice to see the "god" in all his proper dignity and majesty.

Who will for "Expo 67" (or one per cent of the cost) build a temple for the gods. Not only Canada needs this man but the world, especially the world of the new "Totem makers". ■

... strange shrouded chairs ...

Chair construction, by Les Levine





Edward Lukeman

Edward Lukeman, native of Toronto, painter turned photographer, since the war has travelled extensively in Canada and Europe. He has just returned to Toronto from three years living in Scandinavia and touring with his family from Oslo to Hamburg by yacht.

For some years past Mr Lukeman has combined his talents for architectural photography, sketching and water colors to produce unique visual presentations of buildings, places and people.

Mr Lukeman's painting and photography is represented in the National Gallery at Ottawa and in private collections here and in Norway, Germany, Denmark and England.

1. *Storage building for import autos, Kiel — Oslo Terminus, Oslo, Norway*
2. *Centrally located house in Oslo, Architect, Erik Hultberg & Associates*
3. *Crematorium Skogskyrkogarden, Stockholm outskirts, Architect, Gunnar Asplund*

SCHOOL DESIGN — THREE ADDRESSES

1. The Influence of Recent Changes in Education On School Design

by Professor James Angrave of the Bishop's University
Graduate School of Education — Resumé of an address to
the 74th Annual Meeting of the PQAA

Educational theory today insists that the school must do more than merely provide an inoculation against ignorance, a shot-in-the-arm guaranteeing an adequate preparation for a life-time. It is no longer possible to teach all that any individual needs to know. The whole program of the school, and this will be influenced by its design, must now permit the pupil to get information when he needs it. If a pupil knows how to learn, he will be equipped to live in our new world.

The school must be designed around the individual pupil, not the class or the teacher. Our present lock-step system is based on the class and grade, not the individual pupil. It is too cumbersome for even the most competent educators to drag along without sapping their vitality and energy. The conventional class-group of 25-40 will rarely be seen in schools of the future. The regular sized classroom is obsolete.

Many of the most promising recent changes in school organization have been loosely gathered together under the term "team teaching". Together these changes emphasize new groupings of teachers as well as pupils, but the major concern has been directed towards the development of pupils who are capable of self-motivated study. In the new school, each pupil must have his own space — his individual study area. In this space the pupil grows. From here he will go out to learn with other pupils and with teachers. Here individual effort is supreme.

The teacher is an individual too, so each needs his own work-space or studio. The teacher's studio and the areas designed for teams of specialists working together will consolidate expensive technical equipment. In the pupil's quest for knowledge, any equipment familiar to business and industry for assisting in acquiring information, presenting information and storing information must

now be made available to both teachers and pupils.

Group work areas must also be provided for individuals working together. The largest single area in the school should be the library. It will be a Humanities Resources Area for it will include not only books, but also periodicals, recordings, programmed instruction material for teaching machines, reading rooms, listening rooms and viewing rooms. Other group areas which will have special design features will be the science laboratories, fine arts centres, mathematics studios, physical education and recreation areas, and industrial arts shops.

Small group spaces will be designed for discussion where pupils will share information. The group circles will become the heart of the school. These will become social and dining, assembly and special project areas. Large cafeterias will probably disappear.

Recent trends in comprehensive school design in Great Britain and the United States indicate a reverse in the direction of designing large schools. Campus Schools, Children's Villages and Cités des Jeunes all illustrate the concern of the modern educator for the needs of the individual pupil. House systems, or schools-within-a-school have become common. A major emphasis has been placed on the objectives of the smaller school — administrative economy and efficiency, plant utilization and flexibility, and improved services for pupils, particularly in guidance. The claim that bigness by itself insures high quality has been only an illusion.

The answer to the question which confronts architects: "Can educators predict what will be required for the new schools? is obviously, "Not completely". However, the trends in secondary education for comprehensive schools in North America and in Great Britain seem steady enough to enable one to make reasonably

accurate forecasts. Of course, this does not mean that architects must copy designs suited to the climates or purposes of schools in other parts of the world. The challenge to architects in Quebec is to design facilities that suit our own educational purposes and our environment.

The modern school will be housed in such a way as to preserve the harmony between man and his natural surroundings. The school is almost certain to be a Campus-type development, even on downtown city sites. But these will share a concern for a human and pedestrian culture rather than a mechanical and motorist culture. Considering our climate and purposes for education in Quebec, those may include the consideration for humans illustrated in our new large shopping centres. Perhaps for the first time in Quebec this idea could be the means of our realizing the ideal of a bicultural and bilingual Quebec. Here one could expect to find English-speaking pupils and French-speaking pupils, Roman Catholics and Protestants, all located in small schools, where their individual study areas and small-group spaces are located, each small school an autonomous unit, sharing the expensive facilities for education in a central building or in pavilions. Now, at last, children in Quebec may share experiences, discovering how to learn and grow together, rather than separately.

The buildings themselves will be simple and have much of the temporary about them. They will provide opportunities for individuals to gather and share information in large-groups, small-groups and all by themselves. Most of all, the school will be human, warm. It will be designed to meet human needs, it will be a tool of learning, not a jewel to be admired. It will be centred around humans, not machines. The emphasis is on the creation of spaces designed to increase the productivity of teaching and to stimulate individual learning.

2. L'Évolution de l'Enseignement du Québec

par l'Honorable Paul Gerin-Lajoie, Ministre de l'Éducation

Il y a quelques mois je me suis fait le plaisir d'accepter votre invitation. A titre de ministre de l'Éducation, je croyais important de rencontrer en groupe les architectes, des amis qui sont aussi des collaborateurs.

Depuis mai dernier, les événements se sont précipités. Pour nous, du ministère de l'Éducation, 1965 sera l'année d'une activité intense et variée, l'année d'un grand défi, celle où nous mènerons à terme l'Opération 55, celle aussi où nous entreprendrons l'Opération Enseignement.

Et je trouve excellent que notre rencontre ait lieu au moment précis où nous abordons l'étape de réalisation d'un plan d'équipement scolaire régional, au moment où nous tentons de transformer à la fois le contenu, le style et les cadres de l'enseignement. La fonction même de l'école se transforme de façon accélérée, et il me semble urgent d'établir les conditions d'une collaboration extrêmement étroite entre éducateurs et architectes.

En compagnie d'ingénieurs, d'entrepreneurs et d'autres spécialistes de la construction, de 20 à 25 de vos représentants ont participé, en fin de semaine dernière, ici même, à Québec, au colloque sur l'Opération 55. A la fin de ce colloque, je signalais aux 2,000 personnes qui s'y trouvaient réunies, qu'elles participaient à une expérience absolument nouvelle. Jamais encore on n'avait réuni ensemble des représentants de *tous* les secteurs intéressés à l'éducation. Dans le passé, on n'a pas suffisamment associé à l'étude des problèmes d'organisation scolaire et des questions pédagogiques les architectes, les ingénieurs et les constructeurs qui auront à leur trouver des solutions matérielles.

Dans cet immense travail de rénovation, les architectes ont un rôle évident à jouer. Rôle de citoyens, certes, rôle de spécialistes également.

Pour une bonne part, le succès de l'Opération 55 et de la réforme de l'enseignement dépend de vous. Les principes

de base de la réforme de notre système d'enseignement ont besoin, pour s'épanouir, de cadres physiques que vous aurez à inventer.

Chaque pas dans l'évolution de l'enseignement, chaque recommandation de la Commission Parent, chaque suggestion retenue des comités régionaux de planification scolaire invitent à la recherche d'une solution.

Les écoles de demain n'ont pas encore de visage, mais il faut se demander dès aujourd'hui dans quelle mesure l'architecture scolaire participera de l'énergie et de l'imagination manifestées dans les autres domaines de l'éducation. Elle devra non seulement se tenir à la hauteur du progrès, mais aussi en être l'agent.

Les écoles de demain, auxquelles vous donnerez une réalité concrète, auront bien peu en commun avec celles d'hier. Elles seront même très différentes de celles d'aujourd'hui. Nous serons bien loin de la petite école à une seule classe, où cohabitaient sept divisions; nous serons loin aussi de la caserne divisée en cellules dont on change une fois l'an.

La notion même de classe sera transformée. Dans l'hypothèse de l'adoption d'un régime à options, de la réalisation de la polyvalence de l'enseignement et de la nécessité du co-enseignement à certains niveaux, l'architecte devra évidemment repenser sa conception du bâtiment scolaire.

De plus en plus, l'école sera un milieu de vie autant que le lieu d'une activité aussi particulière que l'étude. Non seulement l'élève y recevra-t-il un certain nombre de cours, mais aussi il y mangera, il y acquerra sa formation physique; ses activités parascolaires s'y dérouleront; il y utilisera une partie importante de ses loisirs. Même les adultes reviendront de plus en plus à l'école, soit pour des fins de recyclage ou de formation postcolaire, soit pour des fins communautaires.

L'école nouvelle devra permettre l'utilisation des méthodes pédagogiques variées. Elle devra faciliter le travail personnel comme le travail d'équipe, favoriser



De gauche à droite: Honorable Paul Gerin-Lajoie, Ministre de l'Éducation de la province du Québec; Jean-Marie Roy premier vice-président de l'AAPO.

l'initiative individuelle autant que le maintien de la discipline. L'école devra être le lieu d'un enseignement plus personnalisé que jamais, d'un enseignement "taillé sur mesure", si je puis m'exprimer ainsi. L'école nouvelle devra permettre la recherche et être un outil de l'évolution de l'enseignement.

Pour atteindre au but, nous devons tous faire table rase des vieilles images mentales et des conceptions traditionnelles. Nous devons tracer des devis nouveaux sur des bases complètement blanches. C'est de cette façon seulement que l'école de demain pourra traduire ce que notre époque fait pour la libération de l'enfant. Un demi siècle après une révolution architecturale fondée sur l'apparition de mesures imposées par la machine, sur la disponibilité de matériaux nouveaux et surtout sur l'idée que la forme suit la fonction, vous avez à faire face dans le domaine scolaire à une autre révolution. Vous avez à reconnaître le changement comme donnée permanente et à l'intégrer au concept de fonction. De plus en plus, dans le domaine de l'architecture scolaire, la forme architecturale doit se fonder sur l'évolution constante de la fonction.

La notion de polyvalence que j'ai rappelée tout à l'heure, celle de recyclage, celle d'éducation permanente, vont marquer profondément la conception de l'école. Peut-être même, au moment où l'éducation se fait permanente, le bâtiment scolaire va-t-il devenir, chose paradoxale, provisoire.

Un autre aspect du défi qui vous est proposé, une difficulté supplémentaire si j'ose dire, c'est que votre tâche sera plus que jamais définie et déterminée par des constantes extérieures au bâtiment lui-même, par des constantes étrangères même à votre propre spécialité. Les créateurs de l'école nouvelle seront les démographes, les sociologues, les médecins et les psychologues tout autant que les architectes. Educateurs, administrateurs scolaires, juristes, spécialistes de toutes les branches des sciences humaines

vont fournir à l'architecte ses véritables matériaux; les inconnues d'une équation nouvelle et complexe que vous aurez à résoudre en termes d'espace, de volume et de temps, en termes de mécanique, en termes d'esthétique.

L'obligation qui vous est faite d'être plus libres, plus imaginatifs, plus créateurs que jamais, survient donc au moment même où vous vous verrez imposer des normes et des indications plus précises de la part d'autres spécialistes. Vous aurez sans doute à tenter de concilier, sur votre planche à dessin, des notions quelquefois contradictoires.

Dans une avenir prochain, en somme, l'école sera une véritable demeure pour l'enfant, un prolongement de son milieu familial. Sommes-nous capables aujourd'hui d'équilibrer les exigences du loisir et celles de la pédagogie, l'impératif d'efficacité et d'économie et le souci de l'esthétique, la nécessité des grands ensembles et le respect de l'individu? Pouvons-nous dire que nous sommes prêts à relever le défi?

A l'heure actuelle, la recherche dans le domaine de l'architecture scolaire m'apparaît comme essentielle. Les sciences, la médecine, la sociologie peuvent assurer la permanence de leur avancement et de leur progrès en groupant des chercheurs quelquefois anonymes autour de projets collectifs. La recherche architecturale, je le sais, est une chose infiniment plus personnelle, au même titre peut-être que la recherche dans le domaine des arts. De plus, la recherche est une activité extrêmement coûteuse et la plupart d'entre vous n'ont ni les moyens ni le temps de s'y livrer de façon permanente. Aussi, est-ce dans le but de favoriser la recherche et de lui assurer des conditions matérielles convenables que le ministère de l'Éducation a lancé un concours d'architecture scolaire.

Ce concours doit être le début d'une activité intense dans le domaine de la recherche en architecture scolaire. Je serais déçu qu'il en soit l'alpha et l'oméga. Dans le même ordre d'idées, je

suis heureux de constater que vous avez consacré votre congrès actuel à l'architecture scolaire et à l'étude des problèmes nouveaux qu'elle vous pose. Vos travaux peuvent être l'amorce d'une étude approfondie et permanente sur l'équipement scolaire.

Lors du colloque de la semaine dernière, la commission chargée d'étudier l'équipement du point de vue technique a recommandé que le ministère forme un comité permanent, composé de professionnels de la construction, en vue d'assurer une recherche constante et permanente sur l'équipement scolaire et sur les implications physiques du rapport Parent.

Je puis dès maintenant vous assurer que j'appuierai les projets de recherche et la réalisation des découvertes les plus intéressantes et que je ferai constamment appel à une collaboration active de la part de tous ceux qui ont quelque chose de neuf à apporter.

Je voudrais aussi, en terminant, vous amener à réfléchir sur les relations nécessaires entre l'architecte et l'administrateur scolaire. La responsabilité de ce dernier doit pouvoir se concilier entièrement avec la liberté de l'architecte. La pratique professionnelle peut certes aider à la solution des problèmes dans ce domaine, éviter l'arbitraire, rendre possible une collaboration fructueuse. Elle en dépend aussi. L'administrateur ne doit pas être une barrière à l'inspiration et à l'imagination. Il doit ouvrir la voie et être lui-même à l'avant-garde. Derrière toutes les grandes réalisations architecturales du passé, il y a non seulement un architecte de génie, il y a aussi un client audacieux et novateur.

Tout ceci demande un effort collectif d'audace et d'imagination. Cet effort qui permettra à l'architecture scolaire d'être à la pointe de l'évolution, d'inventer véritablement les écoles qu'il faut construire, celles de demain. Si nous réussissons dans notre entreprise nous pourrions dire que nous avons mené l'Opération 55 à terme, certes, mais aussi que nous l'avons menée à bien.

3. New Perspectives in School Design

by Hon. William G. Davis, Minister of Education

Since I have mentioned the excellent relations which have existed between the Profession at large and the Department of Education over many years, I think it is only fitting too that I should express appreciation for the excellent work which the individual architects in the Province have done, particularly in the last three or four years. The sudden expansion in secondary school construction due to the reorganized programme of studies and the impact of the Federal-Provincial Technical and Vocational Training Agreement, required many existing schools to add vocational facilities and for many new composite and vocational schools to be designed and constructed within a short period of time. In order to take full benefit of the Federal-Provincial Agreement, it was necessary to place restrictive time limits upon the educational and architectural planning. It is a source of great satisfaction to me to note, in my travels both in Canada and in the United States, that the quality of school architecture in the Province of Ontario compares very favourably with that produced anywhere in North Amer-

ica. The Department was required to place a great deal of trust in the school boards, the architects and the engineers in the Province to produce these facilities within this very short period of time and the responsible actions of those concerned deserve the highest praise.

I think however, that it is only fair to state that the complexity of these new facilities, brought into very sharp focus the need for a complete re-examination and re-assessment of the facilities necessary to fulfil the educational function. Teaching methods and courses offered are now so varied that the traditional school design pattern will no longer meet the needs of our modern society. The increased use of audio-visual aids, the emphasis upon the individual's responsibility for learning, the instruction of classes of various sizes by one teacher or a group of teachers, make more than a series of standard-sized classrooms necessary to meet modern educational requirements. The body of knowledge which must be offered to our young people in order that they may be properly prepared for further education, or for their place-

ment in industry and commerce, requires a changing educational pattern which cannot be adequately fulfilled with the long accepted arrangement of physical facilities which was formerly desirable. It is not so many years ago that school design was a comparatively simple planning problem which did not require of the architect much understanding of educational philosophy; this is no longer true. It would be unreasonable for the Department of Education, or the various boards in the Province to expect an architect, whose practice covers a wide variety of educational, commercial, industrial and residential buildings to devote his time to research in the field of educational needs. It is hoped, through the expanded services offered by the Department, that these explanations and understandings can be provided for you, and through these services that the architects in this Province will be able to provide the finest educational facilities by an appropriate understanding of the functions and requirements. Perhaps by relieving the architect of this responsibility, we will allow him some time to study in depth the use of the most contemporary materials and methods of construction, so that he may produce the highest possible efficiency in plan arrangement in the most economical manner.

I am sure I do not have to bring to the notice of the architects in the Province many of the questions which are brought to my attention, concerning school architecture. As an example, the question of standard plans or stock plans is perhaps the argument I hear most often. It is suggested that standard or stock plans are more economical and will adequately fulfil all the needs of educational buildings. I personally realize that the very special requirements of our schools; the differences in site conditions, availability of labor and availability of materials; the variance of local building regulations and the up-dating of requirements required by Departments of Government concerned with buildings, all stand in the way of the use of stock plans. I understand, further, that it has been proved in many jurisdictions, that standard plans are only standard in the file and when an



Hon Mr Davis, left, and Frank Nicol, MRAIC, ARIBA, Director, Division of School Planning & Building Research, Ontario Department of Education.

actual application is made, so many changes are required that the plan in fact becomes an individual scheme. I may add that one of the dangers that I see in the use of standard plans is that no account can be made for the technological development of materials and construction methods. Further, it should be obvious that very little can be done in a standard plan arrangement to allow for the flexibility which will be required to avoid obsolescence in school construction and to provide for the ready adaptation of buildings to future changes and needs. I feel however, in the past, architects have added to the arguments for standard plans because in some areas there has been a tendency to reproduce standard schemes with only slight adjustments from project to project.

The other major criticism is in the field of the estimation of costs. School boards in the Province are faced with a most difficult problem in receiving early approvals for building projects. Before approval can be received from the various bodies, for instance the Department, municipal councils, and the Ontario Municipal Board, they are required to provide an estimate of the cost of construction. This is required prior to a detailed knowledge of building requirements particularly with regard to the quality of construction, current building costs and planning implications. They must therefore rely upon their professional agents, principally of course their appointed architects to provide them with this estimate of construction cost. Perhaps not enough time is given to the architects to study fully the problem before they are asked to provide this estimate, but whatever the reason, some method must be found to produce more accurate preliminary estimates of construction cost.

There would appear to be from time to time some confusion regarding the supervisory service which an architect is required to offer under the terms of the standard architect-client agreement. I feel your Association would be providing a great service for the boards of this Province if some steps were taken to

inform those persons responsible for providing educational facilities with a fuller explanation of the problems concerning cost estimates and supervisory services.

The staff at the Department of Education are presently evaluating the experiments which have been undertaken both in the United Kingdom and in the United States with regard to standardized forms of school construction. Although it meets standards of economy regarding building costs, the CLASP system in Great Britain does not seem to provide the individual architectural freedom to allow for flexibility of planning arrangements and an originality of architectural expression which I feel is desirable. The experiments presently being carried out in California through the offices of Educational Facilities Laboratories Inc., namely the School Construction Systems Development, seem to provide greater flexibility and only time will prove whether or not this flexibility can be obtained economically. It may be that some modified system should be seriously considered by the boards and architects in the Province to provide standardization without endangering the integrity of architectural design.

Since I have noted that schools must be part of the environment around them, perhaps we should pursue the part a school should play as a public building in contributing to the development of our urban and rural environment. As Minister of Education, I am conscious of the impact school buildings make on the form of our communities, particularly outside the large urban centres. I am aware that the form of these buildings and their quality of design is very often influenced by the local education authority and the Department of Education. Can all of us concerned with school building be sure that we have faced our responsibilities to the community? Do our educational buildings and the sites upon which they stand contribute to the desirable aesthetic environment of our communities large or small? School buildings are often the largest buildings in a single community and as such play an important role in the development of civic design. Often it would appear that

a conscious effort is made to avoid a high calibre of design since the public seems to assume that good design is costly and that bad design is more economical. I wonder if boards and their architects purposely under-design in quality to avoid criticism. Surely a profession dedicated to the creation of an environment of beauty should do more to convince the public that good design is no more costly than poor design and in fact, because of increased efficiency, should cost less, or at least no more. Perhaps we in education have a responsibility to the public in this regard. It may be important for us to evaluate what our system of education has done to give both child and adult a basic understanding of the importance of design in all fields and in all forms. Last summer I attended the opening meetings of the Stratford Seminar on Civic Design and I was impressed by the aims and ideals which this Seminar hopes to achieve. As a result it is my hope that this year's Stratford Seminar on Civic Design will devote a large part of its discussions to two aspects of education;

- 1) The ways and means of educating our average citizen in the appreciation of design quality, not only concerning the place in which he lives and works, but also concerning the industrial design quality of everything around him.
- 2) The steps which can be taken to encourage those responsible for school building to be aware of the civic design implications. If the seminar can help to make our school buildings and sites worthy additions to our physical environment, a greater service will have been carried out.

There is no doubt that in spite of all the planning, preparation and information which is and will be available, the final form of our school buildings will be in the hands of the architects of this Province. Whether or not our school buildings will meet the changing horizons in education will depend upon the professional skills of the members of this Association.

I have appreciated being here with you today and I trust that your 1965 Convention and Annual Meeting have been an outstanding success.

ASSOCIATE

EDITOR

RÉDACTEUR ASSOCIÉ

ASSOCIATE EDITOR WANTED FOR
THE JOURNAL RAIC/L'IRAC

Duties: In collaboration with the Managing Editor, and with the assistance of the Editorial Board, plan, prepare and execute the editorial content of the *Journal*.

The Editorial program is a dual one:

Long range in terms of its approach to the various aspects of architecture — design, methods, materials, techniques; office management; architectural research; performance of buildings; problems of practice; legal problems; Provincial Associations and RAIC affairs; allied arts, etc.

Short range (one year ahead) the above in detail.

General: The most important duty is to develop and execute a program which will enable the *Journal* to fulfil the needs of the Institute and the profession as revealed in the Survey of the Profession, and as indicated in the discussions at the Special General Meeting of the Editorial Board 31st October last.

The incumbent should be free to travel in the execution of these duties, and free to organize and conduct seminars and discussions; organize and direct studies suitable for chapter, provincial and national meetings, all with a view to publishing the results in the *Journal*.

Applicants should give professional experience and state salary expected.

Reply, Walter B. Bowker, Managing Editor, Journal RAIC/L'IRAC, 160 Eglinton Ave. E., Toronto 12, Ontario.

LE JOURNAL DE L'IRAC A
BESOIN D'UN RÉDACTEUR
ASSOCIÉ

Fonctions: En collaboration avec le rédacteur-gérant et avec le concours du conseil de rédaction, organiser dans le cadre d'un programme, préparer et réaliser la partie éditoriale du *Journal*.

Ce programme devra être double:

A long terme, consistant à examiner de façon générale les divers aspects de l'architecture: composition, méthodes, matériaux, techniques, administration de bureau, recherche en architecture, réalisation de bâtiments, problèmes de pratique, problèmes d'ordre juridique, associations provinciales, affaires de l'Institut, arts connexes, etc.

A court terme (un an d'avance), consistant à réaliser dans ses détails ce qui précède.

Généralités: La principale tâche consistera à mettre au point et à réaliser un programme qui permettra au *Journal* de répondre aux besoins de l'Institut et de la profession révélés par le Relevé de la profession et signalés au cours de la réunion générale spéciale du conseil de rédaction le 31 octobre dernier.

Le titulaire devra être libre de voyager dans l'exercice de ses fonctions, d'organiser et de diriger des séminaires et des discussions, d'organiser et de diriger des études appropriées à des réunions locales, provinciales et nationales en vue d'en publier les résultats dans le *Journal*.

Prière de mentionner le salaire demandé.

Répondre, Walter B. Bowker, Le rédacteur-gérant, Journal RAIC/L'IRAC, 160 ave Eglinton est, Toronto 12, Ontario.

JOURNAL
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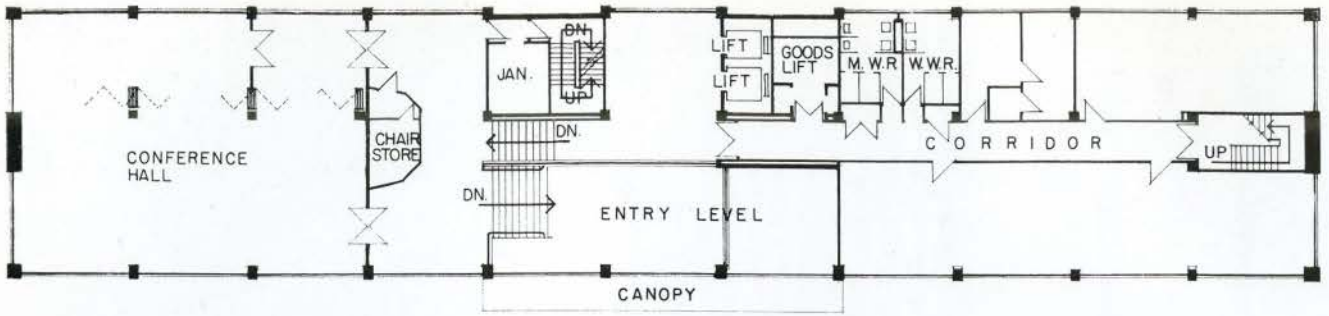
National Film Board



British High Commission Building, Ottawa

British Ministry of Works

General Contractor,
Pigott Construction Co. Ltd.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



PLAN AT ENTRY LEVEL

SCALE 0 2 4 6 10'



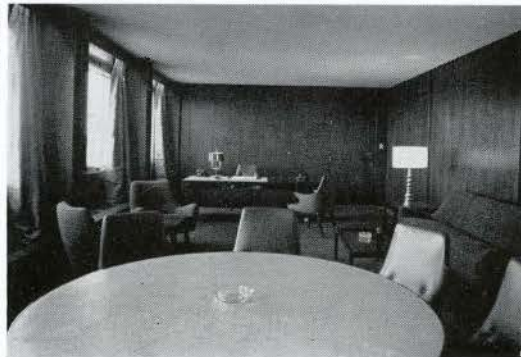
The shortest monumental avenue of any capital city must be Ottawa's Elgin Street. Its five blocks length, from the ancient and nobly proportioned Langevin Building to the railway-chateau roof of the Lord Elgin Hotel, form, on the west side of the street, a veritable "city wall" fronting on the park-like setting toward the east and the Rideau Canal.

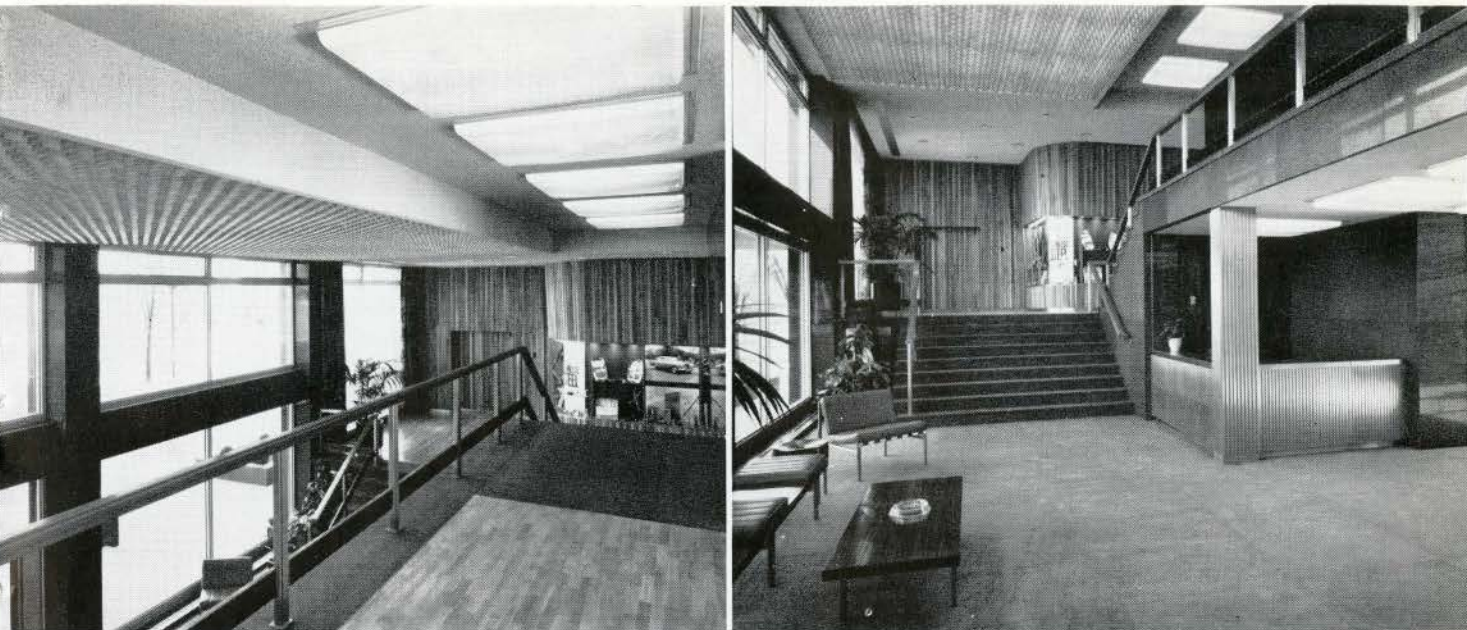
In the interplay of the open, green east side of Elgin Street and the closed, urban west side, the British High Commission Building takes its place with good civic manners. It does not obtrude; yet it adds sparkle to the street. It respects the regulated heights of its neighbors and adds a light-hearted touch to its rectangular silhouette by means of a perforated granite parapet around its mechanical penthouse. It enhances the solidity of the "city wall" by filling the entire frontage of the block it occupies between Queen and Albert Streets. It also looks at ease among its predominantly limestone neighbors even though its street facade is primarily of

National Film Board



Van's Studio





View from mezzanine and main floor

glass. Continuity in street color is achieved by the use of grey, polished granite on end walls, spandrel beams and columns, and black, polished granite at ground floor level. Street level screen walls of brown granite quietly echo the same material on the columns of the National Gallery next-door.

The High Commission Building is set back some 25 feet from the broad, tree-lined sidewalk. An urbane, paved forecourt neatly solves the drop in elevation along the front of the building by creating a wide and dignified platform leading to the main entrance. A sweep of stairs and a lower, planted area contrast well with the open platform above. The spindly, exotic trees in the planting beds, however, do look out of place alongside Elgin Street's majestic elms.

The forecourt allows a good view of the building. The lively facade pattern of a grey granite grid interspersed with wide aluminum mullions provides a rich, three-dimensional effect when viewed obliquely up and down the street. The windows unfortunately have clear glass. This gives rise to a crazy-quilt pattern of open, closed, and semi-open venetian blinds which ruin the carefully designed facades of so many modern buildings. A solution is in the use of darkly tinted glass which subdues the clutter of blinds behind. An extra note of crispness could also have been added by black rather than dark-grey spandrel glass. Black glass would contrast more strongly with the grey granite grid.

Parking has been badly handled. Cars at the rear of the building destroy the feeling of quality created at the front. Some of the cars are mercifully tucked out of sight under the building, but the remainder sprawl over a standard asphalt lot, only partly shielded by a couple of trees. One could have wished for more British "townscaping" here. Apparently part of this land is owned by the Federal Department of Public Works and long-term plans are for more landscaping when garage facilities become available in the Performing Arts Center under construction across Elgin Street.

An attempt has been made to create a somewhat more dignified entrance from the parking lot than the customary back door, but one still has to pass through a short corridor and up some stairs to reach the main lobby — not a very impressive sequence.

From Elgin Street, however, the giant, gilded coat-of-arms incised on a black granite wall in the main entrance vestibule is a magnificent sight. But once in the high-ceilinged main lobby, one is surrounded by that British tendency to use too many materials, colors, patterns, and textures in too small a space. It is as if a number of architects have designed individual parts without once referring to one another. In the main lobby, one also realizes that the price of parking cars under the building at grade is loss of valuable ground level space for exhibitions which now are jammed in on a small mezzanine.

The office space of the building is straight-forward and clean with generous elevator lobbies panelled in light wood. The color scheme is a bit dull except in the Deputy High Commissioner's office where turquoise and bile green fight for supremacy in the furnishings. The High Commissioner's office is richly panelled in rosewood but gives a cluttered appearance with its many pieces of furniture. A disastrous carpet in a wine color à la Victorian sitting rooms hides a patterned, hardwood floor. Interestingly, there are no electric ceiling fixtures in the room which depends entirely on table-lamps for illumination. This, no doubt, gives a more relaxed and intimate atmosphere.

The very wide aluminum mullions appear incongruous from inside the building. They probably were intended to facilitate office partitioning but have never so been used. In the High Commissioner's office, the heavy and high-silled windows give one a feeling of having entered a state room aboard a Trans-Atlantic luxury liner.

The windows are interesting in construction in that they incorporate venetian blinds between two panes of glass which shut out dust. They also pivot horizontally so they can be cleaned from the inside. Their large-knobbed handles are very handsome.

The British High Commission Building is a welcome addition to the Elgin Street "wall". One hopes our own Canadian government will take its sophistication to heart in its projected downtown building program. *Stig Harvor*

Mechanics' Lien Legislation

The Albatross of the Construction Industry

Part II

by J. L. Biddell

In the first instalment of this article I described some of the major "business" problems which the construction industry faces today and explained how, in my opinion, many of these problems could be alleviated by some major revisions in the Mechanics' Lien laws which govern so many of the day to day procedures in the industry. The list of specific suggestions as they would apply to the Mechanics' Lien Act of the PProvince of Ontario is set out on Page 37, March Journal. There is little doubt that many of the suggestions will seem radical in the extreme and that there will be a good deal of speculation concerning their practical application. On the latter score I can only report that while the list contains only the bare outline of each proposal, all of them have been considered and described in some detail in memoranda submitted to many individuals and Associations active in the construction industry.

In this final instalment I should like to review the various proposals in greater detail by describing how I believe each of the major participants in the industry would be affected by their adoption.

The owner

The lien laws were never intended to protect the owner—he doesn't need them. For some strange reason however the owner is just about the only person who can repeatedly make use of the present lien laws to protect himself while frequently taking advantage of every one else in the industry. Under the new proposals the owner builder will not be required or entitled to retain a holdback from his contractors except such holdback, (if any), as he arranges with each by contract. He will receive prior notice of every subcontract for materials or services made by his prime contractors, excluding only those subcontracts made by prime contractors who provide payments bonds to protect their own subcontractors and suppliers. His land will be subject to a lien only by his prime contractors and by persons who contract with them. Persons who qualify to lien his land, however, will be entitled to claim a lien for the full amount of their claim irrespective of the amount which the owner may owe under his contract with the person primarily liable to the claimant.

In those cases where the total of the prime contracts on the land at any one time is less than \$5,000, however, the owner builder's land will not be subject to lien by unpaid suppliers and subcontractors on any prime contract for an amount greater than that owing by the owner to the prime contractor. The purpose of this exception is to permit relatively small projects of a home improvement or maintenance nature to be carried out by the owner of the property without him being involved in a potential liability to suppliers to his prime contractors.

The owner builder would no longer have the authorization of the Lien Act to partially withhold payment for work performed. He would have to hire contractors whose financial reputation enabled them to post a payment bond or in the alternative the owner would himself have to see that suppliers and subcontractors were paid. He would be unable to interpose a contractor corporation of his own creation between himself and the subcontractor and suppliers in order to acquire the work at less than cost, and he would be unable during the course of construction to pledge the security created by the suppliers and subcontractors without giving them prior notice of his intention to do so.

The owner-developer of subdivision properties would no longer have his property exempt from liens because of the effect of Section 2 of the Ontario Act. On all types of properties on which construction work is being performed the owners would not be able to set off their claims against their own contractors for non-performance against amounts owing at the time of default to unpaid suppliers and subcontractors.

One suggestion which owners might object to is the requirement for them to receive and record notices from suppliers and subcontractors and to issue receipts for materials delivered to the job site. This should not give rise to any serious complaint however since if the owner requires a payment bond from his general contractor this task is automatically the responsibility of the general contractor and the owner is not concerned with it. If the owner elects not to require a payment bond from his general contractor and wishes to use the direct payment method to protect himself, he must inevitably receive and record the notices and issue the receiving slips himself since the new system

provides for these measures solely as protection for the owner, (and/or the general contractor (see below)).

The owner who elects not to require a payment bond from his general contractor but who wishes to protect himself by the direct payment method may wish to make his architect or engineer responsible for the recording procedures. These professional people would clearly be entitled to an additional fee for this responsibility. It would also seem reasonable to expect that if such a practice became prevalent the architects and consulting engineers might properly insist on a greater voice in the selection of the general contractor. One advantage to the owner of the new procedures would be to limit the persons who can file a lien on his land to the general or prime contractor and his direct subcontractors or suppliers. Sub-subcontractors or suppliers to them would not qualify to lien. This would have the advantage of reducing the number of instances in which liens are filed, particularly in the large contracts where there are several "classes" of subcontractors and suppliers to them. In summary however, the proposed revisions to the Act would deprive the owner for whom construction work is being performed, of the great many advantages which the present legislation, completely without intent, affords him. While owners, as a class, could be expected to deplore the suggested changes, I believe that it would be extremely difficult for them to convincingly argue against them.

The new provisions will leave the owner in an entirely proper position. He will have to pay his own financing costs during construction but he will be in no danger of being required to pay for anything more than he contracts to pay for his work—provided he takes the proper steps to protect himself. To do this he has the alternatives of—

- (1) Selecting a contractor whose financial stability is unquestioned.
- (2) Requiring a payment bond from the contractor.
- (3) Direct payment by himself of all suppliers and subcontractors.

If he selects the first alternative he is electing to act as his own insurer. If he selects the third alternative, the lien laws, with the proposed revisions, will give him complete protection against being required to pay more than he has contracted to.

The general contractor

Without question any serious revisions in the lien laws must have the active support of the contractors. While on the surface it may not appear so, the new provisions were devised with the primary purpose of improving the position in the industry of the general contractor.

What are his problems to-day?—

Not a shortage of work—relatively speaking there is all kinds of it available. Unfortunately there are also all kinds of contractors around—quoting ridiculous prices, almost cost and sometimes even below cost—and being awarded contracts. The contractor's main problem today is the virtually non-existent profit margin on most contracts.

The second problem is the contractor's inability to collect his money in a reasonable period of time. The owner can and frequently does starve him to death by means of arbitrary interpretations of the statutory holdback provisions of the lien laws.

Thirdly, the contractor in Ontario can not obtain reasonable support from the banks because of the trust provisions of the Ontario Mechanics' Lien Act.

Fourthly, the contractors have become the whipping boy for the serious losses that everyone in the industry are presently suffering due to bankruptcies. The Federal government and now the Ontario government is turning to the requirement of payment bonds to be posted by the general contractor on all public works—while still retaining the rules and procedures required under the lien laws.

Looking at the matter objectively, it is very difficult to see how anyone can justify the need for a performance bond, a payment bond and the statutory holdbacks on the same contract.

Effect of the new proposals—

At first sight, contractors will inevitably see things to object to in the new suggestions; one certainly being the need for the general contractor's subs and suppliers to inform the owner of the amount of the subcontracts which the general has with them. Similarly subcontractors will object to the general being notified by their own subs and suppliers.

The only way that a contractor will be able to avoid having this information given to his principal will be to post a payment bond with his principal to insure that under no circumstances will his principal be called upon to pay more than he has contracted to. **This bond need only cover the persons who have a direct contract from the contractor, it does not need to extend beyond the first line of subs and suppliers who deal directly with the person giving the bond.** If the contract requires the furnishing of a performance bond, this bond will automatically become a payment bond as described earlier herein and the need for notice by the general contractor's direct subs and suppliers would be eliminated. The system of giving notice by the underlying parties to the contract is to protect the principal against default in payment by someone he himself has hired. Any contractor who wishes to eliminate the notices to his principal must post a bond. If he posts a bond any notices required under the Act will come to him rather than to his principal.

However objectionable the contractors find the notice requirements and the paperwork involved, in the public works sector the contracting industry is going to have to adopt them whether the Lien Act is changed or not. Under present conditions where a contractor is required to post a payment bond and hires subcontractors who may themselves subcontract part of the work or purchase materials, the contractor is underwriting the solvency of each of his subcontractors and likely also that of the sub-subcontractors. The only way the general contractor can protect himself is to be aware of all potential claimants against the payment bond he has posted. A substantial part of the new proposals are designed primarily to put the contractor in this position.

It is becoming quite apparent that whether the lien laws are amended or not, to an increasing degree payment bonds are going to be required of general contractors, both by public and private owners. Unless contractors who are required to furnish such bonds can obtain some means of requiring notice of the potential claimants on the bonds they will find themselves in an impossible position.

Perhaps the most important effect of the present lien laws and their affect on payment procedures and bonding practices is that they permit the inexperienced and undercapitalized contractor almost as many privileges and concessions as are granted to the well established operator. The contractor who has not invested any of his own money in his business obtains as much and sometimes even more credit from suppliers than his well established competitor. A great many contracts, particularly in public works are awarded solely on the criterion of the lowest tender plus a performance bond. Recent experience has shown that many of these contracts are let at less than cost and finally completed at the expense of unpaid suppliers and subcontractors. The present lien laws and payment procedures make it possible for surety companies to sell performance bonds to proven and doubtful contractors alike since the subcontractors and suppliers carry by far the largest share of the risk. This is particularly true on contracts on non-liable lands where the holdbacks are nothing more than an insurance fund provided by the subcontractors to protect the surety companies against loss.

The overall "system" today permits the inexperienced and undercapitalized contractor to break into the business by bidding jobs at unrealistic prices, continue to carry on business and obtain credit long after he is actually insolvent, and eventually go bankrupt without having lost any of his own money. In the process he has not only caused losses for his suppliers and subcontractors but has also ruined profit margins for his legitimate competitors.

The increasing requirements of public bodies for payment bonds are going to require contractors in their own interest to adopt new procedures. Adoption of the new regulations and procedures suggested herein on all contracts would be bound to require persons who wish to go into the contracting business to make a capital investment more commensurate with the volume of work they attempt to handle since it would greatly limit the ability of the inexperienced and undercapitalized operator to obtain the support of the surety companies.

Under the new proposals the general contractor's own lien rights are not affected in any way. He will benefit from the elimination of the statutory holdbacks since he will be in a position to receive a larger part of the contract price as the work progresses and will be able to receive payment in full for his work at a much earlier date.

The general contractor will potentially be involved in a greater volume of record keeping and issuing of payments to persons working on the contract. The extent to which he becomes thus involved, however, will lie in his own control. It must be appreciated, however, that under the new proposals if the general contractor does not require a bond from his subcontractors he will be personally underwriting their solvency to the extent of the contracts the subcontractors make with others.

If the general contractor becomes aware of the likelihood of one of his unbonded subcontractors defaulting on his contract he will take care to pay creditors of that subcontractor directly rather than through the sub. To protect himself, where he does not require the sub to post a bond, the general should require a statement in the subcontract of the maximum amount of the contract value that the

sub will be delegating to others, i.e. the maximum amount of the contract price that the general will have as a potential liability to any third party on the subcontract. With such a clause incorporated in the subcontract, the general would be in a position to cancel the subcontract at any time that notices from third parties of potential claims under the Lien Act exceed the maximum amount provided for in the subcontract.

The new proposals would provide that where a contract is cancelled by the person who let the contract because of the event referred to in the previous paragraph or when cancellation takes place as a result of default by the person who contracted to perform the contract, qualified third parties who are entitled to claim against the party who hired the defaulter may only claim for work performed or materials incorporated in the site up to the time of default. The hiring party may at his option return any materials not incorporated in the site for full credit or require the privileged claimant to complete his contract. The claimants would have no claim against the hiring party for damages arising out of their inability to complete their contracts.

The general contractor will therefore be faced with the same alternatives as the owner. He can elect to require a bond from any or all of his subcontractors, and where he does not require a bond he can merely rely on the subcontractors' solvency or he can use the direct payment procedure in his accounting with any or all of them.

From the standpoint of the general contractor, the advantages of the new proposals are:

- (i) The earlier release of money to him for work performed.
- (ii) Establishment of a system which will enable him to protect himself against the insolvency of his subcontractors without necessarily requiring payment bonds from them.
- (iii) The proposed system will greatly improve the control of credit to contractors, likely reduce the volume of credit to underfinanced contractors and thereby reduce the incidence of irresponsible bidding for contracts. This should improve contractors' profit margins.
- (iv) The reduction in the number of persons who would be qualified to file a lien on the owners' land and the provision requiring subcontractors to complete their contracts in order to obtain a privileged claim should substantially reduce the costs which ordinarily arise due to delays in the work when someone in the contract chain defaults on his obligations.

The subcontractor

With one exception all the foregoing comments concerning the position of the general contractor are applicable to the subcontractor. The new system would of course confer on the subcontractor all of the obligations shouldered by the general contractor in those areas where the subcontractor through sub-letting a part of his work takes on the role of a general contractor. In addition, in order to preserve his lien rights, the subcontractor will be required to give notice of his contract to the owner of the land.

The subcontractor would gain all of the advantages that the new system offers the general contractor. In addition, the subcontractor who is unable to collect his account because of the insolvency of the general contractor will be

able to look to the entire equity in the owner's land for payment. Because of the revisions to Section 9 of the Act, the unpaid subcontractor would not have the amount available to satisfy his lien on the land limited to the amount owing by the owner to the general contractor. Certain subcontractors will benefit through their lien not expiring until they have been paid or have exhausted their efforts to collect their account. The expiry of the lien right will be extended from thirty-seven (37) days to six months from the completion of the claimant's own contract.

The supplier of material

The position of the supplier of materials under the new proposals would be greatly improved. In many instances, in order to preserve their rights, suppliers would be required to give notices of their contracts or obtain receipts for deliveries to the job site to or from persons other than those with whom they have contracted. This would involve a modest addition to the paper work involved in selling to the industry.

Suppliers' right to a lien or a privileged claim will be extended from the present thirty-seven (37) days to six months from the date of delivery. Because of the elimination of the statutory holdbacks, material suppliers could reasonably be expected to be paid on normal trade terms. Under the circumstances suppliers would be able to do a much more effective job of controlling credit to contractors. This would not only greatly reduce the suppliers' own credit losses but would react to the benefit of the contracting industry by weeding out the undercapitalized contractors at an earlier stage. This should greatly reduce the effect of the irresponsible bidding on contracts which so frequently takes place after insolvency has occurred but before it is acknowledged.

Many suppliers and some sub-subcontractors will be in a class too far removed from the owner to permit them to file a lien on the land. As a substitute however, these persons will have a direct claim for the full amount of their account against the person who hired the defaulting party primarily responsible for their account. If the hiring party is also insolvent, the claimant will only be able to recover his claim under the trust provisions of the Lien Act; i.e. out of any amounts still owing to the hiring party on the contract after the hiring party's own direct creditors on the contract are paid. If the contract between the hiring party and the defaulter was not at arms length the claimant could go one step higher with his claim to the person who had made an arms length contract with the associate of the defaulter.

Suppliers to the industry would not through the new proposals automatically receive an "insurance policy" against credit losses. They would still have to exercise extreme care in granting credit to speculative builders whose land might possess no equity for the supplier's lien because of prior mortgages. There would also be substantial pressure on material suppliers to waive their rights under the Lien Act merely by refraining from sending their notice to the person to whom they would be qualified to look for payment if their customer defaults.

Bonding

Government bodies for whom construction work is being performed are showing an increasing tendency to require

the posting of a payment bond by the general contractor to protect subcontractors and suppliers. The subcontractors and suppliers welcome this requirement particularly on projects on non-lienable lands. The general contractors and surety companies, however, are much concerned about these regulations chiefly because of government insistence that the payment bond protect every one who contributes to the contract whether or not he had contracted with, or his existence was known to the general contractor.

Under the present lien laws subcontractors and suppliers on projects on non-lienable lands are "sitting ducks" for the unscrupulous or careless general contractor—unless he is required to post a payment bond. This situation comes about because of the public owner insisting on retaining the holdback from progress payment as though the contract was subject to the lien law—and then using the holdback funds to finance completion when the general contractor defaults because in fact the lien law is not applicable.

The new proposals can not make projects on lands not subject to lien, subject to the lien laws. Because of the large share of construction work which is performed on non-lienable land however, it is of the greatest importance to every one in the industry that on as many as possible of these projects a payment bond as well as a performance bond be required. Under the new proposals, however, there will be no need for the protection given by the payment bond to extend beyond those subcontractors and suppliers who contract directly with the contractor who furnishes the bond. Sub-subcontractors and suppliers to persons other than the general contractor, all of whom will have a privileged claim rather than a right to lien the land, will be able to exercise their privileged claim whether or not the lands on which the project is constructed are lienable.

Adoption of the new proposals would inevitably bring about a great increase in the use of payment bonds. These would be required by most public owners and by a very large percentage of private owners. They would also be required in great numbers by general contractors from their major subcontractors. At first sight this might appear to involve the almost complete regulation of the construction industry solely for the purpose of eliminating bad credit risks. Obviously this is not the case.

While it is most desirable that public bodies calling tenders for work on non-lienable lands should insist on a payment bond, it is entirely likely that a great many private owners will be prepared to rely on the financial responsibility of their general contractor coupled with a program requiring the contractor to obtain releases from persons who have given notices to the owner. It will also follow that reputable contractors will be able in many instances to persuade subcontractors and material suppliers to refrain from sending notices to the owner and others and in effect, selectively waive their "lien" rights. In practice the proposed system will not I am sure result in complete regulation of the industry. Neither will it produce a system in which every supplier to the industry will receive an insurance policy to guarantee him payment for anything he sells to anybody on any terms.

One of the solutions most frequently suggested for the ills of the construction industry is the licencing of contractors. Reference is frequently made to the "prequalification" sys-

tem of rating roadbuilding contractors used by the Department of Highways of the Province of Ontario and it is suggested that similar licencing bodies be established to licence contractors in all fields of construction. The drawback to this suggestion is the difficulty in establishing standards and in setting up licencing bodies competent to properly administer them.

With the adoption of the new proposals and the resulting increase in the use of payment bonds, the surety companies will to a considerable degree become the licensors of the contracting industry. Surely such a result is far more compatible with our system of free enterprise than would be the establishment of a multitude of government controlled licencing commissions. Who is better qualified to assess the risk of permitting a contractor to take on a construction contract than the surety who will have to complete the work and pay off the creditors if the contractor defaults? The contractor will not be restricted to obtaining the permission of one specific licencing authority—he will have all the competing surety companies available to him and need only find one he can satisfy at a premium he is prepared to pay.

Under the new proposals the surety companies would inevitably be required to take on a much greater volume of business. They would also be required to assume greater risks. The increased risk in part would come about because of the automatic coupling of the responsibility to creditors with the responsibility for completion in many of what up to now were only "performance" bonds. A not insignificant factor in this area would be the elimination of the "insurance fund" presently provided for the sureties out of the holdbacks retained by the owners of projects on non-lienable land. The elimination of statutory holdbacks would inevitably greatly reduce these funds which presently provide a "cushion" for the sureties on these non-lienable contracts. One factor which would tend to reduce the risk however, would be the requirement that the claimant for a lien or privileged claim could be required to complete his contract to qualify. This feature could substantially reduce the surety's exposure when he is required to take over and complete a major contract.

It would seem reasonable that the adoption of the proposals would require the surety companies to strengthen their underwriting staffs and in addition adopt an underwriting approach to their scale of premiums rather than continue the present practice of requiring almost every contractor, regardless of his financial strength, to pay the same premium rate for a bond.

Conclusion

There can be little satisfaction for almost anyone connected with the construction industry at the present time concerning their competitive position, the problems of financing operations and the problems of living with the size of risk one is exposed to in the industry nowadays whether from bidding large jobs at small profit margins, or selling large amounts of materials to persons of doubtful credit standing.

To a very large extent the cause of much of the difficulty appears to be the manner in which the lien laws and the payment system on contracts hinders rather than helps the members of the industry. To an increasing degree government bodies are making regulations designed to assist certain groups, but because of the complexity of the lien laws,

the new measures sometimes place other persons in the industry in an intolerable position.

It would appear that a new "system" is needed to speed up the flow of funds, to inhibit the awarding of contracts to irresponsible bidders and to reduce credit losses. It does not appear however, that the industry is ready to abandon the basic principle of the Lien Act. The foregoing suggestions are designed to retain this principle but eliminate or minimize many of the unfortunate side effects of the present rules and adapt them more closely to present day requirements.

The basic idea of the new suggestions is that a bona-fide contributor to an improvement to land should be paid on normal trade terms for his contribution by the person with whom he has made his contract. If the person primarily liable defaults it is proposed that the onus should fall on the person who was responsible for introducing the defaulter into the overall contract chain.

The system should reduce the actual incidence of liens while still substantially preserving the remedies available to creditors. It will definitely require persons awarding both general and subcontracts to take greater responsibility for the financial reliability of the persons they engage since they will be risking much more than just an incompleting contract.

Inevitably there will be a considerable extension of bonding and where the contract is performed on lands subject to a lien a performance bond will be equivalent to a payment bond. This trend is already facing the industry however, as a result of government action arising from public demand.

ENTRANCE BURSARY IN ARCHITECTURE

Western Gypsum Products Limited are offering the following Entrance Bursary in Architecture at the University of Manitoba.

One bursary of \$500.00, renewable each year up to a maximum of five years, provided that the recipient continues in Architecture at the University of Manitoba and maintains a clear standing with a minimum yearly average of 65% and a minimum grade in Design of 65%. Special application forms obtainable from the office of the Registrar or the Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, The University of Manitoba.

Final date for receipt of application form accompanied by a portfolio of work is August 15.

The photograph entitled "FRP Sandwich Panel Curtain Walls" in J.K.D. Richardson's article Fibreglas Reinforced Plastics in the February *Journal* was the interior of a food plant recently completed by architects B. G. Ludlow and Partners.

18TH ANNUAL SEMINARS ON AMERICAN CULTURE

The 18th Annual Seminars on American Culture will be held in Cooperstown from July 4th through 17th, 1965. Courses of interest to architects are: Restoration Architecture given by Charles E. Peterson and Museum Architecture and Conservation of Historic Materials given by Nathan Stolow. For further in-

formation write Frederick L. Rath, Jr., Vice-Director, New York State Historical Association, Cooperstown, New York.

JOHN W. WOOD

John W. Wood, Montreal architect, died in Ottawa, 19th January, 1965, in his 81st year.

Mr Wood was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, in 1885 and received his architectural training in Scotland before coming to Canada in 1911. For a time he was with the building staff of the CPR. He then joined the office of Hugh G. Jones, Architect of Montreal, one of the associated architects responsible for the design of the Toronto Union Station. Whilst with Hugh G. Jones, he was active in the building design of Dominion-Douglas Church, Montreal.

Since 1938 Mr Wood had been engaged in the development work at the Montreal Central Station complex, retiring from the position of Special Architect/Montreal Terminal Development in 1961. In this capacity he was on the design team in the office of the Chief Architect, CNR, during the construction of the Central Station and the Queen Elizabeth Hotel in Montreal.

He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Ewing, a son Robert of Toronto, a daughter Catherine in Ottawa and a younger son, Muir, of Montreal West.

Mr Wood has been a member of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects since 1949.

H. A. Valentine

1% FOR FINE ART

In a new and dramatic change in government construction policy, the Federal Department of Public Works, announces that henceforth a portion of the overall cost of all public buildings erected by the department will go towards a program of fine artwork, conceived and executed by highly qualified professional artists.

Authority has now been granted to apply a sum equal to 1% of a building construction contract for fine art. Thus a \$100,000 structure would have an allotment of \$1,000 for artwork while in a \$10,000,000 building, \$100,000 would be set aside for the same purpose.

In certain instances, projects of national significance, such as the Canadian Centre for the Performing Arts at Ottawa, will be considered unique and may be granted up to 3% of construction costs for art purposes.

"Fine artwork" in public buildings has been defined as those elements of a building design including murals, sculptures, ornamental surface treatment, mosaics, frescoes, tapestries, paintings, fountains, special lighting installations, etc., which are conceived and executed by professional artists. To be commissioned under this plan an artist must be a Canadian resident with recognized qualifications. The government's Fine Art Policy will be administered by the Chief Architect of the Department of Public Works, James A. Langford, under the guidance of a special committee representing a broad and expert opinion on Canadian art. In all cases he will work closely with the consulting architects of the various projects. Together they will select the most suitable architectural locations for artwork in a building, will propose the theme and character of the work, nominate the artist to be commissioned and supervise the execution and installation of the work.

(See page 38)

RAIG EXPERIENCE RECORD

Copies of this new book are available from Provincial Association offices (except OAA, PQAA). The Institute has acknowledged the invaluable assistance of OAA in this regard, including permission to follow the format and text of the OAA book.



New executive of the Nova Scotia Association of Architects, left to right: M. N. F. Harrington, Secretary; T. W. Bauld; A. F. Duffus, President; R. J. Flinn, Treasurer; J. Philip Dumaresq, Vice-President; Prof. Ojars, Biskaps, J.S. Macdonald.

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The Canadian Joint Committee on Construction Materials of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, the Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada, the Canadian Construction Association and the Division of Building Research of the National Research Council announces the Fourth Annual—AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE IN BUILDING PRODUCT LITERATURE.

AWARDS '65 will be made by the Committee to manufacturers, advertising agencies and advertisers whose entries in either English or French are outstanding in the following classifications:

- Class 1 — Catalogues
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- Class 3 — Installation and Maintenance Manuals
- Class 4 — Samples
- Class 5 — Publication Advertising
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The objective of the AWARDS programme is to recognize outstanding examples of construction trade literature directed at architects and engineers.

The established standards against which entries will be judged obtains from a "Guide to the Preparation of Effective Product Literature", originally published by the Joint Committee in 1961, revised and reprinted in 1964.

Rules of the competition and entry forms and the Guide may be obtained from: The Secretary, Canadian Joint Committee on Construction Materials, Construction House, 151 O'Connor St., Ottawa 4, Canada.

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President of E. H. Davis & Associates Ltd, has been elected president of the Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada. He is director of the Calgary Tourist and Convention Association, chairman of the Committee on the Alaska Highway, and director of the Calgary Centennial Committee.

(continued on page 94)

ARCHITECTS

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Report of President	2	Rapport du président
Report of the Honorary Secretary	3	Rapport du secrétaire honoraire
Report of the Executive Director	4	Rapport du directeur général
College of Fellows	6	Collège des Agrégés
Architectural Education	8	Formation des architectes
Scholarships and Awards	9	Bourses d'études
Research	10	La recherche
Competitions	10	Concours
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Canadian Joint Committee on Construction Materials	23	Comité canadien mixte sur les matériaux de construction
International Union of Architects	26	Représentant à l'Union Internationale des Architectes
Commonwealth Association of Architects	27	Association des architectes du commonwealth

The President's report last year stressed the rapid changes that have been taking place in our constitution and activities. These have born fruit in the form of increased interest in architectural affairs, at all levels, right across the country. For the first time each Provincial Association has had representatives on the Executive Committee. The almost perfect attendance at these meetings is significant. This April we met for the first time in our new Board Room in the more representative quarters at 75 Albert Street, where our executive staff are now installed. Our thanks must go to our Honorary Treasurer for his valued help with planning and decorating the new offices and for acting as first Chairman of the Premises Committee.

Within the last two years we have joined the International Union of Architects and the Commonwealth Association of Architects. We have deferred a pressing invitation to join the Pan-American Congress. One would like to urge that we adopt a policy for a time of strengthening the home base. This can be done by providing funds as soon as they become available for mid-term meetings, for some of our most vital Committees, to name a few, the Committee on Architectural Education; the Committee on Research, the Committee on Public Information, and the Editorial Board. Let us encourage the splendid chairmen of these committees before we dissipate our limited resources in further international involvement.

To assist all communities in Canada who contemplate some form of special decoration for their buildings, streets or parks for our Centennial year, a manual on street decoration has been prepared. It will be published this summer in both French and English by the *Journal* of the RAIC and will be distributed free of charge to the cities and towns of this country.

This report would be incomplete without mention of the work of the Committee on the Profession. After three years of study and preparation the committee asked for, and received, at the last Assembly, permission to speed up the accumulation of material and a budget to support them. The results of their labours appear elsewhere among the reports. However, it must be said that the work of the volunteers who have acted on, and with, this committee is beyond praise. Your support, in replying to time-consuming questionnaires in such large numbers, is ample evidence of the interest, even concern, for improvement in our services to our respective communities. As one reads the statistics and comments of the Committee's report, one is struck with the evident spontaneous and sincere desire to increase the scope and quality of our services. It would be idle to anticipate the forthcoming recommendations of the Committee's report. They have the problem not only of dealing with the co-ordination of the skills now known, and required to cope with total environmental design, but the problem of recommending an organism or system which has as an integral component of its structure, growth potential, capable of expan-

Dans son rapport de l'an dernier, le président signalait l'évolution rapide de notre constitution et de notre activité. Le résultat de cette évolution a été un accroissement de l'intérêt envers l'architecture à tous les niveaux et d'un littoral à l'autre du pays. Pour la première fois, cette année, toutes les associations provinciales étaient représentées au Comité exécutif et l'assistance presque complète aux réunions de ce Comité en dit long sur la valeur de ce changement. En avril, nous nous sommes réunis pour la première fois dans la nouvelle salle du Conseil aménagée dans des locaux beaucoup plus dignes de notre Association, au no 75 de la rue Albert, où sont maintenant situés nos bureaux administratifs. Nous devons des remerciements à notre trésorier honoraire pour son aide précieuse dans l'aménagement et la décoration de nos nouveaux bureaux et pour son travail comme premier président du Comité des locaux.

Au cours des deux dernières années, nous sommes devenus membre de l'Union internationale des architectes et de l'Association des architectes du Commonwealth. Nous avons aussi décliné, du moins pour le moment, une pressante invitation à devenir membre de la Fédération panaméricaine. Il semble opportun de travailler plutôt à nous renforcer sur le plan local et nous pourrions le faire en employant des fonds, dans la mesure où ils seront disponibles, à la tenue de réunions semestrielles de certains de nos principaux comités, comme le Comité sur la formation des architectes, le Comité de recherche, le Comité sur l'information publique, le Conseil de réduction, pour n'en mentionner que quelques-uns. Nous nous devons d'encourager les dévoués présidents de ces comités avant de dissiper nos ressources limitées dans d'autres organismes internationaux. Afin d'aider les villes canadiennes qui songent à décorer de façon spéciales leurs bâtiments, leurs rues ou leurs parcs à l'occasion du Centenaire, l'Institut a fait préparer un manuel sur la décoration des rues qui sera publié cet été en français et en anglais par le *Journal* et distribué gratuitement aux villes, grandes et petites, du pays.

Mon rapport serait incomplet si je ne mentionnais pas le travail du Comité sur la profession. A la dernière assemblée annuelle, après trois années d'études et de préparation, le Comité a demandé et a obtenu la permission d'accélérer son travail d'accumulation de renseignements, ainsi qu'un montant pour l'aider dans cette tâche. Les résultats de ses efforts sont décrits dans un autre des rapports annuels. Cependant, il faut ajouter que nous ne saurions louer assez le travail accompli par des bénévoles qui faisaient partie du Comité ou travaillaient de concert avec lui. L'appui que vous lui avez apporté et le temps que vous avez consacré à la réponse à un long questionnaire sont la preuve éloquente de votre souci et même de votre désir d'accroître les services que nous rendons à nos collectivités respectives. En lisant la statistique et les commentaires mentionnés dans le rapport du Comité, on ne peut qu'être frappé par le désir sincère et spontané d'étendre la portée et d'amé-

sion in proportion to the ever accelerating growth of knowledge in all its diversity.

Hitherto Presidents and Officers have held office for two years. One accepted nomination for the Presidency for a single year, because of one's firm conviction that we have reached the point in Institute affairs, when a one year term would be advantageous. There are several valid reasons. The membership has doubled in about ten years, we now have unlimited unharnessed talent. Moreover, with a strong office in Ottawa such as we now have, and with the past president automatically serving on the Executive Committee, the need for prolonged continuity has greatly diminished. One dares to hope that this example will be followed, and that it will prove to be a further constructive step in our growth.

F. BRUCE BROWN (*F*)

HONORARY SECRETARY/SECRÉTAIRE HONORAIRE

The RAIC Council met on June 20, in St Andrews, New Brunswick, during the 1964 Annual Assembly, and is scheduled to meet again on June 9, 1965, the opening day of the Assembly in Montreal.

The 1964-65 Executive Committee first met at the St Andrews Assembly, followed by a joint meeting in Winnipeg with the MAA Council, its new executive secretary Mrs Nora Jackman, and the Manitoba Representatives on RAIC Council, on September 18 and 19; and a joint meeting in Montreal on February 12 and 13 with Members of the PQAA Council and Quebec Representatives on the RAIC Council. The Executive Committee met again on April 2 and 3, 1965 in Ottawa coincident with the official opening of the new RAIC Headquarters premises. The final meeting is scheduled for June 9th in Montreal at the 1965 Assembly. The Officers additionally met separately on November 13th at RAIC Headquarters in Ottawa.

Membership during 1964 reached a total of 2,714 paid memberships representing 2,422 individual members, a number being registered in more than one province.

It is with deep regret that I list the names of our colleagues who have passed away since the last report on membership. Marvin Francis Allan (*F*), Peter T. M. Barott (*F*), J. Aurel Bigonnesse, E. I. Brigley, W. Michael Brown (*F*), Denis H. Kirk, T. A. Lench, Alvan Sherlock Mathers (*F*), Percy E. Nobbs (*Hon. F*), Werner Ernest Noffke (*F*), Viljo Gabriel Revell, Willard Bruce Riddell (*F*), L. Sylvester Sullivan (*Hon. F*), Berchmans Tanguay, W. Ray Winegar (*F*).

Their loss is not only a close personal loss to their colleagues who knew them well, but a loss to the Association and the Profession.

liorer la qualité de nos services. Il serait futile de chercher à prévoir les recommandations du Comité. C'est à celui-ci qu'il incombe non seulement de voir à la coordination des talents, maintenant connus, nécessaires pour assurer le bon aménagement de tout le milieu environnant mais aussi de recommander l'organisme ou le système possédant le potentiel requis de croissance et la capacité de s'agrandir au rythme de l'augmentation de plus en plus rapide des connaissances dans toutes sortes.

Jusqu'ici, les présidents et autres dirigeants ont occupé leurs postes respectifs durant deux ans. Cependant, j'ai accepté la présidence pour une seule année, croyant qu'au point où nous en sommes rendus dans les affaires de l'Institut, un mandat d'un an serait avantageux. Cette décision repose sur plusieurs bonnes raisons. Au cours des dix dernières années, nous avons doublé le nombre de nos membres et nous possédons aujourd'hui une pléthore de talents inemployés. De plus, avec un fort bureau à Ottawa, et la présence automatique du président sortant au Comité exécutif, le besoin d'un mandat prolongé à des fins de continuité a sensiblement diminué. Il faut espérer que cet exemple sera suivi et qu'il marquera un nouveau pas en avant dans la marche de nos progrès.

Le Conseil de l'Institut s'est réuni à St Andrews (Nouveau-Brunswick) le 20 juin, au cours de l'assemblée annuelle de 1964, et il doit se réunir de nouveau le 9 juin de cette année, jour de l'ouverture de l'assemblée de l'Institut à Montréal.

Le Comité exécutif de 1964-1965 a tenu sa première réunion à St Andrews au cours de l'assemblée annuelle. Il s'est réuni de nouveau à Winnipeg en assemblée mixte avec les membres du Conseil et la nouvelle secrétaire à l'administration, Mme Nora Jackman, de l'Association des architectes du Manitoba ainsi que les représentants de cette province au Conseil de l'Institut les 18 et 19 septembre. Les 12 et 13 février, le Comité exécutif a tenu une réunion mixte, cette fois à Montréal avec les membres du Conseil de l'Association des architectes de la province de Québec et les représentants du Québec au Conseil de l'Institut. Une réunion a eu lieu également à Ottawa les 2 et 3 avril de cette année; celle-ci a coïncidé avec l'inauguration officielle du nouveau siège de l'Institut. La dernière de l'année est annoncée pour le 9 juin à Montréal, au cours de l'assemblée générale de 1965. En outre, les membres du Bureau se sont réunis le 13 novembre au siège de l'Institut à Ottawa.

Au cours de 1964, le nombre des cotisations reçues a atteint 2,714 représentant 2,422 membres, un certain nombre de ceux-ci étant inscrits dans plus d'une province.

C'est avec regret que je dois mentionner les noms de certains de nos membres disparus depuis la présentation de mon dernier rapport. Ce sont: Marvin Francis Allan (*A*), Peter T. M. Barott (*A*), J. Aurel Bigonnesse, E. I. Brigley, W. Michael Brown (*A*), Denis H. Kirk, T. A. Lench, Alvan Sherlock Mathers (*A*), Percy E. Nobbs (*Hon. A*), Werner Ernest Noffke (*A*), Viljo Gabriel Revell, Willard Bruce Riddell (*A*), L. Sylvester Sullivan (*Hon. A*), Berchmans Tanguay, W. Ray Winegar (*A*).

The past year has seen a level of activity in our many committees which is a credit to all who have contributed their services. I commend to you the committee reports that follow, and trust that you will join with me in congratulating them on their splendid efforts in behalf of the RAIC and its component associations.

Plans are already under way for the 1966 Assembly at Jasper, Alberta, to be held in the Jasper Lodge, and for the Centennial Year Assembly in Ottawa, at the Chateau Laurier. The 1968 Assembly has been set for Regina, Saskatchewan.

Institute Headquarters moved on December 4th, 1964, into new premises — Suite 1101, 75 Albert Street, Ottawa. These quarters far better serve the needs of the Institute, and provide excellent accommodation for the conduct of the Institute's affairs in surroundings compatible with the prestige of our profession.

This year has seen the reduction in size of the RAIC Council and an increase in the Executive Committee to provide representation from each component Association. This has worked extremely well; attendance at all meetings has been excellent, and without doubt this change has improved liaison between the RAIC and its component Associations. A precedent was established when the new Executive Committee met in Winnipeg for the first time outside the central provinces, to my knowledge, other than at an Annual Assembly.

Your Institute initiated this year, at the suggestion of the President, the circularization each month among your officers of the file correspondence originating from Headquarters. This has familiarized the officers to a better degree than before with the day to day business of the Institute. We have also endeavoured to have all Executive Committee members provided with briefs and reports of pertinent material well in advance of meetings to be better able to deal with the growing volume of Institute activities.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the excellent work done by the Headquarters Staff during what has been a busy and exciting year. Without their loyal co-operation it would not be possible to maintain the services of the Institute for such a widespread membership.

CHARLES A. E. FOWLER (F)

Leur disparition a été non seulement une grande perte personnelle pour leurs collègues qui les connaissaient bien mais aussi une perte pour l'Association et toute la profession.

Au cours de l'an dernier, plusieurs de nos comités ont eu une activité qui a fait honneur à ceux qui s'y sont généreusement dévoués. Je vous recommande la lecture des rapports qui suivent et je ne doute pas que vous vous joignez à moi pour féliciter, au nom de l'Institut et de ses associations composantes, toutes les personnes en cause de leurs splendides efforts. Les plans sont déjà commencés en vue de l'assemblée de 1966 au Jasper Lodge, de Jasper (Alberta), et celle de l'année du Centenaire au château Laurier d'Ottawa. L'assemblée de 1968 aura lieu à Regina (Saskatchewan).

Le 4 décembre dernier, l'Institut a déménagé son siège dans de nouveaux locaux, à la suite 1101, 75 rue Albert, Ottawa. Ces locaux répondent beaucoup mieux aux besoins de l'Institut et assurent l'espace nécessaire à la conduite de ses affaires dans une atmosphère digne du prestige de la profession.

Cette année, l'Institut a réduit le nombre des membres de son conseil mais a élargi les cadres de son Comité exécutif de façon à assurer une meilleure représentation à toutes les associations composantes. La nouvelle formule a donné d'excellents résultats; l'assistance a été nombreuse à toutes les réunions et il ne fait pas de doute que la liaison entre l'Institut et les associations composantes a été améliorée. Le Comité exécutif a établi un précédent en tenant une réunion à Winnipeg; à ma connaissance, c'était la première fois que le Comité exécutif se réunissait en dehors des provinces centrales, sauf à l'occasion des assemblées annuelles.

À la recommandation du président, l'Institut a commencé à envoyer chaque mois à tous les membres du Bureau le dossier de la correspondance émanant du siège de l'Institut. Cette pratique a valu aux membres du Bureau d'être plus au courant qu'ils ne l'avaient été auparavant du travail quotidien de l'Institut. Nous nous sommes aussi efforcés de faire parvenir aux membres du Comité exécutif bien avant chaque réunion des mémoires et des rapports au sujet des questions à étudier afin de leur permettre de régler en meilleure connaissance de cause les affaires de plus en plus nombreuses de l'Institut.

Je tiens à profiter de l'occasion pour remercier personnellement les membres du personnel de notre siège de leur excellent travail au cours d'une année qui a été à la fois active et intéressante. Sans leur concours et leur dévouement, il aurait été impossible de maintenir les services rendus par l'Institut à ses membres dispersés sur un aussi vaste territoire.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR/DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL

Public Information projects have continued to grow, in number and scope, during the past year. Our program was seriously affected by the death of Peter Barott, Chairman of the Public Information Committee. I am therefore reporting to you on behalf of Paul Trépanier, who has just taken over leadership of the committee.

In the publications field, the new brochure PLANNING TO

Au cours de l'année, les projets d'information publique ont continué de grandir en nombre et en envergure. Cependant, notre programme a été grandement entravé par la mort de M. Peter Barott, président du Comité de l'information publique. Je vous présente donc le rapport de ce comité au nom de M. Paul Trépanier qui en a tout récemment accepté la direction.

BUILD? prepared by PQAA, is finally on the press and will be available for general distribution shortly. Another new brochure, on the purpose and organization of the RAIC and the provincial associations, is in course of preparation by the Manitoba Association. Two other brochures have been published during the year, in cooperation with other committees of the Institute — MASSEY MEDALS FOR ARCHITECTURE 1964 and REFLECTIONS ON ZONING. Both have had wide distribution, in Canada and abroad. A MANUAL OF STREET DECORATION, prepared by William G. Leithead (F), will be published this summer.

This has been a big year for architectural exhibitions. HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE OF CANADA opened in the National Gallery, Ottawa, in June 1964. It was then a feature exhibit at the opening of the Fathers of Confederation Memorial Centre, Charlottetown, by the Queen. It has since visited nine other important centres. MASSEY MEDALS FOR ARCHITECTURE 1964 was opened by Right Honorable Vincent Massey at the National Gallery in October, and is enjoying a successful tour under the aegis of the Gallery, continuing through 1966. URBAN PLANNING IN SWEDEN, a small but most interesting exhibition sent over by the Swedish Institute of Architects, through the Swedish Embassy in Ottawa, has been the feature at the Schools of Architecture since January and will be continuing its tour in cooperation with the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities. Going in the other direction, we have prepared a large photographic exhibition of Canadian architecture at the request of the Department of External Affairs, for showing abroad. This exhibition will open in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in the fall of this year. Last fall, we sent several examples of Canadian design, in photos and drawings, to an international exhibition of structures for sports and recreation, sponsored by the architects of Japan in conjunction with the Olympic Games.

In accordance with decision of our 1964 annual meeting, a draft script was prepared for a film on Canadian architecture, to be sponsored by the Institute as a 1967 Centennial project. At the time of writing, the script is still under study by the Executive Committee.

Considerable assistance has been provided to other standing committees, including Competitions, Scholarships and Awards, Journal and Editorial Board. Similarly, to many of the special committees and representatives to other bodies. Maurice Holdham, Executive Secretary, has worked closely with the College of Fellows in its program; also with the Architectural Education committee, on "Minimum Syllabus" examinations and the new Experience Record. We have had frequent contacts, on many items of Institute business, with other national organizations and with the Federal Government and its agencies.

Administration of the Massey Medals Competition occupied a good deal of our time and attention this year. Another major item concerned two of our legal contract documents, which were reissued with major revisions; in this connection, it is interesting to note that 58,232 copies of documents were

Dans le domaine des publications, la nouvelle brochure "SI VOUS BÂTISSEZ"? préparée par l'Association de pal province de Québec est enfin sous presse et la distribution générale en commencera bientôt. L'Association du Manitoba travaille en ce moment à la préparation d'une autre brochure, sur les objets et l'organisation de l'Institut et des associations provinciales. Deux autres brochures ont aussi été publiées au cours de l'année avec la collaboration d'autres comités de l'Institut, MÉDAILLES MASSEY EN ARCHITECTURE, 1964 et RÉFLEXIONS SUR LE ZONAGE. Toutes deux ont eu une grande diffusion au Canada et à l'étranger. Un MANUEL SUR LA DÉCORATION DES RUES, préparé par M. William G. Leithead (A), sera publié au cours de l'été.

L'année qui se termine a été fertile en expositions architecturales. L'ARCHITECTURE HISTORIQUE DU CANADA a été inaugurée à la Galerie nationale, à Ottawa, en juin 1964 et elle a ensuite occupé la vedette à l'occasion de l'inauguration par la Reine du Centre commémoratif des Pères de la Confédération à Charlottetown. Depuis lors, elle a été présentée dans neuf autres centres importants. L'exposition MÉDAILLES MASSEY EN ARCHITECTURE, 1964, a été inaugurée par le très honorable Vincent Massey à la Galerie nationale en octobre et elle fait maintenant, sous l'égide de la Galerie, une tournée qui durera jusqu'en 1966 et qui remporte beaucoup de succès. Une petite mais très intéressante exposition sur L'URBANISME EN SUÈDE, obtenue de l'Institut des architectes suédois par l'entremise de l'ambassade de Suède à Ottawa est en vedette dans les écoles d'architecture depuis janvier et elle doit continuer sa tournée grâce à la collaboration de la Fédération canadienne des maires et des municipalités. De notre côté, nous avons, à la demande du ministère des Affaires extérieures, à Ottawa, monté une grande exposition photographique d'oeuvres d'architecture canadienne destinée à l'étranger. Cette exposition sera inaugurée à Prague (Tchécoslovaquie) l'automne prochain. L'automne dernier, nous avons envoyé des photographies et des dessins d'ouvrages canadiens à une exposition internationale de bâtiments pour les sports et la récréation organisée par les architectes du Japon dans le cadre des Jeux olympiques. Pour faire suite à une décision de la 1964 assemblée annuelle, nous avons fait préparer le texte d'un film sur l'architecture canadienne que l'Institut doit faire réaliser à titre de projet du Centenaire 1967. Au moment où j'écris ces lignes, ce texte est encore à l'étude au Comité exécutif.

Une aide considérable a été accordée à d'autres comités permanents, notamment aux comités sur les concours, les bourses d'études et les prix, au Comité du *Journal* et au Conseil de rédaction, ainsi qu'à de nombreux comités spéciaux et à des représentants d'autres organismes.

M. Maurice Holdham, secrétaire administratif, a travaillé en étroite collaboration avec le Collège des Agrégés à l'élaboration de son programme, ainsi qu'avec le Comité sur la formation des architectes pour la tenue d'examens sous le régime du "Programme d'études minimums" et à l'égard du nouveau dossier de l'expérience acquise. Nous avons eu, avec d'autres organismes nationaux et avec le gouvernement fédéral et ses organismes de fréquentes relations au sujet de nombreuses questions intéressant l'Institut.

ordered and supplied during 1964, and the demand is increasing each year.

I must report also a marked increase in our correspondence with individuals and organizations in other countries. Much of this is undoubtedly due to our membership in the International Union of Architects, in the new Commonwealth Association of Architects, and in Le Conseil International du Bâtiment. Letters come in daily from people all over the world, seeking information and work opportunities here, and invariably require considerable attention and investigation.

I have made strong efforts, as an ex-officio member of the Editorial Board, to ensure recognition of the *Journal's* purpose "to promote the interests and policies of the Royal Institute, to keep its Members informed generally concerning its affairs . . ."

I was particularly gratified to witness the successful implementation of my suggestion that a meeting of the full Editorial Board be held to discuss these matters.

I had the privilege of attending annual meetings of the New Brunswick, Ontario, and Quebec Associations, and also visited the Manitoba Association during the year. It is good to note improvements in our liaison with the Provincial Associations. I hope that we can continue to expand Institute services to the Associations, and also assist in closer relationships among them. The move of our Headquarters to new premises was a big event. It has enabled us to reorganize our archives and other important records. We invite all members to make full use of reference material in our library.

FRED W. PRICE

L'administration du concours pour les Médailles Massey a occupé une forte partie de notre temps et retenu une forte partie de notre attention au cours de l'année. Un autre travail important a visé deux des quatre documents contractuels qui ont été publiés de nouveau sous une forme sensiblement modifiée. A ce propos, il importe de signaler qu'au cours de 1964, 58,232 exemplaires de ces documents ont été commandés et livrés, et la demande continue de s'accroître chaque année.

Je dois signaler une augmentation notable de notre correspondance avec des personnes et des organismes d'autres pays. Une forte partie de cette augmentation nous vient sans doute du fait de notre adhésion à l'Union internationale des architectes, à la nouvelle Association des architectes du Commonwealth et au Conseil international du bâtiment. Des lettres nous arrivant de personnes de toutes les parties du monde désireuses d'obtenir des renseignements ou de connaître les possibilités d'emploi au Canada exigent beaucoup d'attention et de recherches.

En ma qualité de membre d'office du Conseil de rédaction, j'ai fait tout en mon pouvoir pour faire reconnaître la fonction du *Journal* "de promouvoir les intérêts et les programmes de l'Institut royal, de tenir les membres généralement au courant de ses affaires . . ." J'ai été particulièrement heureux de voir que l'on donnait suite à une de mes recommandations en convoquant une réunion plénière du Conseil de rédaction en vue d'une étude de ces questions.

Au cours de l'année, j'ai eu l'avantage et le plaisir d'assister aux assemblées annuelles des associations du Nouveau-Brunswick, de l'Ontario et du Québec ainsi que de rendre visite à l'Association du Manitoba. Il est consolant de constater une amélioration des relations avec les associations provinciales. J'espère que nous pourrons continuer à rendre de plus en plus de services à ces associations et contribuer à resserrer toujours davantage les relations entre elles.

Le déménagement du siège de l'Institut a été un événement d'importance majeure. Nos nouveaux locaux nous ont permis de réorganiser nos archives et nos services de dossiers. Nous invitons les membres à tirer tout le parti possible des documents de référence conservés dans notre bibliothèque.

COLLEGE OF FELLOWS/COLLÈGES DES AGRÉGÉS

The twenty-fourth Business Meeting and Annual Convocation of the College of Fellows were held on June 20th, 1964, during the 57th Annual Assembly of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, at the Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrews, NB.

The Business Session started at 4.30, with 42 attending and the Executive Secretary, Maurice Holdham.

During the meeting, the Chancellor described the proceedings for the incorporation of the RAIC Foundation. The first Directors are: Messrs. Herbert Moody, Gérard Venne, Randolph Betts, Bruce Brown, John Davies, James Strutt, Earle Morgan, Charles Fowler and Harland Steele, and the Executive Secretary-Treasurer is to be Maurice Holdham.

It was also announced that the History Brochure had been

Le Collège des Agrégés a tenu ses 24^{ème} assemblée administrative et convocation annuelle, le 20 juin 1964, au cours de la 57^{ème} assemblée annuelle de l'Institut Royal d'Architecture du Canada, tenue à l'Hotel Algonquin, St-Andrews, NB.

L'assemblée administrative fut tenue à 4.30 heures, et 42 agrégés y participaient en plus du secrétaire-administratif, Maurice Holdham.

C'est à cette réunion que le Chancelier fournit les renseignements concernant la création d'un fonds de fidéicommis institué par le Collège.

Les premiers directeurs de ce groupe, sont les suivants: Herbert Moody, Gérard Venne, Randolph Betts, Bruce Brown, John Davies, James Strutt, Earle Morgan, Charles Fowler et Harland

translated into French and that copies would be sent to each French-speaking Fellow.

It was announced that 11 signatures were still missing from the Register and that 6 of them belonging to deceased Fellows are available and will be inscribed professionally. Arrangements are being made to obtain the signatures of the remaining 5. The Registrar read correspondence received from Messrs: L. E. Shore, E. J. Gilbert, Cyril Chivers, G. E. Wilson, H. Ross Wiggs and John Noble Richards, stating that they were, for different reasons, prevented from attending.

Mr Galt Durnford submitted the reports of Richard Tustian and Jean Gareau, winners of the Scholarship in 1958 and 1960 respectively.

The Chancellor announced that the Committee of judges to select the 1964 Scholarship winner had met and considered 24 applications, all of a high order, and that the final selection went to Mr Pierre S. Guertin.

The next item was the election of Mr Harland Steele, Toronto, as Chancellor for the next three years.

A discussion took place regarding the French abbreviation "A" after Fellows' names instead of the "F" used in English; but it was decided to leave this question to the new Chancellor and his Officers.

The 24th Convocation took place on Saturday, June 20th and 33 Fellows attended plus a good number of wives and guests. The Chancellor conferred Honorary Fellowships upon The Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada, and Sir Robert Matthew, President of the RIBA, the IUA and the Commonwealth Association of Architects.

We then proceeded with the investiture of the following Fellows-elect: Messrs. Isadore Coop, Thomas Albert Groves, Gilles Marchand, Loren Arthur Oxley and Robert W. Siddall. A slight change was made in the ritual, in that certificates were presented to the new Fellows by the Registrar when they signed the Register instead of being presented at the Annual Dinner.

Finally, it is with deep regret that I must mention the death of the following Fellows, since our last convocation: L. Sylvester Sullivan, Hon. FRAIC, London, England; Bruce Riddell, Toronto; Marvin F. Allan, OBE, Toronto; Werner Ernest Noffke, Ottawa; W. Ray Winegar, Toronto; W. M. Brown, Halifax; Percy Nobbs, Hon. FRAIC, Montreal; P. T. M. Barott, Montreal; A. S. Mathers, Toronto.

GÉRARD VENNE (A)
Registrar.

Steele, et le secrétaire-trésorier exécutif sera Maurice Holdham. On fit part, aussi, de la publication de la brochure en français de l'historique du Collège, qui sera distribuée à tous les agrégés de langue française.

On fit remarquer que onze (11) signatures manquaient encore au registre du Collège et que sur les onze (11), les signatures de six (6) agrégés décédés seraient inscrites par un spécialiste en calligraphie, et qu'on obtiendrait les cinq (5) autres dans un bref délai.

Le Secrétaire-archiviste fit la lecture de la correspondance reçue de Messieurs L. E. Shore, E. J. Gilbert, Cyril Chivers, G. E. Wilson, H. Ross Wiggs et John Noble Richards, faisant part de leur impossibilité d'assister à la réunion.

M. Galt Durnford nous transmit les rapports de Richard Tustian et de Jean Gareau, les gagnants de la bourse du Collège en 1958 et 1960 respectivement.

Le Chancelier donna le résultat de la décision prise par le comité chargé de choisir un candidat pour la bourse 1964; sur 24 candidats qui se sont présentés, tous furent considérés de très haut calibre et la décision se porta finalement sur M. Pierre S. Guertin.

On procéda ensuite à l'élection du nouveau chancelier pour un terme de 3 ans et à l'unanimité, M. Harland Steele, de Toronto, fut choisi pour remplir la fonction.

Une discussion fut soulevée à savoir quelle initiale devrait être employée à la suite du nom des membres du Collège de langue française, soit "A" pour agrégé ou "F" pour fellow; on décida de remettre le tout à l'étude, pour être soumis à la prochaine réunion.

La 24ème convocation eut lieu samedi le 20 juin et groupait 33 agrégés ainsi que plusieurs épouses et invités.

Le Chancelier conféra le titre d'agrégé honoraire à l'Honorable Lester B. Pearson, Premier Ministre du Canada et à Sir Robert Matthew, président du RIBA, et de l'UIA, ainsi que de l'Association des Architectes du Commonwealth.

On procéda ensuite à l'intronisation des confrères suivants: Isadore Coop, Thomas Albert Groves, Gilles Marchand, Loren Arthur Oxley et Robert W. Siddall.

Une légère modification fut apportée au rituel, du fait que les certificats des nouveaux agrégés furent remis au moment de la signature du registre au lieu d'être présentés au cours du dîner annuel.

Enfin, c'est avec énormément de regrets que je dois signaler le décès des agrégés suivants, depuis notre dernière réunion: L. Sylvester Sullivan, Hon. FRAIC, Londres, Angleterre; Bruce Riddell, Toronto; Marvin F. Allan, OBE, Toronto; Werner Ernest Noffke, Ottawa; W. Ray Winegar, Toronto; W. M. Brown, Halifax; Percy Nobbs, Hon. FRAIC, Montréal; P. T. M. Barott, Montréal; A. S. Mathers, Toronto.

The work of the committee this year has been largely routine, although we did see the completion of one project which has taken many years of hard work — the Experience Record Book. Next year it is expected that the Committee will be faced with new tasks as a result of the report on the Committee on the Profession.

The Minimum Syllabus examinations were held in November, 1964. Eighteen students wrote 28 examinations, the results being 24 passes.

The Experience Record Book has been published and is available to all provincial associations and is already being used by three of them. The primary purpose of the Experience Record is to enable the examining or registration board of a Provincial Association of Architects to assess the nature and breadth of the applicant's experience. It will also serve as an indication to the applicant, particularly the recent graduate, of the type and extent of experience he is receiving and of its deficiencies. The record will also be a reminder to his employer that the holder is in need of opportunities to gain specific types of experience indicated on the record forms. The co-operation of all practising architects is requested in making the Experience Record Book an effective instrument for the improvement of professional competence and the deepening of the architect's influence.

With the opening of new schools of architecture in Canada, the problem of getting information about these schools to all component associations is a serious one. A Visiting Committee has already visited the new School of Architecture in Halifax and will be visiting the new School of Architecture in Quebec, in June this year. The reports of this Committee will be made to the Education Committee and will be made available to provincial associations.

The theme of the meeting of the International Union of Architects in Paris this year is architectural education. One of the main concerns of the newly formed Commonwealth Association of Architects is also architectural education, especially in newly developing countries. With the changing pattern of the architectural profession and the concern of the profession for further education, it is obvious that the work of this Committee will be very interesting in the next few years.

JOHN L. DAVIES (*F*)
Chairman

RYAN, W. J., Nfld.
BAULD, T. W., N.S.
STEWART, N. (*F*), N.B.
NOBBS, F. J. (*F*), Que.
SMALE, W., Ont.

COOP, I. (*F*), Man.
RAMSAY, R. B., Sask.
FORBES, D. G., Alta.

Au cours de l'année, le Comité n'a rien fait de bien extraordinaire même s'il a assisté à la réalisation d'un projet qui a exigé de longues années de travail ardu, le dossier de l'expérience acquise. Il est possible, cependant, que l'an prochain il soit chargé de nouvelles tâches à la suite du rapport du Comité sur la profession.

Des examens ont eu lieu en novembre 1964 selon le programme d'études minimums; sur un total de 28 candidats, 24 ont réussi. Le registre de l'expérience a été publié et il est maintenant à la disposition de toutes les associations provinciales, dont trois l'ont déjà adopté. L'objet principal de ce dossier est de permettre à la commission d'examen et d'admission des associations provinciales de déterminer la nature et l'étendue de l'expérience des candidats. Il permet aussi aux candidats, notamment aux nouveaux diplômés, de se rendre compte du genre et de la valeur, ainsi que des lacunes, de l'expérience qu'ils acquièrent. Il sert aussi à rappeler aux employeurs de ces architectes le besoin des personnes en cause d'obtenir l'occasion d'acquérir les genres particuliers d'expérience indiqués au formulaire. Nous demandons le concours de tous les architectes pratiquants afin de faire de ce registre un moyen efficace d'accroître la compétence professionnelle des architectes, ainsi que l'influence exercée par ceux-ci.

L'ouverture de nouvelles écoles d'architecture au Canada pose un grave problème de communication de renseignements au sujet de ces écoles à toutes les associations provinciales. Un comité a déjà visité la nouvelle Ecole d'architecture d'Halifax et un autre visitera celle de Québec en juin prochain. Les rapports de ces comités seront transmis au Comité sur la formation des architectes et mis à la disposition de toutes les associations provinciales.

Le thème de la réunion de l'Union internationale des architectes à Paris cette année sera la formation des architectes et le même sujet, surtout dans les pays en voie de développement, est aussi la principale préoccupation de la nouvelle Association des architectes du Commonwealth. Etant donné l'évolution de la profession d'architecte et le désir d'une formation de plus en plus poussée, il ne fait aucun doute qu'un travail très intéressant attend le Comité au cours des années à venir.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS/BOURSES D'ÉTUDES

1. It was agreed that the Scholarships Committee be extended to include all awards and be known as the Scholarship and Awards Committee.

2. As the College of Fellows Scholarship is awarded every second year, there is no award this year.

3. Last spring the Executive Committee requested this Committee to compile a list of scholarships, bursaries and awards for post graduate studies available to final year students, graduates and architects. This is underway and will give the name, abridged conditions and the amount. Publication is recommended in the *Journal*. This list will not apply to bursaries and awards given within the Schools.

A preliminary partial list is as follows:

(a) College of Fellows — biennial	\$2,500.00
(b) Canada Council — intermittent	2,500.00
(c) PQAA — within Quebec	2,500.00
(d) Francou — Graduates of the Ecole d'Architecture, Université de Montréal	2,500.00
(e) Pilkington Prize	2,500.00
(f) Ernest Wilby Memorial Scholarship, and Bursary Fund	500.00
(g) CMHC — Seven Travelling Scholarships in Canada and USA	500.00
(h) CMHC — Five Housing and Urban Study Fellowships	800.00 - \$1,200.00
(i) CMHC — 18 Planning Fellowships	1,500.00

4. Regarding the awarding of the \$2,500.00 scholarships, the Committee feel that in a case where one candidate wins more than two in the same year, he be permitted to accept only two, giving him approximately \$5,000.00. However, he may compete for as many scholarships as he wishes. The reaction by the donors to this suggestion has been very satisfactory.

5. As the award of the RAIC Allied Arts Medal comes under this Committee, a name was submitted to the Council of the PQAA for consideration. It is customary that the recipient should be domiciled in the Province where the Assembly is held, and it would seem appropriate that the Council of the Association in that Province decide the name to be proposed to the RAIC Council, who have the final say.

6. It is pointed out to the membership that the full reports prepared by the winners of the College of Fellows Scholarships are held at Headquarters of the RAIC, and can be obtained on loan to those interested in studying them.

7. This Committee wishes to express its appreciation and thanks to the donors of the Scholarships and Awards made available through their generosity to the architectural profession.

A. T. GALT DURNFORD (F)
Chairman

E. C. MORGAN (F)

HENRI MERCIER (F)

GÉRARD VENNE (F)

FRANK J. NOBBS (F)

H. G. HUGHES (F)

PETER THORNTON (F)

1. Il a été convenu d'élargir les cadres du Comité des bourses d'études, de façon à y ajouter les prix, et de changer son nom en celui de Comité des bourses d'études et des prix.

2. La bourse d'études du Collège des Agrégés, n'étant accordée que tous les deux ans, ne sera pas attribuée cette année.

3. Le printemps dernier, le Comité exécutif a demandé au Comité de dresser une liste des bourses d'études, des bourses d'aide scolaire et des prix offerts aux finissants, aux diplômés et aux architectes desireux de poursuivre des études de perfectionnement. Cette liste est actuellement en voie de préparation; elle comprendra le nom, un résumé des conditions et le montant de chaque bourse. Nous recommanderons qu'elle soit publiée dans le *Journal*. Elle ne mentionnera pas les bourses d'aide aux études et les prix accordés par les écoles.

Voici, à titre préliminaire, quelques bourses et prix offerts:

(a) Collège des Agrégés — tous les deux ans	\$2,500
(b) Conseil des arts du Canada — par intermittence	2,500
(c) AAPQ — dans la province de Québec	2,500
(d) Francou — aux diplômés de l'École d'architecture de l'Université de Montréal	2,500
(e) Prix Pilkington	2,500
(f) Ernest Wilby Memorial Scholarship and Bursary Fund	500
(g) SCHL — sept bourses de voyage au Canada et aux États-Unis	500
(h) SCHL — cinq bourses de recherches en habitation et urbanisme	800 - 1,200
(i) SCHL — dix-huit bourses de recherches en planification	1,500

4. Pour ce qui est des bourses de \$2,500, le Comité estime que tout candidat qui en gagne plus de deux la même année ne devrait avoir la permission d'en accepter que deux, ce qui lui vaudrait quelque \$5,000. Cependant, il devrait avoir le droit de poser sa candidature à autant de concours qu'il le désire. Les donateurs ont très favorablement accepté cette recommandation.

5. Comme l'attribution de la Médaille des arts connexes de l'IRAC relève de notre Comité, nous avons proposé un nom au conseil de l'Association des architectes de la province de Québec. Il est devenu traditionnel de choisir comme récipiendaire une personne de la province où a lieu l'assemblée annuelle et il semble à propos de laisser à l'association de cette province le soin de décider quel nom il y a lieu de soumettre au Conseil de l'IRAC, à qui revient la décision finale.

6. Nous désirons rappeler aux membres que les rapports préparés par les gagnants des bourses du Collège des Agrégés sont gardés au siège de l'Institut où tous les membres desireux de les examiner peuvent les emprunter.

7. Le Comité désire exprimer sa reconnaissance et ses remerciements aux généreux donateurs des bourses d'études et des prix offerts aux membres de notre profession.

During the past year a small working group (Messrs John Lovatt Davies, W. Leithead, Henry Elder) has taken unto itself the task of preparing a policy for the future concerning architectural research. This document is to be presented to the Standing Committee on Architectural Research at the Annual Assembly in June 1965.

Much of the research undertaken in recent years arises from applied science, but little from other efforts.

It is thought that some urgency now exists to view the subject of architectural research in more comprehensive terms related to the field of architectural practice. Consequently, as a first step, it is suggested that an examination be made of the methodology used in the profession whilst undertaking its tasks. From this information it is hoped that a program of research can be established in order that a firm framework be set for a profound and useful body of knowledge.

It is expected that the REPORT ON THE PROFESSION will add materially to the basic approach to the problem, and therefore its publication is awaited prior to further work being undertaken.

HENRY ELDER
Chairman

Au cours de l'an dernier, un petit groupe de travail, composé de MM. John Lovatt Davies, W. Leithead et Henry Elder, a pris sur lui d'élaborer un programme de recherche en architecture pour l'avenir. Ce document sera présenté au Comité permanent sur la recherche en architecture au cours de l'assemblée annuelle, en juin 1965.

Une forte partie de la recherche entreprise au cours des dernières années a été limitée au domaine de la science appliquée. Il y a eu très peu d'efforts dans les autres secteurs.

Aujourd'hui, il semble urgent d'envisager la recherche en architecture sous un angle plus large et d'y inclure la pratique de l'architecture. C'est pourquoi, comme premier pas, nous recommandons un examen des méthodes employées par la profession dans l'accomplissement de sa tâche. Nous espérons que, grâce aux renseignements ainsi obtenus, on pourra établir un programme de recherche de façon à assurer les cadres nécessaires à l'accumulation d'un ensemble de connaissances profondes et utiles.

LE RAPPORT SUR LA PROFESSION apportera sans doute des éclaircissements sur les moyens d'aborder ce problème. C'est pourquoi nous en attendons la publication avant de pousser plus loin notre travail.

COMPETITIONS/CONCOURS

Your Committee published RAIC Document No. 5, "Guide for Professional Advisors for Architectural Competitions". This assignment had been entrusted to George D. Gibson (F). After final study of his text, your Committee recommended and obtained its approval by the Executive Committee of Council. Conditions for the following national competitions were examined in the light of RAIC Code, Document No. 4:

Quebec Conservatory

C.L.A. National House Design

Fountain Monuments — City of Montreal

Government Buildings — Minister of Public Works, Ottawa

Steel Structures — Minister of Industry, Ottawa

Canadian Souvenirs — Manitoba Design Institute

The Conditions were found to conform to the Code and their adoption was recommended by your Committee.

EDOUARD W. TREMBLAY,
Chairman.

GEORGE D. GIBSON (F)

FRANCIS J. NOBBS (F)

GILLES MARCHAND (F)

JOHN BLAND (F)

ANDRE BLOUIN

ARTHUR W. DAVISON

Votre comité a édité au cours de l'année le document No 5F de l'IRAC intitulé Guide du Conseiller Professionnel dans les Concours en Architecture. Ce document a été étudié par le comité de l'an dernier qui a confié à M. G. D. Gibson la rédaction finale du texte. Après un dernier examen, votre comité a recommandé et obtenu l'adoption de ce document par votre comité exécutif. Les conditions pour les Concours nationaux suivants ont été étudiées en regard des règlements document No 4 de l'IRAC:

Concours Conservatoire du Québec

Concours National de Modèle de Maison de la C.L.A.

Concours de Monuments Fontaines Cité de Montréal

Les prix du Ministre des Travaux Publics pour la Composition Architecturale des Edifices Gouvernementaux.

Les Prix Canadiens pour la Composition Architecturale des Structures d'Acier.

Concours pour des dessins de Souvenirs Canadiens-les Promoteurs l'Institut de Dessin du Manitoba.

Les Conditions pour ces Concours ont été jugées conformes aux règlements et leurs acceptations furent recommandées par votre Comité.

The death last June of Marvin F. Allan (*F*), your very capable Chairman of this Committee for many years, leaves a large gap to be filled. My main activity has been to acquaint myself with Mr Allan's work and to reassemble this Committee.

I wish to thank your late Chairman's office, Marani, Rounthwaite and Dick, for assembling and turning over Mr Allan's files. In reviewing these files, it became abundantly clear that Mr Allan had achieved an enviable record not only in the volume of work handled over the years, but in the promptness with which he dealt with the numerous and often complex matters brought before him. Your new chairman will not, unfortunately at the moment, be as prompt and asks your indulgence.

Our Executive Director, Mr Fred Price, has been most energetic and helpful in advising me with respect to the work of the Committee. He has to date obtained the co-operation of all but one association in naming their representatives to this Committee.

I am most grateful to Fred and President Frank Nobbs of the PQAA for enlisting the services of Edouard Tremblay. Mr Tremblay will join with me as the RAIC representatives to the relatively new but very vital National Joint Committee on Standard Documents and Procedures. The Joint Committee is sponsored by the CCA, RAIC, ACEC and EIC. Its main objective is the standardization and improvement of standard documents for use by its members and the development of better procedures of practice. This Committee is comprised of two representatives from each sponsoring association. Each representative has a delegate member should the need arise. Messrs Price and Nelligan, RAIC Solicitor, will serve as delegate members.

Under the chairmanship of Mr E. R. Davis, MEIC, a meeting of the Joint Committee was held in November. The Committee considered comments from the construction industry and professions regarding the 1964 edition of RAIC-CCA Document No. 12. It is worth noting that only two criticisms of lump sum contract form were received from RAIC members, compared with a dozen or more from the Contractors. Considering the number of important changes appearing in the 1964 edition, the negligible architectural comments, either for or against, seem surprising.

The Joint Committee now proposes to revise the Engineers' version of Document No. 12 to conform with the Architects' edition. It will also be considering revisions to the cost-plus contract forms and a new document embodying the present Guide to Bidding Procedure and the proposed Bidding Guide for Engineering Construction.

It is vital to our professions that your Legal Documents Committee and its representatives to the Joint Committee receive frequent expression of opinion from architects across Canada.

Le décès en juin dernier de M. Marvin F. Allan (*A*), qui depuis plusieurs années remplissait avec une grande compétence les fonctions de président du Comité, a créé un vide difficile à combler. Jusqu'ici, le gros de mon travail s'est résumé à me familiariser avec le travail accompli par M. Allan et à reconstituer le comité.

Je tiens ici à remercier le bureau de notre ancien président, Marani, Rounthwaite & Dick d'avoir recueilli les dossiers de M. Allan et de me les avoir remis. En examinant ces dossiers, j'ai pu facilement me rendre compte non seulement du volume de travail accompli par M. Allan au cours des années mais aussi de la promptitude avec laquelle il s'occupait des questions nombreuses et souvent complexes qui lui étaient soumises. Pour le moment, malheureusement, votre nouveau président ne pourra pas faire preuve de la même promptitude et il vous prie de l'en excuser.

Notre directeur général, M. Fred Price a déployé beaucoup d'énergie pour me mettre au courant du travail du Comité. Il m'a été d'une aide très précieuse. Jusqu'ici, il a réussi à obtenir de toutes les associations, sauf une, qu'elles nomment leurs représentants au Comité.

Je remercie très chaleureusement M. Price et le président de l'Association de la province de Québec, M. Frank Nobbs, d'avoir obtenu les services de M. Edouard Tremblay. M. Tremblay constituera avec moi la représentation de l'Institut à l'organisme relativement nouveau mais extrêmement important qu'est le Comité national mixte sur les documents-types et les méthodes. Ce Comité mixte est organisé par la CCA, l'IRAC, l'ACEC et l'EIC. Il a pour objet l'uniformisation et l'amélioration des documents-types employés par les membres et le perfectionnement des méthodes de pratique. Le Comité est composé de deux représentants de chaque association constituante. Chaque représentant compte un délégué qui peut le remplacer au besoin. M. Price et M. Nelligan, avocat de l'Institut, sont nos délégués.

Ce Comité mixte a tenu une réunion en novembre sous la présidence de M. E. R. Davies, MEIC. Il a étudié les commentaires reçus de l'industrie de la construction et des diverses professions au sujet de l'édition de 1964 du document IRAC-CCA no 12. Il y a lieu de noter qu'à l'égard de la formule de contrat à prix forfaitaire nous n'avons reçu que deux critiques des membres de l'Institut contre une douzaine ou plus des entrepreneurs. Etant donné le nombre de modifications importantes figurant dans l'édition de 1964, cette absence presque complète de d'observations, pour ou contre, de la part des architectes est un peu surprenante.

Le Comité mixte se propose maintenant de réviser la version des ingénieurs du document no 12 afin de la rendre conforme à celle des architectes. Il examinera aussi certaines modifications aux formules de contrats en régie intéressée ainsi qu'un nouveau document comprenant le Guide actuel du soumissionnaire

It would be most helpful if we could have the Architects' opinion of the 1964 edition of Document No. 12 as soon as possible. This will enable us to keep our legal and procedure documents up to present-day requirements. All suggestions and criticisms will be welcomed and considered by your Committee.

ROBERT E. BRIGGS
Chairman

I. COOP (F)
A. F. DUFFUS (F)
K. L. BOND
K. IZUMI

L. W. HOPKINS
E. W. TREMBLAY
D. JONSSON

ainsi que le projet de Guide du soumissionnaire pour les travaux de génie.

Il est absolument indispensable au bien de nos professions que le Comité sur les documents juridiques et ses représentants au Comité mixte reçoivent souvent des expressions d'opinions des architectes de tout le Canada. Il nous serait extrêmement utile de recevoir aussitôt que possible les opinions des architectes au sujet de l'édition de 1964 du document no 12. C'est ainsi que nous pourrions maintenir nos méthodes et nos documents juridiques à la hauteur des besoins du jour. Toutes les recommandations et toutes les critiques seront accueillies et examinées favorablement par le Comité.

JOURNAL COMMITTEE/COMITÉ DU JOURNAL

There were seven meetings of the Committee during 1964. The chief function of the Committee is to receive financial statements and reports from the Managing Editor, and to consider, revise and approve budgets for future expenditures. Since almost all *Journal* activities must appear first in the budgets and eventually show up in financial statements, the range of topics discussed is broad. Some of them are summarized below:

- Massey Medals Issue (November 1964). The extra cost of printing pictures and bilingual descriptions of ninety-seven entries was offset by sale of reprints to the Institute for resale as catalogues of the exhibition.

- Architectural Directory Annual (July 1964). A valuable reference work which includes the annual membership list was published without cost to the Institute in spite of the heavy initial expenses in research and typesetting.

- Manual of Street Decorations. Prepared by Bill Leithead and a small West Coast sub-committee for the Centennial Planning Committee of the Institute. Negotiations for financing from an outside source could not be arranged, and the *Journal* has been requested by the Executive Committee to publish it in the August 1965 issue as a Centennial project of the Institute.

- Advertising rates were raised in November, corresponding to the improvements in the magazine and increased circulation.

- Editorial Board General Meeting held at the OAA in October. (See report from the Editorial Board.)

- Publication Dates. The late publication date has been a source of irritation for a long time. Greater co-operation by contributors and advertisers is essential for continuing improvement.

- Associate Editor. A new position has been created to give the Managing Editor the assistance and advice of an experienced practising architect.

In order to continue the improvement and interest of the editorial content, expenses have been allowed to increase faster than revenues, with a corresponding drop in net profits. The apparent profit has also been reduced by the cost of services

Le Comité a tenu en 1964 sept assemblées. La fonction principale du Comité est d'examiner les états financiers et les rapports du rédacteur-gérant et d'étudier, réviser et approuver les budgets visant les dépenses à engager. Comme presque toutes les initiatives du *Journal* doivent d'abord être soumises sous forme de budgets puis, ensuite, être résumées sous forme d'états financiers, les sujets dont nous sommes saisis sont très variés. Voici quelques-uns des sujets étudiés au cours de l'année:

- Numéro sur les Médailles Massey (novembre 1964). Nous avons pu récupérer les frais supplémentaires exigés pour l'impression de photographies et de descriptions dans les deux langues de 97 bâtiments en vendant des tirés à part à l'Institut qui les a, à son tour, revendus sous forme de catalogue de l'exposition;

- Bottin annuel des architectes (juillet 1964). Cet important travail de référence, contenant la liste de tous les membres, a été publié sans frais pour l'Institut malgré le coût supplémentaire de recherche et de typographie;

- Manuel pour la décoration des rues. Ce manuel avait été préparé par M. Bill Leithead et un petit sous-comité de la côte occidentale pour le Comité du Centenaire de l'Institut. Lorsqu'il a constaté qu'il ne pouvait pas en faire financier la publication par des organismes de l'extérieur, le Comité exécutif a demandé au *Journal* de la publier dans son numéro d'août 1965 à titre de projet du Centenaire de l'Institut;

- Tarif de publicité. Le tarif a été relevé en novembre par suite des améliorations apportées au *Journal* et de l'augmentation du tirage;

- Assemblée du Conseil de rédaction. Cette assemblée a eu lieu dans les locaux de l'Association des architectes de l'Ontario en octobre; (Voir rapport du Conseil de rédaction.)

- Dates de publication. Les publications tardives sont depuis longtemps une source d'ennuis. Pour continuer les progrès sous ce rapport, il nous faudra absolument la collaboration des auteurs d'articles et des annonceurs;

- Rédacteur associé. On a créé un nouveau poste afin d'assurer au rédacteur-gérant l'aide et les conseils d'un architecte praticien d'expérience.

undertaken for the Institute but not contributory to the *Journal* as a business venture. Such items as editorial work and printing of annual reports and assistance with the Survey on the Profession have actually saved money for the Institute, although they increase the expenses of the *Journal*.

During the year, the Committee accepted with regret the resignation of Forsey Page (*F*). His contribution to the Institute and the profession in the capacity, as in so many others, has been incalculable. During his chairmanship of the Editorial Board, some twenty years ago, the *Journal* was published at a profit to the Institute for the first time. Largely because of policies instituted by him, it has gone to every member every month without charge since then. In addition, *Journal* revenues have materially contributed to Institute activities in every succeeding year.

LOREN A. OXLEY (*F*)
Chairman

EDITORIAL BOARD/CONSEIL DE RÉDACTION

At the Annual Meeting of the Editorial Board on June 20th, 1964, it was decided to hold a Special General Meeting in the fall of last year and to bring to Toronto as many members of the Board as possible. This meeting was held on October 31st, 1964, and it was most encouraging to have all Provinces represented.

The meeting was preceded by an informal evening reception attended by the President, the Honorary Treasurer, the Executive Director, Members of the *Journal* Committee and the *Journal* staff. The full day formal meeting which followed was attended by twenty-two members of the Board.

The scope of the agenda was very extensive and ranged from our terms of reference through content and make-up to our role in furthering RAIC activities and policies. Discussion on all subjects was very frank and reflected the genuine interest that all Provinces have in the *Journal*. This meeting initiated many changes and re-appraisals of policy and content which can only result to the benefit of the *Journal*.

It is hoped that another Special Meeting will be arranged for 1965 and that these will become a regular event on the calendar.

During the last year the *Journal* has seen several changes in its staff. Mr Noel Hancock returned to private practice but continued his Assistant Editorship on a part-time basis. At the end of last year Mr P. M. Keenleyside joined our staff as temporary Associate Editor and has made a great contribution in the short time he has been with us. Early this year, the *Journal* represented by the Editor, the Associate Editor and the Chairman met informally with the Executive of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects and the Executive Director of the

Afin de continuer à accroître la tenue des articles de rédaction et de rendre ces articles de plus en plus intéressants, le Comité a permis d'en augmenter les frais plus rapidement que ne s'accroissaient les recettes, de sorte qu'il y a eu diminution des bénéfices nets. Les bénéfices apparents ont également été réduits du coût de services rendus à l'Institut sans avantages pour le *Journal* comme entreprise commerciale. Le travail de rédaction, l'impression des rapports annuels et l'aide à l'enquête sur la profession ont représenté des économies pour l'Institut mais ont effectivement accru les dépenses du *Journal*.

Au cours de l'année, le Comité a accepté à regret la démission de M. Forsey Page (*A*). Les services qu'il a rendus à l'Institut et à la profession comme membre du Comité comme à tant d'autres titres sont incalculables. C'est pendant qu'il était président du Conseil de rédaction que le *Journal* a pour la première fois réalisé des bénéfices et c'est aussi dans une large mesure grâce au programme qu'il a établi que le *Journal* a depuis lors été livré gratuitement tous les mois à chacun des membres de l'Institut. En outre, les recettes du *Journal* ont sensiblement contribué à l'activité de l'Institut durant chacune des années subséquentes.

A son assemblée annuelle du 20 juin 1964, le Conseil de rédaction a décidé de tenir une assemblée générale extraordinaire à l'automne de l'an dernier et de réunir à Toronto pour la circonstance le plus grand nombre possible de ses membres. L'assemblée a eu lieu le 31 octobre 1964 et il a été extrêmement réconfortant d'y voir toutes les provinces représentées.

Les délibérations ont été précédées d'une réception amicale à laquelle assistaient le président, le trésorier honoraire, le directeur général, ainsi que des membres du Comité du *Journal* et le personnel du *Journal*. Vingt-deux membres du Conseil étaient présents à l'assemblée proprement dite qui a duré environ six heures.

Les questions à l'ordre du jour étaient nombreuses et couvraient toute la gamme depuis la teneur de notre mandat, la matière et la présentation du *Journal* jusqu'à la stimulation de l'activité et du programme de l'Institut. Dans chaque cas, la discussion a été franche et a démontré le grand intérêt que toutes les provinces portent au *Journal*. La réunion a valu de nombreux changements à la politique et au contenu du *Journal* ainsi que de nouvelles appréciations qui ne peuvent qu'être favorables à l'organe officiel de l'Institut.

Nous espérons que le Conseil se réunira de nouveau à l'automne 1965 et que ces réunions deviendront traditionnelles chaque année.

Au cours de l'an dernier, divers changements se sont produits dans le personnel du *Journal*. M. Noel Hancock est retourné à la pratique privée tout en demeurant rédacteur adjoint à temps partiel. A la fin de l'an dernier, M. Pat Keenleyside s'est joint à notre personnel en qualité de rédacteur associé et, même s'il n'est encore que depuis quelque temps avec nous, il a déjà

Institute to discuss ways and means of improving Provincial representation.

It will be apparent to our Members that the *Journal* has been more closely associated with RAIC business than in previous years. We are now publishing a great deal of material on behalf of the Institute. In addition, we devoted one complete issue to the publication of the Massey Medal Awards and have also assisted in the current Survey of the Profession.

Reflecting one of the recommendations made at our Special General Meeting, we started an Allied Arts Column at the beginning of this year under the editorship of Miss Anita Aarons.

In the fall of last year, Mr Hans Elte, representing the *Journal*, toured the Western Provinces where he contacted local architects, chapters and associations and returned with a considerable amount of material from which we are presently drawing a lot of our content.

The Board takes this opportunity to express their appreciation to Mr Walter Bowker and his *Journal* staff for the contribution and success that they bring to our publication.

DEREK BUCK
Chairman

rendu des services très précieux.

Au début de cette année, les dirigeants du *Journal*, soit le rédacteur, le rédacteur associé et le président, ont eu des entretiens officiels avec les membres de l'exécutif de l'Association des architectes de la province de Québec et le directeur général de l'Institut, et ont discuté avec eux les moyens d'assurer aux provinces une meilleure représentation.

Nos membres ont sûrement remarqué que le *Journal* a participé de plus près que les années précédentes à l'activité de l'Institut. Nous publions maintenant beaucoup de matière numéro complet aux oeuvres primées lors du concours pour le compte de l'Institut. En outre, nous avons consacré un numéro complet aux oeuvres primées lors du concours pour les Médailles Massey et aidé à l'enquête en cours sur la profession.

Pour faire suite à une recommandation formulée à notre assemblée générale extraordinaire, nous avons inauguré au début de cette année une colonne sur les arts connexes, dont la direction a été confiée à Mlle Anita Aarons.

L'automne dernier, M. Hans Elte a fait, au nom du *Journal*, une tournée des provinces de l'Ouest. Il a eu des entretiens avec des architectes, des associations et des succursales locales et a ainsi recueilli une foule de renseignements dont nous tirons actuellement une forte partie de la matière de nos éditions.

Le Conseil profite de l'occasion pour exprimer à M. Walter Bowker et à son personnel sa haute appréciation de leur contribution au succès de l'organe officiel de l'Institut.

MASSEY MEDALS/MÉDAILLES MASSEY

Since the Committee's annual report a year ago, the sixth Massey Medals Exhibition and Awards have taken place, and the Exhibition is now being circulated among art galleries and universities across Canada under the aegis of The National Gallery.

The 1964 jury — consisting of Gordon S. Adamson, (F), Professor Lawrence B. Anderson, AIA, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Professor Douglas Shadbolt — reviewed the 473 entries at its final session in June and selected 94 projects to be included in the Exhibition. In October, the jury found that all of the entries were of the quality that made Medals to those buildings which they considered to be "of very high quality." The conclusion of the jury's report states: "The jury found that all of the entries were of the quality that made studying them a rewarding experience, and feel they have been able to premiate a group of projects each of which shows a high level of professional artistic and technical competence and the ability to follow through a consistent development of good basic ideas to competent realization in detail."

On October 29, under the generous hospitality of The National Gallery, the Exhibition of 84 buildings was officially opened by His Excellency the Rt. Honorable Vincent Massey, C. H., who announced and presented the 18 Medals to representatives of the architectural firm who had designed the premiated buildings. We are indeed most grateful to His Excellency for

Depuis le dernier rapport annuel du Comité, la sixième remise des Médailles Massey a eu lieu, de même que l'exposition des oeuvres primées. Celle-ci fait actuellement une tournée des galeries d'arts et des universités canadiennes sous le patronage de la Galerie nationale.

Le jury de 1964, composé de M. Gordon S. Adamson (A), du professeur Lawrence B. Anderson, AIA, du Massachusetts Institute of Technology, et du professeur Douglas Shadbolt, (M), a examiné à sa session de juin 473 oeuvres et en a retenu 94 pour l'exposition. En octobre, il a fait une étude de ces oeuvres et a décerné 18 médailles aux auteurs de celles qu'il a jugé "de très haute qualité". En terminant son rapport, le jury a déclaré: "De l'avis du jury, toutes les oeuvres inscrites étaient d'une qualité qui a fait de leur étude une expérience enrichissante. Il a l'impression d'avoir pu primer un groupe de projets dont chacun révélait un haut degré de compétence professionnelle, artistique et technique et la capacité de développer de bonnes idées de base afin d'en tirer une oeuvre de haute qualité jusque dans ses détails".

Le 29 octobre, grâce à la généreuse hospitalité de la Galerie nationale, l'exposition des 84 oeuvres a été inaugurée officiellement par Son Excellence le très honorable Vincent Massey, C.H., qui a fait connaître les noms des gagnants et remis les 18 médailles aux maisons d'architectes qui avaient préparé les plans des oeuvres primées. Nous sommes très reconnaissants à

being present on this occasion and to Dr. Charles Comfort, Director of The National Gallery, and his colleagues who not only hosted the exhibition on the 5th floor of the Gallery but also provided such a distinctive layout and format, which contributed in no small measure to the effective display of the photographs.

The exhibition is now booked for two years at Canadian centres, following which it may travel in the United States. It is of interest to note that it includes 13 buildings from Quebec, 36 from Ontario, 13 from Manitoba, three from Saskatchewan, one from Alberta and 28 from BC.

The *Journal* of the RAIC produced a handsome exhibition catalogue which also appeared as a regular *Journal* issue. Due to the tremendous expense, only 1 photograph of each of the 94 buildings could be included, even though all recognize that it would have been desirable to include a plan and 2 or 3 photographs.

The Committee wishes to express its gratitude to the three members of the jury, to the National Gallery, to the Executive Director of the RAIC and his staff, to the architects of Ottawa who organized and checked the entries for the two judgments, to the architects across the nation who submitted entries, and to Mr Walter Bowker of the *Journal* and his staff for their generous and whole hearted interest, cooperation and contribution of time and energy, without which the Massey Medals 1964 would not have achieved such success.

The Committee, at its next meeting, will review in detail the details of conducting the competition with a view to the organization for the 1967 Massey Medals. The Committee welcomes comments, criticisms and suggestions from the members of the RAIC: these should be sent to the Chairman no later than June 1st.

Son Excellence d'avoir bien voulu présider cette cérémonie et à M. Charles Comfort, directeur de la Galerie nationale, et à ses collègues qui, non seulement ont bien voulu loger l'exposition au 5e étage de la Galerie, mais ont assuré une disposition des lieux qui a précieusement contribué à mettre en valeur les photographies exposées.

L'exposition est retenue par divers centres canadiens pour les deux années à venir, après quoi il est possible qu'elle fasse une tournée aux Etats-Unis. Nous nous permettons de signaler qu'elle comprend 13 bâtiments du Québec, 36 de l'Ontario, 13 du Manitoba, 3 de la Saskatchewan, un de l'Alberta et 28 de la Colombie-Britannique.

Le *Journal* de l'Institut a produit un beau catalogue de l'exposition qu'il a publié dans un de ses numéros réguliers. A cause du coût très élevé, il n'a été possible d'y inclure qu'une photographie des 94 bâtiments même si, de l'avis de tous, il y aurait eu lieu de présenter un plan et deux ou trois photographies.

Le Comité tient à remercier les trois membres du jury, les autorités de la Galerie nationale, le directeur général de l'Institut et son personnel, les architectes d'Ottawa qui ont disposé et vérifié les oeuvres soumises aux deux examens, les architectes de tout le pays qui ont participé au concours ainsi que M. Walter Bowker et le personnel du *Journal* de leur intérêt et de leur collaboration généreuse et empressée ainsi que de leur don de temps et d'énergie sans lesquels les concours des Médailles Massey 1964 n'aurait pas pu remporter un tel succès. A sa prochaine réunion, le Comité fera une revue complète des modalités du concours en vue de l'organisation du concours de 1967. Il sera heureux de recevoir à cette occasion les commentaires, les critiques et les recommandations des membres de l'Institut. Toutes ces observations devraient être envoyées au président d'ici le 1er juin au plus tard.

CENTENARY PLANNING/COMITÉ DU CENTENAIRE

At the St. Andrews meeting of your Committee in 1964 it was agreed that the RAIC should be recommended to support or sponsor two major projects:

- 1) the preparation of a manual of street decoration prepared by Mr. Leithead (*F*), R. Kovach of Vancouver, Authors; Hopping Kovach Grinnell Design Consultants Ltd, Vancouver, Manual Design; Paul-O Trépanier, French Translation.
 - 2) a presentation volume "One Hundred Years of Canadian Architecture" proposed by the Chairman, Dr. Howarth.
- Good progress has been made on both projects.

The Manual of Street Decoration

The Centennial Commission was not able to underwrite the production of the manual for general distribution, so the RAIC has accepted the responsibility for doing so through the medium of the *Journal*. Mr Leithead's attractive layout will be adapted to the *Journal* format, a French translation of the text will be prepared by Mr Paul Trépanier, and it is expected that 40 pages of the August issue (1965) will be devoted to this very attractive and useful publication. Of the 40 pages 24 will be

A la réunion qu'il a tenue à St Andrews en 1964, votre Comité a décidé de recommander à l'Institut d'appuyer ou de lancer deux projets importants:

- 1) La préparation d'un manuel sur la décoration des rues, dont la rédaction serait confiée à MM. W. G. Leithead (*A*) et R. Kovach, de Vancouver, la présentation artistique à Hopping Kovach Grinnell Design Consultants Ltd., de Vancouver, et la traduction française à M. Paul-O. Trépanier;
 - 2) La présentation d'un volume intitulé "Un siècle d'architecture canadienne" proposée par le président, M. Howarth.
- Ces deux projets sont en bonne voie.

Le manuel sur la décoration des rues

La Commission du Centenaire n'ayant pas pu accepter les frais d'une publication à l'intention du grand public, l'Institut a décidé de s'en charger par l'intermédiaire de son *Journal*. Le travail attrayant de M. Leithead sera adapté au format du *Journal* et une version française sera préparée par M. Paul Trépanier. On prévoit que l'édition de 40 pages du mois d'août prochain sera consacrée à ce travail bien présenté et utile. Des

mainly illustrations in colour, and the remaining sixteen will carry the major part of the text printed on tinted paper.

A committee has been formed to determine the number of copies to be printed: a normal printing of the *Journal* runs to about 6,000 copies.

"One Hundred Years of Canadian Architecture, 1867-1967"

It is proposed that this book will be in five sections covering the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, the Plains and the West Coast. It will be lavishly illustrated and handsomely produced. The text will be written in English and French. A team of contributors is being formed under the editorial guidance of the chairman; the University of Toronto Press has done the preparatory work and estimating; and financial assistance is to be sought from The Canada Council.

During the past year reports have come from provincial representatives on the Committee of innumerable centennial projects now in hand right across the country — these range from special lectures and exhibitions to proposals for the restoration of old buildings of architectural significance, and urban renewal schemes.

It is evident that in many areas the profession is playing a leading role by stimulating public interest in this important national event, and by advising the decision-makers on the choice of appropriate projects.

THOMAS HOWARTH (F)
Chairman

HISTORIC BUILDINGS/ÉDIFICES HISTORIQUES

During the past year the Committee has held three meetings, all of them in Toronto and attended by committee members from southern Ontario only. This is considered to be an unsatisfactory way for a national committee to operate, but was the best we could do.

We have been delighted with the good public response to, and the extensive bookings arranged for, the Exhibition of Historic Architecture, but we would like information as to what extent RAIC members in different communities have used the visit of the Exhibition to plug for more public interest in good architecture, new as well as old.

We have been sorry to learn that the Historic Sites Division of the Federal Department of Northern Affairs has had a lot of difficulty in starting its proposed national inventory of historic buildings. However we have had a very good response from members in reply to the questionnaire about interest in doing professional restoration work. A report based on the questionnaire is being prepared.

The Committee hopes to get ahead with two major projects over the next year, and would welcome all possible help from its members across the country: first, to establish contact with commerce and industry and consultants to them, pointing out the public relations value of architectural restoration to which their name could be attached (as representing length of establishment of the firm); second, to initiate an architectural study of the region of the Rideau Canal.

The Committee continues to try to act as gadfly and/or

40 pages, 24 consisteront surtout en illustrations, alors que les seize autres comprendront la majeure partie du texte, imprimé sur papier teint.

Un comité a été chargé d'en déterminer le tirage. Une édition normale du *Journal* comprend environ 6,000 exemplaires.

"Un siècle d'architecture canadienne, 1867-1967"

Ce volume sera divisé en cinq parties consacrées respectivement aux provinces Maritimes, au Québec, à l'Ontario, aux Prairies et à la Colombie-Britannique. Il sera abondamment illustré et bien présenté. Le texte sera en anglais et en français. On est actuellement à constituer une équipe de collaborateurs sous la direction du président. L'University of Toronto Press a fait le travail préparatoire ainsi que l'estimation du coût. On cherche à obtenir le concours financier du Conseil des arts.

Au cours de l'an dernier, les représentants provinciaux au Comité nous sont signalé une foule de projets du Centenaire d'un littoral à l'autre du pays. Ces projets varient depuis des conférences et des expositions spéciales jusqu'à la restauration d'édifices d'intérêt architectural et la rénovation de certaines villes.

Il est manifeste que dans plusieurs régions la profession joue un rôle de premier plan en stimulant l'intérêt public à l'égard de ce grand événement national et en conseillant les autorités chargées de choisir les projets appropriés.

Au cours de l'année écoulée, le Comité a tenu trois réunions. Toutes ont eu lieu à Toronto et n'y ont assisté que les membres du sud de l'Ontario. Cette formule n'est pas du tout satisfaisante dans le cas d'un comité national, mais il nous était impossible de faire mieux.

Nous avons été enchantés de l'intérêt que le public a manifesté à l'égard de l'Exposition d'architecture historique et du nombre d'endroits où la présentation a été organisée. Cependant, il est une question que nous nous posons: Dans quelle mesure les membres de l'Institut des diverses localités ont-ils profité d'une visite à cette exposition pour stimuler davantage l'intérêt public envers la bonne architecture, ancienne et nouvelle?

Nous avons appris avec regret que la Division des lieux historiques du ministère fédéral du Nord canadien a eu beaucoup de difficulté à commencer son inventaire national projeté des édifices historiques. Cependant, nous avons reçu des membres une excellente réponse au questionnaire leur demandant s'ils étaient intéressés au travail professionnel de restauration. Nous préparons en ce moment un rapport fondé sur les réponses à ce questionnaire.

Le Comité espère aller de l'avant l'an prochain à l'égard de deux projets de grande envergure et il appréciera hautement toute l'aide qu'il pourra obtenir de ses membres de toutes les régions du pays. Il s'agit, premièrement, d'établir des contacts avec les commerçants et les industriels, ainsi qu'avec leurs experts-conseils, afin de leur signaler la valeur, du point de vue des relations publiques, de la restauration d'édifices auxquels

encourager to any proposals for preservation and restoration that come to its attention through the interests of members or through correspondence.

It should be noted that response to architectural preservation has been very much keener in southern Ontario over the past year as a result of the publication of major studies by committee members, "The Ancestral Roof" by A. P. C. Adamson, and "Toronto, No Mean City" by our former chairman, Eric Arthur.

W. S. GOULDING,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON THE PROFESSION/COMITÉ SUR LA PROFESSION

At the last RAIC Assembly, Mr P. M. Keenleyside joined the Committee. This Committee was allocated \$10,000.00 grant from RAIC funds to pay the expenses for an exploratory survey of the Profession across Canada and was asked to report back to the Council and membership at the next Assembly to be held in Montreal, June 1965.

The object of this survey was to find out how well (or otherwise) the Architects of Canada were serving the public, and what improvements could be made in order to serve better, taking into consideration the great changes that have taken place in the world affecting social, economic, and governmental aspects as applied to the construction industry.

Professor W. G. Raymore volunteered his full-time for a period of several months to this project, and he had considerable assistance from P. M. Keenleyside and Professor Douglas Lee. Questionnaires were first sent out to all members of RAIC and to Provincial Councils, followed by a journey across Canada by Mr Raymore and one or other of his assistants visiting every city from Victoria, BC to St. John's, Newfoundland. Interviews were held with architects, contractors, potential clients, and Government representatives in all places, and taped records kept. When all of this information was gathered, this team spent long hours analyzing and tabulating it.

Mr J. A. Langford has been added to our Committee to put forward the views of the Administrative Architect in Public Service. A full turnout of the Committee in Toronto on March 13 and 14 spent most of these two days conferring together in order to report to the Executive Committee by April 2. By the time this report is read, we will have spent all of your \$10,000 and much of our own time—but we feel that the cost and effort was worth it. The resulting report can only be considered an interim one based upon an exploratory exercise—but much material was gathered which could be very valuable providing the membership are willing to pursue the matter further.

H. H. G. MOODY (F)
Chairman

HENRI MERCIER (F)
P. M. THORNTON (F)
PETER DOBUSH (F)

W. G. RAYMORE (F)
P. M. KEENLEYSIDE
J. A. LANGFORD

leurs noms peuvent être rattachés (prouvant ainsi qu'ils ont été longtemps en affaires) et, deuxièmement, de faire une étude architecturale de la région du canal Rideau.

Le Comité continue de stimuler et d'encourager la réalisation de tout projet de restauration que lui signalent des membres ou qui est porté à son attention par correspondance.

Il y a lieu de noter qu'il y eu l'an dernier beaucoup plus d'intérêt à l'égard de la préservation des oeuvres architecturales dans le sud de l'Ontario grâce à la publication de deux études importantes par des membres du Comité, soit "The Ancestral Roof" par M. A. P. C. Adamson et "Toronto, No Mean City" par notre ancien président, M. Eric Arthur.

A la dernière assemblée de l'Institut, M. P. M. Keenleyside est devenu membre de notre comité. A la même occasion, le comité a reçu de l'Institut la somme de \$10,000 pour acquitter les frais d'une exploration de la profession d'un littoral à l'autre du Canada, ainsi que le mandat de présenter un rapport à la prochaine assemblée annuelle, à Montréal, en juin 1965.

L'objet de cette étude était de déterminer à quel point les architectes du Canada servent bien (ou mal) la population canadienne et les moyens à prendre pour améliorer ce service, en tenant compte des profonds changements d'ordre social, économique et gouvernemental survenus dans le monde en tant qu'ils peuvent influencer sur l'industrie de la construction.

Le professeur W. G. Raymore a offert de consacrer pendant plusieurs mois tout son temps à ce travail et il a été généreusement secondé dans ses efforts par M. P. M. Keenleyside et le professeur Douglas Lee. Le comité a commencé par envoyer un questionnaire à tous les membres de l'Institut et à tous les conseils provinciaux. Ensuite, M. Raymore accompagné d'un de ses adjoints a visité toutes les villes du Canada de Victoria (C.-B.) à Saint-Jean (T.-N.). En chaque endroit, les visiteurs ont eu avec des architectes, des entrepreneurs, des clients éventuels et des représentants des gouvernements des entretiens qu'ils ont enregistré sur bande sonore. Après avoir obtenu tous les renseignements, ils ont passé de longues heures à les analyser et à les coordonner.

Le comité a aussi accueilli comme membre M. James Langford qui a pu exposer le point de vue d'un architecte administratif du service public. Le comité au grand complet a siégé à Toronto les 13 et 14 mars et a consacré la majeure partie de ces deux jours à la considération d'un rapport à présenter avant le 2 avril au Comité exécutif qui désirait faire publier certains résultats de notre travail dans l'édition de mai du *Journal*. Au moment où vous lirez ces lignes nous aurons employé vos \$10,000 ainsi que beaucoup de notre temps, mais nous estimons que ce sont là des fonds et des efforts bien placés. Le rapport ne peut être considéré que comme préliminaire et que comme le résultat d'un travail d'exploration. Cependant, nous avons recueilli beaucoup de données qui pourront être très précieuses, pourvu que les membres veuillent bien pousser plus loin la tâche.

Resulting from representations by the Architects' Group of the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada, a Salaried Architects Committee was appointed following a meeting of the RAIC Council in September 1962.

Many architects in Federal employ lack identification with the RAIC and the Provincial Associations, and feel that many of the active interests of these bodies seem to be directed primarily toward the benefit of the practising architect. This feeling is reflected in the number of them who are not registered and the serious loss of several others who were registered but had resigned, particularly when Association fees were increased from time to time.

This Committee, composed of Mr E. A. Gardner, Chairman, and Messrs J. W. Strutt, S. A. Gitterman, A. W. Davison and Robbins Elliott, *ex officio*, had several meetings and drafted a questionnaire to be sent to a wide selection of employers of architects, both governmental and private, seeking certain basic information on their employees.

Progress on the work of the Committee was interrupted by several absences from the country of the Chairman and his subsequent retirement from the Public Service. There also followed the resignation of the then Executive Director of the Institute, in 1963.

Consideration was given to absorbing the responsibilities of this committee in those of the Committee on the Profession but, at the Annual Assembly in June 1964, it was decided not to do so. The new Chairman, Mr A. W. Davison, and the new Executive Director, Mr Fred Price, drafted a list of eight recommendations for consideration of the Executive Committee of the RAIC. It was decided to concentrate initially on employed architects in the Federal Public Service.

With the approval of these recommendations, the Committee arranged meetings with representatives of the Civil Service Commission to discuss the advantage of having a Registered Architect on all Boards of Selection for employment in the Federal Service, and this suggestion was favourably received. Also proposed was the desirability of requiring registration as a condition of employment, except for junior positions, with the object of ensuring a high standard of professional competence in the Service. This is complicated by the lack of uniformity in the registration requirements of the Provincial Associations, which has some significance, particularly in view of the fact that Federal interests cut across Provincial boundaries. Another point covered was the possibility of having on the Civil Service Commission selection staff an architect to represent the architects' point of view, and to ensure fair treatment in selection and promotional Boards.

Meetings were also held with the Executive Director and with the Executive Committee of the Architects' Group of the Professional Institute to discuss the respective interests of the

En septembre 1962, après une assemblée de son conseil, l'Institut a donné suite à des demandes du groupe des architectes de l'Institut professionnel du Service public en constituant un Comité des architectes salariés.

Plusieurs architectes au service du gouvernement fédéral ne se sentaient pas partie intégrante de l'IRAC et des associations provinciales et avaient plutôt l'impression que l'activité de ces organismes était surtout orientée vers les architectes en pratique privée. Ce sentiment se manifeste encore par le nombre de ces architectes qui ne sont membres d'aucun d ces organismes ou qui, en ayant fait partie, s'en sont retirés notamment à l'occasion des diverses hausses des cotisations.

Le Comité, composé de M. E. A. Gardner, président, et de MM. J. W. Strutt, S. A. Gitterman, A. W. Davison et, d'office, Robbins Elliott, a tenu plusieurs réunions et préparé un questionnaire à l'adresse d'un grand nombre d'employeurs d'architectes — gouvernements et bureaux privés — afin d'obtenir certains renseignements de base au sujets de leurs employés.

Malheureusement, le travail du Comité a été interrompu par de nombreux voyages à l'étranger puis par la retraite du Service public de son président. En outre, le directeur administratif de l'Institut a démissionné en 1963.

Tout d'abord, on a songé à confier la tâche de ce Comité au Comité sur la profession, mais cette idée a été rejetée à l'assemblée annuelle de juin 1964.

Le nouveau président, M. A. W. Davison, et le nouveau directeur administratif, M. Fred Price, ont dressé une liste de huit recommandations à l'intention du Comité exécutif de l'Institut royal. Il a été décidé de concentrer le travail, au début, sur les architectes au service du gouvernement fédéral.

Ces recommandations ayant été approuvées, le Comité a organisé des rencontres avec des représentants de la Commission du service civil afin d'étudier les avantages de la présence d'un architecte membre d'une association à tous les jurys de sélection des candidats à des emplois dans le service fédéral; cette proposition a été favorablement accueillie. Nous avons également proposé que, afin d'assurer un haut degré de compétence, la qualité de membre d'une association soit imposée comme condition d'emploi, sauf pour les postes subalternes. Ici, la question s'est compliquée du fait de l'absence d'uniformité dans les normes d'admission des associations provinciales. Cette absence d'uniformité est assez grave de conséquences surtout du fait que le gouvernement fédéral doit traiter également toutes les provinces. Il a également été question de la possibilité d'inclure dans le personnel de sélection de la Commission du service civil un architecte qui pourrait présenter le point de vue de la profession et assurer un traitement équitable dans le cas des jurys de sélection et d'avancement.

Nous avons eu aussi des entretiens avec le directeur administratif et le Comité exécutif du groupe des architectes de l'Institut professionnel, au cours desquels nous avons examiné les intérêts respectifs de l'IRAC et de l'Institut professionnel

RAIC and the Professional Institute as representing architects in public employ, and to consider a joint approach to the Civil Service Commission making formal representations as referred to above. Impending collective bargaining within the Public Service strengthens the need for the architecturally employed being properly represented.

Present at one meeting of the Committee was the Secretary, Canadian Council of Professional Engineers. At one point it was felt that a joint submission to the Civil Service Commission by the Engineers and Architects might be desirable, on the question of the requirement of registration for employment. However, the Professional Engineers have, through lengthy effort, achieved a common standard of registration in all Provinces, and since this is lacking in the Architects' Associations, it was agreed that a joint approach would be inappropriate.

Other meetings were held with representatives of the Architects' Group of the Professional Institute, and representations have been received from that group seeking some means acceptable to Provincial Associations by which employed architects could be relieved of a portion of the full membership fees now considered burdensome in the belief that lesser benefits accrue to salaried architects than to others in the profession.

There have been discussions with the Chief Architect and other senior architects in the Department of Public Works which is the largest employer of architects in the Federal Service.

Various architects in public employ have been interviewed by Professor W. G. Raymore and Mr P. M. Keenleyside as part of their study for the Committee on the Profession.

The Committee has been expanded to include Messrs W. N. Thomas of the Department of Public Works and Emile Daoust of the Department of Transport, with Messrs J. W. Strutt and D. G. Helmer in a consultative capacity.

It is next planned to make joint formal representations with the Professional Institute to the Civil Service Commission, as referred to above, and to seek means acceptable to those concerned whereby Federally-employed architects may be identified in greater numbers with the Provincial Associations and the RAIC to the benefit of this group and the profession as a whole.

A. W. DAVISON
Chairman

en sa qualité de représentant des architectes et étudié l'à-propos de démarches communes officielles auprès de la Commission du service civil à l'égard des questions mentionnées ci-dessus. L'établissement prochain de la négociation collective au sein du service public accroît le besoin pour les architectes d'être bien représentés.

A une de nos rencontres avec le Comité, nous avons avec nous le secrétaire du Conseil canadien des ingénieurs professionnels. A un moment donné, nous avons pensé que les ingénieurs et les architectes pourraient peut-être s'unir pour réclamer auprès de la Commission du service civil la qualité de membre d'une association comme condition d'emploi. Toutefois, comme les ingénieurs sont parvenus après de longs efforts à obtenir l'uniformité des normes d'admission dans toutes les provinces et que les architectes n'en sont pas encore rendus là, il a été convenu qu'une telle démarche commune ne serait pas appropriée.

D'autres rencontres ont eu lieu avec des représentants du groupe des architectes de l'Institut professionnel et nous avons reçu de ce groupe des communications au sujet de la possibilité de trouver des formules acceptables aux associations provinciales par lesquelles ces architectes pourraient être dispensés d'une partie de la cotisation régulière qui leur semble un peu onéreuse, étant donné leur impression que les associations rapportent moins aux architectes salariés qu'aux autres membres de la profession.

Nous avons eu des entretiens avec l'architecte en chef et d'autres architectes haut placés du ministère des Travaux publics qui est le principal employeur d'architectes au gouvernement fédéral.

Le professeur W. G. Raymore et M. P. M. Keenleyside se sont entretenus avec plusieurs architectes employés dans le service public dans le cadre de leur enquête pour le compte du Comité sur la profession.

Le Comité a ajouté à ses membres MM. W. N. Thomas du ministère des Travaux publics et Emile Daoust du ministère des Transports ainsi que, à titre consultatif, MM. J. W. Strutt et D. G. Helmer.

Comme prochaine mesure, nous entendons faire des démarches formelles, avec le concours de l'Institut professionnel, auprès de la Commission du service civil au sujet des questions mentionnées plus haut et de chercher une formule acceptable permettant à un plus grand nombre d'architectes à l'emploi du gouvernement fédéral de se rattacher à des associations provinciales pour le plus grand bien des architectes en cause et de la profession en général.

CONFERENCE ON THE ARTS/CONFÉRENCE DES ARTS

Many of the newer members of our Institute may not be aware of the past work of the Canadian Conference of the Arts. Therefore, as in past years, I would briefly outline the purpose of the Conference as successor to the Canadian Arts Council, originally founded in 1945. Our Institute was a Charter member of the original Council, which has often been described as

Plusieurs des nouveaux membres n'étant peut-être pas au courant de l'activité passée de la Conférence canadienne des arts, je commencerai le présent rapport comme j'ai commencé ceux des années précédentes par un bref exposé de l'objet de cette Conférence qui a succédé au Conseil canadien des arts tabli en 1945. Notre Institut a été membre fondateur du

the foundation stone for the Canada Council, and whose formation our predecessor body did so much to achieve.

There are now a total of thirty-two national and regional societies representing most of the professional and amateur creative and performing artists in Canada, as well as their interested patrons.

Our 1964 report recommended that the Canadian Centenary Council convene an "International Conference of the Arts to be held in 1966 to draw world attention to Canada through the medium of the Arts." Various meetings of the Conference's executive resulted in agreement "that the feasibility of holding such a Conference of the Arts in 1966 should be further explored by the President, Director and Treasurer."

It was further agreed "that the purposes both of the Conference and of the Centennial planners would be best served if this Conference is held in 1966 by way of previewing the activities which will take place in 1967." It was further agreed that the working title for this Conference should be: "The Next Hundred Years" — and that it should be international in character. It was further agreed that the dates should be May, 1966. Further discussions with The Honourable Maurice Lamontagne, Secretary of State, were held resulting in his asking the Conference to undertake a Seminar at the earliest possible opportunity to discuss problems of utmost urgency related to the country's centenary plans in 1967. All component societies, including our own Institute, were represented at Seminar '65 held at Ste. Adèle, Quebec, in January. Seminar '65 has been widely regarded as having already made an extraordinarily important contribution to the advancement of cultural life in Canada through its more precise defining of goals and objectives. The Conference is presently preparing a detailed report on the Seminar to be presented to the Secretary of State, and our Institute will be informed of its recommendations.

Of interest to architects will be the Seminar's recommendation to the Centennial Commission that a further and a special Seminar be convened wholly concerned with the environmental arts (with special reference to the role of the architect and town planner) and to be held at the earliest opportunity. Further recommendations urge that the Centennial Commission support a meeting between representatives of the Canadian Museums Association and our Institute with the intention of creating a manual of architecture and technical standards for museum construction in Canada similar to the one prepared for the performing arts entitled "Architectural Requirements for the Performing Arts in Canada".

The views of the Seminar were sought on the need for a National Advisory Arts Council and permanent advisory panels on the arts which might be formed by the Canada Council. These advisory panels would constitute a regular means wherein the views of this Institute might be periodically made known to both the Canada Council and to the Secretary of State. Seminar '65 has also recommended that an international and public conference of the arts be held in either 1966 or 1967.

JOHN C. PARKIN (F),
RAIC Representative and
Chairman of Advisory Board.

premier conseil qui est souvent considéré comme la pierre angulaire du Conseil des arts du Canada à cause du rôle qu'il a joué dans sa fondation.

La Conférence compte actuellement trente-deux sociétés nationales et régionales représentant presque tous les artistes amateurs et professionnels, tant créateurs qu'exécutants, du Canada ainsi que les protecteurs intéressés.

Dans notre rapport de 1964, nous avons recommandé que le Conseil canadien du Centenaire "tienne en 1966 un congrès international des arts afin d'attirer l'attention mondiale sur le Canada au moyen des arts". A la suite de plusieurs réunions, l'exécutif de la Conférence s'est entendu pour recommander que "le président, le directeur et le trésorier continuent d'étudier la possibilité de tenir un tel congrès en 1966".

Il a été en outre convenu que les objets de la Conférence et des organisateurs du Centenaire seront mieux servis si le congrès aurait pour titre "Les cent prochaines années" et qu'il serait de caractère international. Enfin, il aurait lieu en mai 1966.

A la suite entretiens que nous avons eus avec lui, l'honorable Maurice Lamontagne, secrétaire d'Etat, a demandé à la Conférence de tenir aussitôt que possible un séminaire pour l'étude des questions les plus urgentes se rattachant aux plans du Centenaire en 1967. Toutes les sociétés composantes, y compris notre Institut, étaient représentées au Séminaire tenu en janvier 1965 à Sainte-Adèle (P.Q.). On s'accorde en général à reconnaître que, par ses définitions plus précises des buts et des objectifs, ce séminaire a très puissamment contribué au progrès de la vie culturelle au Canada. La Conférence prépare actuellement un compte rendu détaillé du séminaire à l'intention du secrétaire d'Etat. Notre Institut sera mis au courant des vœux qui y seront formulés.

Un vœu à l'adresse de la Commission du Centenaire qui est de nature à intéresser tout particulièrement les architectes vise la tenue aussitôt que possible d'un séminaire spécial consacré exclusivement aux arts du milieu environnant (et spécialement au rôle de l'architecte et du paysagiste). On recommande aussi à la Commission du Centenaire de se charger d'une rencontre entre des représentants de l'Association des musées canadiens et de notre Institut en vue de la préparation d'un manuel sur l'architecture et les normes techniques pour la construction des musées au Canada, du genre de celui qui a été préparé pour les arts d'exécution sous le titre "Architectural Requirements for the Performing Arts in Canada".

On a demandé l'opinion du séminaire sur la nécessité d'un Conseil national consultatif des arts et de groupes permanents de conseillers sur les arts. Ceux-ci pourraient être établis par le Conseil des arts du Canada et constitueraient un rouage permanent pour faire connaître périodiquement les opinions de l'Institut au Conseil des arts et au secrétaire d'Etat. Le séminaire 1965 a également recommandé qu'un congrès public international sur les arts ait lieu en 1966 ou 1967.

Dans les autres domaines de la vie culturelle au Canada, les activités de la Conférence ont été nombreuses et variées, surtout de caractère consultatif. Comme toujours, elles ont été surtout limitées par l'insuffisance du budget visant les dépenses courantes.

Eight meetings were held during the past twelve months. Members were kept informed of the progress in the Winter Works Incentive Programme and the \$500 Bonus for Winter Built Homes Programme which, at this writing, slightly exceeded the previous year's records.

The Committee again encouraged publicity in the press, trade magazines, radio and TV on winter construction and arranged for the distribution of the Winter Works Incentive Programme to the members of Architectural and Engineering Associations that they represent.

Among the matters dealt with by the Committee during the year were the following:

1. Film on "Home Improvements", which is being produced in English and French and is being financed by private industry for the most part. This film urges home-owners to carry out house alterations during the winter months. Its cost will be in the vicinity of \$25,000-\$30,000 and will be ready for distribution in the Fall of 1965.
2. Urged governing bodies to add instruction on winter construction procedures and methods to the curricula of vocational and technical institutes.
3. Discussed shortage of design draftsmen in Architectural and Engineering offices which tended to delay production in the construction industry.
4. Urged architects and engineers to stipulate specific requirements for winter protection in specifications for buildings rather than leave decisions up to contractors themselves.
5. Requested an increase in next year's budget for Winter Works Programme promotional material due to great demand and shortage which developed this year.

The Committee commended those responsible for the excellent press, radio and TV coverage of Winter Works Programme for 1964-65.

It was a pleasure to chair a Committee in which all members were always punctual and were sufficiently interested to attend 85% of the meetings.

SIDNEY LITHWICK
Chairman

Members

Michael Kohler — MRAIC, ARIBA
Fred W. Price — Executive Director, RAIC
J. L. Richards — PEng., MEIC
G. J. McGee — PEng., Canadian Council of Professional Engineers
C. R. Crocker — PEng., MEIC, National Research Council
F. M. Hereford — Department of Labour
John Armstrong — Department of Labour
Howard V. Kneen — Department of Labour — Secretary
Miss M. McIrvine — Unemployment Insurance Commission
M. H. Leaney — Unemployment Insurance Commission

Le Comité a tenu huit assemblées au cours des douze derniers mois.

Les membres ont été tenus au courant des succès remportés par le Programme d'encouragement des travaux d'hiver et le Programme de la prime de \$500 à la construction d'habitations en hiver. Au moment où nous écrivons ces lignes, les succès dépassent ceux des années précédentes.

Encore une fois, le Comité a stimulé la publicité dans les journaux, dans les revues professionnelles, à la radio et à la télévision en faveur de la construction en hiver et pris des dispositions afin de faire parvenir des exemplaires du Programme d'encouragement des travaux d'hiver aux membres des associations d'architectes et d'ingénieurs qu'ils représentent. Afin de signaler quelques activités particulières du Comité au cours de l'année, on peut mentionner qu'il

1. S'est occupé du film sur "L'amélioration des habitations" réalisé en anglais et en français et en majeure partie financé par l'industrie privée. Ce film invite instamment les propriétaires de maisons à faire faire les modifications et les réparations au cours des mois d'hiver. Il coûtera de \$25,000 à \$30,000 et sera prêt à l'automne de 1965;
2. Prié les organismes dirigeants d'ajouter les procédés et les méthodes de construction en hiver aux programmes d'études des instituts professionnels et techniques;
3. Étudié la rareté de dessinateurs dans les bureaux d'architectes et d'ingénieurs, qui tend à retarder la production dans l'industrie de la construction;
4. Insisté auprès des architectes et des ingénieurs pour qu'ils précisent dans les devis des bâtiments les mesures de protection à prendre en hiver, au lieu de laisser les décisions aux entrepreneurs;
5. Demandé pour l'an prochain une hausse du budget de matériel de publicité en faveur du Programme d'encouragement des travaux d'hiver, en raison de la demande et de l'incapacité d'y répondre cette année.

Le Comité a félicité tous ceux à qui nous avons dû l'excellente publicité dans les journaux, à la radio et à la télévision en faveur du Programme de travaux d'hiver en 1964-1965.

Il est agréable de présider un comité où les membres sont toujours ponctuels et sont suffisamment intéressés pour assister dans une proportion de 85 p. 100 aux assemblées.

During the preceding twelve months, twelve meetings of committees which have RAIC representation took place.

Among the many CSA Standards published during 1964, we list those which may be of special interest to architects:

A172 — 1964 — High Pressure, Paper Base, Decorative Laminates.

A123.1 — 1964 — Asphalt Shingles Surfaced with Mineral Granules.

A165.1 — 1964 — Hollow Load Bearing Concrete Masonry Units.

A165.2 — 1964 — Hollow Non-Load-Bearing Concrete Masonry Units.

A165.3 — 1964 — Solid Load-Bearing Concrete Masonry Units. Revisions to CSA Standards during 1964 of possible interest to architects:

B44 — 1960 — Supplement No. 1 — 1964 — Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters and Escalators.

O121 — 1961 — Douglas Fir Plywood.

A5 — 1961 — Portland Cements.

O86 — 1959 — Engineering Design in Timber.

M. J. LAMBERT
*Representative on
Technical Council*

Au cours des douze derniers mois, les comités comptant des représentants de l'Institut ont tenu douze réunions.

Au nombre des normes publiées par l'Association au cours de 1964, nous relevons les suivantes qui nous semblent d'un intérêt particulier pour les architectes:

A172 — 1964 — Laminés décoratifs très résistants à base de papier

A123.1 — 1964 — Bardeaux d'amiante recouverts de granules minéraux

A165.1 — 1964 — Unités de maçonnerie creuses portantes en béton

A165.2 — 1964 — Unités de maçonnerie creuses non partantes en béton

A165.3 — 1964 — Unités de maçonnerie pleines portantes en béton

Parmi les révisions apportées en 1964 à des normes pouvant intéresser les architectes, on peut mentionner:

B44 — 1960 — Supplément no 1-1964 — Code de sécurité pour ascenseurs, monte-charges et escaliers mobiles

O121 — 1961 — Contreplaqué en sapin de Douglas

A5 — 1961 — Ciments Portland

O86 — 1959 — Etudes de génie en bois

ARCHITECT-ENGINEER COMMITTEE/COMITÉ ARCHITECTES-INGÉNIEURS

The National Joint Architect-Engineer Committee has during the past year continued its efforts to maintain effective liaison between the two component professions. The Committee is pleased to note that on the provincial scale a number of architect-engineer boards have been set up in an attempt to serve local needs most effectively. The National Committee is now proposing that minutes of these provincial committees and the National Committee be exchanged directly without the need of clearance by the respective national councils.

The Interprofessional Principles of Practice document drafted last year and forwarded to the component associations of the RAIC is still awaiting formal ratification. At last report only about half of the Provincial Associations have replied to the draft document. These replies are generally in favor of the document and it is hoped that before the next meeting of the Committee all Provincial Associations will have responded.

The subject of fee schedules has been discussed at some length and much concern has been expressed regarding the lack of a national standard of fee schedule for each profession which would enable the National Joint Committee to adequately consider better integration of the two professions.

It was also noted that one of the provincial engineering bodies

Au cours de l'année écoulée, le Comité national mixte des architectes et ingénieurs a continué ses efforts en vue de maintenir une liaison efficace entre les deux professions. Le Comité est heureux de signaler que sur le plan provincial un certain nombre de commissions d'architectes et d'ingénieurs ont été établies comme moyen de mieux servir les besoins locaux. Le comité national propose maintenant que les procès-verbaux de ces comités provinciaux et du comité national puisse être échangés directement sans passer par les conseil nationaux des deux professions.

Le document intitulé "Principes interprofessionnels de pratique", préparé l'an dernier et envoyé aux associations composantes de l'Institut attend encore une ratification formelle. D'après les derniers rapports reçus, environ la moitié seulement des associations provinciales ont fait connaître leurs impressions au sujet du texte qui leur a été soumis. En général, les réponses sont favorables au document et il faut espérer qu'avant la prochaine réunion du Comité toutes les associations provinciales auront exprimé leurs sentiments.

La question des tarifs d'honoraires a été assez longuement discutée et l'on a déploré l'absence d'un tarif national uniforme pour chacune des professions, qui permettrait au Comité

has set up Performance Standards in order to define the scope of services provided by the profession more adequately. It was felt that this was a good step forward and should be carefully reviewed with a view to the possibility of drafting National Performance Standards for each profession.

Of some concern to architects is the suggestion by some members of the engineering profession that a recommendation be submitted to prospective clients that consulting engineers be hired and paid directly by the client rather than by the architect retained. This is an attempt by the consulting engineering profession to ensure that responsible consultants are being retained for all projects. After much discussion at the last meeting of the Committee it was agreed that the CCPE should submit a specific recommendation on this subject to the RAIC. A further point of considerable concern to both engineer and architect members of the Joint Committee is the need for more specialized training for engineers who are entering the consulting field. It is felt that detailed study on the subject of engineering training for consultant practice is needed and a report is presently being prepared on this topic.

JAMES E. SEARLE,
Vice-Chairman

RAIC Representatives

JOHN DAYTON

C. A. E. FOWLER (*F*)

F. J. NOBBS (*F*)

FRED W. PRICE

national mixte de songer avec plus de possibilités de succès à une meilleure intégration des deux professions.

On a aussi noté qu'un groupe provincial d'ingénieurs a établi des normes d'exécution afin de mieux préciser la gamme des services rendus par la profession. On estime qu'il s'agit là d'une heureuse initiative qu'il y aurait lieu d'examiner soigneusement en vue de la possibilité d'établir des normes nationales pour chacune des professions.

Une question inquiète un peu les architectes. Il s'agit de la proposition, faite par certains ingénieurs, que l'on recommande aux futurs clients de choisir eux-mêmes et de payer directement les ingénieurs-conseils au lieu de confier cette tâche à l'architecte. Cette proposition a été inspirée par le désir de la profession des ingénieurs-conseils de faire en sorte que des membres compétents soient choisis pour tous les projets. Après de longues discussions à la dernière réunion du Comité, il a été convenu que le Conseil canadien des ingénieurs professionnels présenterait une recommandation précise à ce sujet à l'IRAC. Un autre point qui préoccupe les représentants à la fois des ingénieurs et des architectes au Comité est le besoin d'une formation plus spécialisée chez les ingénieurs qui s'établissent dans le domaine de la consultation. On estime qu'il faudrait une étude détaillée de la formation des ingénieurs que se destinent à la consultation et on travaille actuellement à la préparation d'un rapport à ce sujet.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS/MATÉRIAUX DE CONSTRUCTION

The eleventh and only meeting of the Committee in 1964 was held at Montebello, Quebec, on December 12. The majority of the committee's work has been conducted by our able secretary, Mr Ernie Mahoney of the CCA.

It is with great personal regret that I record the passing of Peter T. M. Barott. Peter was a founding member of this Committee. He was largely responsible for the initial success of the very popular annual Awards for Excellence in Product Literature program, serving as its first chairman. His imagination, initiative and counsel will be sorely missed by the Committee.

At the eleventh meeting conducted by the chairman, Mr C. O. P. Klotz, the election of officers was held. I was elected chairman, and Robert Halsall, MEIC, P Eng., ACEC, Toronto, was elected vice-chairman.

The Committee continued to pursue its prime objective of fostering closer liaison and better communication between the design professions and the manufacturers and suppliers of construction materials through the following major activities.

1. *Awards for Excellence in Building Product Literature — 1965*

The third annual competition, under the chairmanship of Gordon Arnott and ably assisted by Walter Bowker, editor of

Le Comité a tenu sa onzième réunion, la seule en 1964, à Montebello (P.Q.) le 12 décembre. La majeure partie du travail du Comité a été accomplie par notre compétent secrétaire, M. Ernie Maloney de la CCA.

C'est avec un vif chagrin personnel que je dois signaler le décès de M. Peter T. M. Barott. Peter avait été membre fondateur de notre Comité et c'est en grande partie à lui que nous devons les premiers succès du concours annuel, aujourd'hui si apprécié, concernant les écrits sur les produits, dont il a été le premier président. Son imagination, son esprit d'initiative et ses bons conseils manquèrent beaucoup au Comité.

A sa onzième réunion, tenue sous la présidence de M. C. O. P. Klotz, le Comité a élu ses dirigeants. Son choix est tombé sur moi comme président et sur M. Robert Halsall, MEIC, Ing. p., ACEC, de Toronto, comme vice-président.

Le Comité a continué de travailler à la réalisation de son principal objectif qui est l'amélioration des relations et des communications entre les membres des professions de composition, d'une part, et les fabricants et les fournisseurs de matériaux de construction, d'autre part. Les principaux moyens employés à cette fin ont compris:

1. *Concours d'écrits sur les matériaux de construction, 1965*

Le troisième concours annuel a été tenu au printemps de 1964

the *Journal*, was held in the Spring of 1964. It was an unqualified success. The jury noted both the increasing number of entrants, up to 90 in all categories, and the rising quality of their submissions. From these factors alone, the jury concludes that the Awards program is continuing to have a salutary effect and, therefore, merits continued support and effort. The award winning manufacturers, suppliers and their agencies and consultants will, as in the past, be entitled to use the special award insignia on their winning product literature.

The fourth annual Award program is now in preparation. Mr Gordon Arnott will again serve as chairman of the committee and jury. The 1965 Awards will be presented at the Annual Assembly in Montreal.

2. *Architectural Directory Annual "ADA"*

This important publication, endorsed by the Committee but under the jurisdiction of the *Journal* of the RAIC, was published for the first time in 1964. The object of ADA is to provide a new comprehensive professional, business and specification directory for general use by the building construction industry. ADA contains the rosters of the RAIC, ACEC, Interior Decorators and the general and trade contractor members of the CCA, plus much useful reference material and general information on the construction industry and construction practices.

3. *Sweet's Canadian Construction Catalogue File*

A major achievement credit of your Joint Committee in 1964 is the incorporation of Sweet's Catalogue Services. Sweet's have established a Canadian company and expect to have their first catalogues available in 1966.

4. *The Revised CSI Format for Construction Specifications*

The Committee endorsed the Construction Specifications Institute Revised CSI Format for Construction Specifications, which is recommended for use in Canada by the Specification Writers Association of Canada and the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. This document, printed by the SWAC and dated December 1, 1964 (on blue paper), replaces the earlier yellow CSI Format. The SWAC and RAIC have made it available to their members. I am pleased to report that this format has been enthusiastically adopted by many private firms and government offices across Canada.

5. *Material Standards*

The Committee again advocated to its sponsoring associations the elimination of lengthy descriptions and the "or equal" clause in specifications, and their replacement wherever possible by reference to standards of materials and workmanship generally recognized in Canada (e.g. Canadian Standards Association and Canadian Government Specifications Board).

6. *Guide to the Preparation of Maintenance Manuals*

Your committee undertook to produce a guide to the preparation of maintenance manuals. This document will be similar in nature and function to its earlier and very successful "Guide to the Preparation of Effective Product Literature". A producer-user committee will soon be established under the direction of your chairman and vice-chairman. Comments and suggestions are welcomed. Good maintenance manuals are a much needed service to the profession, owners and construction industry. Manufacturers require guidance and encouragement to produce

sous la présidence de M. Gordon Arnott et avec le précieux concours de M. Walter Bowker, rédacteur du *Journal*. Il a remporté un véritable succès. Le jury a noté une augmentation à la fois du nombre des participants, qui a été de 90 au total, et de la qualité des écrits présentés. De l'avis du jury, ces progrès à eux seuls suffisent à prouver que le concours exerce un effet salubre et mérite d'être maintenu et encouragé. Comme par le passé, les fabricants et les fournisseurs gagnants, ainsi que leurs agents et leurs experts-conseils auront le droit d'apposer l'insigne spéciale du concours sur les écrits primés.

Le quatrième concours est en voie de préparation. Encore une fois, M. Gordon Arnott remplira les fonctions de président du comité et du jury. Les prix du concours de 1965 seront remis au cours de l'assemblée annuelle à Montréal.

2. *Annuaire de l'Architecture "ADA"*

Cet important répertoire, approuvé par le Comité mais confié aux soins du *Journal* de l'Institut, a été publié pour la première fois en 1964. L'objet de cette publication est de fournir un répertoire complet des professionnels, des hommes d'affaires et des rédacteurs de devis à l'intention de l'industrie du bâtiment. L'ADA comprend la liste des membres de l'IRAC et de l'ACEC, des décorateurs d'intérieurs et des entrepreneurs généraux et spécialisés membres de la CCA, ainsi que du matériel de référence et des renseignements généraux sur l'industrie et les pratiques de construction.

3. *Version Canadienne du Catalogue "Sweet" de matériaux de construction*

Une des grandes réalisations au crédit de votre Comité mixte en 1964 a été la constitution en société de Sweet's Catalogue Services, sous le titre de McGraw-Hill Company of Canada Ltd. Aujourd'hui cependant, par suite de l'encouragement et des conseils du Comité la maison Sweet's a établi une société canadienne et espère publier ses premiers catalogues en 1966.

4. *Nouveau Format CSI pour les devis de construction*

Le Comité a approuvé le nouveau Format CSI, du Construction Specifications Institute, pour les devis de construction, dont l'emploi au Canada est recommandé par la Specification Writers Association of Canada et l'Institut royal d'architecture du Canada. Ce nouveau document, publié à la date du 1er décembre 1964 par la SWAC sur papier bleu remplace maintenant le format CSI jaune antérieur. La SWAC et l'IRAC ont mis ce document à la disposition de leurs membres. Je suis heureux d'ajouter qu'il a été adopté par de nombreuses entreprises privées et de nombreux bureau gouvernementaux de tout le Canada.

5. *Normes de matériaux*

Encore une fois, le Comité a demandé aux associations qu'il représente de faire éliminer les longues descriptions et les clauses "ou l'équivalent" des devis et de les faire remplacer autant que possible par des renvois à des normes de matériaux et d'exécution généralement reconnues au Canada, par exemple à celles de l'Association canadienne des normes et de l'office des normes du gouvernement canadien.

6. *Guide pour la préparation des manuels d'entretien*

Le Comité a entrepris la publication d'un guide pour la préparation des manuels d'entretien. Ce document sera de même nature et remplira les mêmes fonctions que le manuel déjà

maintenance literature specially designed for each type of equipment they manufacture.

7. *Modular Co-ordination*

Another project that has been given consideration during 1965 is that of Modular Co-ordination. It will be recalled that late in 1963 the Committee was charged with the task of evaluating methods of promoting modular design and construction in Canada. A conference was held to determine how best the Committee could implement its responsibility in this regard. Many worthwhile suggestions were forthcoming and it has been concluded, on the recommendation of Professor Stanley Kent, University of Toronto School of Architecture, that the first step is the establishment of a Canadian Technical Advisory Committee on modular components. During 1965 it is expected that this Technical Advisory Committee will come into being as the vanguard of the Committee's work in this field.

8. *Film Catalogue on Construction Materials and Techniques*
It was anticipated that the committee's publication "A Film Catalogue on Construction Materials and Techniques" would be republished in 1964. This was an impossible deadline to meet. However, a new and expanded volume will be available in 1965.

9. *The Uniform System for Construction Specifications and Data Filing*

Your chairman, as RAIC voting member, attended the Fourth Industry Conference on Uniform Indexing at the AIA headquarters in Washington, D.C. on March 1, 1965. This conference is co-chaired by the AIA and the Construction Specifications Institute. The prime purpose of the conference is to discuss the orderly development of a uniform system for filing and indexing of literature and specifications. The conference membership includes a representative from each of the major associations in the construction industry and professions in the United States together with a representative from the RAIC and SWAC of Canada. The ultimate goal of the conference will be the adoption and publication of a document to be known as the Uniform System for Construction Specifications and Data Filing — Title One, Buildings. This objective should be achieved this year. The "Uniform System" will also include a cost accounting guide and a key word index. The "Uniform System" uses as its basic index the sixteen division format of CSI Format for Building Specifications reported on above. When published, it will replace the present AIA/RAIC Standard Filing System.

ROBERT E. BRIGGS
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publié, avec très grand succès, sous le titre "Guide pour la préparation de bons écrits sur les produits". Un comité de producteurs et d'usagers sera bientôt formé sous la direction de votre président et de votre vice-président. Nous vous invitons à nous faire parvenir vos recommandations et vos commentaires. De bons manuels d'entretien rendront de très précieux services à la profession, aux propriétaires et à l'industrie de la construction. Afin de produire des instructions sur le mode d'entretien de chaque genre de produits qu'ils fabriquent, les fabricants ont besoin de conseils et d'encouragement.

7. *Coordination modulaire*

Un autre projet qui a retenu l'attention du Comité en 1965 est celui de la coordination modulaire. On se rappelle qu'à la fin de 1963 nous avons été chargés de faire une évaluation des moyens de stimuler la composition et la construction modulaires au Canada. Le Comité a tenu une réunion afin de déterminer les meilleurs moyens de s'acquitter de cette tâche. Plusieurs recommandations pratiques ont été formulées et, à la recommandation du professeur Stanley Kent de l'École d'architecture de l'Université de Toronto, il a été reconnu que la première mesure à prendre devait être l'établissement d'un Comité consultatif technique canadien sur les éléments modulaires. On espère que ce comité consultatif sera établi en 1965 comme point de départ au travail de notre propre comité.

8. *Catalogue de films sur les matériaux et les techniques de construction*

Nous avons compté faire une réédition de la publication du Comité "Catalogue de films sur les matériaux et les techniques de construction" mais le délai accordé a été nettement insuffisant. Cependant, un nouveau volume, plus considérable, sera publié en 1965.

9. *Système uniforme de classement des devis et des données visant la construction*

Votre président a assisté en qualité de membre de l'Institut avec droit de vote à la quatrième Conférence de l'industrie sur le répertoriage uniforme au siège de l'AIA à Washington (D.C.) le 1er mars 1965. Cette réunion était sous la présidence conjointe de l'AIA et du Construction Specifications Institute. L'objet principal était d'examiner l'établissement ordonné d'un système uniforme de classement et de répertoriage des écrits et des devis. La conférence compte comme membres un représentant de chacune des principales associations de l'industrie et des professions de la construction aux États-Unis ainsi que de l'IRAC et de la Specification Writers Association of Canada. La conférence vise à l'adoption et à la publication d'un document qui sera connu sous le titre "Uniform System for Construction Specifications and Data Filing — Title One, Building". Ce travail devrait être terminé cette année. Ce "Système uniforme" comprendra un guide pour le calcul du prix de revient et la clé d'un index. Ce "Système" emploie comme index de base le format en seize divisions du CSI visant les devis du bâtiment dont il a été question plus tôt. Quand ce document sera publié, il remplacera le système régulier actuel de classement AIS/IRAC.

Since RAIC involvement with other International Architectural Organizations has greatly increased during the past two years; it was decided to dissolve the International Relations Committee, and in its place appoint an official representative of the Institute to each international organization of which the RAIC is a member.

This report is addressed to the membership as your official liaison with the International Union of Architects.

The Eighth Congress of the IUA will be held in Paris from July 5 to July 9, 1965. The theme is "The Education of the Architect". This is a very wide subject which is likely to be of interest to architects throughout the world no matter what their discipline or nationality.

The Congress will be preceded by the Assembly of the IUA and meetings of the Working Commissions from July 1 to July 4. The meeting will be held at the Palais de Chaillot.

During the Congress an exhibition of the best work done by students of architectural schools will be organized on the banks of the Seine.

The French Section has extended a warm invitation to all national sections, asking that members attend the working sessions and participate fully in the Congress. In addition to the Congress, excursions are being organized to places of architectural and scenic interest throughout France.

Present indications are that a number of members of our Institute will attend the Paris Congress. Our Canadian Schools of Architecture will be fully represented as well.

The working groups will consider: 1. General Education; 2. Technical Education; 3. Plastic Education.

A Seminar on Industrial Architecture was held in Budapest, Hungary, in June of 1964. The Seminar coincided with the meeting of the Executive Committee of the IUA and was attended by representatives from twenty-five countries.

Papers were presented concerning prefabrication of components for industrial buildings, systems of construction and environmental control. The role and responsibility of industrial architects was discussed in working sessions.

During the past years there has been a continuing process of industrialization of the process of construction. This trend, being led by highly industrialized nations is being well received by the developing countries. Special emphasis has been placed upon the advantage of industrialization as it relates to solving mass housing needs in over-populated and under-developed countries.

Through our participation in the work of the IUA, we are becoming increasingly aware of the necessity for Canadian architects to study and to profit by the vast experience of other nations in the field of industrialization of construction, including all forms of prefabrication. The United Kingdom, Russia, Germany and Czechoslovakia have been making a significant contribution in prefabrication techniques in Europe.

Most of the countries represented in the International Union of Architects are aware of the urgency to prepare for and accom-

L'Institut ayant considérablement accru sa participation à l'activité d'organismes internationaux d'architecture au cours des deux dernières années, il a été décidé de dissoudre le Comité des relations internationales et de nommer plutôt un représentant officiel à chacun des organismes internationaux dont l'Institut est membre.

J'adresse donc le présent rapport aux membres en ma qualité de représentant officiel auprès de l'Union internationale des architectes.

Le huitième congrès de l'Union internationale aura lieu à Paris du 5 au 9 juillet 1965. Le thème choisi et adopté par le Comité exécutif est "La formation des architectes". Il s'agit d'un sujet très vaste qui intéressera les architectes du monde entier, quelles que soient leur spécialisation et leur nationalité.

Le congrès sera précédé de l'Assemblée ou Parlement de l'UIA, ainsi que de réunions des commissions de travail du 1er au 4 juillet. L'assemblée aura lieu dans le Palais de Chaillot. Au cours du congrès, une exposition des meilleures oeuvres des élèves d'écoles d'architecture aura lieu sur les rives de la Seine. La section française lance un appel chaleureux à toutes les sections nationales et invite leurs membres à assister aux séances de travail et à participer pleinement au congrès. En plus du congrès, il y aura des excursions vers les divers centres architecturaux et pittoresques de France.

A l'heure actuelle, il semble qu'un bon nombre de membres de notre Institut se rendront au congrès de Paris. Nos écoles canadiennes d'architecture seront également bien représentées. Les groupes de travail étudieront: 1. La formation générale; 2. La formation technique; 3. Les arts plastiques.

Un séminaire sur l'architecture industrielle a eu lieu à Budapest (Hongrie) en juin 1964. Il a coïncidé avec la réunion du Comité exécutif de l'UIA et des représentants de vingt-cinq pays y étaient présents.

Des études ont été présentées sur la préfabrication d'éléments composants de bâtiments industriels, sur les systèmes de construction et la réglementation des espaces environnants. Le rôle et la responsabilité ont fait l'objet de discussions en séances de travail.

Au cours des dernières années, les travaux de construction ont eu tendance à devenir de plus en plus industrialisés. Cette évolution, dirigée par les grands pays industriels, est très bien vue des pays en voie d'expansion. On a spécialement insisté sur les avantages de l'industrialisation comme moyen de répondre aux besoins de construction en série d'habitations dans les pays surpeuplés et sous-développés.

Par suite de notre participation au travail de l'UIA nous devenons de plus en plus conscients de la nécessité de nous mettre au courant et de profiter de la vaste expérience des autres pays dans le domaine de l'industrialisation de la construction, y compris toutes les formes de préfabrication. Le Royaume-Uni, la Russie et la Tchécoslovaquie ont contribué de façon très importante au progrès des techniques de la préfabrication en Europe.

moderate the pending population explosion, to a far greater extent than the architects of North America.

Based upon present trends, we should now be placing emphasis on specialization in the field of Housing, and prefabrication of building components to cope with future housing needs in a period of an anticipated rapid increase in Canada's population. As the International Union of Architects works more closely with the United Nations and the World Health Organization, Canada's responsibility, and the role of Canadian architects and planners, in the field of mass housing, will become increasingly evident.

JOSEPH PETTICK

Les architectes de la plupart des pays représentés à l'Union internationale des architectes sont bien plus conscients que ne le sont les architectes de l'Amérique du Nord de l'urgence de se préparer à loger le surcroît de population résultant de l'explosion démographique imminente.

A la lumière des tendances actuelles, nous devrions viser particulièrement à la spécialisation dans le domaine de l'habitation et à la préfabrication des éléments constitutifs en vue de faire face aux besoins que provoquera l'augmentation rapide prévue de la population au Canada.

Au fur et à mesure que l'Union internationale des architectes resserrera sa collaboration avec les Nations Unies et l'Organisation mondiale de la santé, la responsabilité du Canada et le rôle des architectes et des planificateurs canadiens dans le domaine de la construction massive d'habitations deviendront de plus en plus manifestes.

COMMONWEALTH ASSOCIATION/ARCHITECTES DU COMMONWEALTH

In 1963, delegates from all the Allied Societies of the RIBA and from many other architectural associations within the Commonwealth met in London. The meeting agreed on the desirability of forming a Commonwealth Association of Architects, and a Steering Committee was set up with representatives from the five main geographic areas of the Commonwealth — Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia-New Zealand, and America. Sir Robert Matthew is chairman of the Steering Committee and Mr T. C. Colchester has been engaged as Secretary of the Association. An office has been established in the RIBA building in London.

The Steering Committee held its first meeting in Singapore in September, 1964, and agreed on priorities in the great deal of work that should be undertaken by the Association. Aid to architectural education, especially in newly developing countries, is one of the most pressing subjects — complicated by a growing shortage of competent teachers. The Committee made plans for the first congress of the Association, in Malta, June 24 to 26, 1965.

At the Annual Assembly in St Andrews last year, the RAIC agreed to join the new Commonwealth Association and terminate Allied Society membership in the RIBA.

All Allied Societies have joined the new Association, which now has a membership of over 38 national architectural associations and more have applied for membership. There is no conflict between the new Association and the IUA and while acting as chairman of the Steering Committee, Sir Robert Matthew has also been President of the IUA.

Members of Steering Committee: Sir Robert Matthew, Scotland, Chairman; Prof. Arthur Ling, England; F. Mbanefo, Nigeria; Lim Chong Keat, Singapore; Max Collard, Australia; J. L. Davies, Canada.

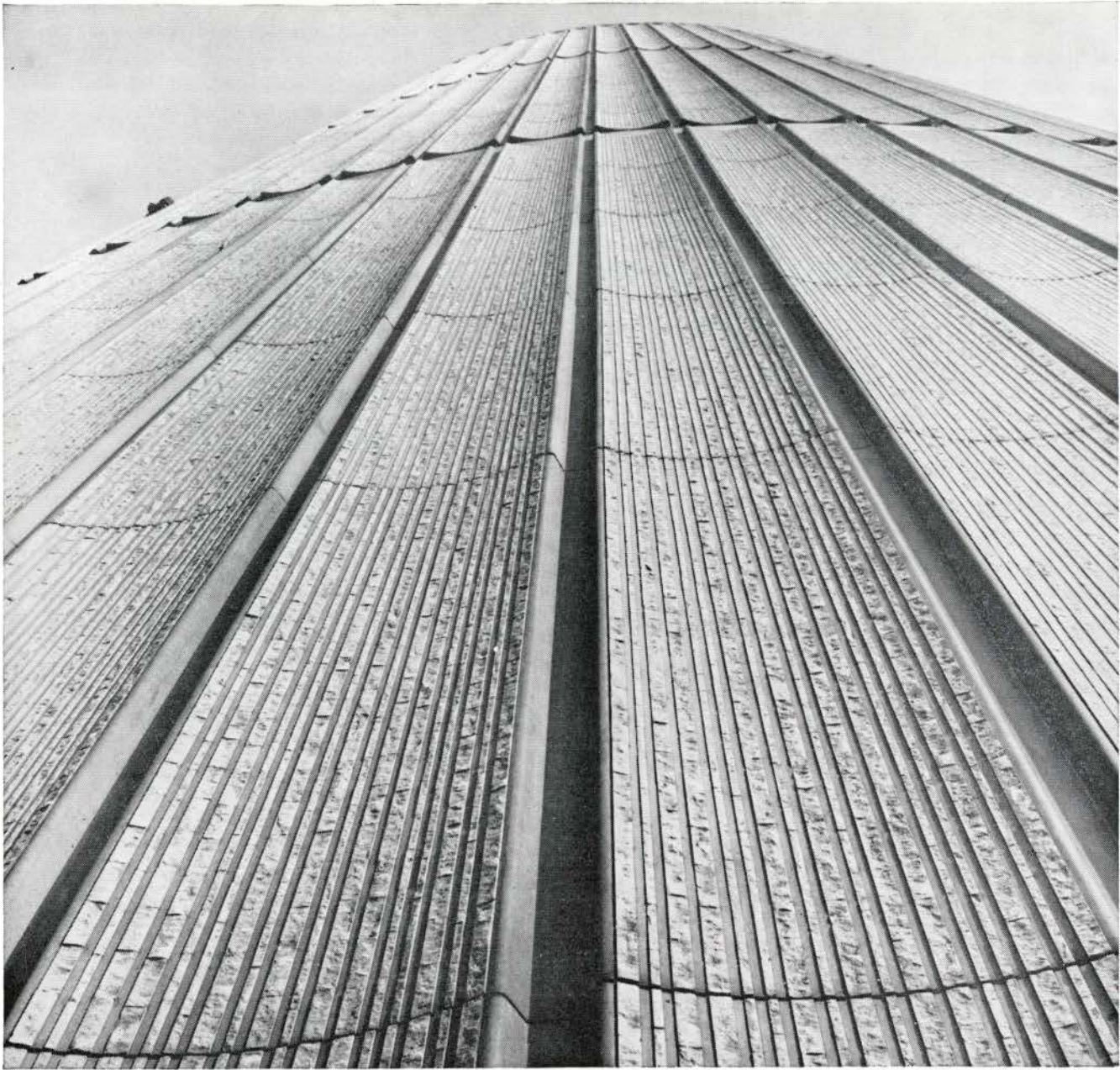
JOHN L. DAVIES (F)

En 1963 avait lieu à Londres une réunion de délégués de toutes les sociétés alliées au RIBA et de diverses autres associations d'architectes du Commonwealth. Les participants, après s'être entendus sur l'à-propos de constituer une Association des architectes du Commonwealth, ont établi un Comité de direction composé de représentants des cinq principales régions géographiques du Commonwealth, soit l'Europe, l'Afrique, l'Asie, l'Australie et la Nouvelle-Zélande et l'Amérique. Sir Robert Matthew est président de ce comité et M. T. C. Colchester a été engagé comme secrétaire de l'Association. Celle-ci a maintenant un bureau dans l'édifice du RIBA à Londres.

Le Comité de direction a tenu sa première réunion à Singapour en septembre 1964 et établi un ordre de priorité pour les nombreux travaux qui s'imposent à l'Association. La formation des architectes, surtout dans les nouveaux pays en voie de développement, constitue indubitablement l'une des tâches les plus urgentes et elle se complique encore du fait de la rareté croissante de professeurs compétents. Le Comité a aussi dressé les plans de la première réunion de l'Association qui aura lieu cette année du 24 au 26 juin à Malte.

Au cours de son assemblée annuelle de l'an dernier, à St Andrews, l'Institut a décidé d'adhérer à la nouvelle Association du Commonwealth et, en même temps, de retirer son adhésion, en qualité de société alliée, au RIBA.

Toutes les sociétés alliées font maintenant partie de l'Association qui compte comme membres plus de 38 associations nationales d'architectes et est saisie de plusieurs autres demandes d'adhésion. Il n'y a aucun conflit entre la nouvelle Association et l'IUA. En effet, sir Robert Matthew remplit à la fois les fonctions de président du Comité de direction et celles de président de l'IUA.



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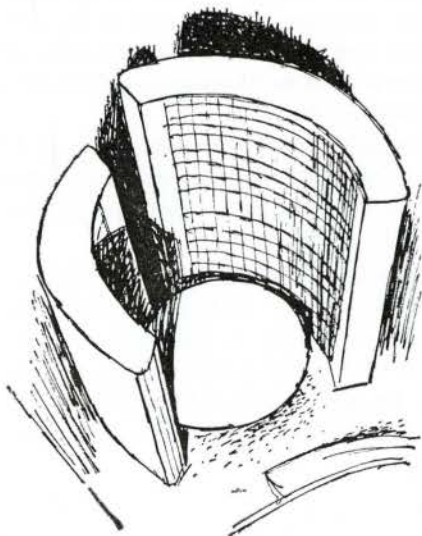
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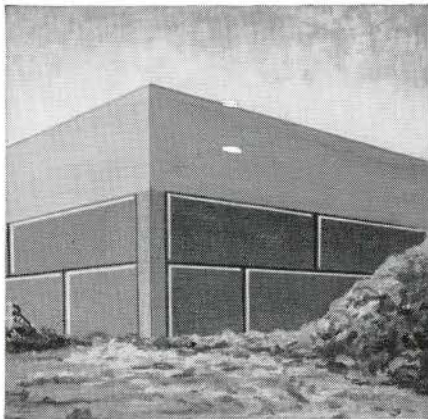
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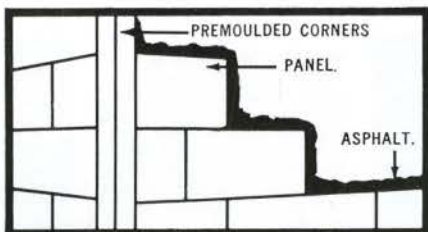
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Category B: Available to matriculated students of the PQAA; maximum amount: \$500 annually.

Some of the conditions of eligibility are that the candidates may not be more than 30 years of age, and must be Canadian citizens. Applications must be submitted before the 1st June 1965. For further information, please write the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, 1825 Dorchester Boulevard West, Montreal.

L'Association des Architectes de la Province de Québec offre des bourses d'études annuellement. Ces bourses sont de deux catégories:

Catégorie A: Accessible aux membres de l'AAPQ, montant maximum: \$3,000 par année.

Catégorie B: Accessible aux étudiants immatriculés dans l'AAPQ, montant maximum: \$500 par année.

Certaines des conditions d'éligibilité sont que l'âge du candidat ne dépasse pas 30 ans, et qu'il soit citoyen canadien. Les demandes de bourses doivent être faites avant le 1er juin 1965. Pour plus d'information, veuillez vous adresser à: L'Association des Architectes de la Province de Québec, 1825 ouest, boulevard Dorchester, Montréal.

Practice Notes

Toronto architects Govan, Kaminker, Langley, Keenleyside, Melick, Devonshire, & Wilson recently announced the admission of four new partners into the practice. The four are Colin Milne, Wolf Praetorius, Douglas M. Slauenwhite and Glenn A. A. Stevenson.

Toronto architects and engineers Shore & Moffat and Partners recently announced the appointment of four new associates in the practice: J. L. Scott, MRAIC; D. O. Moffat, MRAIC; J. W. Hollings, P ENG.; G. G. Monkman, P ENG.

(concluded on page 97)



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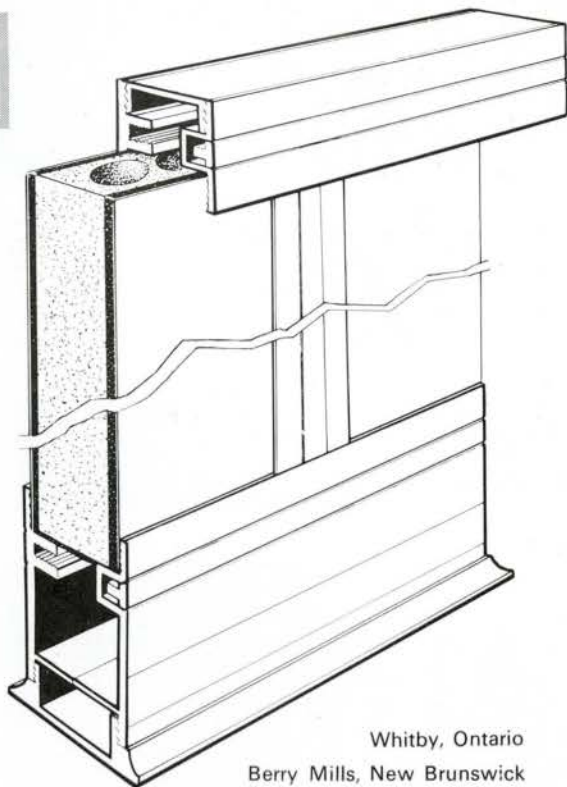
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R. Stewart Smith announces the opening of a new office located in the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Building, New Liskeard, Ontario.

Twenty-two year old architectural draftsman presently employed in Colombo, Ceylon, experience 2½ years, wishes to obtain a position in Canada which would allow him to proceed with obtaining his professional qualifications. For further information write Mr G. B. Gurusinghe, No. 24, SRI Maha Yihara Road, Dehiwala, Ceylon.

POSITION WANTED

Architect, 34 years old, B.A. and B. Arch. from the University of Capetown wishes a position in Canada. Five years post graduate experience of which the last 3½ were spent working on hospitals and educational buildings in London, England. Reply Box Number 122, *Journal RAIC/L'IRAC*.

POSITION WANTED

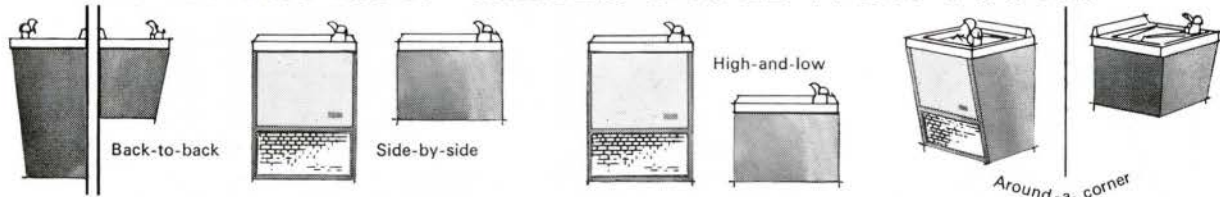
Architectural draftsman presently employed in a firm of architects and engineers in Colombo, Ceylon seeks a position as architectural draftsman in

Canada. Ceylonese citizen, 22 year old, experience 3½ years. Wishes to further studies in architecture and obtain professional qualifications in Canada. Reply Mr O. Ossman, 11 Arthur's Place, Colombo 4, Ceylon.

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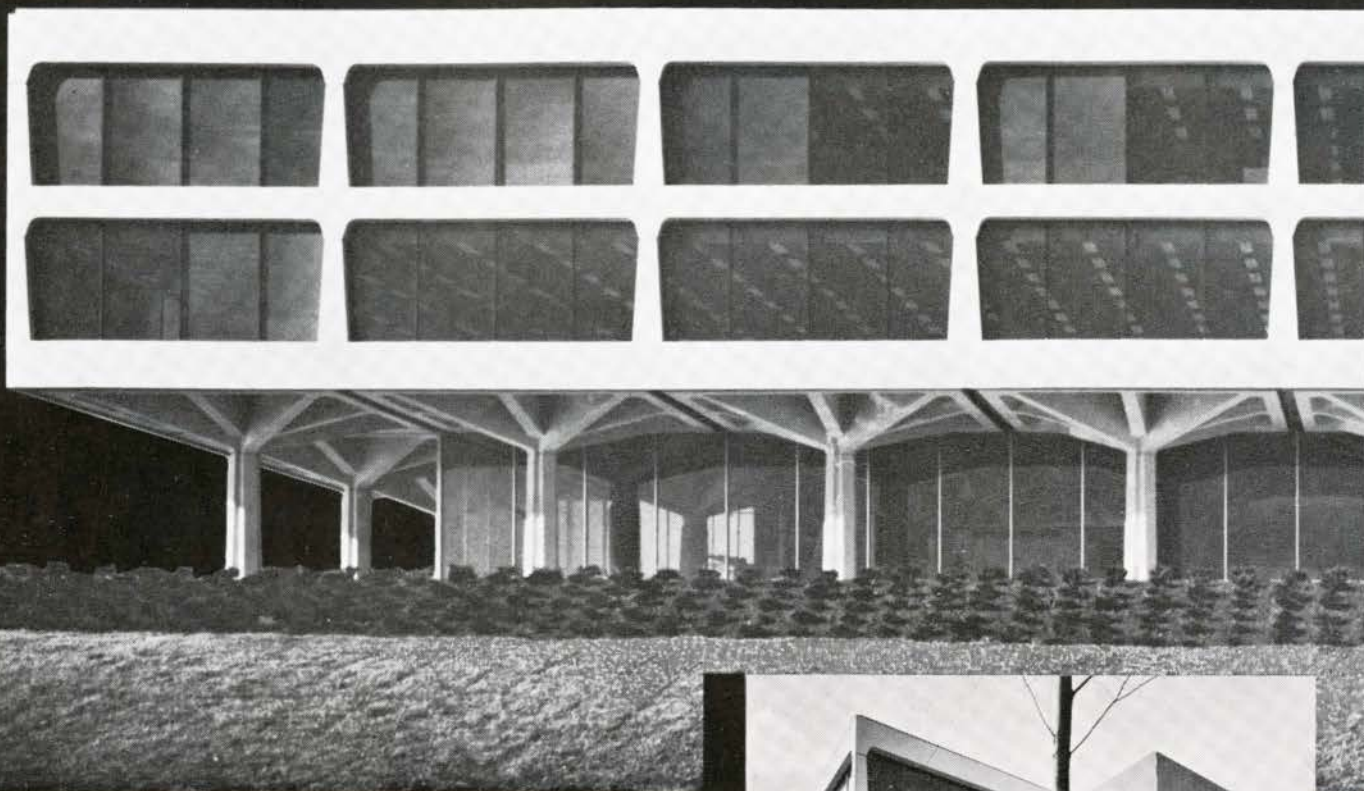
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