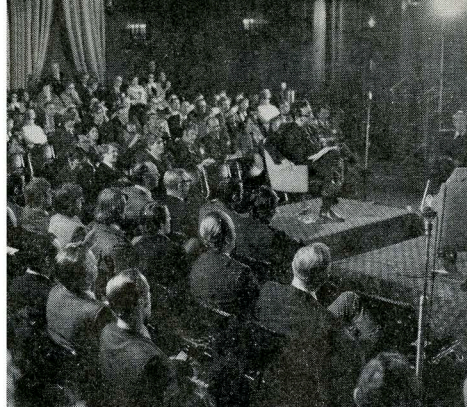


Montreal architect Melvin Charney gives impressions of Expo '70, Osaka, see page 8



RAIC Assembly

Architects "bear-pit" session on Delphi Probe results. Larry Zolf, CBC current affairs reporter, moderated. Walter Bowker's report, right; students' view, next issue.

ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

So little for the mind

The architectural students' broadsheet on every chair said: "Welcome to the 63rd and final round of the Delphi Probe . . . is this all there is?"

The social events were most successful and enjoyable. The fourth and final round of the Delphi Probe, the bear-pit session, TV style, was hot, bright, occasionally contentious, but hardly profound. The big question about the whole program surely was "What was there for the mind?"

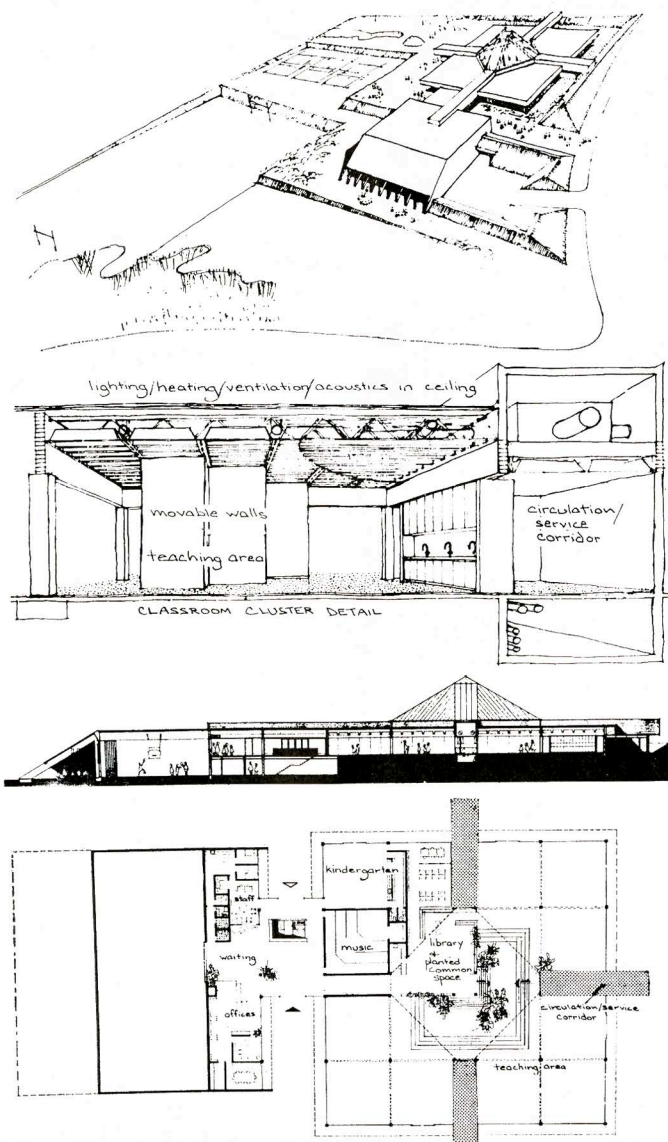
Architecture Canada

NEWSMAGAZINE

Published every two weeks by RAIC/IRAC May 25, 1970

Erickson/Massey win Vancouver school design competition

Erickson/Massey placed first with this design in a Vancouver elementary school design competition which attracted 47 entries. The winning design was said by the jury "to express very well the humanitarian approach to education . . . groups of children coming together in a very simple natural way; its scale is conducive to a variety of experiences." Teaching spaces, separated by circulation/service corridors, are clustered around a central landscaped common area, with a great glazed lantern over it. The school will be built - at an estimated \$600,000 cost - for September 1971 in southeast Vancouver. Its "residential character" was said to be particularly suited to "the totally planned community development" where it will be located. The jury found it "very difficult to choose" between second (Henriquez and Todd) and third (Thompson, Berwick, Pratt) place winners. An honorable mention also went to Norman S. Jones and Roger Kemble. The jury: architects Ray Affleck and Wolfgang Gerson, with D. B. MacKenzie, a noted B.C. educator. Fred Hollingsworth was professional advisor.



The host committee for next year's assembly in Toronto hopes to come up with an answer.

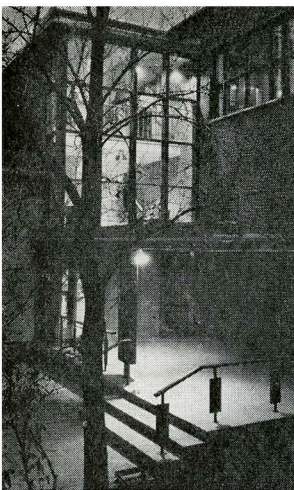
However, convention programs are only one of the RAIC's troubles. The big one is money. The Institute has used up all its reserves and is now without funds. It faces a substantial deficit this year on planned headquarters' programs and so has launched an all-member financial appeal. The requested contribution is the value of one hour per year of each member's professional time.

Another big problem was what to do about the Institute's publishing operations. This was partly solved in February when *Architecture Canada* became a newsmagazine published at no expense to the RAIC by Greey, de Pencier Publications Limited in Toronto. It was completely solved when the Council decided to drop ADA, the six-year-old architectural directory manual. The publications board voted itself out of existence, and there is to be a Communications Committee with a program to be devised. All this left managing editor Walter Bowker with nothing to manage or edit, and he leaves the institute staff which he joined eleven years ago.

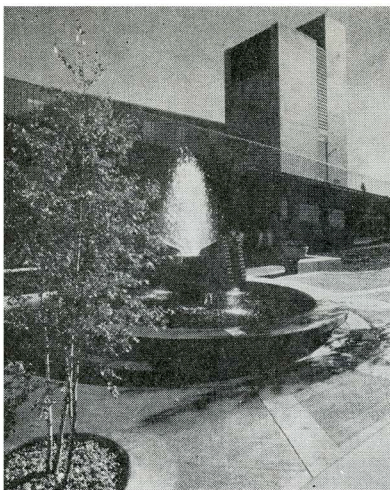
Delphi Probe results

The majority of those polled in the RAIC Delphi Probe say it's really not practical for the professional designer to control our environment. Rather, while this role should ideally fall to a "benign elite" with a genuine public interest, it is more likely to be assumed by entrepreneurs and politicians.

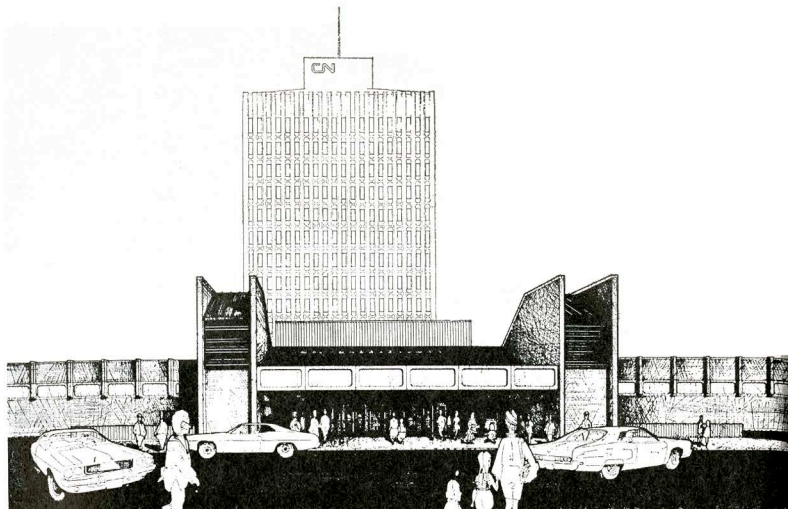
This was one of a number of controversial issues raised by the probe



Norman Mackenzie Art Gallery



Western College of Veterinary Medicine



Midtown Plaza, Saskatoon

Some of the new RAIC president's buildings

for discussion at last week's RAIC annual assembly.

The enquiry was named after the Greek oracle. Its technique, developed by the Rand Corporation, gathered opinions about social and economic factors affecting man's physical environment in three rounds of questioning. Of 131 participants who started out, 53 remained to the end (*A/C*, 4/27). Of these, 9% were politicians; 15% planners and architects; 32% social scientists, educators and lawyers; 12% engineers, developers and builders; 7% writers, journalists and newsmen; 22% industrialists and administrators; and 3% housewives. They were selected as having "some knowledge of, interest in or power to change the environment."

Participants were asked to consider which of 20 things were most likely to happen in the next decade — and whether this would be good or not. The tabulated answers were analyzed to provide "a definition of issues of much broader impact and importance than the specific events posed by the probe."

Among the findings:

- Public ownership of urban lands is unlikely (63% said it won't happen);
- Home ownership for all Canadians and improved public transportation, while unlikely, are nevertheless desirable;
- Politicians are expected to wield the most influence over the shape of the environment — and this is a good thing;
- Greater public or "user" participation in the design process is desirable — but unlikely;
- It's most undesirable — and unlikely (76% were against it), that unqualified persons be allowed to practice design or planning;
- "Control" of the environment would be acceptable from politicians and entrepreneurs — but not the professional designer!

Hardly surprisingly, the respondents predict an increased role for computers; though only half favor the idea. The use of public relations techniques to effect change, and the

use of designers as researchers are considered both probable and desirable.

Large interdisciplinary design teams, systems building, factory-produced houses and dollar control design are all considered acceptable but the latter is suggested as unlikely to come about.

Profile: Gordon R. Arnott the new RAIC president

Gordon Arnott, 43, was born in Winnipeg, where he received his B.Arch. from the University of Manitoba in 1948. He later studied planning at UBC.

In 1954 he moved to Regina as a partner in the firm of Izumi, Arnott, Sugiyama until 1968. He is now principal architect of Gordon R. Arnott and Associates, Regina.

His firms have been primarily noted for university building, particularly teaching and research labs. One of his first major commissions with Izumi was a cancer and medical research building completed in 1956. It was the first on the University of Saskatchewan Saskatoon campus to break the "collegiate Gothic" tradition.

Another early building, this time for the Regina campus, was the Norman Mackenzie Art Gallery and School of Art (above, left), a 1958 Massey Medal runner-up. Of it, Alan Jarvis, former Director of the National Gallery, Ottawa, commented that "the architects have thought of all the special needs of an art gallery and school in their design."

Arnott's latest building for the Saskatoon campus was completed last year — The Western College of Veterinary Medicine (above, centre). Research and service facilities for each of the five departments were grouped around shared space in the central core.

Two buildings slated for completion this year are Midtown Plaza, a 24-acre commercial complex for downtown Saskatoon (above, right), and the Saskatchewan Centre for the Arts, Wascana Centre, Regina (*A/C*, 4/27).

The new RAIC president feels that architects should be more involved in total planning. He himself is active in the Community Planning Association of Canada and local planning organizations. He admires Mawson's 1912 plan for Regina, and hopes he can persuade the city during the present construction lull to take a fresh look at planning directions for the central area.

Arnott has served on the RAIC council since 1962. During his term as president he hopes he will be able to convince governments to take more advantage of the special training of architects to make "order out of confusion" in our cities.

1970-71 RAIC officers elected

President: Gordon R. Arnott, Regina
Vice-President: Jean Louis Lalonde, Montreal

Honorary Secretary: Allan F. Duffus, Halifax

Honorary Treasurer: C. F. T. Rounthwaite, Toronto

1970-71 councillors

British Columbia: John R. Dayton, Vancouver

Alberta: J. McIntosh, Edmonton
Saskatchewan: E. H. Grolle, Regina

Manitoba: Gerald Libling, Winnipeg
Ontario: Stan Butcherd, Port Colborne

Quebec: Mrs. B. L. van Ginkel, Montreal

New Brunswick: Alfred Chatwin, Saint John

Nova Scotia: Gregory Lambros, Halifax

Newfoundland: Frank Noseworthy, St. John's

DIED

Warren M. Smale, 1924-1970

Warren M. Smale, B.Arch., FRAIC, 46, died at Simcoe hospital, May 3.

He left his Riverside, Ont., home in 1942 to serve in the RCAF overseas. In 1950, he obtained his B.Arch. degree at the University of Toronto; then, on scholarship, studied product design at the IIT Institute of Design, Chicago. In 1952, he

moved with his wife, Catherine, to Simcoe, Ont., where he was in active practice — more currently under the firm name of Smale & Dickson, Architects.

He made an outstanding contribution to his profession, having served on various OAA committees since 1961, on its council in 1964, and as president in 1966. Because of a keen interest in the student, he chaired both the RAIC and OAA committees on education, and he was largely instrumental in the establishment of new architectural schools at Waterloo and Carleton. In 1968, he joined the Waterloo staff as a design professor. His community was not forgotten — he served as Rotary Club president and as chairman of the high school and planning boards.

Those who have known Bud will never forget his enthusiasm, his



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5th Company editorial committee: Annabel Slight, Patrick Hailstone, Ron Butler, Janeva Van Buren, Michael de Pencier.

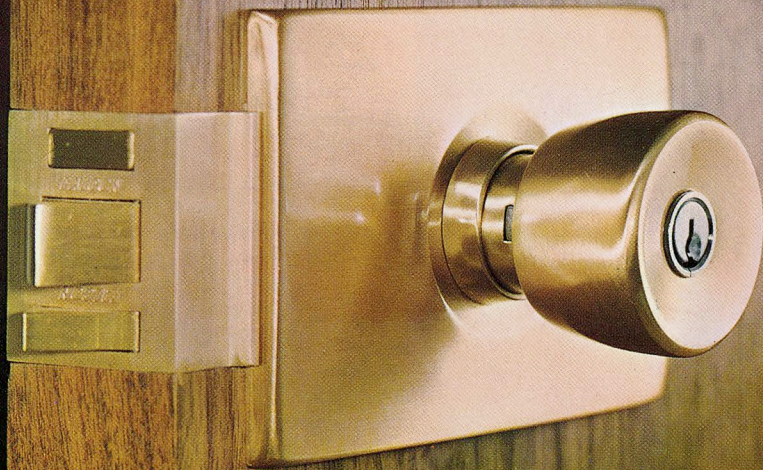
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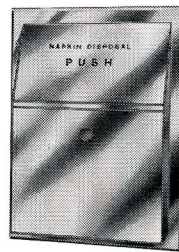
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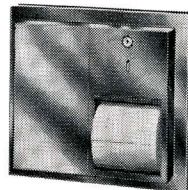


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sensitivity of his fellow man, and his unflinching sense of humour.

Stan Butcherd

John Archibald Robertson,
1895-1970

John Archibald Robertson was born in Hamilton, Ont. He received his diploma in architecture in 1920 from the University of Pennsylvania, School of Architecture.

After practising in Hamilton, Detroit and Flint, Mich., he moved to Toronto, where he joined Marani, Lawson & Morris as an associate partner and chief draftsman in 1930. He later became a full partner.

In 1945-46, he served as president of the Toronto Chapter of OAA. He was made an honorary member of OAA shortly before his death, after many years' active participation on its Fees Committee.

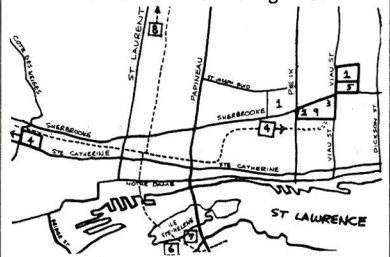
An enthusiastic and knowledgeable sailor, for the past 12 years or more, he was a keen racer at the RCYC with his Eight-Metre *Quest*.

His wife Hazel predeceased him in 1968, and to his son Jack and daughter Barbara Watson and his relatives and friends, we would like to say that it will be many years before his influence and loyal friendship are forgotten. *F. H. Marani*

OUTLOOK

Olympics will boost
Montreal construction

Montreal architects have had two morale boosters in recent weeks. The Liberal landslide in the provincial election is generally expected to encourage investors, and hence construction activity. The fixing of the 1976 Olympic Games for Montreal will mean a lot of building too.



Specifically, Mayor Jean Drapeau has committed the city to build:

- 1) Several Olympic villages to house 12,000 people, which will become low-income housing projects later;
- 2) An 80,000-seat Olympic Stadium, sited along with several other buildings in the already-started Maisonneuve sports complex;
- 3) A 5,000-10,000-seat Velodrome or bicycle race track in the Maisonneuve complex;
- 4) East and west extensions of the Metro (in the existing section of the Metro each station was designed by a different architect);
- 5) International press and broadcast centre, similar to but bigger than the one at Expo '67;
- 6) A 15,000-seat grandstand for canoeing and rowing races on the old Expo '67 site;
- 7) Archery ranges, also on the Expo site;

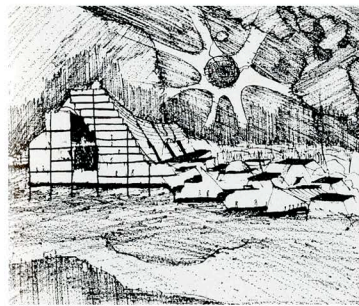
8) Shooting ranges at St. Thérèse, 20 miles north of Montreal;

9) Olympic-size swimming pool(s), with accommodation for spectators in the Maisonneuve complex.

These and other facilities could mean as much as \$350 million of new construction in Montreal between now and 1976.

RESEARCH

\$10,000 study outlines northern community



Canada's north could be the location of a world university and experimental centre for social organization and research if plans for Earth City are realized.

The sub-arctic community is a study done by Norman Elder for the big H. G. Acres engineering firm's Norman Simpson Foundation.

A year ago, Acres offered six free-wheeling bursaries of \$10,000 each for a year's research on any subject. Elder was one of those selected.

The northern city study examines the social and economic feasibility of locating a world university at the junction of the Mackenzie River and Great Slave Lake. The site was chosen arbitrarily but, according to Elder, has possibilities as a focal point of northern communication, recreation and transportation. The architectural concept is not specific but Elder has a number of suggestions, including "use of domes in conjunction with conventional architecture."

Elder, no doubt, was chosen for the Acres' "think tank team" (as it has been tagged), for the same reasons he was selected as an RAIC Delphi Probe participant (p. 1): he has had an unusual and varied career to say the least. Among his activities, 30-year-old Elder can list explorer, philosopher, painter, and international medal-winning equestrian. He is also still studying for an architectural degree; in fact he is submitting Earth City as his thesis. He will also publish a book, *Earth City - a Canadian Vision for 1989*, with a foreword by Pierre Berton.

AWARDS

Canadians win scholarships for designs using concrete

Canadian students have won two of six scholarships in Portland Cement Association's annual scholarship program. The awards of exceptional merit won by Ian M. Beital of McGill and Dale S. McLean of the University of Manitoba will allow

them a summer of study at the Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts near Paris, France.

Beital's entry was for a development of a design solution for the urban university from a comprehensive planning viewpoint. Jury comments included: "total community approach with an eye to further future development . . . sensitive solution . . . comprehensive presentation of an extremely complex problem."

McLean's entry provided a design proposal for urban housing in Winnipeg, in the medium to high density range. The approach chosen was directed to the development of a community and living environment for high income housing. The jury comments: "exciting . . . design superiority . . . this student will obviously make an important contribution to housing."

HOUSING

Operation Breakthrough (Canada)

Early this year, Federal housing minister Robert Andras announced a \$200-million fund to finance "innovative" low-income housing. Almost \$56 million of this amount has just been committed, for 15 different projects in ten cities. A total of 4,000 housing units and 200 rooms in a high-rise "rooming house" in Toronto are involved.

Final negotiations are still going on with the developers, none of whom have been named as yet. No details have been released, but it would appear that the "innovative" ideas are largely in the fields of financing and regulation rather than design or construction techniques. One project uses rents from adjacent office space to subsidize apartment rents in the same complex; another involves a mortgage interest rebate from the provincial government and has special permission for smaller lots.

Andras says he expects to make another three or four similar "block" announcements until the \$200 million is all used up.

Fewer new homes this year

New houses and apartments were started at the rate of 165,000 to 170,000 a year during the first four months of 1970. This is the lowest level since 1967.

Last week, a group of home-builders and mortgage lenders took stock of the situation and predicted 180,000 housing starts this year - 20,000 less than the Economic Council of Canada says are needed, and 30,000 below 1969's record 210,415.

High density living

"Single persons can live at densities that boggle the mind," says Toronto architect Jack Klein. He told a conference of recreation professionals in Toronto this month that it is now conceivable to house up to 1,500 single people on one acre.

But, singles, young marrieds, newly established families, parents whose children have left home and senior citizens all need specially designed housing. For example, "it has been adequately demonstrated that we can't house children in high-rise."

Of the current trend to include management-directed recreation facilities in housing projects, Klein suggests these are only needed to keep occupants happy if something is basically wrong with the housing itself.

EDUCATION

Workshop reports published

Last November, the Ontario Department of Education brought together experts from Canada and the U.S. to discuss how changing education methods will affect school architecture. The proceedings of the seminar have now been published, and are available, free of charge, from the department.

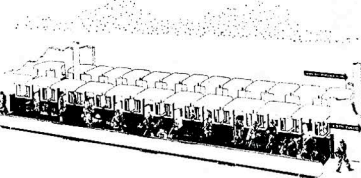
According to S. T. Orlowski, chief research officer of the department's school planning and building section, "educational programs are getting more realistic - dealing with actual happenings - and school buildings must blend with them . . . we don't want modern boxes that are only mechanically flexible . . . or a bubble kind of school that would immerse us into the living world but would allow us to view it only through glass panels".

Participants discussed university planning in the city, systems building, contracting methods, financing and student accommodation.

TRANSPORTATION

"Wait less" people mover

The city of San Jose, Calif., will try out a mass transit system designed to solve traffic congestion.



Designed by Goodyear Tire, the system can move up to 22,000 people per hour. Special cars cruise along a conveyor belt at 15 mph and slow to 1 1/2 mph at stations where passengers board from a platform moving at the same speed.

San Jose will pay \$5 million for the first leg of a "Carveyor" system to link two renewal projects with a parking area. Construction is scheduled to start mid-1972. If all goes well, the city hopes to have eventually six miles of "Carveyors" in the downtown area.

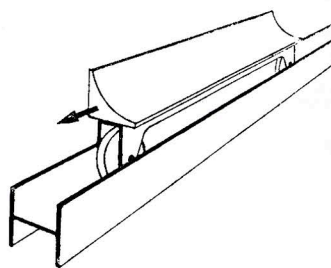
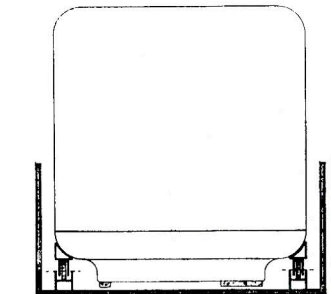
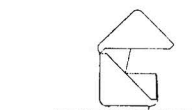
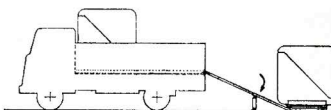
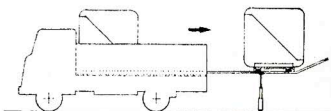
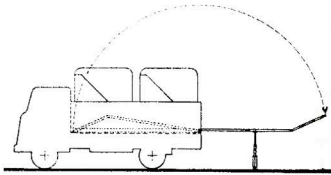
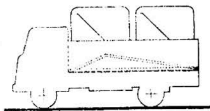
PEOPLE

James Findlay, chief specification writer for the Vancouver architectural firm McCarter, Nairne and Partners, was elected president of

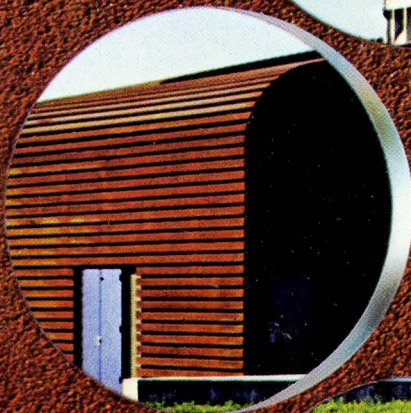
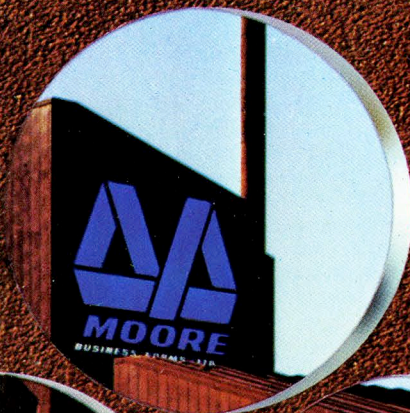
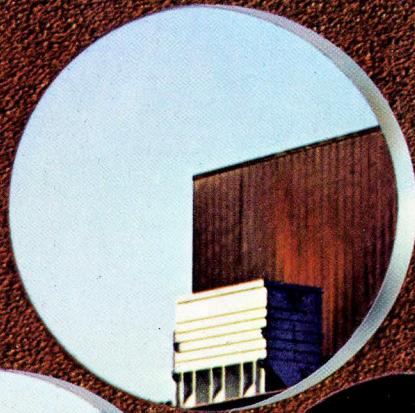
(continued on p. 8)

Porta-Kiosk

A beverage stand which can be carted to the spot ready for use has been designed by Italian architect Fabrizio Carola. The cube structure contains a work-top, a sink, shelves for bottles and a freezer. The smooth external surface is free for trade-marks and posters. *Domus 3/70*



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With the passing of time, nature "works" on the steel to create new beauty and decorative effect. Stelcoloy steel's rich brown patina gradually becomes an attractively textured coating.

Observe the unusual texture of weathering steel on the facing page. It is one of the few building materials that actually improves its appearance the longer it is exposed.

Used decoratively or functionally, Stelcoloy harmonizes with nature's own colour tones.

Consider the Chicago Civic Centre and the Deere Building, Moline, Illinois. Both are distinguished by artistic use of weathering steel. In Canada, striking examples of the use of Stelcoloy steel are: the Cuna Mutual building, Burlington, Ontario, the University of Saskatchewan central heating and cooling plant, the Stelco Research Centre and the Moore Business Forms Limited branch plant building at Trenton, Ontario (illustrated).

If you would like to have technical information on Stelcoloy weathering steel, just mail the coupon.

Engineers

are keenly aware of maintenance costs of any new structure. In many cases, such costs are formidable. The answer?

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Stelcoloy weathering steel. Worthy of your keenest consideration.

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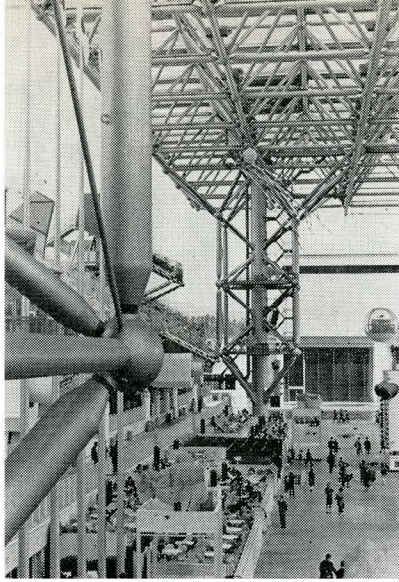
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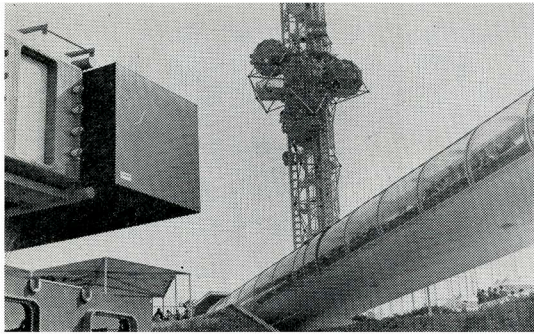
City/Province

**Expo '70—
well-packaged
mindlessness?**

Melvin Charney was recently invited by the Japan Society of Futurology to participate in the second International Futures Research Conference held in Kyoto, Japan. During his visit, the Society arranged a tour of Expo '70. With pictures and comments and an article below he relates his impressions of the fair.



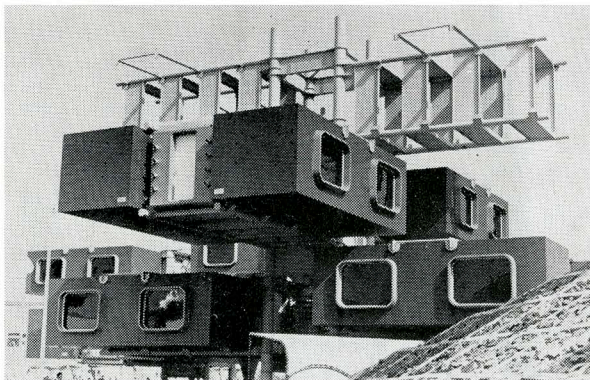
Festival Plaza, the Theme Pavilion at Expo '70. An enormous space frame made of tubular elements and ball joints, with pneumatic membrane roofing. The micro perfection of *Seiko* clockwork was pushed to the urban scale — a delicate and complicated system of joining large and heavy members — inaccuracies of 1mm were enough to upset the geometry. Regardless of the over-wrought circuitry, the impact of the enclosure is powerful: it is a "pavilion" in the best sense of Expo tradition — open, accessible and effective. Within, staggered levels of access, mobile seating and staging, plug-in lighting booths and capsule pavilions, 60-foot high animated control robots along with on-lookers and passers-by are the fluid elements in a responsive, urbane, and exhilarating place.



Expo tower, a moving sidewalk tube, plug-in plastic housing, and stretched vinyl-nylon skin shelters: A walk through and climb-up amalgam of things fabricated and styled in the image of current, with-it design ideas, that gives Expo '70 its particularly exciting and particularly Japanese quality. To call this work "Pop" as has been done in some architectural press is both false and condescending, this architecture is for real.



Inside a people mover tube. Even though these moving sidewalks do give a certain coherence to parts of Expo, and offer an easy and effective way to move about and see the show, they remain pieces of useful hardware unrelated to the structure of Expo and the pavilions.



Components of plug-in, plastic, Habitat-like housing. This exhibit was kept small, restrained, and located in "Expoland", the amusement area of the fair — what a sense of the practical. It can be noted that space capsules are clearly separated from service capsules and from the support structure.

the Specification Writers Association of Canada at its April convention. He succeeds architect A. W. Cluff of Toronto.

Toronto architect A. J. Diamond has resigned as director of post graduate studies in urban design at the University of Toronto.

Cliff Wiens and Gordon R. Arnott, Regina, have been appointed architects for the proposed Engineering-Physics Building at the Regina campus of the University of Sas-

katchewan. Their joint-venture partnership will be known as Cliff Wiens and Gordon Arnott Associated Architects.

Chief of the Construction Division Materials Branch of the federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce Don G. Laplante, is to serve six months on the Prices and Incomes Commission. In his absence, John A. Dawson will act as Construction Division Chief and as secretary of the 35-member Con-

struction Industry Development Council set up early this year for industry-government conversation.

James E. Stanners, partner in charge of structural engineering of Shore & Moffat and Partners in Toronto, has been elected a director of the American Concrete Institute.

EXPO '70

The real show is outside
If the work of the Japanese architects makes Expo '70 interesting, and

if the enthusiasm and pride of the Japanese who come to see the show give it magic, then the real exposition, Japan 1970, is found outside the gates. Anything of interest at Expo pales on leaving the isolated plot.

Try the Sinjuku, Ginza, Ueno or Asakusa areas of Tokyo for the exhilarating feel of the excitement of crowds of people and interesting things to see; try the refineries, shipyards, or the Panasonic factory for some first-hand with-it hardware.

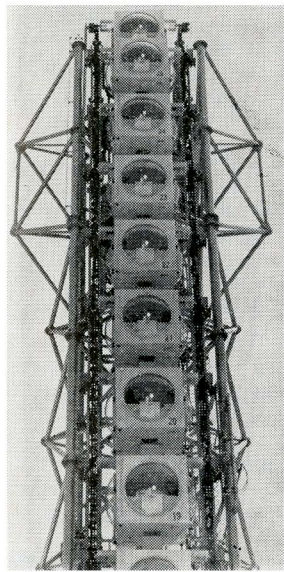
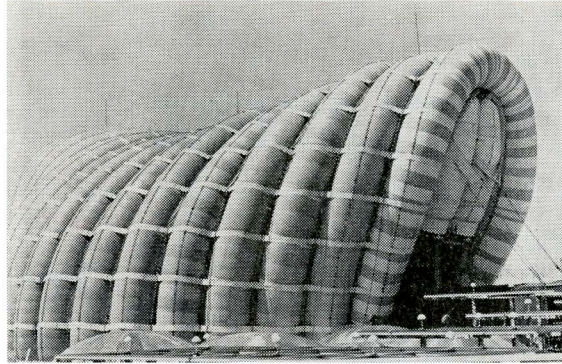


Among the numerous inflatable jobs, pneumatic umbrellas at the entrance to "Expoland".

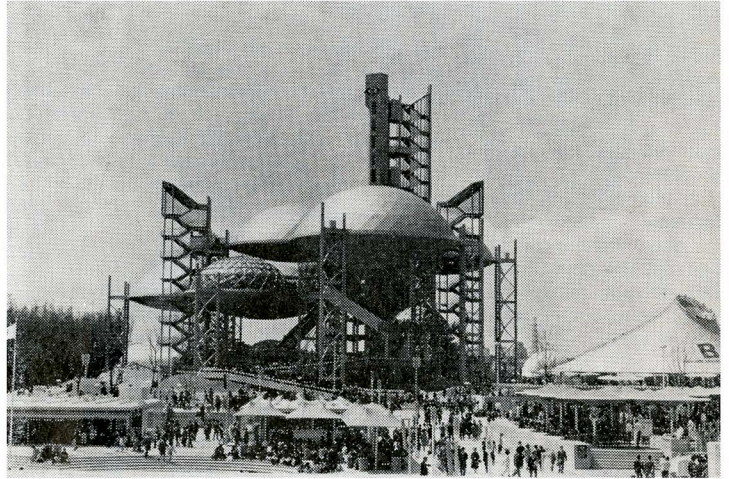
The bright yellow and orange pneumatic put up by the Fuji Industries group : a super blow-up, belted, trussed, propped-up and tied-down.

The Sumitomo group pavilion called "The World of Fairy Tales".

The tales are found in the theatres and exhibition halls located in aluminum discs supported by aluminum feet standing on purple mounds. The instant bamboo forest to the left hides an instant, demountable *Golden Pavilion*, a revival pavilion housing the time capsule of an electric company and a geisha tea ceremony.



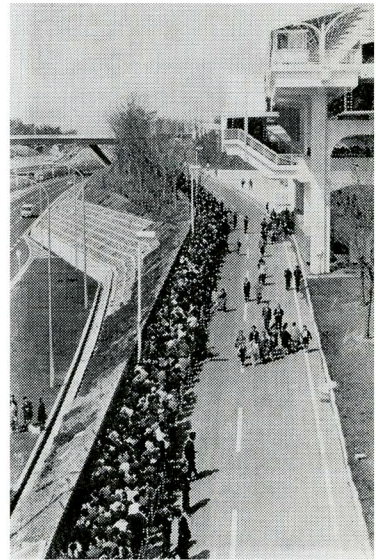
One of several local tempura restaurants.



Another breath-taking event of Expo '70: the five-abreast *Long March* to the U.S. pavilion. Yes, the line does continue over the top of the hill, and is of equal length farther down the incline. No people-movers here. The much acclaimed technical innovation of this pavilion, vinyl-coated fibreglass thin skin enclosure, is indeed impressive.

But the response to people is minimal – all super technology, knock-them-over, 500-top-corporations-of-the-world know-how with minimal regard for the simple dignity and ecology of the human condition. Why the front door constraint? Why not move people through in many overlapping streams and from several directions?

In any case, the exhibits are remarkable for their well-packaged mindlessness – typical of all of Expo. And if the message of advanced technology is that *the media is the message*, then simply what comes across is repressive know-how, to which the Japanese mass responds with a reaction well conditioned by the autocratic society in which they live: Line up.



Kenzo Tange's people-movers are hardly as relevant as examples of urban design as the multi-level centres of Sinjuku or Osaka. The organization of Expo is hardly as interesting as the Tokaido train. Ultimately, Expo '70 rings empty. One feels had. The experience is physically exhausting and emotionally debilitating like some bad movie – the mindlessness of a medium in which there is a quantification of images for its own sake. Like Tokyo tower, modeled on

the Eiffel Tower, but bigger and better, Expo '70 as a physical artifact can be seen to be a reconstruction job (like Expo '67), a distribution of materials and malls conceived to resemble an exposition. Furthermore, it is seriously conceived. There is no put-on here. The design is as serious as the current dependence of advanced industrial societies on the optimized styling of consumer artifacts. The artifact hardly supports the event. The event, a world exposition,

depends for its support on communication media, and, obviously, on the creation of a pseudo event – a beautifully garnished creation of p.r. The p.r. reads well. The photos look good. But any relevance or credibility, if there are still people who look for such things, is found in the opposite to that which is described in the media. Thus, there is no architecture at Expo other than artifacts made to resemble architectural images. "Glimpses of the future" are found in yesterday's

ideas polished up and cemented together. If the Canadian pavilion is acclaimed to be the best building, it is excellent just because it is perceptually a non-building; mirrors dissolve its material substance; it is effectively not there, since all you can see is yourself, people standing near you, and neighbouring buildings. And when you do get inside, you find yourself in a barn. Bravo! What a perfect image.

Melvin Charney

MISCELLANY

... A/C, 4/13 in announcing the winners of the 1970 Toronto Design Awards credited Webb, Zerafa, Menkes as architects for Alexandra Park. The project was designed jointly by Webb, Zerafa, Menkes, Klein and Sears and Jerome Markson.

... The Canadian Precast Concrete Institute is now exclusive Canadian distributor for Cement and Concrete Association textbooks. For a list of current publications contact CPCI, 120 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto 12.

... A U.S. 2¢ stamp honoring Frank Lloyd Wright has just come to our attention. Issued in 1966, seven years after Wright's death, the stamp is one of a regular issue series of portraits honoring great Americans. No other modern architect has been so honored in the U.S. or Canada. The dark blue-grey luminescent Wright stamp shows him in front of the Guggenheim Museum, New York.



... Calgary Power has rigged a five-passenger Renault to run on 20 six-volt batteries. They've called it "Electricar" and are using it to demonstrate to Albertans advances in the development of electric vehicles. Cruising speed is between 45 and 50 mph. It goes 70 to 100 miles between recharges which take six to eight hours.

... The second international congress on the "Communication of Culture through Architecture, Arts and the Mass Media" will be held in Brussels, Belgium, September 7-12. Conference headquarters is at 475 Riverside Drive, Room 567, New York N.Y. 10027.

... The second World Congress of engineers and architects in Israel will take place in Tel Aviv, December 14-18. The theme: Dialogue in Development - Integration of Interdisciplinary Planning and its Implementation in Development Work. The sponsoring International Technical Cooperation Centre will also conduct a post-congress excursion. Congress secretariat is at 200 Dizengoff St., PO Box 3082, Tel Aviv, Israel.

... The Department of Industry Trade and Commerce in Ottawa has compiled a 10,000-item index "of all existing codes, standards and specifications used by the construction industry in Canada". Appropriately (the department is also trying out a computerized information service - A/C, 2/16) it's available on microfiche, as well as in conventional book form.

... Calgary had the fastest rate of population growth of any city in

Canada last year. It's now 375,000 people big - 4% more than in '68. Saint John, NB, was the only Canadian city to shrink in population last year (it now has 100,000 pop.).

... The Toronto Association of Construction Superintendents, only group of its kind in North America, is working on an education program for potential superintendents. Some technology, business administration and "a good understanding of engineering and architecture" would be included.

PROJECTS

Construction begins this summer on a 37-storey hotel, a three-storey bank and a 39-storey office tower at Vancouver's major intersection of Burrard and Georgia. Architects for the \$50 million Royal Centre, scheduled for completion in 1972, are Dirasser, James and Jorgenson of Vancouver. Design consultants are Webb, Zerafa, Menkes and C. B. K. Van Norman and Associates.

Construction is underway on an 80,000-sq. ft. shopping and office complex for downtown Guelph, designed by Hagarty, Buist, Breivik and Milics of London. It's called The Mall.

A \$100-million private urban renewal scheme for five blocks of downtown London, Ont., is being designed by John Andrews of Toronto for The Thornley Group, a Toronto developer. The city will share the cost of acquiring and clearing the site with the developer, who will then buy it back.

Calgary is to get another major downtown shopping Mall similar to the one nearing completion in the CPR's Palliser Square. Called Bow Valley Square the \$50-million project will also include four office towers containing a total 1.4 million sq. ft. of office space. The mall itself will be open through two levels and be topped by a roof garden and open-air theatre. Toronto architects Webb, Zerafa and Menkes are designing Bow Valley Square for Hammerson Property Corp., newly formed Canadian subsidiary of a major British development firm.

Harold L. Clow of Brockville is project architect and a consultant with the joint-venture office of Ossipoff & Chang, AIA, in Honolulu for that city's international airport.

Le Conseil municipal de Montréal a donné son accord pour la mise en chantier de la deuxième phase de la rénovation urbaine de la Petite Burgoigne pour un prix estimé à cinq millions de dollars. Sous la dénomination "Projet Quesnel-Coursol", ces travaux de réaménagement s'effectuent sur une surface de 12 acres et fourniront aux habitants de ce quartier 500 nouveaux logements à loyer modéré. L'îlot en question est situé entre les rues St-Antoine, Vinet, St-Jacques et Atwater et sera relié aux îlots St-Martin.

BOOKS

Moral message for architects

Power, Poverty, and Urban Policy edited by Warner Bloomberg, Jr. and Henry J. Schmandt; Vol. 2 of *Urban Affairs Annual Reviews*, Sage Publications, Inc., Beverly Hills, California. 1968, 608 pp., \$20.00.

The editors of this book close their epilogue with the following remark: "Perhaps the next step is to develop new kinds of relationships between action people and social scientists. We have to learn from each other." There must be a moral in this message for architects.

This collection of articles by many authors on such topics as *Deprivation and the Good City*, *Housing the Poor*, *The Community Action Program in Perspective*, etc., will provide many insights into how our brothers live. Although much of the data is based on U.S. experience, little imagination is needed to transfer it to the Canadian scene.

The need for an attitude which allows for change in our social structures is closely scrutinized in such articles as *The Poor in the Market Place*, *Justice and the Poor*, etc. In total, the book assists a fuller appreciation of our urban situation, of how our cities must provide a fair share of the good life for everyone in our society.

J. H. Donahue, Edmonton

Student housing examined

The Beds of Academe, by Howard Adelman, Toronto, *The Praxis Library*. 1970. Price \$9.50, \$3.50 paperback.

This book is a critical examination of traditional and contemporary university student residences. All forces which make residences a fact are thoroughly explored in a refreshingly questioning and realistic manner.

Throughout, the author emphasizes that the purpose of a student residence is to foster social responsibility and character development through the creation of a community spirit. This emphasis is supported by incisive observations and constructive comment drawn upon experience as a co-op resident, university educator and, co-op residence entrepreneur.

Unfortunately, the reader is left to ponder how the meaningful integrated residential-educational complex, advocated by the author, may come to pass when the present university residence fact is the Ontario Student Housing Corporation development method.

This method, in its present form, tragically removes the architect and engineer from the user. In fact, no dialogue now exists except through the written program of requirements. It is to this program that the university community must state, with renewed wisdom and clarity, its philosophical and academic objectives.

This is a monumental task. It requires the understanding and sup-

port from all those who share concern for university residences.

In my opinion, this book is spirited and timely. It is recommended reading, particularly, for university officials, OSHC personnel, student activists, architects and planners.

Earl R. Dunlop, Toronto

CLASSIFIED ADS

\$2 per line for RAIC members.
All others, \$3 a line.

Practice Notes

Robert J. Graham, B.Arch., MRAIC, and Kenneth W. Bacon, FRIBA, MRAIC, are pleased to announce their partnership and the new firm of Graham-Bacon, Architects, 231 Arthur Street, Thunder Bay (P), Ontario, Phone (807) 344-5721.

Professional Services

Artist, experienced in architectural renderings will make illustrations of architectural projects in color or black and white from plans. Stanley Wyatt, Artist, Studio, 100 Gloucester St., Toronto 5, Phone 923-6510.

Position wanted

English student from the School of Architecture, Hull, Yorkshire, seeks a position in Canada for one year before returning to complete his fifth year. Available October 1, 1970. Write Neil Cawley, 159 Annesley Road, Hucknall, Nottinghamshire, England.

Order books by mail

Books reviewed in *Architecture Canada* (and most other architectural magazines published in Europe or North America) can be ordered through the Architecture Canada Book Service, 56 Esplanade, Toronto 1.

Library seeks old magazines

The Library of the National Gallery of Canada needs early issues of the RAIC Journal to complete its collection and would be interested in hearing from anyone who would supply copies of the years prior to 1947.

The Canadian Real Estate Annual 1970

Working with developers? The 1970 ANNUAL has everything you want to know about who's who and what's up in Canadian realty development. Financial reports on all major public and private real estate and building companies. Names of thousands of builders and lenders. Forecasts, charts, statistics, bibliography, articles and many more features. Send \$5.00, or write for free brochure CANADIAN REAL ESTATE ANNUAL 1970 56 Esplanade E. Toronto 1, Ont.