

Architecture Canada

NEWSMAGAZINE

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MASSEY MEDALS FOR ARCHITECTURE **1970** MÉDAILLES MASSEY EN ARCHITECTURE

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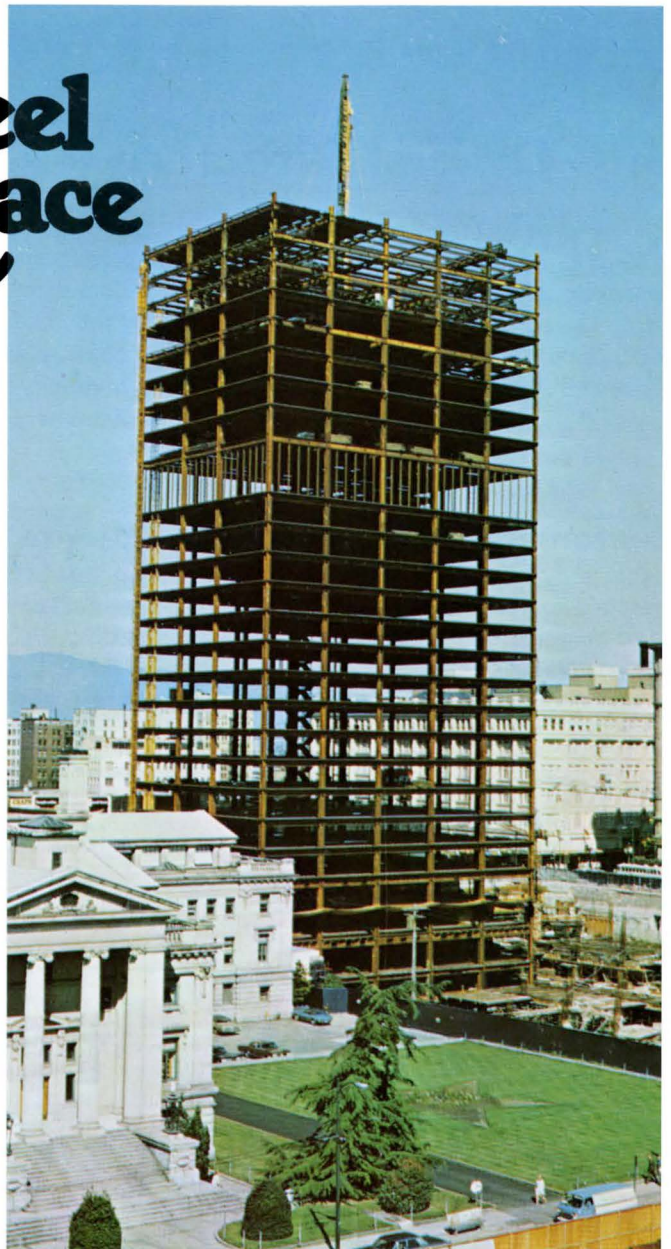
The Massey Medals, as defined by the Massey Foundation, recognize outstanding examples of Canadian achievement in the field of architecture, and thereby give encouragement to members of the architectural profession and promote public interest in their work.

L'objet des médailles décernées par la Fondation Massey est de signaler les grandes réalisations dans le domaine de l'architecture au Canada et, par là, de stimuler les membres de la profession d'architecte et de susciter dans le public plus d'intérêt à l'égard de leur travail.

Steel & Space



Place de Ville, Ottawa
Owner: Campeau Corporation Limited
Consulting Structural Engineers: John Adjeleian & Associates Ltd.



Toronto Dominion Bank Tower, Vancouver
Owner: Pacific Centre Limited
Architects: Gruen Associates and McCarter, Nairne & Partners
Consulting Structural Engineers: Unecon Engineering Consultants Limited
Steel Fabricators & Erectors: Dominion Bridge Company Limited

Place de Ville and Pacific Centre are designed with a view to the future.

Though almost 2500 miles apart, these two towers have a common bond: Algoma structural steel. In both cases the designers found a steel frame to be the most economical structural system while providing maximum flexibility as rental requirements may change in the future. For both cities these buildings rank as the tallest office towers.

Speed of erection, maximum office floor space, flexibility for future interior changes and an earlier return on investment are some of the features which are now making steel the choice of more and more designers and developers.

As an example of speed of erection, it took about eight

days to erect the steel for three floors at Place de Ville's 29 storey office tower. The time saved in erecting a structural steel building not only permits earlier occupancy with resultant cost savings but also provides the owner with a quicker return on his total investment.

For more detailed information on the advantages of steel construction for your next project, contact the nearest office of the Canadian Institute of Steel Construction.

Remember, if you are planning a building with a future, consider steel. And when it comes to quality structural steel, the name to remember is Algoma.



THE ALGOMA STEEL CORPORATION, LIMITED

SAULT STE MARIE, ONTARIO • DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: SAINT JOHN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

RAIC Official Directory

For the seventh year the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada has published its Annual Directory. Nowhere else is there available an accurate, up to date list of *all* the registered architects in Canada. The architects are listed alphabetically, by province; there is also a directory of architectural firms across the country listing partners and associates, addresses and telephone numbers, and a listing of designers and architects employed in government and industry.

ARCHITECTURE CANADA DIRECTORY also features the highly valuable and comprehensive Building Construction Index (BCI), a reference source and buyers' guide to building products, with a list of manufacturers (names, addresses, branch offices and distributors). We believe the BCI and manufacturers list is the most complete directory to building products published in Canada.

The DIRECTORY is available now at \$20 per copy.

Write the Fifth Company (Greey de Pencier Publications Ltd.),
56 Esplanade St. E., Toronto 1.



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MASSEY MEDALS

The necklace . . . or the Individual jewel?

In 1961, 11 years after the first Massey Medals were awarded, the editor of *Architecture Canada's* predecessor *RAIC Journal* questioned the civic good manners of too many otherwise excellent buildings. Wrote Dr. Eric Arthur:

"Since the first Massey Medal competition, the standard of design seems to have increased with each succeeding show till a climax, almost, has been reached . . . It seems . . . that only one thing is missing . . . We remember very well . . . Mr. Massey's frequent references to more beautiful streets, to unity, harmony and the dignity we once had in earlier Canada. The Medals have produced fine buildings in isolation without yet affecting street architecture, the architecture of Ottawa or some of our universities. Last week, we saw some big scale work in the United States, and there it was evident that, while a master plan existed, the individual architects went their merry way in massing, scale, colour and material. We talked to Dr. Gropius about it at dinner, and we got the distinct impression that lack of team work on great projects was a national problem. We have seen it in a small way with university architects on contiguous buildings, and the important streets in Ottawa and the provincial capitals, made up of 'gems', blissfully or deliberately unaware of their neighbours on both sides . . . They knew better in London in the 18th Century, and better by far in Canadian towns in the early nineteenth.

"The Massey Medals have served a great purpose, and their influence is immense, but, in their eleventh year is the committee in charge ready to look on the past as stepping stones to the larger vision . . . [so that] . . . the necklace rather than the individual jewel will win the prize? If we had anything to do with it, the Gold Medal would be reserved for all time for the building complex, or the block in a city street. Nothing, we feel sure, would so raise the stature of our architecture in the public and the official mind as such a gesture."



Architecture Canada is published every two weeks by the 5th Company (Greey de Pencier Publications Ltd.) for the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada / Institut Royal d'Architecture du Canada. The Company also publishes Architecture Canada Directory.

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William N. Greer, MRAIC, chairman RAIC publications board.

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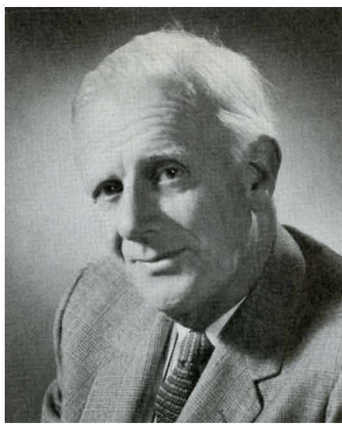
5th Company editorial committee: Annabel Slight, Patrick Hailstone, Ron Butler, Janeva Van Buren, Michael de Pencier.

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Eric R. Arthur, FRAIC, FRIBA

Dr. Arthur, Toronto, is a graduate of the University of Liverpool and Professor Emeritus of Architecture, University of Toronto. He has been professional adviser for several outstanding architectural competitions and his many distinguished awards include the Centennial Medal 1967, Canada Council Medal 1968, Companion Order of Canada 1969 and the RAIC Gold Medal 1970.

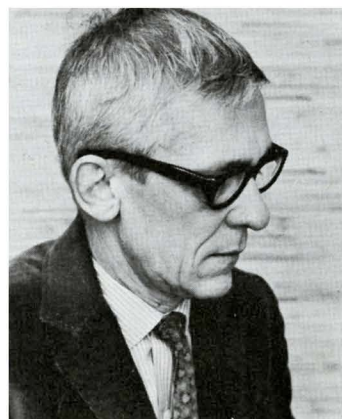
Dr. Arthur, Toronto, est diplômé de l'Université de Liverpool et Professeur Honoraire d'Architecture à l'Université de Toronto. Il fut Conseiller Professionnel pour plusieurs concours d'architecture et plusieurs médailles de distinction lui furent décernées y compris la Médaille du Centenaire, 1967, la Médaille du Conseil Canadien, 1968, Compagnon de l'Ordre du Canada, 1969 et la Médaille d'Or de l'IRAC, 1970.



Peter Blake, AIA

Mr. Blake, New York, is an honor graduate of New York's Pratt Institute and has taught at Yale, Cornell, Tulane and the Technical University of West Berlin. In addition to being a practising architect he is a prolific writer and also is editor of *Architectural Forum*.

M. Blake, New York, diplômé cum laude de la Pratt Institute à New York, a enseigné à Yale, Cornell, Tulane et à l'Université Technique de Berlin Ouest. Non seulement praticien en architecture, il est aussi un écrivain prodigieux et rédacteur de l'*Architectural Forum*.



Jean-Louis Lalonde, MRAIC

Mr. Lalonde, Montreal, is a graduate of the École des Beaux-Arts de Montréal and the Architectural Association School, London, England. A practising architect, he is also Immediate Past President of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects, a member of the Design Committee of the National Capital Commission, an Associate of the Royal Canadian Academy and Vice President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

M. Lalonde, Montréal, est diplômé de l'École des Beaux-Arts de Montréal et de l'Architectural Association School de Londres. Praticien en architecture, il est Ancien Vice-Président de l'AAPQ, membre du Comité des Études de la Commission de la Capitale Nationale, associé de l'Académie Royale Canadienne et Vice-Président de l'IRAC.



Henry Elder, FRAIC, FRIBA

Prof. Elder, Vancouver, is a graduate of the School of Architecture, Manchester and the Royal Technical College, Salford, England. He became head of the graduate studies program in architecture at Cornell in 1958, and director of the UBC School of Architecture in 1962. He is chairman of the RAIC competitions committee, which administers the Massey Medals competition.

Prof. Elder, Vancouver, est diplômé de l'École d'Architecture, Manchester et du Collège Royal technique, Salford, Angleterre. Il fut nommé Directeur des Hautes Etudes en Architecture à Cornell en 1958, puis Directeur de l'École d'Architecture à l'UCB en 1962. Il est Président du Comité de Concours de l'IRAC dont dépend l'administration du Concours des Médailles Massey.

Report of the Jury

The Jury for the Massey Medals for Architecture 1970 Awards Competition met for the first time late in June to consider the 328 submissions. These were divided into 6 main categories of building types and at this assessment 77 projects were selected for further submission. The final judgment took place early in October and 17 Medals were awarded.

The Jury wishes to place on record that although its task was arduous it was enjoyable, although of course there were many difficulties. Enjoyment was derived from an acute awareness that the general standard of work was very high and capable of comparison with any architecture being produced by the major countries in the world today. Difficulties may be seen reflected in the number of Medals awarded – three less than the number permitted under the terms of the competition. The Jury was resolute in maintaining its high critical standards without compromise, compromise which would have permitted many buildings to receive recognition.

In the category listed as Group D, “Buildings utilizing totally industrialized building systems”, the Jury must record disappointment. It was considered that the profession had failed to respond to the challenge presented by this field of experimental endeavor. In all the other categories however the entries were praiseworthy, occasionally significant and sometimes glamorous. The field of exhibition building was well represented, as was that of private industrial developments and in neither of these fields did economy appear to play a major role. This was not the case however with public buildings nor with student housing for it was obvious that here there was stringent economy and frequently a shoestring approach to problem solving: in general these fields were considered less successful architecturally. No significant contribution was made to the prime problem of mass housing.

The Jury admits to deriving

Rapport du Jury

Le jury au Concours Médailles Massey en Architecture, 1970, a tenu sa première réunion en juin. Il avait à faire un choix entre 328 oeuvres réparties en six catégories principales, dont il a retenu 77 pour examen ultérieur. Le choix final a eu lieu au début d'octobre, alors que 17 médailles ont été décernées.

Le jury tient à signaler que si sa tâche a été ardue, si elle a présenté de nombreuses difficultés, elle a été aussi très agréable. Il a été particulièrement réconfortant de constater que, dans l'ensemble, les oeuvres présentées étaient de haute qualité, facilement comparables à ce qui se produit actuellement de mieux en architecture dans les principaux autres pays. Quant aux difficultés, on peut s'en faire une idée d'après le nombre de médailles décernées, trois de moins que le total permis aux termes du concours. Le jury était bien déterminé à ne pas fléchir sur la question de la qualité, à ne faire aucun compromis, qui lui aurait permis de primer plusieurs autres bâtiments.

Le groupe D, “Bâtiments entièrement réalisés selon des méthodes industrielles”, lui a causé une certaine déception. Il a eu la nette impression que la profession n'avait pas su profiter des possibilités que lui offre ce domaine encore à l'état expérimental. Dans toutes les autres catégories, cependant, les oeuvres soumises étaient dignes d'éloges, quelques-unes de grande valeur et même magnifiques. Le secteur des bâtiments d'exposition était bien représenté, de même que celui des aménagements industriels privés. Dans ni l'un ni l'autre de ces secteurs, le souci d'économies ne semblait avoir joué un grand rôle. Il n'en était pas de même, cependant, dans le cas des édifices publics et des logements d'étudiants. Là, le besoin d'économiser était manifeste et souvent la recherche de la solution au problème laissait à désirer. En général, dans ces secteurs, les succès architecturaux étaient moins évidents. Nous n'avons rien noté de particulièrement important comme solution au problème de la construction massive d'habitations.

Le jury a tout particulièrement apprécié quelques-unes des solutions plus simples, plus



Styrofoam and TTW brick saved this builder 20%.

It supposedly couldn't be done...but La Federation Co-op did it. They sliced one-fifth off the cost of a residential brick wall designed for electrical heating and still met the National Building Code standards. They used TTW brick and Styrofoam* plastic foam insulation...the material that has no "equivalent". Read the next page and find out how this simple wall system provides speed and economy.



DOW CHEMICAL OF CANADA, LIMITED



Developers: La Fédération Co-op Habitat du Quebec

How Styrofoam and TTW brick saved this builder 20%.

The builders of the town house shown above (and on reverse), La Federation Co-op Habitat du Quebec, claim a 20% reduction in cost of wall construction using this simplified system.

They tried it as an experiment on the first of 300 homes in Duberger, a suburb of Quebec City. Now, it is the only system they will use on the remaining homes in the project. Working in volume, they expect to achieve as high as 28% savings. Labour and material costs vary, region to region, so your savings may be slightly higher, or lower.

In the Duberger project, the outer walls are a single wythe of 8" TTW brick from grade to first floor, 6" TTW above the first floor, laid in a full bed of mortar. No back-up was used. Using Dow Mastic #7, an economical high-tack adhesive made for the purpose, 2" of rigid Styrofoam* SM plastic foam insulation was glued directly to the inner brick face.

Gypsum board (only 3/8" because of the continuous support of the Styrofoam) was glued to the Styrofoam surface, again using Mastic #7. Finally, the joints were taped in the usual manner. No strapping was needed. And no delay waiting for the adhesive to cure.

Wiring was laid quickly and easily in shallow routed channels in the insulation before application of the gypsum board.

The interior finish could have been prefinished plywood, hardboard, or any panelling material. Conventional three-coat wet plaster could have been used if Styrofoam FR had been substituted for type SM.

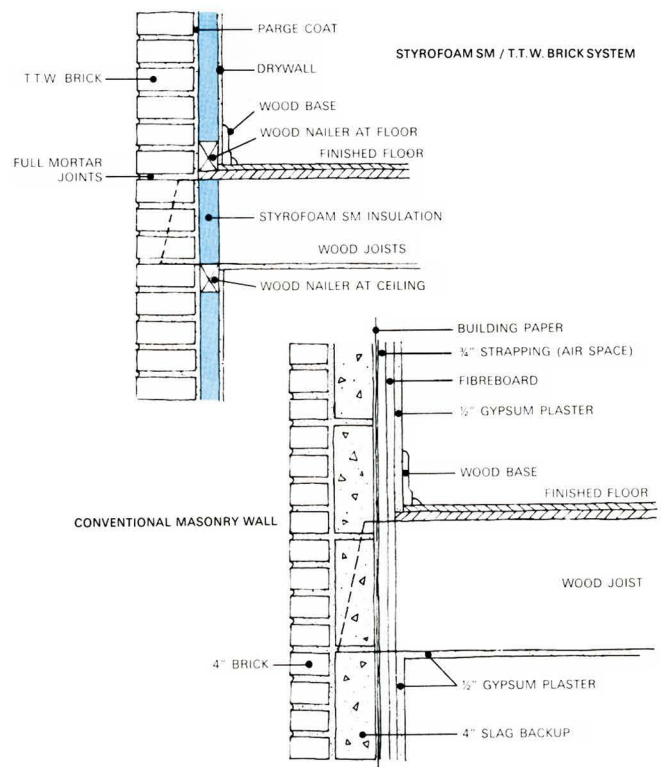
The Quebec City town houses are electrically heated, and that points up another important advantage of this wall system. Only 2" of Styrofoam SM provides the high thermal efficiency required in the Quebec City climate, thereby adding important inches to interior space.

The wall system used by La Federation is not limited to TTW brick. In fact, Styrofoam SM can be applied in the

same way to any masonry or concrete surface.

Genuine Styrofoam is coloured blue for easy identification, and has unique characteristics not found in any other insulation. Type SM Styrofoam was chosen by La Federation because of its unusually low "k" factor (0.20); because in itself it is a good vapour barrier (0.6 perms); because its high compressive strength provides continuous support for the drywall; because it will not absorb water; and because its efficiency will not erode with the passage of time.

For more information on this simple wall system, contact your Styrofoam distributor, or write: Construction Material Sales, Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited, Sarnia, Ontario.



great pleasure from some of the more simple, direct and well conceived architectural solutions which showed a profound understanding of the nature of the problems to be solved and a courage in the use of materials. In this regard special mention is made of a large public parking facility located on the side of a steeply sloping hill, an outdoor church and a ski chalet.

One or two submissions suggested that the nature of architecture may be changing by moving away from the purely visual to that of total experiences in which all man's senses are involved purposely and by design. If this trend is assessed correctly, the Jury wishes to point out that the usual medium of presentation – photography, however good it may be – is grossly inadequate as a means of communication for Jury evaluation.

The Jury and the Professional Adviser wish to express sincere thanks to the staff of the RAIC for their untiring work in preparation for the Jury and for their continued assistance during the process of judgment. The RAIC was also assisted by the staff of the National Gallery to whom our grateful thanks are extended.

The Jury also extends to Professor Henry Elder, FRAIC a vote of appreciation for his patient guidance and encouragement as the Professional Adviser and Chairman of the RAIC Massey Medals Committee.

Eric R. Arthur, C.C., FRAIC
Peter Blake, FAIA
Jean-Louis Lalonde, MRAIC

directes et plus heureuses à certains problèmes d'architecture, qui témoignaient d'une profonde compréhension des problèmes en cause et de beaucoup d'initiative dans l'emploi des matériaux. A ce sujet, nous devons faire mention spéciale d'un grand parc public de stationnement sur le flanc d'une colline abrupte, d'une église en plein air et d'un chalet de ski.

D'après une couple d'oeuvres présentées, nous avons eu l'impression que l'architecture est en train d'évoluer d'un art surtout visuel vers un art qui fait délibérément appel à tous les sens de l'homme. S'il en est ainsi, le jury doit reconnaître que le moyen habituel de présentation – la photographie – malgré toute sa perfection, va devenir absolument insuffisant pour permettre une juste appréciation.

Les membres du jury et le conseiller professionnel tiennent à remercier le personnel de l'Institut de ses efforts infatigables dans la préparation des pièces à l'intention du jury et de sa collaboration constante au cours du choix des oeuvres primées. L'Institut a aussi bénéficié du concours du personnel de la Galerie nationale, à qui nous exprimons nos vifs remerciements.

Les membres du jury tiennent enfin à exprimer leur gratitude au professeur Henry Elder, FIRAC, pour la patience dont il a fait preuve, ses sages conseils et l'encouragement qu'il leur a donné en sa qualité de conseiller professionnel et de président du Comité de l'Institut pour les médailles Massey.

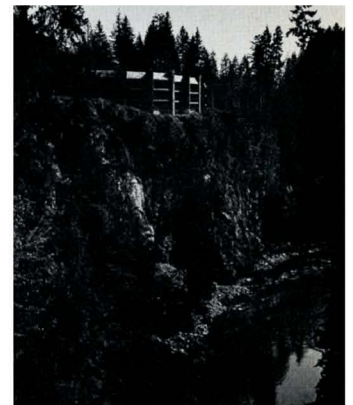
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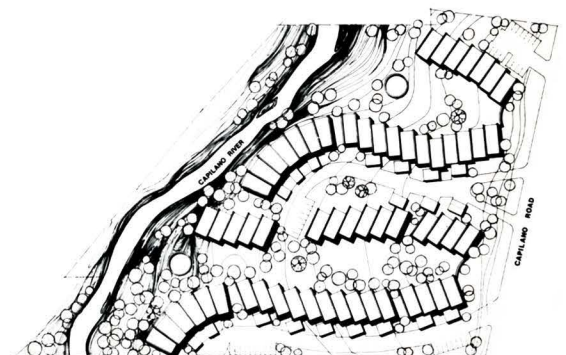
Canyon Manor, North Vancouver, B.C.

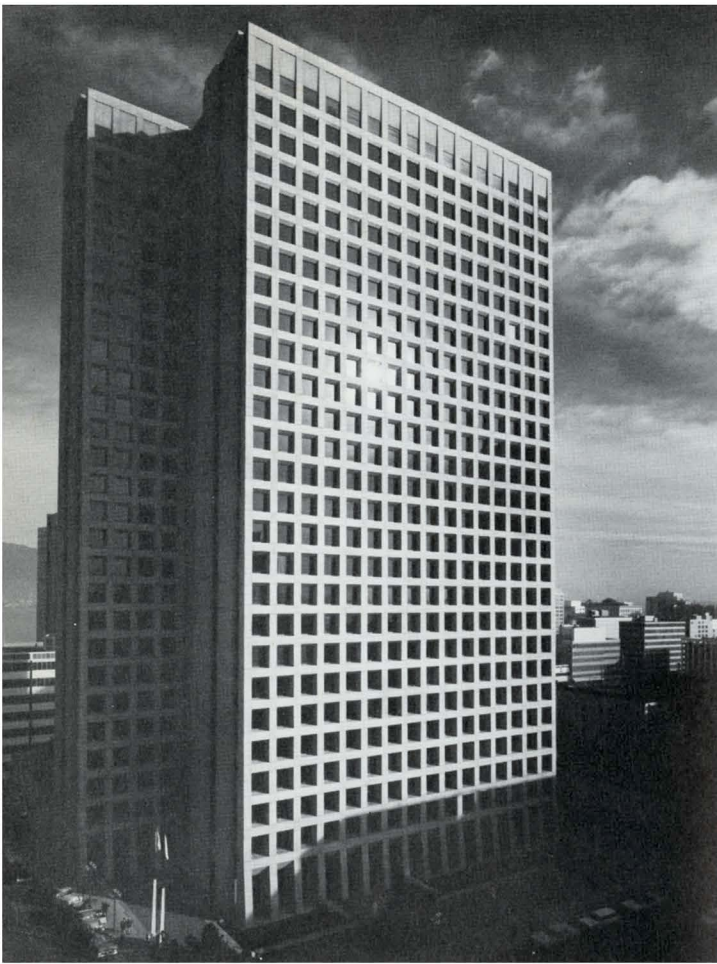
Varied topographical contours emphasized by crescent-like arrangement of buildings along high bank of river and Capilano Road, adjacent to suspension bridge . . . vertically, the grouping is stepped to follow contour of the site. Total of 60 units; 12 units per acre; 2 parking stalls per unit; plus swimming pools, sauna, recreation area and workshop.

Contours topographiques variés accentués par l'aménagement des bâtiments en croissant le long de la rive haute de la rivière et de Capilano Road, près du pont suspendu. Le groupement est terrassé pour épouser la forme du terrain. 60 unités en tout; 12 unités par acre; 2 places de stationnement par unité; plus piscine, sauna, centre de récréation et atelier.



Architect/Architecte: Wilfred D. Buttjes & Associates
 Owner/Propriétaire: Pacific & Western Equities Ltd (Mr. E.A. Wallace)
 General contractor/Entrepreneur général: By Owners





MacMillan Bloedel Building, Vancouver, B.C.

A 28-storey head office building of 12,000 sq. ft. per floor, designed to reflect vigor, strength and directness . . . Flexibility was achieved by eliminating interior columns and hung panel ceilings, but using the structural-mechanical grid to provide a standard partition height. . . . Walls were thickened to take the vertical load, windows kept small to maintain the wall plain.

Immeuble de 28 étages à 12,000 pi.ca. l'étage étudié pour émettre l'image de la vigueur, la force et la franchise du siège social. La flexibilité est atteinte par la suppression de faux plafonds et de poteaux à l'intérieur, et, par l'usage du système de suspentes structurales de la mécanique comme élément de normalisation de hauteur des cloisons . . . Les murs sont épais pour recevoir les charges verticales et les fenêtres sont petites afin de conserver l'expression franche.

Architects/Architectes: Erickson/Massey Architects and Planners and Francis Donaldson

Owner/Propriétaire: MacMillan Bloedel Limited

Structural/Charpente: Otto Safir & Co.

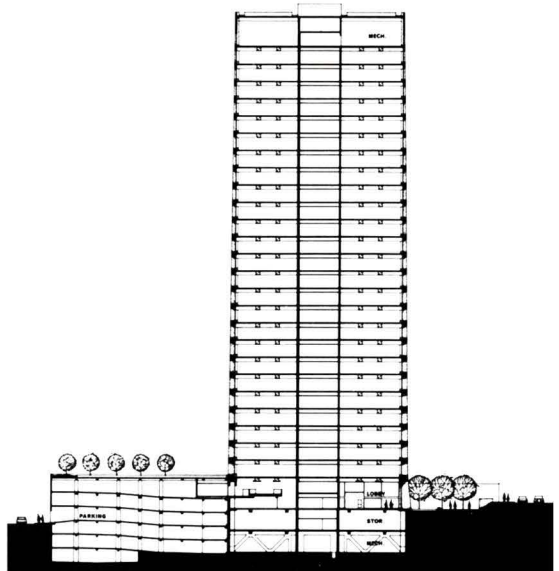
Mechanical and electrical/Mécanique et électricité: Reid Crowther & Partners Ltd

Special lighting/Éclairage: William M.C. Lam

Acoustical/Acoustique: Bolt Beranek & Newman Inc.

Graphics/Graphique: Lester Beall & Associates

Contractor/Entrepreneur: Laing Construction & Equipment Ltd

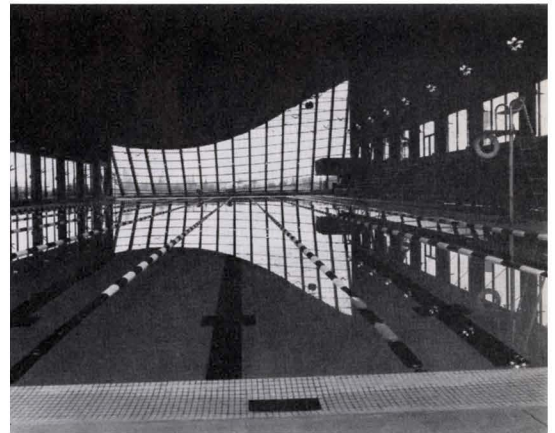




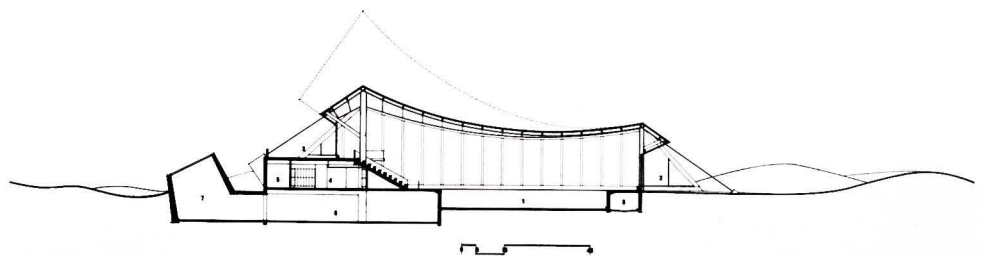
Coronation Swimming Pool, Edmonton, Alberta

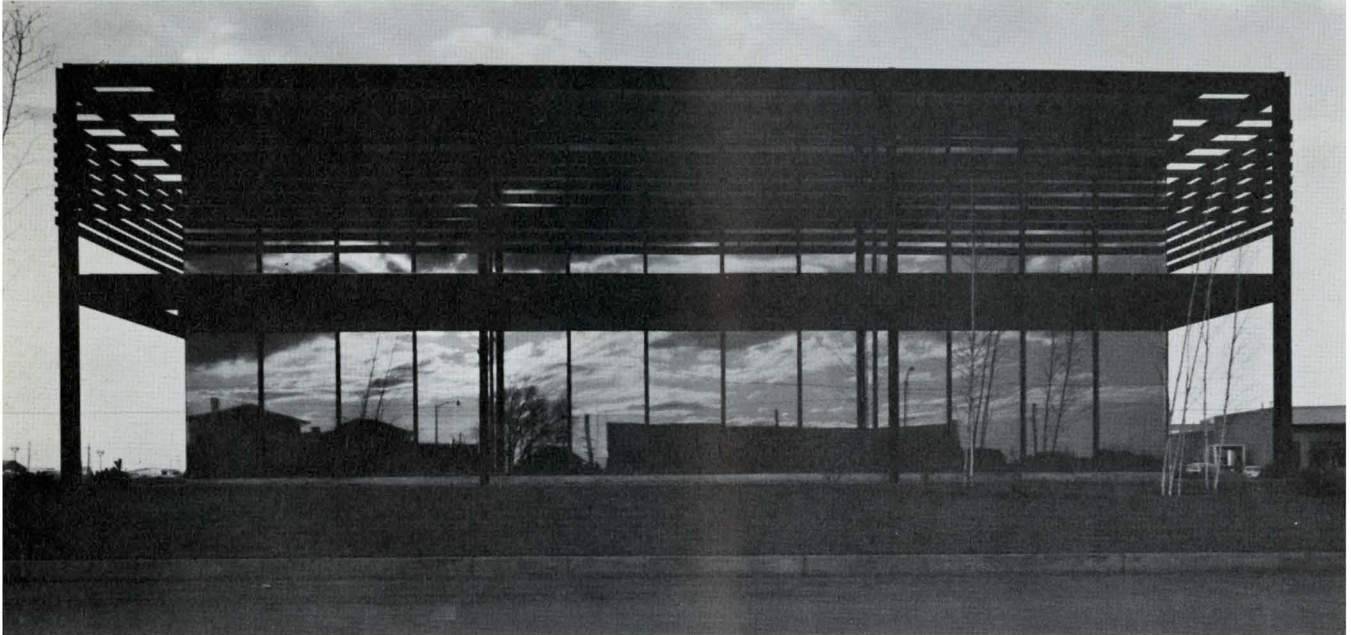
A 50-metre Olympic size pool for training and general public usage. Includes dressing rooms, clubrooms, offices and seating for 600 spectators . . . The structure is a glulam frame with wire rope (Jawerth) system supported on reinforced concrete piles. The wire ropes are anchored to concrete buttresses on north and south elevations. . . Heat reflecting glass was used throughout, roofing is copper sheet over cedar decking.

Une piscine Olympique de 50 mètres pour l'entraînement et pour le grand public, avec vestiaires, salons, bureaux et des places pour une assistance de 600 . . . La charpente s'appuie sur pieux en béton armé et consiste en éléments lamellés-collés avec un système de câbles métalliques (Jawerth) ancrés dans l'arc-boutement des façades nord et sud . . . La couverture est en tôle de cuivre sur planches de cèdre; le vitrage en verre réfléchissant la chaleur.



Architect/Architecte: Peter Hemingway
Consulting architect/Conseil en architecture: G. Beatson
Owners/Propriétaires: City Parks & Recreation, City of Edmonton
Structural engineer/Ingénieur en charpente: Read Jones Christoffersen
Mechanical and electrical engineers/Ingénieurs en mécanique et électricité: Reid Crowther and Associates
Contractor/Entrepreneur: Laing Construction

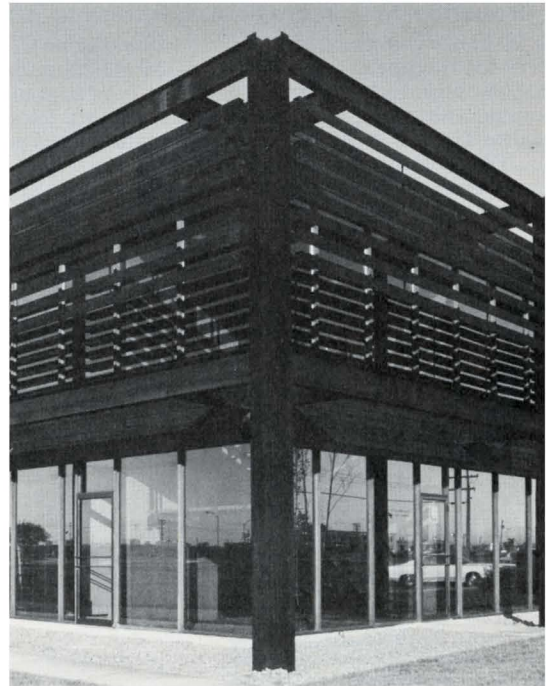




Stanley Building, Edmonton, Alberta

Designed to provide economical office space in an industrial area in northwest Edmonton. The building was to accommodate an engineering firm as well as other professionals. It was necessary that all interior components be readily movable, as one of the major tenants was in the process of reorganizing its company.

Conçu pour un aménagement économique de bureaux dans un quartier industriel nord-ouest d'Edmonton. L'édifice devait abriter une firme d'ingénieurs aussi bien que d'autres professionnels. Il a été nécessaire de projeter des éléments composants intérieurs facilement amovibles car l'un des locataires principaux était en cours d'effectuer la réorganisation de la société.



Architect/Architecte: Peter Hemingway

Owners/Propriétaires: Stanley Associates Engineering

Structural engineer/Ingénieur en charpente: Stanley Associates

Mechanical engineer/Ingénieur en mécanique: Vinto Engineering

Electrical engineer/Ingénieur en électricité: Electri-Design Ltd

Contractor/Entrepreneur: A.V. Carlson Ltd



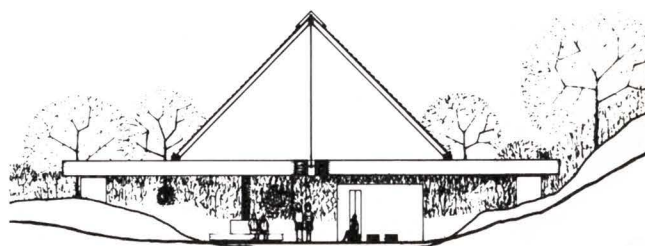
Silton Chapel, Silton, Saskatchewan

An open air structure, giving shelter from the rain and sun only . . . The pews are set in groups surrounding the altar so that the feeling of fellowship can exist with a small group of people. Only 50 people are provided for in this way; however, the roof structure is designed to shade another 200 people without seating. The structure is a three-dimensional truss system.

Toiture sur baies libres offrant abri contre soleil et pluie seulement. Les bancs sont groupés autour de l'autel réunissant intimement un groupe de 50 personnes; toutefois, la toiture est conçue pour abriter plus de 200 personnes debouts. L'ossature consiste en un système de ferme à trois dimensions.



Architect/Architecte: Clifford Wiens
 Owner/Propriétaire: Archiepiscopal Corporation of Regina, Sask.
 Contractor/Entrepreneur: Hipperson Construction Co. Ltd







1. The new headquarters of La Corporation des Instituteurs Catholiques de Québec is a striking application of bold architectural concepts in modern concrete buildings.



2. Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ont., a contemporary campus fashioned in concrete — and for good reasons: unequalled durability, fire-safety, and economy.

CONCRETE TRENDS IN

In our increasingly complex and technical society, the demands for educational facilities present a real challenge to government bodies, university governors, school boards, architects and builders.

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systems, it combines strength, durability, fire-safety, beauty and economy.

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CANADA CEMENT LAFARGE LTD.



3. Slick and slender precast concrete panels accentuate the vertical lines of the Collège St-Joseph, Université de Moncton, N.B., reflecting its dynamic spirit.



4. "The University should be a place of aesthetic as well as of intellectual excitement." True to this philosophy is the Chemistry Building at Trent, Peterborough, Ont.

EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS

1. Archts.: Gauthier, Guité & Jean-Marie Roy
 Cons. Struct. Engrs.: Mainguy, Trepanier & Associés
 Genl. Contr.: Louis Fecteau Inc.
 Ready-mixed concrete: Francon Ltd.

2. Archts.: David and Boulva; Marani, Rounthwaite & Dick; and Gordon S. Adamson & Associates
 Cons. Struct. Engrs.: Brouillet, Carmel, Fyen, Jacques; Morrison, Hershfield, Millman & Huggins Ltd. and Barbeau Stefura Associates
 Genl. Contr.: Janin Building & Civil Works Ltd., Fraser Brace Eng. Co. Ltd. and Foundation Co. of Canada Ltd.
 Precast concrete: Beer Precast Concrete Ltd.
 Ready-mixed concrete: Wavy Industries Ltd. and Rainbow Concrete Industries Ltd.

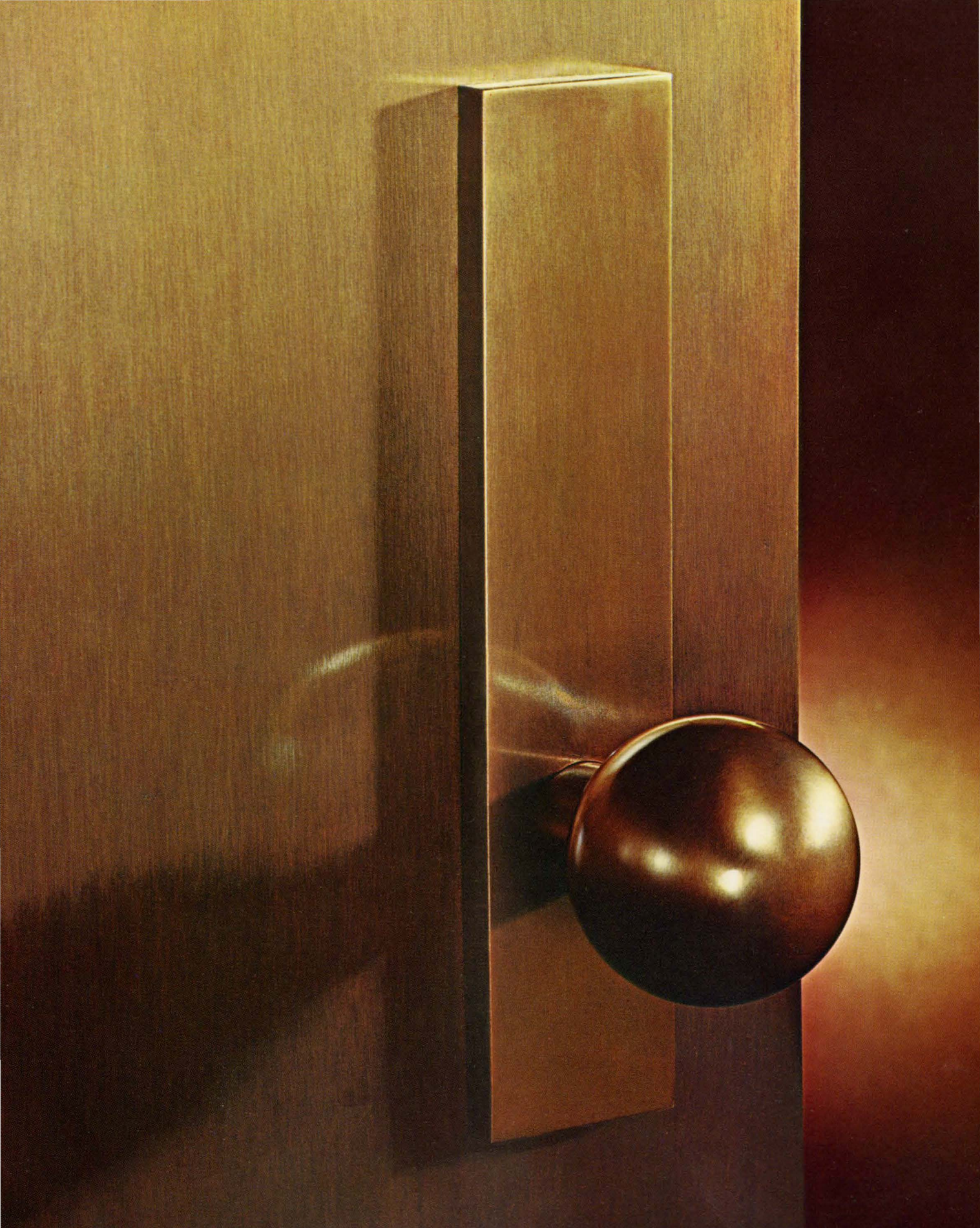
3. Archts.: Rene LeBlanc & Associates Ltd.
 Cons. Struct. Engrs.: Reinforced Concrete: Spear, Northrup & Assoc. Ltd.; Structural & Precast: Rene LeBlanc & Associates Ltd.
 Genl. Contr.: Abbey Landry Ltd.
 Masonry Contr.: Donald Gould Ltd.
 Precast concrete panels: Strescon Ltd.
 Ready-mixed concrete: Gordon's Concrete Products Co. Ltd. and Moncton Ready Mix Ltd.

4. Archt.: R. J. Thom
 Cons. Struct. Engrs.: M. S. Yolles Associates Limited
 Genl. Contr.: Varamae Construction Limited
 Ready-mixed concrete: Permanent Concrete Limited

606 Cathcart, Montreal 111, Que.

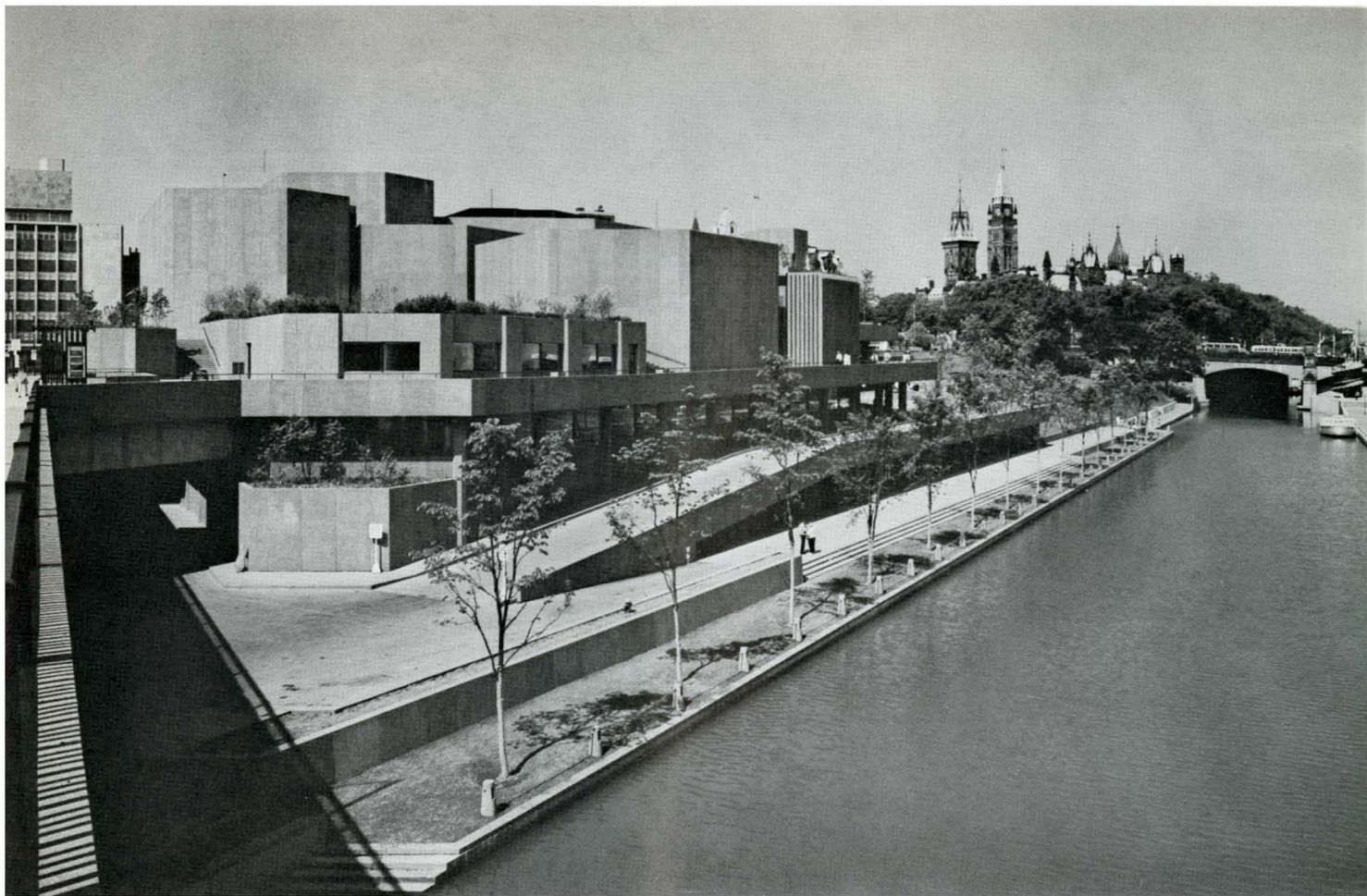
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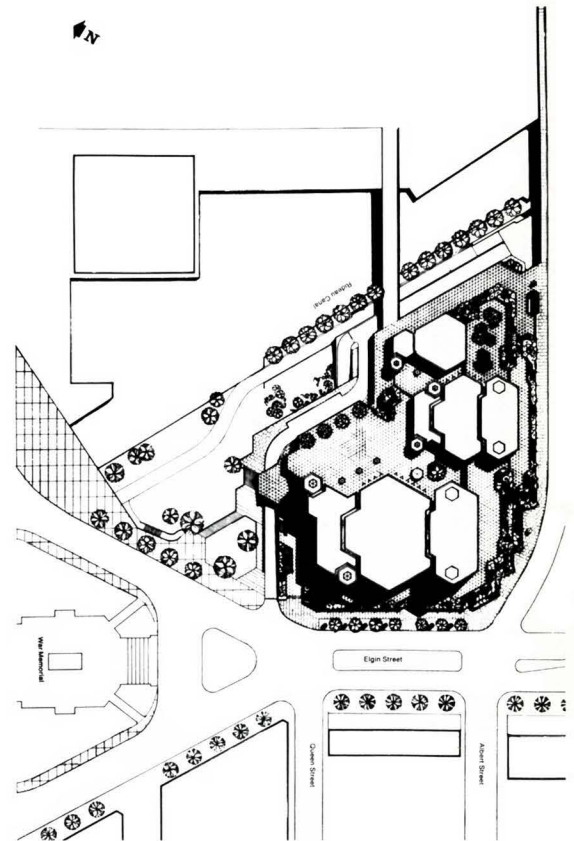
National Arts Centre, Ottawa, Ontario

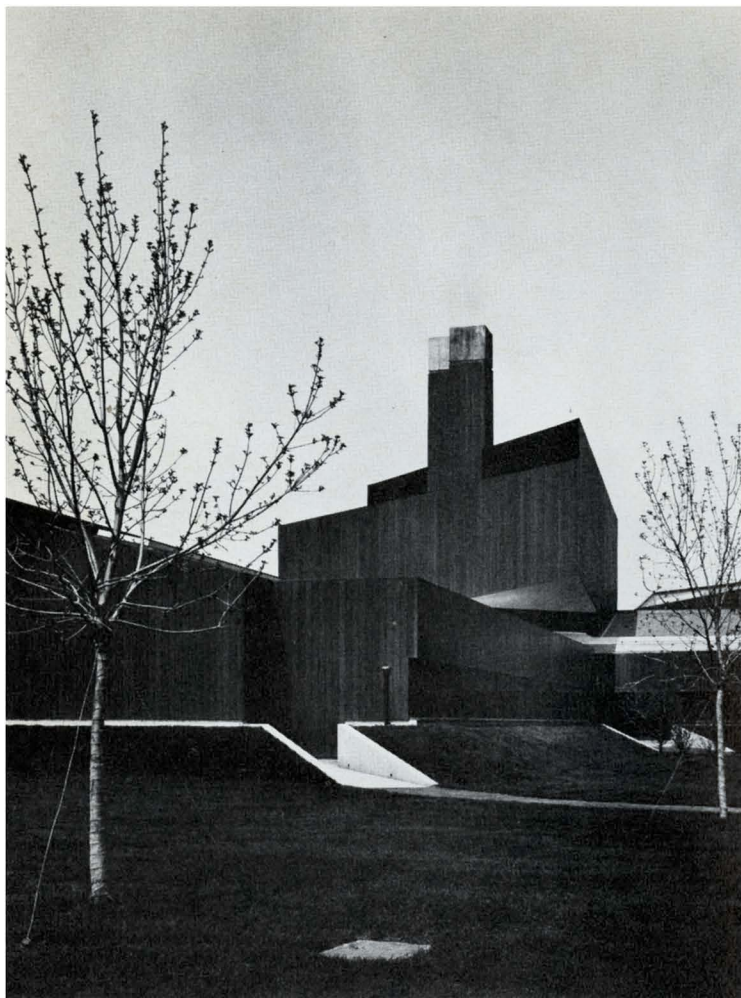
The architectural concept envisages the total site as a focal outdoor area, with terraces of differing qualities: at one point providing shelter; at another, landscaping; and at another, facilities for outdoor activities such as open air concerts . . . The outdoor spaces are strongly related to the Rideau Canal and the view of Confederation Square.

La conception architecturale envisage l'ensemble du site comme plan focal extérieur avec terrasses de valeurs diverses, offrant ici un abri et là un jardin et ailleurs un aménagement pour petits concerts en plein air. L'aménagement extérieur se marie bien au Canal Rideau et aux perspectives sur la Place de la Confédération.

Chief architect/Architecte en chef:
 Department of Public Works
Consulting architects/Architectes
 conseils: Affleck/Desbarats/
 Dimakopoulos/Lebensold/Sise;
Partner in charge: D.F. Lebensold
Owner/Propriétaire: Federal
 Government of Canada
Structural engineers/Charpente:
 Adjeleian & Associates
*Mechanical and electrical/
 Mécanique et électricité:* Granek,
 Chisvin, Crossey
Special lighting/Éclairage spécial:
 William M.C. Lam & Associates;
 Jean Rosenthal (stage lighting)
Acoustical/Acoustique: Bolt,
 Beranek and Newman, Inc., N.J.
 Pappas & Associates

*Traffic, Roads and parking/
 Circulation, routes et stationnement:*
 DeLeuw, Cather & Company
 of Canada Ltd
Auditorium: Ben Schlanger
Landscaping/Paysagiste: Saski,
 Strong & Associates Ltd
*General contractor/Entrepreneur
 général:* Phase 1, C.A. Pitts
 General Contractors Ltd, Phase 2,
 Foundation Company of Canada
 Ltd, Phase 3, V.K. Mason Con-
 struction Co. Ltd

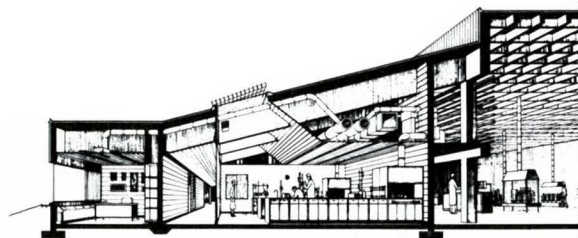




Research Centre, Shell Canada Ltd, Oakville, Ontario

A basic program requirement was to provide direct relationship between the physical and analytical laboratories and the industrial laboratories and staff offices. The plan therefore develops around a simple cross . . . locating a central service core at the junction point. The engine test laboratory forms a separate wing connected at the rear; a completely separate building houses highly inflammable materials.

Le programme exigea une relation directe entre les laboratoires physiques et d'analyses et les laboratoires industrielles et les bureaux. Ainsi le plan se développe autour d'une simple croix avec noyau central dans l'axe. Le laboratoire d'essai des moteurs est dans une aile annexée à l'arrière. Les matériaux très inflammables sont casés dans un bâtiment entièrement séparé.



Architect/Architecte: Shore & Moffat and Partners

Owner/Propriétaire: Shell Canada Limited

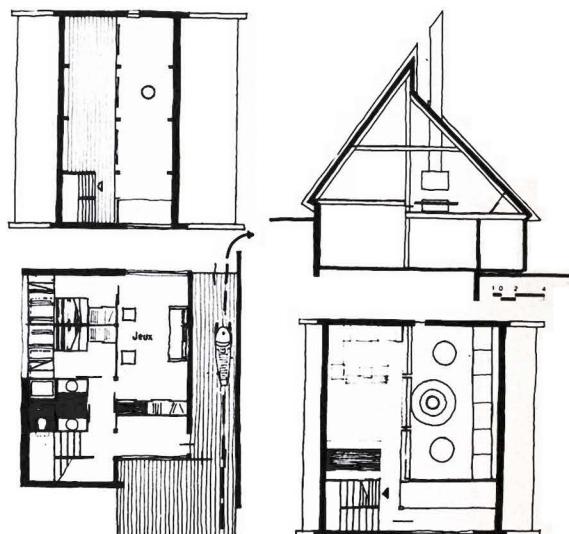
Contractor/Entrepreneur: Mitchell Construction Company (Canada)



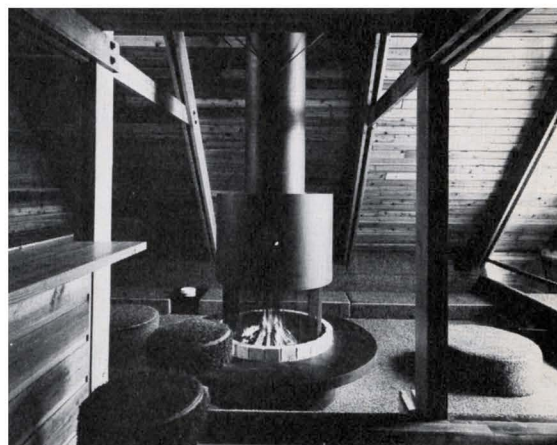
Chalet de Ski, Mont Ste-Anne, Québec

A ski chalet for a family of four capable of accommodating several guests. All children's rooms are at the entrance level and sleeping space for six guests is provided on a mezzanine at the third level. Access from outside is through an unheated room which acts as a vestibule as well as a storage room for skis and snowmobiles.

Le chalet, pour une famille de quatre personnes, devant pouvoir accommoder plusieurs invités à l'occasion. Toutes les pièces des enfants sont donc au niveau de l'entrée et une mezzanine a été prévue, au troisième niveau, pour coucher jusqu'à 6 personnes. L'accès à l'extérieur se fait à travers une pièce non chauffée qui tout en servant de vestibule, abrite skis et moto-neiges.



Architect/Architecte: Gauthier,
Guité & Jean-Marie Roy
Owner/Propriétaire: Paul Gauthier
Structural engineer/Ingénieur en
charpente: Roland Beaulieu
Mechanical engineer/Ingénieur en
mécanique: Jean-Marc Lagacé
Contractor/Entrepreneur: René
Perron





Ilots St-Martin, La Petite Bourgogne, Montréal, Québec

This renovation project provides housing for 315 families in the low income bracket. It includes the renovation of re-usable elements, the transformation and addition of apartments and other facilities. Economy being a prime factor, parking was sited centrally with communal facilities on its roof.

Rénovation et aménagements pour le logement de 315 familles à faible revenu y compris la restauration des éléments récupérables et l'intégration de nouveaux logements dans un ensemble favorable à la vie intime et collective. Dicté par l'économie l'usage des aires libres en milieu pour le stationnement fourni en même temps des aires communes de plein air aménagées sur la terrasse.



Architect/Architecte: Jean Ouellet
Associated architects/Architectes associés: Ouellet, Reeves, Alain
Owners-participants/Propriétaires en collaboration: Service d'Habitation de Montréal, Cité de Montréal

Contractors/Entrepreneurs: Phase 1, Laurence et Frères; Phase 2, Sécant Construction; Phase 3, Brandon Construction; Rénovation, Les Constructions Latendresse Inc.





Westmount Square, Westmount, Quebec

A residential-commercial complex of two 21-storey apartment buildings, a 22-storey office tower, a two-storey office building and a shopping concourse, restaurants and cinema below grade . . . There's direct access to the Métro subway and each apartment building has a covered swimming pool and solarium on the top floor . . . Structure is reinforced concrete covered in black aluminum and glass curtain wall.

Un complex résidentiel-commercial en deux immeubles d'appartements de 21 étages, une tour de bureaux de 22 étages, un immeuble de bureaux de 2 étages et des galeries commerciales souterraines avec restaurants et cinéma . . . Accès direct au Métro et une piscine couverte, un solarium au dernier étage de chaque immeuble d'appartements . . . La structure est en béton armé habillée de murs rideaux en aluminium noir et en verre.

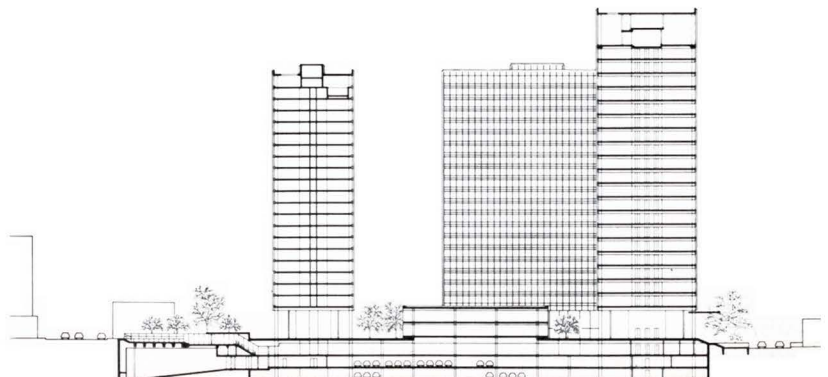


Architects/Architectes: Greenspoon Freedlander Plachta & Kryton

Consulting architects/Conseil en architecture: Mies Van Der Rohe
Owner/Propriétaire: Mondev Corporation Ltd.

Structural engineer/Ingénieur en charpente: I.S. Backler & Associates
Mechanical and electrical engineers/Ingénieurs en mécanique et électricité: I.A. Semenik & Associates

General Contractor/Entrepreneur général: Louis Donolo Inc.

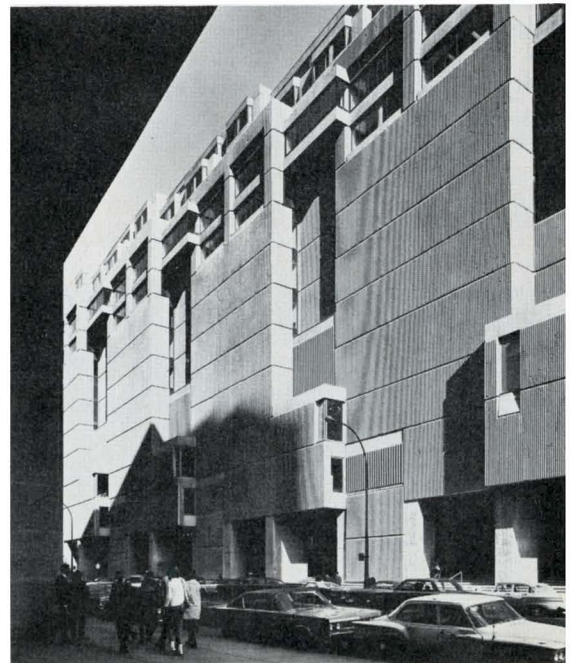




Place Bonaventure, Montreal, Quebec

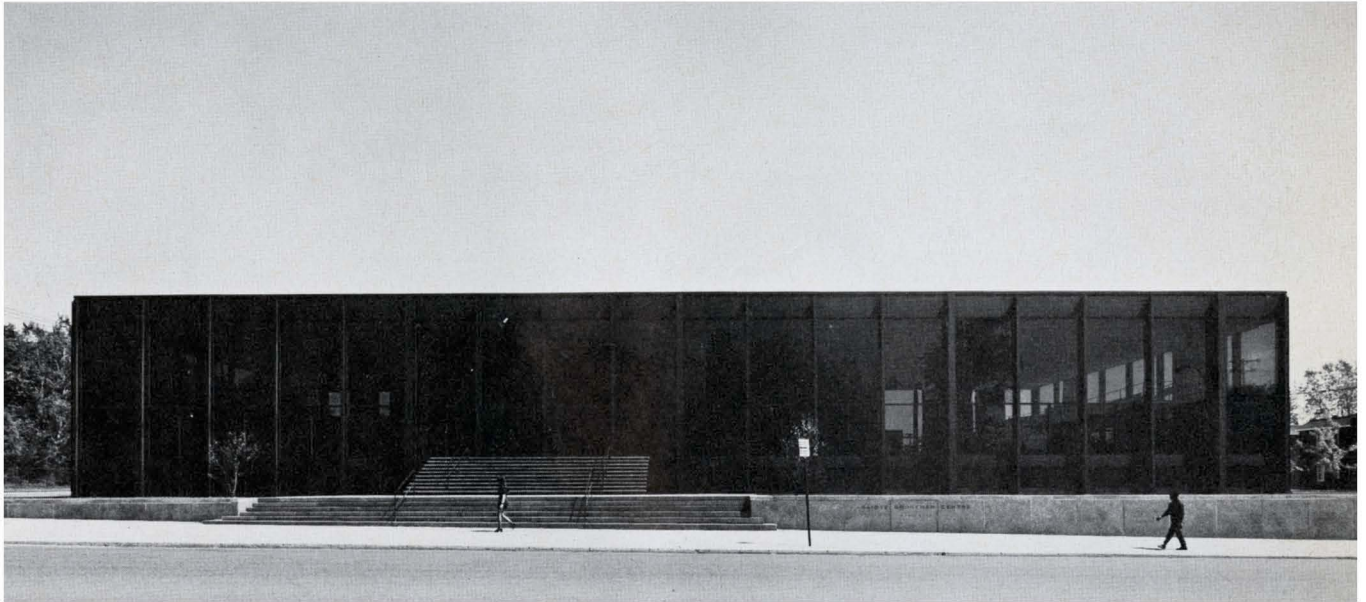
A warm-colored granite aggregate was used throughout sandblasted areas of this multi-use urban complex to provide a warmer color tone than normal Montreal limestone. The exhibition function of the building dictated that the outside walls be opaque . . . It houses two levels of retail shops linked to the city's weather-protected pedestrian system, over a million sq. ft. of space for temporary and permanent exhibitions, office accommodation, and a 400-room hotel around a garden with swimming pool, outdoor dining and recreation facilities.

Ce complexe urbain à usages multiples est en agrégat de granit de couleur chaude aux surfaces traitées au jet de sable. Comme salle d'exposition il exigea des murs extérieurs opaques . . . L'immeuble abrite des boutiques sur deux niveaux reliés aux passages protégés pour piétons, plus d'un million de pieds carrés aménagés pour expositions, des bureaux et un hôtel de 400 chambres bâti autour d'un jardin avec piscine, restaurant en plein air et jeux de jardin.



Architects/Architectes: Affleck/Desbarats/Dimakopoulos/Lebensold/Sise; Partner in charge: R.T. Affleck
Owner/Propriétaire: Place Bonaventure
Developer/Agence immobilière: Concordia Estates Development Co.
Structural/Charpente: R.R. Nicolet & Associates, Lalonde, Valois, Lamarre, Valois & Associates
Mechanical and electrical/ Mécanique et électricité: Jas. P. Keith & Associates
Landscape architect/Architecte-paysagiste: Sasaki, Dawson, Demay Assoc. Inc.

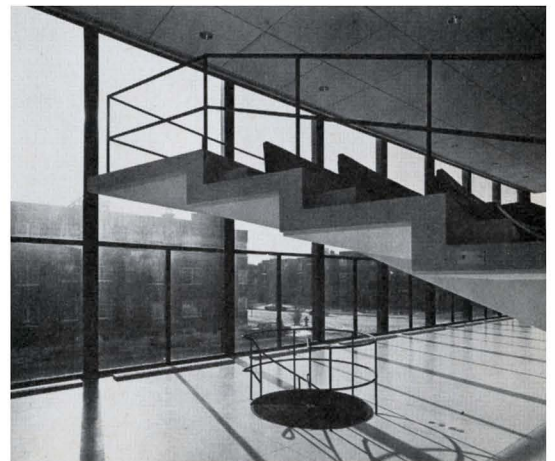
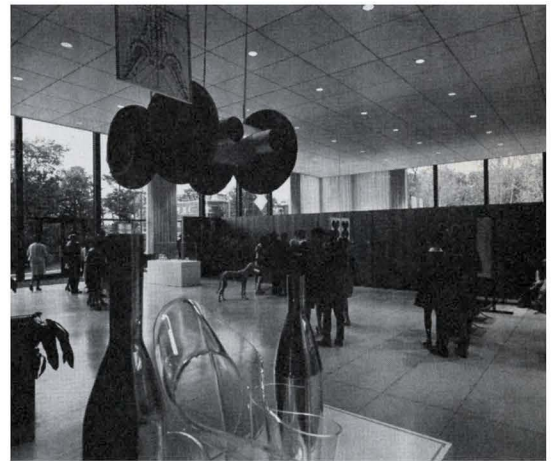
Town planning/Urbanisme: Vincent Ponte
Traffic and parking/Circulation et stationnement: DeLeuw Cather & Partners
Lighting/Eclairage: Wm. M.C. Lam
Acoustics/Acoustique: N.J. Pappas & Associates
Hotel/Hotellerie: Wm. Tabler
General contractor/Entrepreneur général: Concordia Construction Inc.



**Saidye Bronfman Cultural Centre of the YM-YWHA,
Montreal, Quebec**

A cultural and adult education centre, housing facilities for continuing education, studios, and workshops for the visual and performing arts, exhibition space and theatre. Exposed structural steel and solar bronze plate glass form the exterior walls; inside walls are rift oak panelling and polished concrete block.

Centre culturel et d'éducation d'adultes dans lequel sont aménagés des installations pour l'éducation continue, des studios, ateliers pour les arts dramatiques et visuels, salles d'exposition et un théâtre. A l'extérieur, charpente d'acier nue et glace solaire bronze; à l'intérieur, panneaux de chêne crevassé et blocs de béton poli.



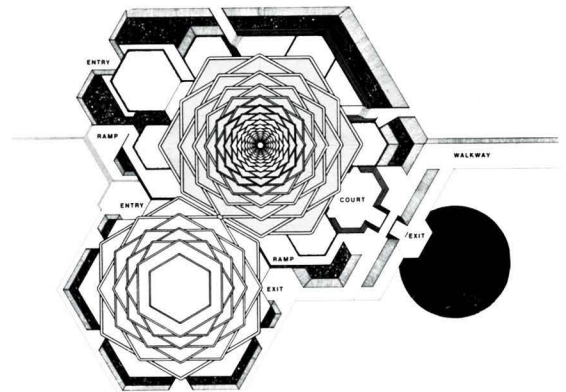
*Architects/Architectes: Webb,
Zerafa, Menkes*
*Owner/Propriétaire: Young Men's
& Young Women's Hebrew
Association and Neighbourhood
House Services*
*Structural engineer/Ingénieur en
charpente: M.S. Yolles & Associates*
*Mechanical and electrical engineers/
Ingénieurs en mécanique et
électricité: G. Granek & Associates*
*Contractor/Entrepreneur: J.G.
Fitzpatrick Ltd*



**Man in the Community and Man and His Health
Theme Pavilion, Expo '67, Montreal, Quebec**

The shape came from the consideration of the surrounding buildings and the need to provide a large space, the structure came from the requirement of building in wood and the concept introducing a natural light through a latticed structure as in a lath house . . . Two related buildings, an enclosed theatre for Man and His Health, an open shelter for Man and the Community . . . The reflection of the lake in the centre extends the space vertically.

La forme a été dictée par l'égard pour les bâtiments voisins et la nécessité de créer un grand espace libre. L'idée de la structure est sortie de la nécessité de construire en bois et d'une conception d'éclairage naturel à travers une maison toute en lattis . . . Deux édifices apparentés, un théâtre clos pour l'Homme et la Santé, un abri ouvert pour l'Homme dans la Cité . . . Les reflets du lac au centre prolongent l'espace verticalement.



*Architect/Architecte: Erickson/
Massey Architects and Planners
Owner/Propriétaire: Canadian
Corporation for the 1967 World
Exhibition*

*Structural consultant/Conseil en
charpente: Baracs and Gunther
Mechanical and electrical consul-
tants/Conseils en mécanique et
électricité: Bouthillette and
Parizeau*

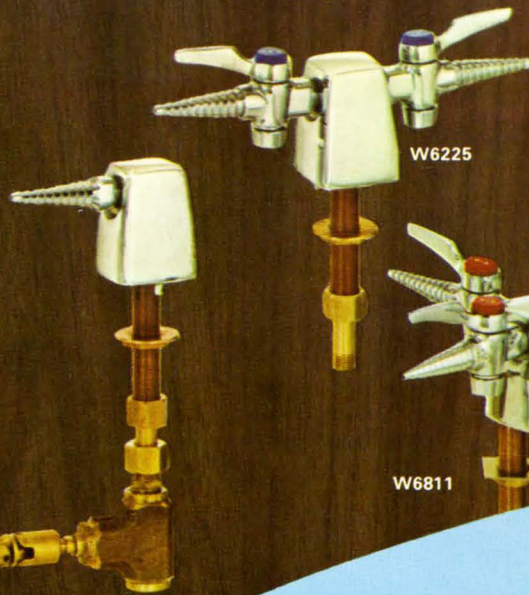
*Landscaping/Paysagiste: Harper-
Lantzius Consortium*

*Contractor/Entrepreneur: Secant
Construction Ltd.*





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W6311



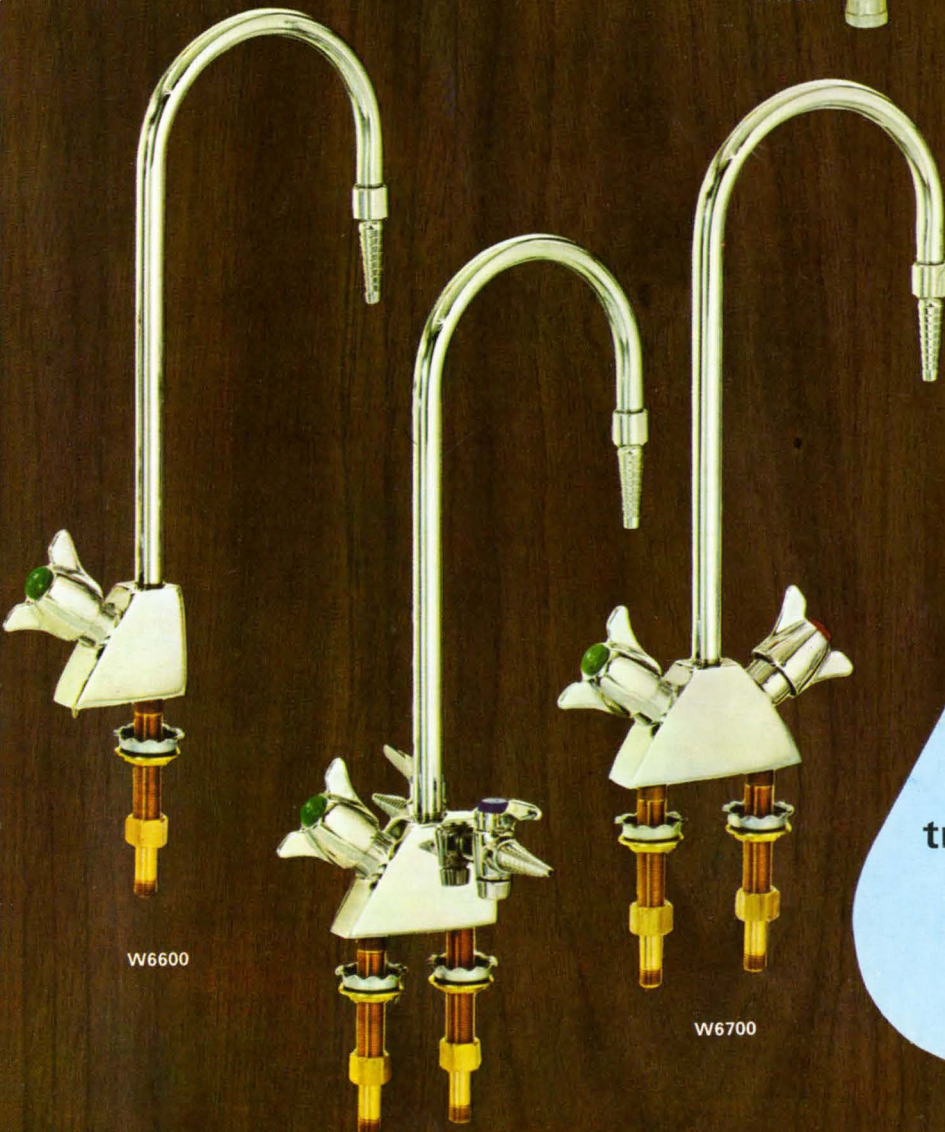
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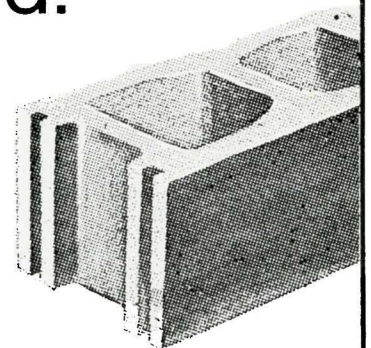
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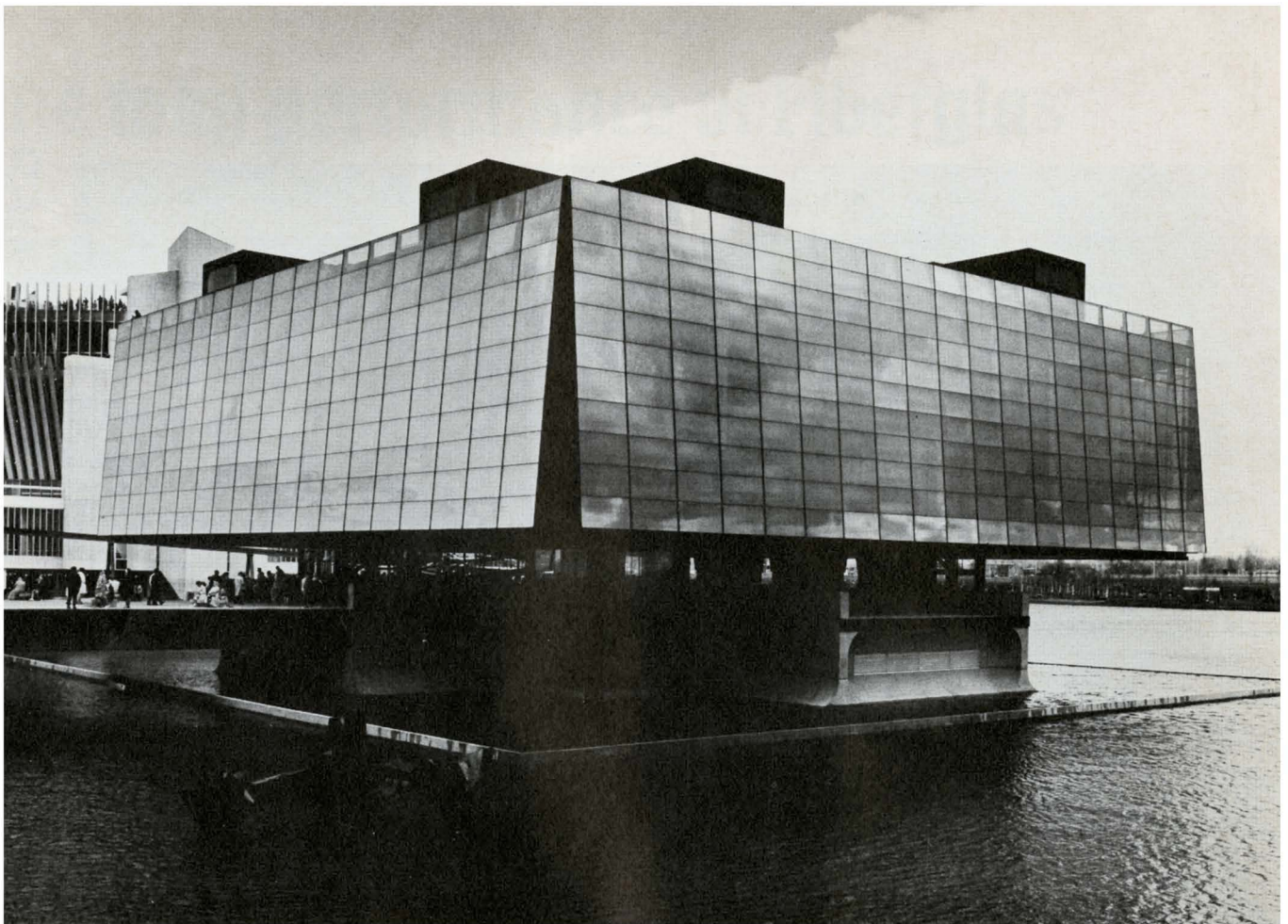
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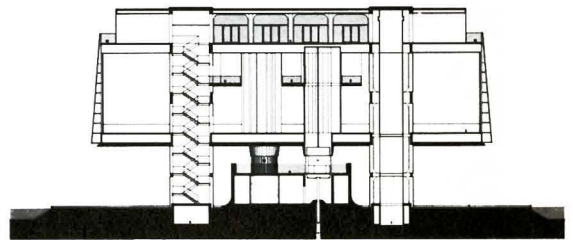
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**Quebec Pavilion, 1967 Montreal World Exhibition,
Montreal, Quebec**

Steel structure hangs from four built-up shafts used as service cores, within which a promenade is suspended, in order to reinforce this idea to the visitor, and to provide an orientation tour of the entire building . . . Flooding the site left the pavilion as an isolated bastion, connected to the mainland by a bridge.

Ossature en acier suspendue de quatre colonnes composées qui contiennent les viabilités et aussi une passerelle pour les visiteurs qui sert à renforcer cette conception tout en donnant un tour d'horizon sur tout le bâtiment. L'inondation du site transforma le pavillon en bastion isolé, raccordé à la terre ferme par un pont.



*Architects/Architectes: Papineau/
Gerin-Lajoie/Le Blanc*

*Associate architect/Architecte
associé: Luc Durand*

*Owner/Propriétaire: Quebec
Government*

*Structural engineers/Ingénieurs en
charpente: Boulva, Wermenlinger
& Assoc.*

*Mechanical and electrical engineers/
Ingénieurs mécanique et électricité:
Bouthilllette & Parizeau*

Graphist: Gustave Maeder

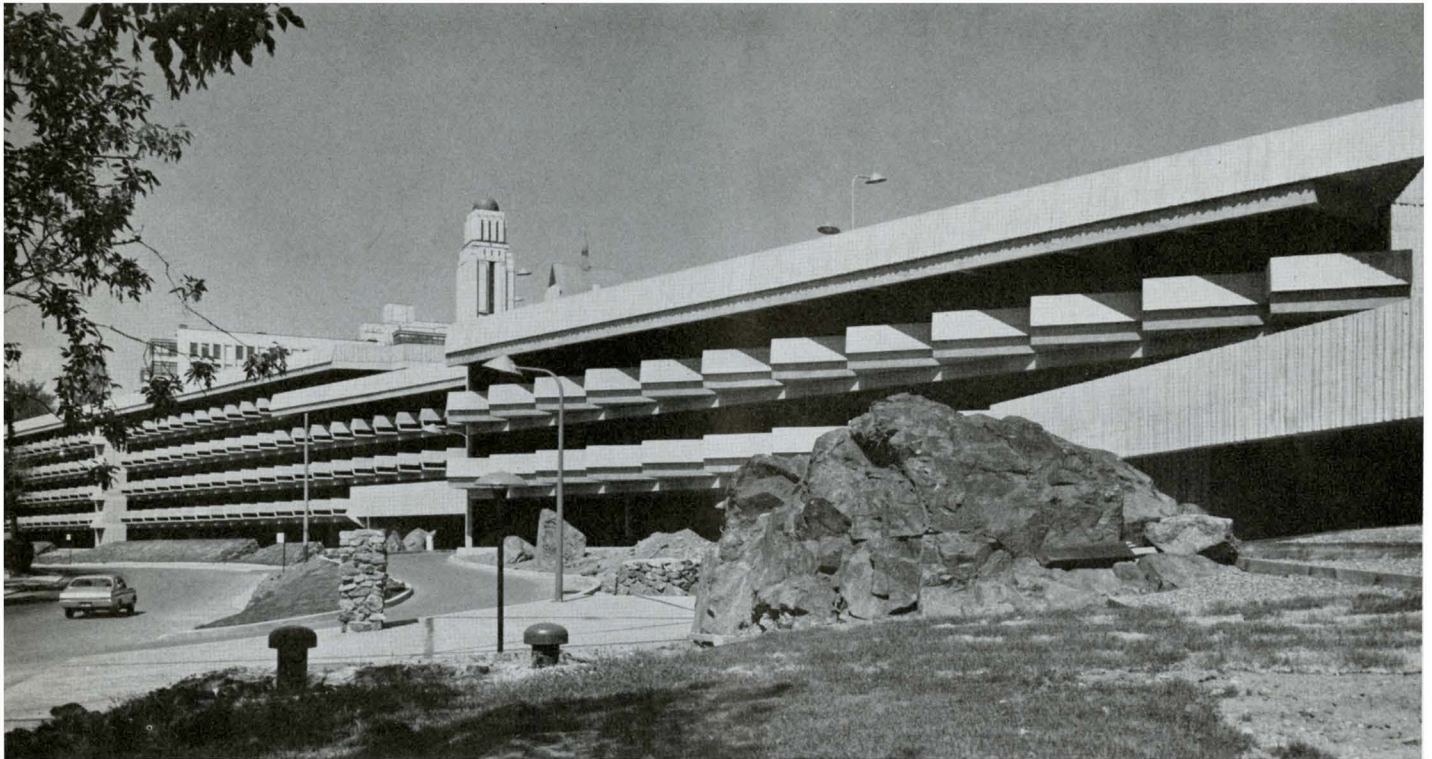
Musician/Musicien: Gilles Tremblay

*Photograph/Photographie: Jean-
Pierre Beaudin, Dick Nye*

*Lighting effects/Effets d'éclairage:
Yves Dallaire*

*General contractor/Entrepreneur
général: A.N. Bail Compagnie
Limitée*

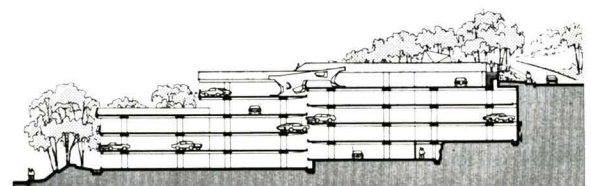
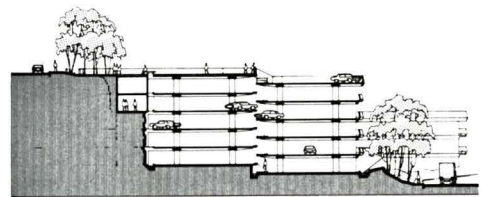
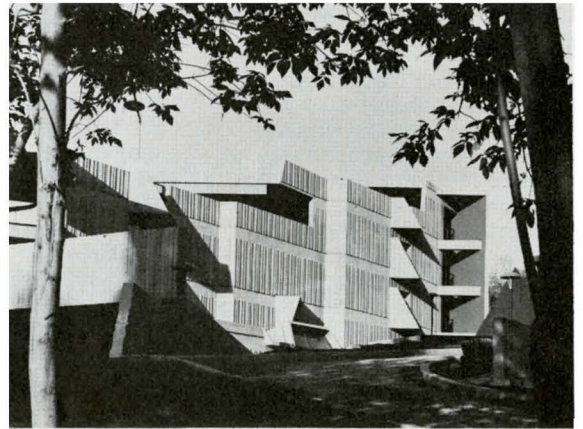




Garage Louis-Colin, Université de Montréal, Montreal, Quebec

The dual function of this building, parking for 1290 cars and pedestrian links between buildings, makes it a meeting place where bus passengers and private car users mix. Well adapted to the site and transportation routes the building is also well integrated into its environment. Materials were dictated by requirements of parking, snow removal and access . . . Angle parking, oneway traffic, ramps and staggered floors.

Les deux fonctions de ce projet, soit le stationnement de 1,290 places et le réseau piétonnier reliant les édifices de ce secteur du campus, en font un centre d'accueil à l'abri. Bien adapté au site et aux voies de circulation, l'édifice se fond discrètement dans l'entourage . . . La facture des éléments architecturaux est dictée par les fonctions (stationnement, déneigement, accès). Stationnement à angle, circulation à sens unique, rampes et plateformes à niveaux décalés.



*Architect/Architecte: Jean Ouellet
Associated architects/Architectes associés: Ouellet, Reeves, Alain
Owner/Propriétaire: Université de Montréal*

Structural engineers/Ingénieurs en structure: Martineau, Vallée et Associés

Contractor/Entrepreneur: Désourdy Construction

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- Affleck / Desbarats / Dimakopoulos / Lebensold / Sise, Montreal; Place Bonaventure, Montreal; National Arts Centre, Ottawa
- A. J. Diamond & Barton Myers, Toronto: Sassoon Salon, Toronto; York Square, Toronto
- John Andrews Architect, Toronto: Passenger Terminal, Miami; Housing Complex 'B', University of Guelph
- Austin W. Uiska, Uiska/Nicoll, Toronto: Fun-N-Games Weekend House, Central Ontario
- Brook-Carruthers-Grierson-Shaw, Architects, Toronto: R. D. Ferguson Cottage, Haliburton, Ont.
- Wilfred D. Buttjes & Associates, Vancouver: Canyon Manor, North Vancouver
- C. Blakeway Millar, Toronto: House for Mr. & Mrs. Frederick S. Eaton, McBrien Island, Georgian Bay
- Craig, Zeidler & Strong, Toronto: Peterborough Centennial Museum, Peterborough; Korah Collegiate & Vocational School, Sault Ste. Marie
- Donaldson, Drummond, Sankey, Architects, Montreal: Library, Town of Mount-Royal, P.Q.
- Downs/Archambault, Architects, Vancouver: Sedgewick Building, University of Victoria
- Duncan McNab & Partners, Architects, Vancouver: Raymur Place Public Housing Development, Vancouver
- Dunlop, Wardell, Matsui, Aitken, Architects, Engineers, Planners, Toronto: Moore Business Forms Printing Plant, Trenton, Ont.
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- Erickson/Massey, Vancouver: MacMillan Bloedel Building, Vancouver; Catton Residence, West Vancouver; "Man in the Community", "Man and his Health", Expo '67, Montreal; Canadian Government Pavilion, Expo '70, Osaka
- Fairfield and Dubois, Toronto: Ontario Govt. Pavilion, Expo '67, Montreal; Fischbach & Moore Office Building, Etobicoke, Ont.
- Gaboury, Lussier, Sigurdson, St. Boniface, Man.: Residence for family with four children, St. Vital, Man.
- Gauthier, Guité & Jean-Marie Roy, Architectes, Quebec: Bibliotheque de Ste. Foy, Ste. Foy, P.Q.; Chalet de Ski, Mont Ste-Anne, P.Q.
- Gordon Atkins, Architect, Calgary: Alberta Govt. Telephone Elbow Park Exchange, Calgary; Mayland Heights Elementary School, Calgary
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- Lyle and Basil, Architects, Toronto: Windfield Estates Atrium Townhouses, Toronto
- Marani, Rounthwaite & Dick, Toronto: Conestoga College of Applied Arts & Technology, Kitchener, Ont.
- Mathers & Haldenby, Toronto: School of Nursing & Student's Residence, Toronto
- McCarter, Nairne & Partners, Vancouver: Moore Business Forms Ltd., Western Head Office, Vancouver
- McLean and MacPhadyen, Ottawa: Environmental Labs Biology, Carleton University
- Moffat Moffat & Kinoshita, Toronto: D. H. Love Residence, Toronto
- Moreau, Des Rochers, Dumont, Architects, Ville De Laval, P.Q.: Ecole Polyvalente à Carleton, Carleton Sur-Mer, P.Q.
- Raymond Moriyama, Toronto: Ontario Science Centre, Toronto
- Murray & Murray Architects and Planners, Ottawa: St. Patrick's Oblate Residence, Ottawa; Algonquin College, Boiler House, Ottawa; Notre Dame Chapel, Ottawa; St. Mary's Church, Morrisburg, Ont.
- Ouellet, Reeves, Alain, Montreal: Ilots St. Martin La Petite Bourgogne, Montreal; Garage Louis-Colin; Université de Montréal
- Papineau/Gerin-Lajoie/Le Blanc and Luc Durand, Montreal: Pavilion (Quebec), Expo '67
- Parkin Architects Engineers Planners, Don Mills, Ont.: IBM Canada, Headquarters Building, Toronto; Office Building, Montreal
- Peter Hemingway, Edmonton: Coronation Swimming Pool, Edmonton; Stanley Building, Edmonton
- Rhone & Iredale Architects, Vancouver: Gen. George R. Parkes Elementary School, Hudson's Hope, B.C.
- Schoeler, Heaton, Harvor, Menendez, Associated Architects, Ottawa: Office Building for Public Service Alliance, Ottawa
- Seligman & Dick Architects, Toronto: 10 Avoca Avenue, Toronto
- Shore & Moffat and Partners, Toronto: Research Centre, Shell Canada Limited, Oakville, Ont.
- Smith, Carter, Parkin, Winnipeg: Pan-American Games Swimming Facility, Winnipeg
- R. J. Thom, Toronto: Chemistry Building, Champlain College, Library Building, Lady Eaton College, Trent University
- Thompson, Berwick, Pratt & Partners, Vancouver: Faro Townsite, Faro, Yukon Territory; Beach Grove Golf Club, Delta, B.C.; Recreation Centre, Faro, Yukon
- Walter Liacas, Architect, Toronto: Cemetery Chapel and Monument to Freedom, Mississauga, Ont.
- Webb, Zerafa, Menkes, Architects, Montreal, Toronto: The Rockhill Apts., Montreal; Bell Data Centre, Toronto; Headquarters Toronto Real Estate Board, Toronto; Saidye Bronfman Cultural Centre of the YM-YWHA, Montreal
- Clifford Wiens, Regina: Silton Chapel, Silton, Sask.; Central Heating and Cooling Plant, University Campus, Regina; Trans Canada Campsite, Maple Creek, Sask.

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