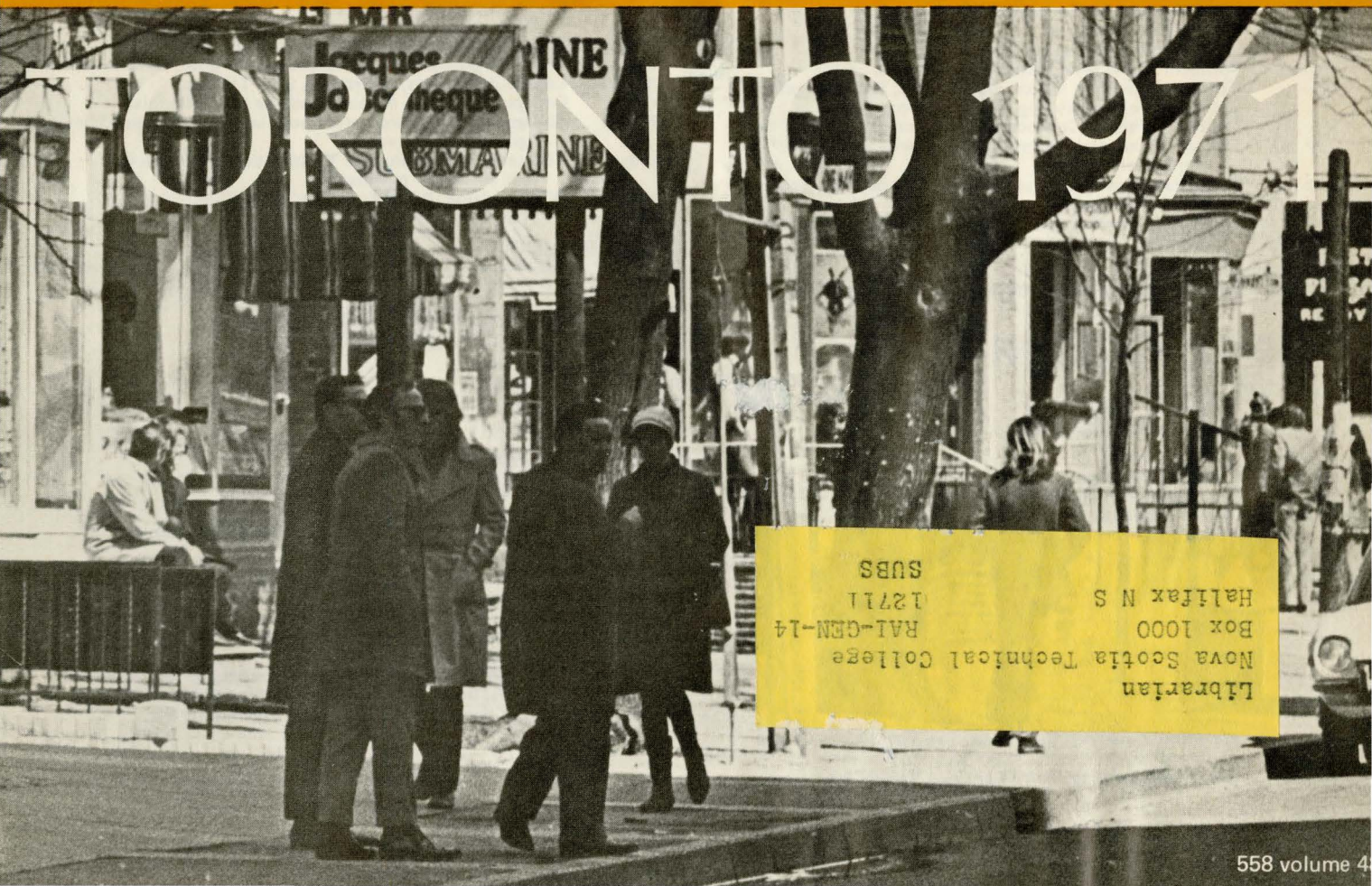




# Architecture Canada

NEWSMAGAZINE

Published every two weeks by RAIC/IRAC May 10, 1971



# TORONTO 1971

Librarian  
Nova Scotia Technical College  
Box 1000  
Halifax N S  
R1L-GEN-14  
12711  
SUBS





# RAIC/IRAC ASSEMBLY/ TORONTO JUNE 2-5/1971

This Assembly is open to all: to students, to non-members of the Institute; it is open to all persons interested in the physical and social environment. The architects of Toronto are your hosts. John W. Hoag, Chairman, Host Committee.

## PROGRAM OF EVENTS

(All events will be at the Inn-on-the-Park unless otherwise noted.)

### WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2

- 9.00 a.m. Registration Opens
- 9.00 a.m. RAIC Council Meeting, Park North Room
- 2.00 p.m. RAIC Registration Board Meeting, Sherwood Room
- 2.00 p.m. RAIC Council Meeting, Park North Room
- 6.00 p.m. Sweets Cocktail Reception, Centennial Ballroom

### THURSDAY, JUNE 3

- 10.00 a.m. Seminar: Architect and the Systems Approach, Wilket Creek Rm.
- 10.00 a.m. Seminar: Architect and Advocacy Planning, Holy Trinity Church (Bus leaves for downtown 9.30 a.m.)
- 10.00 a.m. Seminar: Architect and Urban Affairs, Park North Room
- 2.00 p.m. Tour: Jespersen-Kay Systems Plant, Stouffville, Ont. (Bus leaves at 1.30 p.m.)
- 2.00 p.m. Walking Tours of Downtown Toronto (see map page 3). (Bus leaves at 1.30 p.m.)
- 2.00 p.m. Seminar: Architect and National, Provincial and Local Associations, Wilket Creek Room
- 6.30 p.m. Host Reception, Ontario Place
- 8.30 p.m. Dinner Parties, Toronto Architects' Homes

### FRIDAY, JUNE 4

- 9.00 a.m. College of Fellows Business Meeting, Trillium Room
- 10.00 a.m. Seminar: Architect and Urban Ecology, Serena Gundy Park
- 10.00 a.m. Seminar: Architect and Socio-Psychological Considerations, School of Architecture, University of Toronto. (Bus leaves at 9.30 a.m.)
- 10.00 a.m. Tour: Art Gallery of Ontario, Zacks Collection (Bus leaves at 9.30 a.m.)
- 11.30 a.m. RAIC Foundation Committee Meeting, Trillium Room
- 12.00 noon Pre-luncheon Cocktails, Centennial Ballroom, Foyer Centennial Ballroom
- 1.00 p.m. President's Luncheon, Centennial Ballroom
- 3.00 p.m. Toronto Architects' Offices Open House, Refreshments
- 3.00 p.m. College of Fellow, Robing, Trillium Room
- 3.30 p.m. College of Fellow, Convocation, Centennial Ballroom
- 5.00 p.m. College of Fellows, Reception, for Fellows and Guests, Centennial Ballroom
- 7.30 p.m. Pre-dinner Cocktails, Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Centre Island (cash bar)
- 9.00 p.m. Dinner and Dancing, Royal Canadian Yacht Club (Dress – black tie)

### SATURDAY, JUNE 5

- 10.00 a.m. RAIC Council Meeting, North Salon, Park Ballroom

## LADIES' PROGRAM

### WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2

- 12.00 noon Registration opens
- 6.00 p.m. Sweets Cocktail Reception

### THURSDAY, JUNE 3

- 10.00 a.m. Choice of Seminars
- 2.00 p.m. Walking Tour of Downtown Toronto
- 2.00 p.m. Choice of Seminars
- 6.00 p.m. Host Reception, Ontario Place
- 8.30 p.m. Dinner at Toronto Architects' Homes

### FRIDAY, JUNE 4

- 10.00 a.m. Tour: Art Gallery of Ontario, Zacks Collection
- 10.00 a.m. Choice of Seminars
- 12.00 noon Japanese Luncheon and Tea Ceremony, Japanese-Canadian Cultural Centre
- 3.00 p.m. Toronto Architects' Offices Open House
- 3.30 p.m. College of Fellows Convocation
- 5.00 p.m. College of Fellows Reception for Fellows and Guests
- 7.30 p.m. Pre-dinner Cocktails, Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Centre Island
- 9.00 p.m. Dinner and Dancing, Royal Canadian Yacht Club

## PROGRAM DES ACTIVITES

(Toutes les activités auront lieu à l'Inn-on-the-Park à moins d'avis contraire.)

### LE MERCREDI, 2 JUIN

- 9 heures Inscription
- 9 heures Réunion du Conseil de l'Institut, Salle Park North
- 14 heures Réunion du Conseil d'Inscription de l'Institut, Salle Sherwood
- 14 heures Réunion du Conseil de l'Institut, Salle Park North
- 18 heures Réception – Cocktail et hors-d'oeuvres, Salle de bal Centennial

### LE JEUDI, 3 JUIN

- 10 heures Colloque: L'architecte et les systèmes, Salle Wilket Creek
- 10 heures Colloque: L'architecte et la planification de la municipalité, Eglise Holy Trinity (Départ de l'autobus à 9h30)
- 10 heures Colloque: L'architecte et les affaires urbaines, Salle Park North
- 14 heures Visites à pied du centre de Toronto (voir la carte page 3) (Départ de l'autobus à 13h30)
- 14 heures Visite: Jespersen-Kay Systems Plant, Stouffville, Ontario (Départ de l'autobus à 13h30)
- 14 heures Colloque: L'architecte et les Associations nationale, provinciales et locales, Salle Wilket Creek
- 18h30 Réception de nos hôtes, Place Ontario
- 20h30 Dîners, Habitations des architectes de Toronto

### LE VENDREDI, 4 JUIN

- 9 heures Réunion d'affaires du Collège des fellows, Salle Trillium
- 10 heures Colloque: L'architecte et l'écologie urbaine, Parc Serena Gundy
- 10 heures Colloque: L'architecte et les considérations socio-psychologiques, Faculté d'Architecture, Université de Toronto (Départ de l'autobus à 9h30)
- 10 heures Visite: Galerie artistique de l'Ontario, Collection Zacks (Départ de l'autobus à 9h30)
- 11h30 Réunion du Comité de la Fondation de l'IRAC, Salle Trillium
- Midi Cocktails, Salle de bal Centennial, Foyer de la Salle de bal Centennial
- 13 heures Déjeuner du président, Salle de bal Centennial
- 15 heures Visite des bureaux des architectes de Toronto, rafraîchissements
- 15 heures Collège des fellows, investiture, Salle Trillium
- 15h30 Collège des fellows, réunion, Salle de bal Centennial
- 17 heures Collège des fellows, réception pour les fellows et leurs invités, Salle de bal Centennial
- 19h30 Cocktails, Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Centre Island (bar ouvert sur paiement)
- 21 heures Dîner et danse, Royal Canadian Yacht Club (Tenue de soirée)

### LE SAMEDI, 5 JUIN

- 10 heures Réunion du Conseil de l'Institut, Salon North, Salle de bal Park

## PROGRAMME FEMININ

### LE MERCREDI, 2 JUIN

- Midi Inscription
- 18 heures Cocktail et hors-d'oeuvres

### LE JEUDI, 3 JUIN

- 10 heures Choix de colloques
- 14 heures Visite à pied du centre de Toronto
- 14 heures Choix des colloques
- 18 heures Réception de nos hôtes, Place Ontario
- 20h30 Dîner aux habitations des architectes de Toronto

### LE VENDREDI, 4 JUIN

- 10 heures Visite: Galerie artistique de l'Ontario, Collection Zacks
- 10 heures Choix des colloques
- Midi Déjeuner et thé à la japonaise, Centre culturel sino-canadien
- 15 heures Visite des bureaux des architectes de Toronto
- 15h30 Réunion du Collège des fellows
- 17 heures Réception du Collège des fellows pour eux et leurs invités
- 19h30 Cocktails, Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Centre Island
- 21 heures Dîner et danse, Royal Canadian Yacht Club







#### Council—1970-71—Conseil

*President/Président*, Gordon R. Arnott (F), Regina.

*Vice-President/Vice-président*, Jean-Louis Lalonde, Montreal.

*Honorary Secretary/Secrétaire honoraire*, Allan F. Duffus (F), Halifax.

*Honorary Treasurer/Trésoirier honoraire*, C.F.T. Rounthwaite (F), Toronto.

*Imm. Past President/Président sortant de charge*, William G. Leithead (F), Vancouver.

J. McIntosh, Edmonton  
John M. Dayton (F), Vancouver  
Gerald A. Libling, Winnipeg  
Alfred Chatwin, Saint John  
Frank Noseworthy, St. John's  
Gregory A. Lambros, Halifax  
Stan. H. Butcher, Port Colbourne, Ont.  
Mrs. B.L. Van Ginkel, Montreal  
E.H. Grolle, Regina

*Director of Professional Services/Directeur des Services Professionnels*, Wilson A. Salter (F)

*Executive Secretary/Secrétaire administratif*, Maurice G. Holdham, MBE

#### Host Committee—1971—Comité de réception

*Chairman*, John W. Hoag  
*Vice Chairman*, Alastair G. Grant  
*Finance*, William E. Carruthers  
*Registration*, Keith H. Wagland  
*Advance Notices*, L. Frederick Valentine

*Publicity, Press & Exhibitions*, L. Stephen Langmead  
*President's Luncheon, RAIC Meetings, College Of Fellows*, Martha S. Leitch

*Seminars*, J. Michael Plumb  
*Sweets Cocktail and Host Reception*, William J. Moffet  
*Dinner Parties at Architects' Homes*, Garfield A. MacInnes

*Tours and Transportation*, David C. Patterson  
*Dinner Dance*, Charles E. Meek  
*Ladies Program*, Sarah Hoag, Vickie Grant, Mollie McMurrich, Maureen Spratley

#### RAIC President's Welcoming Message

It is a great pleasure to welcome Members and guests to Toronto for the 64th Annual Assembly of the Institute. With the part that architects must play in urban Canada over the next decades, it is particularly appropriate that we are meeting in the City of Toronto, capital of our host province, Ontario. The program has been designed to be of interest to both residents and visitors alike, and is intended to show something of the variety of place and people that exists in the great City of Toronto. Your enthusiastic participation in the varying seminars, tours and visits, compressed as they are within a few days time, will result in a most rewarding experience.

Gordon R. Arnott

#### Message du président — l'IRAC

Il me fait grand plaisir de souhaiter la bienvenue à Toronto à nos membres et à nos invités pour la 64<sup>e</sup> Assemblée annuelle de l'Institut. Etant donné le rôle que les architectes seront appelés à jouer dans le domaine de l'urbanisme au Canada au cours des prochaines décennies, il convient particulièrement que notre réunion ait lieu dans la ville de Toronto, la capitale de notre province hôte, l'Ontario. Le programme a été préparé dans le but d'intéresser les visiteurs autant que les résidents, et il a été agencé de façon à faire voir la diversité de l'emplacement et de la population qu'on trouve dans la grande ville de Toronto. Votre part active et enthousiaste

aux divers colloques, aux tournées et aux visites que prévoit le programme, même si le tout doit se dérouler en l'espace de quelques jours seulement, sera pour vous tous une expérience enrichissante.

Gordon Arnott

#### OAA President's Welcoming Message

Ontario is greatly honored to host the 1971 Assembly of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. I am certain that the City of Toronto will prove to be an exciting setting for the matters under discussion. Urban development, systems building, the architect's role in the socio-political arena, are all now a vital part of the life of Toronto. All of these subjects and others will be examined and commented upon during the Assembly.

I look forward to greeting our colleagues from across the country, at a time when we are assessing the architect's changing position, the professional education and re-education of our members, and the part the professional associations should play in our working lives.

Welcome to Ontario, and in particular to the City of Toronto. I am certain you will find the hospitality warm, and hopefully, the opportunities for discussion worthwhile.

On behalf of Council and

the Members of the Ontario Association of Architects, may I extend our heartiest wishes for a most successful Assembly.

Frank J.K. Nicol

#### Message du président — l'AAO

L'Ontario se trouve très honorée de son rôle d'hôtesse de l'assemblée 1971 de l'Institut royal d'architecture du Canada. Je suis assuré que la ville de Toronto saura prouver être un cadre stimulant pour les sujets de discussion prévus. La planification urbaine, la construction par systèmes, le rôle de l'architecte dans l'arène socio-politique, sont maintenant des sujets vitaux faisant partie intégrante de la vie de Toronto. Tous ces sujets, et plusieurs autres, seront examinés, discutés, commentés durant l'assemblée annuelle.

C'est avec grand plaisir que j'accueillerai nos collègues de tous les coins du pays, surtout en ce moment où nous réévaluons le rôle de l'architecte, l'éducation professionnelle et la rééducation de nos membres, ainsi que le rôle que nos associations devraient jouer dans nos vies professionnelles.

Bienvenus en Ontario, et plus particulièrement dans la ville de Toronto. Je suis certain que vous y trouverez une chaude hospitalité, et une excellente opportunité pour des discussions valables.

De la part du Conseil et des membres de l'association des architectes de l'Ontario, je désire exprimer nos souhaits les plus sincères pour une assemblée des plus réussies.

Frank J.K. Nicol







## Officers 1971-72 Direction



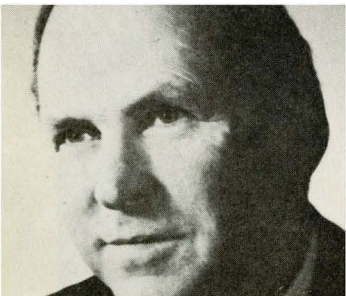
President/Président Jean-Louis Lalonde



Imm. Past President/Président sortant de charge Gordon R. Arnott



Vice-President/Vice Président C.F.T. Rounthwaite



Honorary Treasurer/Trésorier honoraire Allan F. Duffus



Honorary Secretary/Secrétaire honoraire John M. Dayton

May 10, 1971

## Assembly Information Registration and Program

All Assembly promotion this year is being done through Architecture Canada. Pre-registration cards were distributed to RAIC members in the April 26 and May 10 issues. Those who register in advance will have convention kits waiting for them at the registration desk, the Inn-on-the-Park. Deadline for registration — May 21.

This issue of Architecture Canada is the **official program** for the Assembly. Additional copies will be included in each convention kit.

## Seminars

Seminars have been arranged to be of interest not only to architects and colleagues in related professions, but to wives as well. Background material for each session, prepared by Michael Plumb, Chairman of the Host Committee's Seminar Subcommittee, appears on pages 13 through 18.

## Maps

As this year's RAIC Assembly activity is distributed throughout the city, several maps are being provided. On page 6 is a general map locating all RAIC activities. Places of interest downtown, especially in the area of the walking tours are indicated on a sketch map, page 3.

## College of Fellows

The RAIC is pleased this year to confer the medallion of Honorary Fellowship upon: Robert F. Hastings, President of the AIA, and José Luis Sert of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Also, Peter Shephard, President of the RIBA, who was elected to Honorary Fellowship in 1970 but was unable to attend the 1970 Convocation, will be inducted.

Members of the RAIC named hereunder will be invested as Fellows at the Convocation Friday afternoon: Reginald Joseph Bickford, British Columbia; André Lucien Blouin, Quebec; Stanley Henry Butcherd, Ontario; John Herbert Cook, Alberta; Gazell Macy DuBois, Ontario; Henry Fliess, Ontario; Samuel A. Gitterman, Ontario; John Willan Graham, Manitoba; William Newton Greer, Ontario;

Irving Grossman, Ontario; Milton Howard Francis Harrington, Nova Scotia; David Alfred Devereux Hickman, British Columbia; Fred Thornton Hollingsworth, British Columbia; Kiyoshi Izumi, Saskatchewan; Warnett Kennedy, British Columbia; Jean-Louis Lalonde, Quebec; Guy Robert Legault, Quebec; Gerald Arnold Libling, Manitoba; Jerome Markson, Ontario; Frank Noseworthy, Newfoundland; Abraham Rogatnick, British Columbia; John Kenneth Ross, Quebec; Jean-Marie Roy, Quebec; Henry Sears, Ontario; William Eber Stewart, Quebec; Joseph David Evans, Quebec.

## Allied Arts Medal

Winner of the 1971 RAIC Allied Arts Medal is Ontario sculptor Ron Baird. Mr. Baird has had a number of major commissions including one for the award winning Man in His Community pavilion at Expo '67.

## Renseignements

### Inscription et programme

Cette année toute la promotion de l'Assemblée est arrangée par l'Architecture Canada.

Des cartes de pré-inscription étaient distribuées aux membres d'IRAC dans les éditions, le 26 avril et le 10 mai, du journal.

Au bureau d'inscription, à l'Hôtel Inn-On-The-Park, il y aura un paquet d'information de l'Assemblée pour ceux qui ont inscrit en avance.

Le dernier jour d'inscription est le 21 mai.

Cette édition d'Architecture Canada est le programme officiel de l'Assemblée. Des copies additionnelles seront incluses dans chaque paquet d'information de l'Assemblée.

## Colloque

On espère, que les colloques intéresseront non seulement des architectes et leurs confrères des professions afférentes, mais aussi des dames. Le renseignement additionnel pour chaque tenue d'assemblée, préparé par Michael Plumb, Président du Sous-comité de Colloque est inscrit de la page 13 à la page 18.

## Carte

Cette année l'activité de l'Assemblée d'IRAC se passera par des endroits divers en toute la ville, et alors, il y aura plusieurs cartes. A la page 6 il y a une carte générale qui montre toutes les activités d'IRAC. Les endroits d'intérêt en ville, surtout dans la région des excursions à pied, sont indiqués sur la carte à la page 3.

## Collège des fellows

Cette année, l'Institut a le grand plaisir de remettre le médaillon de fellow honoraire à Robert F. Hastings, Président de l'American Institute of Architects, et à José Luis Sert de Cambridge, Massachusetts. Aussi, Peter Shephard, Président de la RIBA, qui était élu en 1970 le médaillon de fellow honoraire mais il n'a pas pu attendre l'Assemblée Officielle en 1970, il sera remis.

Les membres de l'IRAC nommé ci-dessous seront remis comme fellows à l'Assemblée Officielle le vendredi après-midi: Reginald Joseph Bickford, British Columbia; André Lucien Blouin, Quebec, Stanley Henry Butcherd, Ontario; John Herbert Cook, Alberta; Gazell Macy DuBois, Ontario; Henry Fliess, Ontario; Samuel A. Gitterman, Ontario; John Willan Graham, Manitoba; William Newton Greer, Ontario; Irving Grossman, Ontario; Milton Howard Francis Harrington, Nova Scotia; David Alfred Devereux Hickman, British Columbia; Fred Thornton Hollingsworth, British Columbia; Kiyoshi Izumi, Saskatchewan; Warnett Kennedy, British Columbia; Jean-Louis Lalonde, Quebec; Guy Robert Legault, Quebec; Gerald Arnold Libling, Manitoba; Jerome Markson, Ontario; Frank Noseworthy, Newfoundland; Abraham Rogatnick, British Columbia; John Kenneth Ross, Quebec; Jean-Marie Roy, Quebec; Henry Sears, Ontario; William Eber Stewart, Quebec; Joseph David Evans, Quebec.

## Médaille des arts connexes

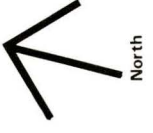
Le gagnant du 1971 IRAC Médaille des Arts Connexes est le sculpteur, Ron Baird d'Ontario. M. Baird a eu beaucoup de commissions importantes, par exemple, le pavillon l'Homme et sa Communauté à Expo '67.



27

401

III



AIRPORT

01

INN ON THE PARK

SERENA GUNNERY PARK

SCHOOL OF ARCHIT

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

CONTRARIO

BY THE

Don Valley Parkway  
Don Mills Rd  
Leslie St

York Mills Road

Yonge St  
Avenue Rd

Macdonald-Cartier Freeway 401

Eglinton Ave

Spadina Ave

Bloor St

College St

Dundas St

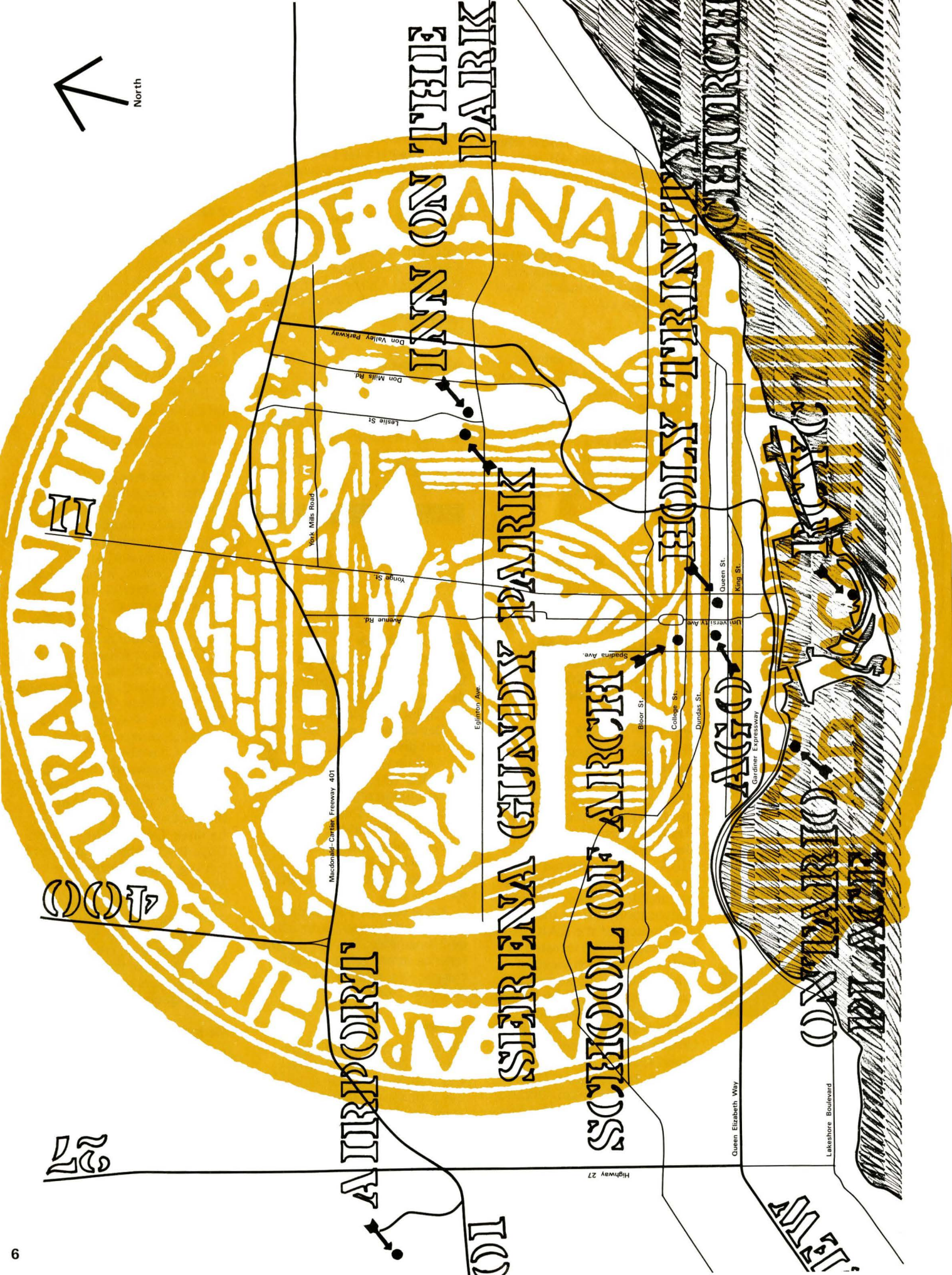
Queen Elizabeth Way

Lakeshore Boulevard

AGC  
Gardiner Expressway

Queen St  
King St

University Ave







Maybe a bunch of children could tell us how to keep this country together.

The children at the Toronto French School are receiving an education that will make them fully bilingual in both English and French.

We're not saying it's going to solve all the problems of a divided Canada. But it's not a bad start.

It might just get people talking to each other.

The Toronto French School believes that children who will grow to adulthood in the 21st century need an education dedicated to the principles of bilingualism and biculturalism. And a curriculum based on the breadth and enrichment of the Renaissance ideal. The School is pre-eminent in Canada for its teaching of Mathematics and Science.

We have schools serving Toronto from Scarborough to Oakville for pre-school and grade-school students. And special classes to integrate the older child at all levels through, up to, and including grade 9. We even have adult classes for you.

For information contact the Registrar (416) 481-6446, at 101 Mildenhall Road, Toronto 319.

## THE TORONTO FRENCH SCHOOL



## RAIC ASSEMBLY SEMINARS

Based on the realization that architecture is concerned with the synthesis of information from many fields, seminar "settings", topics and issues, have been arranged so that architects might have the opportunity to discuss informally a broad cross section of issues relating to the urban environment with those in other disciplines. Speakers have been selected for their diversity of interests and expertise so that issues can be discussed in as comprehensive a fashion as possible.

The following are, in general terms, some of the potential issues open for discussion. As it is hoped that seminars will be real working sessions rather than speaker-audience situations, the specific direction of the discussions themselves will necessarily depend on those attending. It is hoped these brief papers stimulate some reaction.

J. Michael Plumb,  
*Chairman Seminar Sub-Committee.*

## COLLOQUES, ASSEMBLEE DE L'IRAC

Basés sur la conscience du fait que l'architecture est directement concernée par la synthèse des informations provenant de divers secteurs, le montage de séminaires, "contenant" aussi bien que "contenu", a été organisé de façon à ce que les architectes puissent avoir l'opportunité de discuter, de façon non-formelle, un large éventail de conclusions reliées à l'environnement urbain. Les conférenciers ont été sélectionnés pour la diversité de leurs intérêts et pour leur autorité, afin que les sujets puissent être discutés à fond, et dans un langage compréhensible. Les sujets ci-après énoncés en termes généraux sont quelques-uns seulement des titres possibles, ouverts à la discussion. Comme il est souhaité que ces séminaires prendront la forme d'ateliers plutôt que de conférences, l'orientation des discussions elles-mêmes dépendra nécessairement des participants. Il est espéré que cette courte introduction suscitera l'intérêt et stimulera les réponses.



## REYNOLDS ALUMINUM

Siding, soffit and fascia, eavestrough, shutters and painted aluminum sheet in a variety of colours.

Reynolds Aluminum  
Company of Canada Ltd.,

Toronto  
625 Garyray Drive, (416) 741-8484

Montreal  
9420 Parkway Blvd. (514) 351-6330

## International Building Exhibition

Oct. 19-20-21, 1971  
Industry Bldg.  
Toronto

The total building exhibition. One place. One time. All under one roof.

Topical seminars / architectural features /

Intex Trade & Consumer Shows Ltd.

952 Queen St. W.,  
Toronto, Canada  
phone 534-2351.



## karelia news

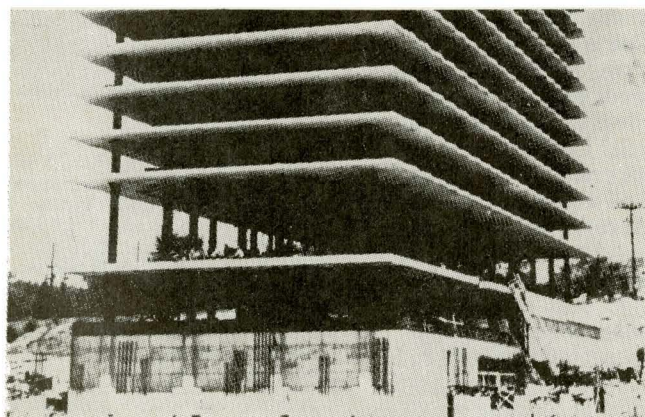
During the RAIC Assembly, Karelia extends a warm welcome to all local and especially out-of-town visitors to drop by our Front Street store to see some of our newest products and to leisurely browse around.

We have a lot of new furniture, lamps, Marimekko textiles, china, glass and, in our cook shop, gourmet tools and ingredients.

On the evening of June 3, after the Ontario Place reception, Karelia will have an open house at 67 Front Street to meet with local friends and supporters and to welcome those from out of town.



Karelia Main Store, 67 Front St, East, 368-2188  
Karelia Lothian Mews Fashion Boutique, 96 Bloor Street West, 924-9593



## COST-SAVING CONCRETE

Controlled hardening for precise scheduling . . . that's concrete with POZZOLITH. Predictable performance for successful results. Faster placing and finishing. Dependable watertightness . . . fewer cracks. Always specify POZZOLITH admixture for your concrete. For details, call your local Master Builders field man.



# POZZOLITH

A Product of  
**MASTER BUILDERS**

\*A registered trade mark of The Master Builders Company, Limited.

General Offices and Factory: 79 KINCORT STREET, TORONTO 15, ONTARIO.  
Branches: Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, London, Ottawa, Montreal, Moncton  
MC-6505PR



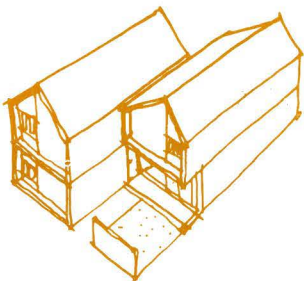
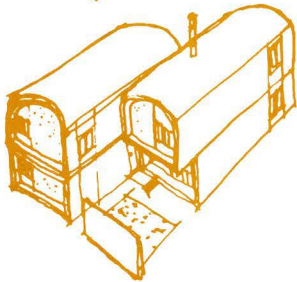
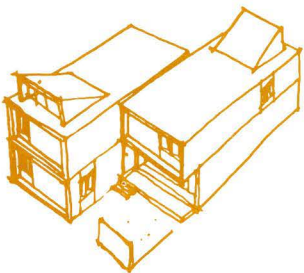
## THE SYSTEMS APPROACH

June 3, 10.00 a.m.

In the United States, the productivity of the economy as a whole, accelerated at a rate six times greater than that experienced in a construction industry in the 1959-69 period. In view of such low productivity and increases in construction costs, the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs in the United States, has turned to a systems approach to building.

As large corporations increasingly turn their attention and their systems capabilities to undertake overall design development in the urban field, will not their activities have some effect on the Canadian construction industry?

If it is acknowledged that time is a significant element in any construction work, primarily on the basis that there are obvious cash flow and capital budgeting advantages and decreased



project development time, is not the systems approach to building and the concomitant use of systems building inevitable?

Although systems building generally reduces onsite man hours, has it brought proportionate savings over the costs of traditional building? Or is indeed, cost the real issue? Is it truer to say that within limits, cost is irrelevant? If you know that your present demand plus new demand, caused by population growth each year, can't be satisfied with conventional building, then is it not better to accept an increase of say \$1,000 more per housing unit, for instance, to supply 80 per cent of the demand compared with \$1,000 less per unit to meet only 40 per cent of the demand? Which is best?

Did Habitat, with its cost of \$154,000 for each dwelling unit, prejudice acceptance of systems building in Canada? Is the flexibility often built into systems building really used?

Are the reasons for the rise of the systems approach and systems building — the shortage of skilled labour, the draining of money and manpower into other sectors of economy and the resultant inflation bringing high labour and land costs — going to continue?

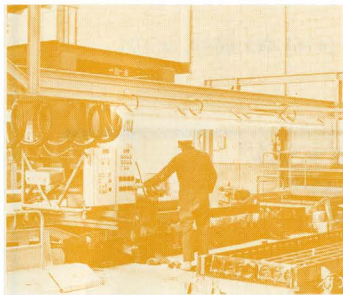
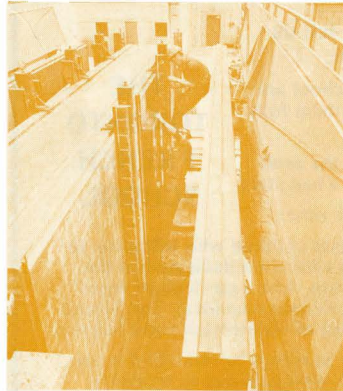
## L'APPROCHES SYSTEMATIQUE

Aux Etats-Unis, durant la période 1959-69 la productivité de l'économie en général a accéléré à un taux six fois plus élevé que celui noté dans l'industrie de la construction. Vu une productivité si basse d'une part, et l'augmentation du coût de construction, d'autre part, le ministère de l'habitation et des affaires urbaines, au Etats-Unis, s'est orienté vers une approche de la construction par systèmes.

Comme les grandes corporations s'intéressent de plus en plus au processus global du design dans le domaine urbain, leurs activités n'auront-elles pas une répercussion sur l'ensemble de l'industrie canadienne de la construction?

Chacun agréé-t-il que le fait d'appliquer le principe de l'approche global de développement du projet aux processus actuel, relativement désorganisé, réduira de façon marquée les coûts de construction? S'il est reconnu que le temps est un élément significatif dans tout travail de construction, et se

basant principalement sur le fait qu'il y a indubitablement des avantages monétaires et budgétaires ainsi qu'une réduction de temps dans la mise en oeuvre des projets, est-ce que l'approche par systèmes en construction, ainsi que son utilisation, ne sont pas inévitables?



Bien que la construction par systèmes réduise de façon générale le taux hommes-heures sur le site, apporte-t-elle une économie proportionnelle sur le coût de la construction traditionnelle? Ou alors, le coût est-il la vraie préoccupation? Est-il plus vrai d'affirmer qu'à l'intérieur de certaines limites, le coût est inapplicable? Si vous êtes conscients que vos demandes actuelles, plus les nouvelles demandes occasionnées par l'augmentation annuelle de la population, peuvent être satisfaites par la construction conventionnelle, n'est-il pas alors préférable d'accepter, disons, une augmentation de \$1000.00 sur le coût par unité d'habitation, par exemple, et d'arriver ainsi à satisfaire 80 pour cent de la demande, comparativement à \$1000.00 de moins par unité, avec une satisfaction de seulement 40 pour cent de la demande? Quelle solution est la meilleure?

Est-ce que "Habitat", avec son coût unitaire de \$154,000 par unité de logement, a porté préjudice à l'acceptation de la construction par systèmes, au Canada? Est-ce que la flexibilité, souvent prévue dans la construction systématique est réellement utilisée?

## Discussion Leaders

### Martin Schulmeister

Martin Schulmeister is a project manager for Canadian Systems/TRW Limited, a California based research and development "think tank" organization. He is currently working on the Waterloo Development Master Plan for the Ontario Housing Corporation and on new computer facilities for TRW's Canadian Systems Group. He has worked on projects ranging from space craft to oceanographic instruments to urban planning and is thoroughly familiar with TRW's winning 'Operation Breakthrough' submission to the (HUD) Department of Housing and Urban Development.

### William Dawson

William Dawson is Chairman and Director of Descon/Concordia Systems Limited, a Montreal based construction, management organization. He is currently project manager for his company's winning 'Operation Breakthrough' submission (A/C 11/1/71). He is active in research development and implementation in the field of construction technology. He is former President of Douglas Bremner Construction Limited and his past projects include responsibility for a large scale housing program in Venezuela.

### Richard Jacques

From June 1963 to September 1969, Richard Jacques was with the State University Construction Fund of New York, during which time he held a number of positions, including that of Supervisor of Planning and Design Research and Director of Research and Development. In 1969 he entered private practice and is a founding partner and Managing Director of Environmental Systems International in Albany, N.Y. He has been associated with a number of Institutions of higher learning as a lecturer, critic and consultant, including the Universities of Michigan, Illinois, Delaware and Cornell.

### Peter Kluchard

Peter Kluchard is Vice-President in charge of Engineering for Jespersen-Kay Systems Limited, Toronto. The Jespersen-Kay industrialized building system for single and multi-storey dwellings was initially developed in Denmark (A/C 1/3/71). Kluchard is responsible for all technical aspects, including design of building and plant operations.

### Phillip David Bobrow

Phillip David Bobrow, a Montreal architect, acted as consultant and director of design to Descon/Concordia for their winning systems housing and management submission to HUD (A/C 11/1/71). He has been involved in numerous research programs, including an analysis of critical development decisions for Phase I of the Nuns Island New Town.



## URBAN AFFAIRS

June 3, 10.00 a.m.

In view of the fact that by the end of the century, well over one half of all Canadians will be living in the two largest metropolitan areas — indeed, Montreal and Toronto themselves will account for one half of the entire Canadian population — is it not time for an adequate diagnosis of urban problems, the establishment of a national urban policy and some comprehensive action for future urban growth? Is it true that because there is little understanding of the extent of urban problems, their impact and primarily their causes, public policies have amounted to dealing with symptoms rather than causes and thus, the underlying forces continue to generate the problems with increasing severity? As a profession involved in the planning of the urban environment, should not architects become thoroughly conversant with present urban problems if they hope to contribute in a meaningful way to their solution in the future?

Given a fixed supply of urban land and the continuing struggle to acquire increasingly scarce land in metropolitan areas, is the land intensive single family house, a reasonable means of accommodation in metropolitan areas? Have the Federal and Provincial Governments adequately alleviated the fiscal problems of municipalities that have resulted from the fact that they are almost entirely financed from a very weak real estate tax base? Is real estate a reasonable measure of ability to pay and a good indicator of benefits gained from urban goods?

Are not many housing policies conducted as if transit problems were nonexistent and are not engineers designing better transit and highway systems, blissfully ignorant of the long term impact on housing and urban structure?

Has the impact of public policy through all three levels of Government in Canada, resulted in anything more than a series of random, conflicting and generally chaotic effects?




Has any city a clear set of urban goals, or do they 'live

from hand to mouth' trying to wrestle with the urban problems as they become intolerable?

What are the alternatives? How can we shape the future of urban systems so that we can serve our objectives rather than thwart them? How can architects take part in the design of urban systems that will be responsive to changing needs and maximize choice? How appropriate is a policy of new community development? Is any urban policy that includes that of new communities, feasible in view of the present division of powers between the three levels of Government? How will the six to seven million people, who will have to be living in the Montreal/Toronto corridor over the next thirty years, be accommodated?

HIERARCHY OF INTERDEPENDENCE OF URBAN PROBLEMS  
Intermediate Problem Impact

Intermediate Problem Source	Social Unrest					Public Economy				
	Environment	Transport	Housing	Poverty	Economy	Environment	Transport	Housing	Poverty	Economy
Environment	Substantial	Moderate	No Obvious	No Obvious	No Obvious	Substantial	Moderate	No Obvious	No Obvious	No Obvious
Social Unrest	Substantial	Substantial	Moderate	No Obvious	No Obvious	Substantial	Moderate	No Obvious	No Obvious	No Obvious
Transport	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Moderate	No Obvious	Substantial	Substantial	Moderate	No Obvious	No Obvious
Housing	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Moderate	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Moderate	No Obvious
Poverty	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Moderate
Public Economy	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial	Substantial

Key:   
 Substantial Impact   
 Moderate Impact   
 No Obvious Impact

$$1. \text{ Present value of development (PVD): } n = \text{number of years in project cycle} \\ \text{Developer/investor discount rate } (i) = \text{---}\% \\ PVD = \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{\text{Land sales} + \text{net cash flow from income-producing properties}}{(1+i)^t} - \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{\text{Total development costs} - \text{federal income taxes}}{(1+i)^t}$$

$$2. \text{ Net present value (NPV): } NPV = PVD - I = \$ \text{---} \\ \text{Total required investment } (I) = \$ \text{---}$$

$$3. \text{ Internal rate of return (IRR): } n = \text{number of years in project cycle} \\ I = \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{\text{Land sales} + \text{net cash flow from income-producing properties}}{(1+IRR)^t} - \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{\text{Total development costs} - \text{federal income taxes}}{(1+IRR)^t}$$

\*Includes int. tax return, cost of financing, etc.

## AFFAIRES URBAINES

Vu que vers la fin du siècle, bien au-delà de la moitié des Canadiens vivront dans les douze plus grandes régions métropolitaines — Montréal et Toronto comptent à eux seuls la moitié de la population canadienne — le temps n'est-il pas venu de faire un diagnostic des problèmes urbains, d'élaborer une politique urbaine nationale et de prendre d'autres mesures en vue de la croissance future des villes? Est-il vrai qu'à cause du peu de compréhension de l'étendue de ces problèmes, de leurs répercussions et surtout de

leurs causes, les politiques publiques se sont limitées aux symptômes plutôt qu'aux causes, et que par suite ces problèmes se sont aggravés? En tant que professionnel intéressé à l'urbanisme, l'architecte ne devrait-il pas se familiariser totalement avec ces problèmes s'il espère découvrir une solution pour l'avenir?

Vu la quantité limitée du terrain disponible dans les villes et le désir constant d'élargir les régions métropolitaines, la maison unifamiliale est-elle un moyen de logement raisonnable dans ces régions? Les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux ont-ils suffi à adoucir les problèmes fiscaux des municipalités qui ont été occasionnés par une assiette fiscale vraiment insuffisante? La propriété immobilière est-elle une mesure raisonnable de la capacité de payer et un bon indice des avantages provenant de la vie urbaine?

Un grand nombre de politiques d'habitation ne sont-elles pas dirigées comme des problèmes passagers qui n'existent à peu près pas, et les ingénieurs n'aménagent-ils pas de meilleurs réseaux routiers, en ignorant ce qui en résultera pour l'habitation et la cité de l'avenir?

L'empressement des ingénieurs de la route à rendre la cité "accessible" ne va-t-elle pas détruire la cité? Vaut-il mieux vivre dans la cité que dans la banlieue? Les politiques élaborées aux trois niveaux de gouvernements au Canada n'ont-elles produit que des hasards, des conflits et un chaos général?

Y a-t-il des cités qui ont des objectifs d'urbanisme, ou bien vivent-elles toutes au jour le jour aux prises avec leurs problèmes de plus en plus intolérables?

Quel est le choix? Comment façonner l'avenir de la cité de manière à répondre à nos objectifs au lieu de les déjouer? Que peut faire l'architecte pour tenir le pas avec une telle évolution? Quelle est la véritable politique de la nouvelle communauté? Y a-t-il une politique d'urbanisme capable de faire face aux divergences entre les trois niveaux de gouvernements? Comment pourra-t-on loger au cours des prochaines trente années les six ou sept millions de personnes qui devront vivre dans le corridor qui relie Montréal et Toronto?

## URBAN AFFAIRS

### Discussion Leaders

#### Harvey Lithwick

Harvey Lithwick has rapidly become a well-known figure in the field of urban affairs following the tabling in the House of Commons of "Urban Canada—Problems and Prospects" a provocative report which questions the entire direction of urban public policy (A/C 15/3/71). His recent appointment as Assistant Secretary in the New Federal Ministry of Urban Affairs and Housing presently being formed indicates that the Federal Government will pursue many of the concepts suggested in the section of his report dealing with directions for public policy. He is presently Associate Professor of Economics at Carleton University.

#### Donald Taylor

Donald Taylor in 1963 became the Director of the Community Planning Branch of the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs. He is Chairman of the Administrative Subcommittee on Townsites, a member of the Ontario Advisory Committee on Housing and was formerly Vice-Chairman of the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Transportation Study. He is one of the key individuals involved in the evolution of the Toronto Centered Region Development Plan (A/C 8/6/70) and associated studies relating to the Chicago-Detroit-Toronto-Montreal megalopolis.

#### Mahlon Apgar IV

Mahlon Apgar is associated with McKinsey and Company and specializes in corporate strategy and organization in the urban development field. He is the author of the recent article in the Harvard Business Review entitled 'New Business from New Towns' outlining the economic, social and political dynamics of the new town business. He is a visiting lecturer at the Harvard Graduate School of Design. His analysis of management approaches, used in the Columbia Maryland new town project, is soon to be published.

#### Margaret Campbell

Margaret Campbell is an individual of strongly held convictions on urban problems, a respected political figure, a Queen's Counsel and a journalist. She could well be considered the grand dame of Toronto politics. From 1958 when she was initially elected as Alderman, to December, 1970 when she was defeated in the Toronto Mayoral race and returned to her private law practice, politics was the major passion in her life. During these years, she developed a deep belief in participatory democracy and keen awareness of all the social and planning problems facing our major urban centres.

#### Raymond Affleck

Raymond Affleck is a familiar figure to the Canadian Architectural scene. As partner in the former firm of Affleck, Desbarats, Dimakopoulos, Lebensold, Sise, he was the principal in charge of many significant urban, architectural developments including Place Bonaventure, Montreal. He has recently formed Arcop Associates and is a founding partner along with Art Nichol and Fred Lebensold. One of the current major projects he is involved in is Park Forest South, a \$-billion new town project in the U.S. (A/C 9/11/70).





## ADVOCACY PLANNING

June 3, 10.00 a.m.

As a result of the failure of Municipal Governments to accurately reflect local needs and their tendency to act more in the interests of articulate and powerful groups in the community and against the interests of the weaker, though usually larger groups, the municipal planning process has become politicised. Architects and planners have thus, found it necessary to become advocates and advisors to local resident groups. The architect is being asked more and more to plan with, not for, the recipients of his technical expertise.

In view of these facts, and as the profession primarily responsible for physical planning, is it not up to us to assist local resident groups in the formulation of rational objectives for use in municipal planning?

Is the "citizens idea" of what they want for their community, simply "no planning at all", because it lacks the synthesis and unified designs supposedly possible only at the hands of the professional architect?

If indeed, urban residents feel more and more alienated from, if not completely outside, the decision making process on the allocation of municipal resources, should not the Province and Federal Government, as an absolute requirement in assisting in the funding of highways, road construction and other municipal works, demand meaningful citizen participation in the municipal planning process? Would not such participation prevent such bitter battles as are associated with the Toronto Spadina Expressway for instance?

Is it not true that municipal planners have tended to interpret minimal resistance to plans, as indifference or even acceptance of those plans? Is it good enough

for a profession concerned with the environment, to remain largely silent when the elected representatives of the people frequently violate their trust in approving the construction of yet another developer proposal, perhaps well considered in itself, but in no way responsibly integrated in the total urban fabric?

What are the basic ingredients of advocacy planning? What planning processes is associated with advocacy planning? Who is the professional citizen? What are the difficulties associated with advocacy planning? Certainly, the planner must expect to find a difference in values between leaders at various levels in the community. Certainly, he will find it time consuming, tedious and frustrating. Nevertheless, is the trend towards the use of this planning style? Does it represent democracy at work in a community where residents have not previously had an opportunity to become involved in making planning decisions?

## LA PLANIFICATION DE LA MUNICIPALITE

La planification municipale est devenue politisée, car l'administration à ce niveau a trop voulu répondre aux besoins des tout-puissants de la communauté au détriment de l'économiquement faible. L'architecte et le planificateur ont jugé que le moment était venu de se faire les défenseurs des groupes de résidents. On compte de plus en plus sur les connaissances techniques de l'architecte.

Dans une telle situation, n'appartient-il pas à notre profession compétente en la matière d'élaborer des nouvelles politiques de planification municipale?

Les architectes ont-ils la compétence voulue en matière

de planification, surtout si on tient compte du fait que selon les sociologues, il faut savoir bien comprendre la théorie sociale des groupes de citoyens en plus du côté technique de cette planification? A cause de leur rôle sur le plan historique, les architectes se sont-ils trop arrêtés à l'aspect physique de la planification comparativement à son aspect social?

Si les résidents se sentent oubliés quand les décisions sont prises sur la rétribution des ressources municipales, les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux ne devraient-ils pas exiger la pleine participation des citoyens à la planification municipale quand il s'agit de construire des routes et de faire d'autres travaux?

N'est-il pas vrai que les urbanistes sont portés à interpréter le peu d'opposition à leur plans comme une espèce d'indifférence? Est-ce bon qu'une profession intéressée à l'environnement demeure silencieuse lorsque les représentants élus de la population font fi de sa compétence en approuvant de nouveaux projets, peut-être bons en soi, mais qui ne cadrent aucunement dans l'ambiance urbaine?

Quels sont les facteurs de base de la planification de la municipalité? Quels sont les procédés nécessaires à cette planification? Qui est le citoyen professionnel? Quelles sont les difficultés de la planification? Bien sûr, le planificateur doit s'attendre à une différence de valeurs entre les dirigeants aux divers niveaux de la communauté. Bien sûr, il lui faudra beaucoup de temps et il sera souvent désappointé. Mais, la tendance est-elle vers ce genre d'urbanisme? Cette planification représente-t-elle la démocratie en marche dans une communauté où les résidents n'ont pas été appelés à participer aux prises de décisions?

## Discussion Leaders

### David Crombie

David Crombie is a City of Toronto alderman and chairman of a number of committees such as the Trefan Court Working Committee formed by the City in the municipal planning process following resident opposition to urban renewal schemes to ensure effective citizen participation. He is a founding member and leading policy maker in the Civic Action Party, a reform orientated municipal political party.

### Allan Demb

Allan Demb is Assistant Director for the Central Area Division of the City of Toronto Planning Board. He is one of the key individuals involved in the Planning Board's studies of such inner city areas in Toronto as Don Vale, the Chinese Community and the residential areas south of St. James Town.

### Howard Cohen

Howard Cohen is the Chief (Architect) Planner in the City of Toronto's Planning Department Project Office for the Trefan Court Urban Renewal Scheme, and in the 'hot seat' position of an architect on a scheme initially brought to a halt by resident opposition. He is thus conversant with the trauma of resident participation in the planning of their own environment.

### Trefan Court and Don Vale residents

Edna Dickson is a resident in the Trefan Court urban renewal area and Albert Chapman and Peter Akehurst are residents in the Don Vale urban renewal area. All have strong opinions on the subject of citizen participation in the municipal planning process and are active in citizen planning groups.

### Allan Schwam

Allan Schwam, a town planner by profession, is Vice-President of Research Planning Consultants, and lectures at York University in sociology. In his role as an 'external advocate' he has been the President of the Kensington Area Ratepayers Association (KARA) and is currently Vice-President of CORRA, the Confederation of Residents and Ratepayers Association of 'Stop the Spadina Expressway' fame. He is thoroughly familiar with the problems involved in any 'fight city hall' advocacy planning activities.



To paraphrase Ian McHarg, if one examines the face of man made America as a product of conscious choice it would appear as if anarchy and ugliness were the criteria of excellence for cities since when observed dispassionately, the rules that guide urban development, seem to suggest that water is made to be befouled, air to be polluted, marshes to be filled, streams to be culverted, rivers to be dammed, farms subdivided, forests felled, flood plains occupied and wild life eradicated. It seems clear that, as one of the prime makers of man made America, architects must take some responsibility for the ecological consequences of their work.

Is ecology nothing more than a "don't touch nature" stance of idealistic, academics and conservationists? What rules can lead to a better environmental result than we presently have? Can ecologists accept the fact that landscape change will occur? What is an ecoplan?

What predictive information is available from the field of urban ecology that is useful in shaping positive change, rather than representing negative reactions to change? What scale of development is necessary before ecological planning becomes necessary and practical, in terms of marginal returns? How can the natural environmental resources of an area be presented with some indication of the value of each? How can these

values be manipulated satisfactorily in the planning process?

Does urban ecological advice result in reduced cost rather than increased cost? Is the price for urban real estate made higher because the cost of corrections for environmental mistakes is included as part of the bill? Can well documented ecological advice give the developer a competitive edge? Why hasn't the ecologist's expertise been called on to contribute to the urban design process previously?



#### L'ÉCOLOGIE URBAINE

Quand on examine le visage de l'Amérique façonnée par l'homme comme étant le produit d'un choix conscient, il semble que l'anarchie et la laideur sont les critères d'excellence des villes, car, lorsqu'observées de façon non-émotionnelle, les règles qui régissent le développement urbain semblent suggérer que l'eau existe pour être souillée; l'air, pollué; les marais, remplis; les ruisseaux canalisés; les rivières, pour recevoir des barrages; les fermes, pour être sub-

divisées; les forêts, abattues; les plaines inondées, pour être habitées; et la vie sauvage, bouleversée. Il semble clair et évident qu'étant les principaux auteurs de cette Amérique fabriquée, les architectes doivent prendre une certaine part des responsabilités en vue des conséquences écologiques de leur travail.

L'écologie n'est-elle rien de plus qu'une position de "ne touchez pas la nature" des idéalistes, académiciens et conservateurs? Quelles règles peuvent nous amener à un meilleur résultat dans l'environnement, que celles que nous possédons actuellement? Les écologistes peuvent-ils accepter le fait que des changements dans le paysage vont survenir? Qu'est-ce qu'un écoplan?

Quelle information prédictive, disponible de la part de l'écologie urbaine, peut-être utile à la formation de changement positifs, plutôt qu'à la représentation de réactions négatives aux changements?

Quelle est l'échelle de planification nécessaire à atteindre avant que la planification écologique devienne pratique et économique, en termes de retours marginaux?

Est-ce que le prix pour la propriété urbaine est plus élevé parce que les coûts pour corriger les erreurs de l'environnement sont comptés sur la facture? Est-ce que les conseils écologiques bien documentés peuvent faire compétition avec le promoteur? Pourquoi n'a-t-on pas plus tôt fait appel aux conseils d'un écologiste?

#### Discussion Leaders

##### Robert Dorney

Robert Dorney is one of those, perhaps too rare, ecologists who are extensively involved in urban ecology consulting. He has been involved in ecological studies for Erin Mills New Town to the northwest of Toronto, a new university campus in the State of New York, the Waterloo-South Wellington Region of Ontario and the proposed Metropolitan Toronto Zoo.

##### Roy Tinney

Roy Tinney is a significant figure in the field of Canadian federal environmental policy. He has been acting Director of the Policy and Planning Branch and acting Director of the Water Planning and Operations Branch in the Canadian Federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. In December, 1970, he was transferred to the Department of Fisheries and Forestry while the Department of the Environment was being formed. Here he has been involved along with economists, engineers and geographers in the formulation of policy, coordination, negotiation of planning, research and development for water and related resources throughout Canada.

##### Vic Rudik

Vic Rudik has become a well known figure to those involved in large scale development work in Ontario since he became the first head, in 1967, of the Conservation Planning Section of the Conservation Authorities Branch in the Ontario Department of Energy and Resources Management. The major focus of his efforts is in ensuring that the impact of the massive urban developments in Ontario is alleviated through sound environmental planning.

##### James A. Murray

James Murray is a well known architect, planning consultant and educator, editor of The Canadian Architect, a founding member of the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research. He has had extensive experience in interdisciplinary architectural and planning work including Erin Mills, a new town proposal for 150,000 people.

#### THE ARCHITECT AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS — NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL

June 3, 2.00 p.m.

This seminar is perhaps the one opportunity at the Assembly for the individual member of the profession to discuss the role of the RAIC and that of the various Provincial and Local Chapter organizations — how they affect him and whether or not they meet his needs.

It is hoped that the seminar will be more than just one more occasion for breast beating. Rather it will summarize the feelings of architects across the country and will give positive expression to what they hope their professional organizations can and should do for them.

#### L'ARCHITECTE ET LES ASSOCIATIONS PROFESSIONNELLES — NATIONALE, PROVINCIALES ET LOCALES

Le présent colloque est peut-être l'unique occasion à cette réunion pour un membre de la profession d'examiner le rôle l'Institut et celui des divers organismes provinciaux et locaux — comment ils l'affectent et s'ils répondent à ses besoins.

Il est à espérer que le colloque sera plus que tout simplement une autre occasion de se couvrir de louanges. Il fera plutôt une revue des opinions des architectes à travers le pays et il sera l'expression positive de ce qu'ils sont en droit d'attendre de leurs associations professionnelles et de ce qu'ils devraient faire pour elles.

#### Discussion Leaders

##### Norman H. McMurrich

Norman McMurrich, a partner in the Toronto-based firm of Somerville, McMurrich and Oxley, is a Fellow of the RAIC and was President of the Association in 1968-69. He is an Honorary Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and an Honorary Member of the Mexican Society of Architects. He has been Treasurer of the Ontario Association of Architects and Chairman of the Toronto Chapter. Mr. McMurrich has been the speaker on a number of occasions to various associations and groups within the building industry.

##### Stan H. Butcherd

Stan Butcherd is a member of RAIC Council. He was Ontario Association of Architects president in 1969 and has been on OAA Council for four years. He also has served on OAA public information, professional guidance and professional education committees. He was inaugural chairman of the Ontario Association's Niagara chapter. He currently practices in Port Colbourne, Ont. and is the OAA representative on the Uni-

versity of Toronto senate.

##### Blanche Lemco van Ginkel

Mrs. van Ginkel is a member of both the RAIC and Province of Quebec Association of Architect's councils, and is on the executive of the Montreal Chapter of Architects. She has taught at the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard and the University of Montreal. As a partner in the firm of van Ginkel and Associates, Mrs. van Ginkel has worked on such projects as circulation and urban design proposals for midtown Manhattan, regional development in Malaysia. Recently her firm completed an airport terminal prototype for the federal Department of Transport.

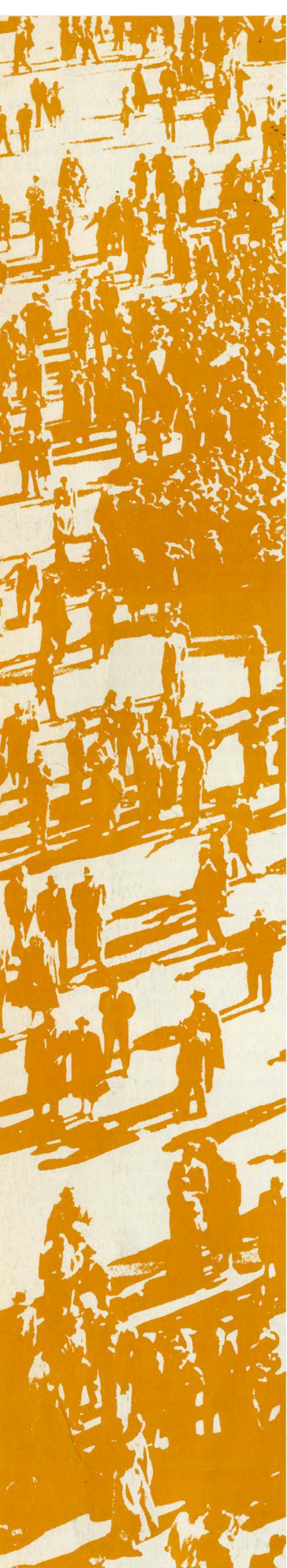
##### Fred Thornton Hollingsworth

Fred Hollingsworth is this year's president of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia. He has his own architectural and planning practice in West Vancouver.

##### Macy DuBois

Macy DuBois, a practicing architect in Toronto, was 1969 chairman of the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects.





## SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

June 4, 10.00 a.m.

If indeed, architecture now operates close to the limits of established knowledge in the discipline itself, is not there some question as to whether the present analytical capabilities in architecture itself, justify significantly greater responsibility being given to architects? Do sociology and psychology have anything to offer architects as far as furnishing predictive information for our planning purposes?

Certainly, it is of vital importance to any discipline like architecture that provides a service to the public, to involve itself in an ongoing assessment of the user attitudes to the environments we create. Are then, the need/press analytical techniques used by psychologists in the field of higher education which indicate that violation of basic personality "needs" by the "press" of institutional environments, is a prime cause of student 'unrest' also important in the field of urban design, or is urban 'unrest' such a remote possibility that the views of the mass of urbanites need not be determined except once every three years through the democratic vote? Cannot, therefore, the psychologists' techniques be employed effectively in a physical planning context in determining public response.

Has the architect the power to influence patterns of social life? Should he exert this power? If he does, which patterns of social life are most desirable and should these become architectural goals?

How can research conducted of contemporary social phenomena be useful in the physical building of the future metropolis? What is the difference between mental congruence and experiential congruence? Should the architect play amateur sociologist, psychologist or the like, or can these latter disciplines offer advice on the basis of stated criteria of mental health, family and community organization, that will assist the planner in providing the requisite spatial units?

## CONSIDERATIONS SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGIQUES

Si, de fait, l'architecture opère actuellement à la limite des connaissances établies dans la

discipline elle-même, n'y a-t-il pas certaines questions à savoir si les présentes capacités analytiques en architecture proprement dite, justifient qu'une responsabilité beaucoup plus grande soit donnée aux architectes? La sociologie et la psychologie ont-elles quelque chose à offrir aux architectes, en ce qui concerne la fourniture d'informations de prédiction pour nos buts de planification?

Certainement, il est d'importance vitale à toute discipline, qui, comme l'architecture, fournit un service au public, de s'impliquer dans une étude continue de l'attitude des usagers vis-à-vis de l'environnement que nous créons. Est-ce alors que les techniques analytiques d'étude des besoins/pressions telles qu'utilisées par les psychologues dans le domaine de l'éducation, et qui indiquent que la violation des "besoins" primaires de la personnalité par des "pressions" de l'environnement institutionnel, est une cause primaire de "l'agitation" étudiante, sont aussi importantes dans le champs du design urbain, où alors, est-ce que "l'agitation" urbaine, est une possibilité si peu probable, que les vues de la masse des urbanistes n'ont pas besoins d'être déterminées, sauf une fois tous les trois ans par un vote démocratique? N'est-il donc pas possible que les techniques des psychologues soient employées de façon efficace dans un contexte de planification physique, et lui permettant d'apporter des améliorations basées sur une réponse du public?

Est-ce que l'architecte a le pouvoir, l'autorité, d'influencer le patron de la vie sociale? Devrait-il exercer ce pouvoir? S'il le fait, quels sont les patrons sociaux les plus désirables, et devraient-ils devenir des buts architecturaux?

Comment la recherche actuelle effectuée sur les phénomènes sociaux contemporains peut-elle être utile dans la réalisation physique des futures métropoles? L'architecte doit-il jouer au sociologue ou au psychologue amateur, ou ces derniers ne peuvent-ils pas offrir des conseils valables basés sur des critères établis de santé mentale et d'organisation familiale et communautaire, qui assisteront le planificateur en l'informant des unités spatiales requises?

## Discussion Leaders

### George Stern

George Stern is a professor of psychology, Head of the Evaluation Service of the Psychological Research Centre at Syracuse University and research consultant to the Department of Pediatrics of the State University of New York. He is the author of many articles and books on the psychological affect of the physical and non-physical environment the individual. A basic premise of the work is that the need exists to take the mass of user response into account in structuring the environment.

### Kiyoshi Izumi

Kiyoshi Izumi has long been involved in studies of psychological phenomena and building design and could be considered one of the pioneers in this field in Canadian architecture. He is the author of innumerable articles on the subject, including "Some Architectural Considerations in the Design of Facilities for the Care and Treatment of Mentally Ill", "Aesthetics and Perception", and "LSD and Architectural Design".

### Michael Plumb

Michael Plumb has done extensive, project orientated research in health care facilities and educational facilities design. He was formerly Master Planner of the University of Alberta Health Sciences Centre and author of the conceptual design reports for that Centre. He is presently in the educational planning field on the staff of the Ontario Department of University Affairs with research and statistics responsibilities related to capital facilities. From this position, he has closely followed socio-psychological studies in the field of education.

### Leon Kumove

Leon Kumove has been in the social welfare planning and research field for about 19 years, including nine years with the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto. He teaches in the Social Sciences Department at York University and has a private sociological consulting firm. He has done a number of studies in the social implications of high density living and is currently involved in urban expressway impact studies.

### Helen Breslauer

Helen Breslauer holds an M.A. and M.Phil. from Rutgers University and while there, studied under George Gutman, one of the most significant figures in the field of urban sociology. She is completing her doctoral dissertation in the Department of Sociology at the University of Toronto as well as teaching Urban Sociology at Erindale College. She has done considerable research in the field of privacy, its significance and meaning.

### Ben Hoffman

Ben Hoffman has for many years, been involved in the development and implementation of environmental press analysis in the educational sphere. His doctoral dissertation was on housing with particular emphasis on the socio-psychological and cultural factors of structure and their impact on the individual. He spent close to three years studying the perceptual and socio-psychological implications of space in the field of geriatrics. He is currently a research associate at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.