

16 pages of  
RAIC Annual  
Reports in this  
issue:  
President's report,  
progress reports  
from committees,  
financial statement.  
In architects'  
copies only.

# Architecture Canada

NEWSMAGAZINE

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## Latest news on RAIC Assembly, Victoria, May 31–June 3

- Topics have been firmed up for the Members' Forum: the architect in society; uniform registration and national reciprocity; RAIC interests in international affairs; and the RAIC as a voluntary association of Canadian architects vs. the RAIC as a federation of provincial associations. A number of provinces will prepare briefs.
- Urban Affairs Minister the Hon. Ron Basford will deliver a major policy speech also at the Members' Forum.
- Team leaders for the Designing-the-City-Game will include architects Joseph Baker, Harry B. Kohl, Gerald Hamilton, Peter Hemingway, Gordon Atkins, and Stanley King.
- Allied Arts Medalists, a Vancouver group who initiated the idea of "Art Kiosks" through a LIP grant, will mount a Kiosk display in Victoria. Art Kiosks is the group's terminology for bringing art into the street.
- Planned for golfers is the first annual RAIC Golf Tournament complete with trophy.

## ENVIRONMENT

Comments sought from members on draft UN conference brief

"As design professionals, architects are . . . inescapably involved in the environmental issue." So says the draft of an RAIC brief, prepared by an ad hoc committee for presentation to the UN conference on the human environment at Stockholm, Sweden, next month (*A/C, 4/17/72*).

Comments are sought from individuals on the brief's content, summarized below. Such comments should reach Peter Goering, 643 Yonge St., Toronto 7, in time for consideration at a final meeting of the committee during the last week of May. The completed brief will then be forwarded to Stockholm.

"Much has and will be said about environment as a global problem," the brief begins. "In supporting this view, Canadian architects wish to emphasize that this global outlook must apply not only to the natural environment, but equally to areas of cultural, social, economic, technological and political fields of human endeavour. The latter tend to be concentrated in human settlements [Ekistics term for cities, towns and villages] and, increasingly, in relatively few major cities.

"Canada . . . has a responsibility to safeguard, protect and exploit the natural resources within her domain intelligently for the benefit of all mankind. . . . There is an equal responsibility to create ecologically sound human settlements.

"These responsibilities are newly understood by many – but are by no means universally accepted. However, they rank with such traditional obligations as feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, sheltering the homeless and tending the sick. All are inseparable from what we call the human environment. Their interdependency, regardless of established functional, geographical or political borderlines underscores the importance of the Stockholm conference theme: 'Only one Earth'."

The brief has five main subject areas:

### 1) The architect's role

"The architect's actions . . . [involve both] . . . intervention in the relationships between people and their built environment and being involved in the production of the resources of the built environment. . . . Both are political by necessity. Intervention is based on someone's idea of how the world is or ought to be, while the mechanics of production mirror the socio-economic control of the resources in society," the brief says.

"In addressing ourselves to the survival of man, we must understand the need for re-establishing the proper balance between man, his actions and the Planet Earth.

"Herein lies our responsibility to act. In doing so, we would do well to consider the wisdom of a student's

wall slogan during the May, 1968 Paris revolt: 'L'action ne doit pas être une réaction mais une création' (action should not be a reaction, but a creation)."

### 2) Importance of cities

Cities rank among the most important achievements of man. They are the scene of many of his greatest exploits; and they are where most people want to live, the brief says. And although many of man's problems occur in cities, we must not lose sight of the city's origins and the important rôle it plays in our society today.

"Our cities, as our architecture, have always reflected the values, aspirations and weaknesses of the societies that built them. If they are deficient, inefficient or ugly, it is because we made them that way.

"With the mounting concern for preservation of the human environment, too much emphasis may be placed on its natural components, causing still further neglect of the city and its plight." The answers to securing man's survival "are in us, in our attitudes toward life and toward our future," says the brief.

The brief calls for new building and design approaches "to decrease the excessive consumption of resources, to relate man closer to the complexity of the natural environment," warning against "solutions of super technologies . . . unresponsive to man's physiological needs.

"The visionary concept of totally enclosed climatized cities," is singled out as probably being ecologically unsound.

### 3) A new land ethic

The brief also suggests "broadening the generally accepted notion of specific park areas or reservations into a concept of one 'world park,'" a concept which "implies a new land ethic."

While noting a debt to "those who had the foresight to develop wilderness parks," the brief calls this approach "inadequate to cope with the present environmental crisis. There is a danger that the concept of national or provincial parks implies certain areas have special value while the rest of the earth's surface is free for exploitation.

"Because there is some degree of resilience in most natural systems, it should be possible to define parameters for development of regions of different sensitivities, therefore not inhibiting development per se," the brief goes on. However, the approach advocated is more concerned with an attitude of mind to the environment than with . . . specific planning controls recommended by the U.N.

"In espousing this concept, we would do well to pay attention to the cultural heritage and land ethic of the North American Indian who, under our present system, has become greatly concerned about the exploitation of his lands, the unreponsiveness of the agencies that

deal with his social problems, and the increasing threats to his culture."

### 4) 'People power'

"Throughout North America, virtually everyone today is aware of environmental issues . . . and an increasing number accept the idea that the world faces some kind of ecological crisis.

"At the same time, public opinion is being expressed very forcibly both in terms of environmental issues and . . . in relation to development proposals. This 'activism' is a product of environmental concern. We have been made aware that our human place in the sun is seriously threatened . . . so seriously that we are probably right now engaged in a struggle for survival," the brief says.

"A critical area of human endeavour lies in man's capability to transplant planning and management into physical structures. . . . Architects . . . can conceptualize for the individual both his human condition and the condition of the community. . . . However, as an institution, architecture presently mitigates against the ecologic evolution. It . . . tends to render people the creatures of one man's vision instead of acknowledging them as possible masters of their own lives.

The brief sees "the new architect as one who intervenes in the relationships between people and their surroundings, reinforcing or diminishing them with specific design acts that directly affect environmental quality."

### 5) Education for the future

"The role of the architect is becoming more difficult to define. His traditional activity – that of designing and supervising the construction of buildings – is becoming blurred. The design of a major downtown skyscraper complex for example, is an interdisciplinary exercise of great complexity. . . . We can expect to see more and more large scale projects, and with them the attendant risk of further dehumanizing the human environment . . . [and] . . . alienation of the individual.

"This kind of multi-faceted problem, with human values and aspirations at its very core, is often loosely described now as 'environmental'. The individual, or group of individuals, attempting to give physical form to the model produced by the interplay and inter-relationship of many forces is sometimes called environmentalist. This may be the new rôle for the architect, as an individual trained to be both a leading designer and co-ordinator.

"Because it is usually the young who respond most vigorously to the kind of appeal that has romantic, philosophical, or idealistic objectives . . . the young generation must be educated in environmental affairs and brought into the forefront of the action. It is [they who] will have to carry the main burden . . . in the critical next ten or twenty years

when the full impact of human mismanagement will be evident. . . . In the meantime, it is important to inform, instruct and advise those of the present generation who are now in control," the brief concludes.

### Useful reference on concrete

*Guide to Exposed Concrete Finishes* Michael Gage. 1970, *The Architectural Press, London, 161 pp, \$10.95 (paper), \$16.95 (cloth)*.

The book is divided into five main sections. The first two sections provide a good general background to concrete finishes. The first section on "In-site exposed concrete" deals with factors that determine the choice of finish and how to attain it. A particularly valuable addition to this section is the table comparing alternative types of finish. The second section gives information on the methods of manufacture, production, accuracy, moulds, finishing techniques, transport, handling, and ordering procedures for precast exposed concrete finishes. An information sheet on 53 types of finish, supported by illustrations, furnishes data on the types of finishes attained by various casting procedures.

Only a brief report is made in sections three and four on types of metals in concrete and the causes of various types of defects in exposed concretes. These should have been discussed in more detail. Section 5 is the largest and most useful section dealing with 23 individual sheets covering details on the formwork materials, type and class of finish, re-use potential, cost indices, appearance, striking and curing procedures.

V. S. Ramachandran, Ottawa



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1972 Annual Reports to RAIC Council  
from  
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# Report of the President

For the last three years, the Institute has officially and legally dealt with the business of the Component Associations. The Act of Incorporation of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada gives to the Council the exclusive power to conduct the affairs of the Institute and to establish its policies. The amended By-laws, in force since January 1969, provide that the Council shall be made up of one representative from each of the Component Associations, nominated by its Council and being a member of such Council, and of an Executive composed of the nominated representatives. The By-laws also provide that at the request of the representative of a Component Association, the executive officers shall refrain from voting upon any motion and each representative shall be entitled to cast a number of votes in accordance with the size of the Component Association he represents.

Such a Constitution of the Institute confers upon the organization a representation quality based on western democratic standards, and reflects the status of its members who are only architects to the extent that they belong to a provincial Association having the exclusive privilege of controlling the profession. Thus, the Institute becomes much more an interprovincial Association than a federal organization. Such a status, on the other hand, is in line with the financing system of the Institute which relies on the fees paid by the Component Associations instead of direct taxation, to use a familiar expression.

Any new structure requires a certain amount of grinding, and the techniques of its use have to be submitted to a large number of experiences. The 1971-1972 Council did not hesitate to assume the task of developing such techniques and of converting, in a way, the Institute into a round table where the representatives of the component associations can establish a course of action that would supplement to the program of their own organization.

The reports of the Honorary Secretary and the Executive Vice-President give all the details of the various meetings of the Council which were held during this last year, and also of the sessions of the Executive Committee and the Council with the provincial Association Councils. I am happy, for my part, to report that those meetings were the occasion of fruitful exchanges and provided the basis of a communication network which is absolutely necessary for the operation of the Institute's structures. We must indeed accept the fact that the host of tasks which each provincial Council must deal with at that kind of meeting should not let it free to discuss in depth the affairs of the Institute with its representative. We must also take into account the unceasing turn-over of the members of the Councils and provide the new comers with the occasion of familiarizing themselves with the structures of the Institute, or at least with its objectives. I therefore recommend to the incoming Council and the subsequent ones to pursue this meeting program which, in my mind, is the most efficient system whereby the Institute may determine the service that the membership at large can expect from it.

Any structure, whatever its efficiency may be, only has a *raison d'être* to the extent that its objectives are valuable and well identified. The Institute has a function to accomplish in the Canadian context, and the definition of such a role and of the methods to apply it are and will remain the subject of prolonged discussions. This year, thanks to the co-operation of the Council members and to the contribution of several associations which have prepared some valuable and often comprehensive reports on the role of the Institute, we have reached a consensus on a five point program which is afterwards outlined by the Executive Vice-President. I shall limit myself to summarize some of those particular undertakings which we have assumed in the context of this program and to tell you about some others which, unfortunately, could not be realized.

In the matter of the national activities, I think that our numerous representations to the Federal Government should be particularly outlined.

For the second consecutive year, the leaders of the Canadian Construction Association were kind enough to invite the President of the R.A.I.C. to attend the interview which give them every year the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. I then had the opportunity to iterate to the heedful Prime Minister and the members of the Privy Council the criteria which govern our action as architects and which, in our mind, should be reflected in a sound policy, to wit:

- The primacy of quality on quantity;
- The importance of a long-term planning, even if its methods are becoming more and more complicated.

I am happy to report that the reaction of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet members to such a suggestion is extremely positive and meets, in their opinion, the objectives pursued by the Government.

I also have the great pleasure to emphasize that the Prime Minister gladly accepted to become an honorary member of the College of Fellows of the Institute, perhaps as a testimony of the congeniality for the cause which we advocate.

Following that meeting, the other members of the Executive and myself had a long and hearty interview with the Minister of Public Works of the Federal Government. We insisted on the problems which our agencies may encounter in making some progress and even in surviving in a period of economic decline, and we got the assurance that the Government does not intend to increase the proportion of architectural services rendered directly by the Departments, including the Department of Public Works, for the Government's projects.

The membership was made aware of the various reports submitted by the Institute to some federal departments and agencies; particularly the report to the Treasury Board Committee entrusted to recommend a policy for the Government's contracts which was the head-line of the newspapers. I personally informed you, through Architecture Canada, of our successful meeting with the members of the Senate in connection with the Income Tax Act, where our report together with those of other equally affected organizations have brought some fiscal release. Our representations to Minister Basford concerning the Competition Bill were also quite successful and we got the assurance that the final text of the Bill will be amended to exclude the practice of Architecture. As a result of the efforts of our Executive Vice-President, Wilson Salter, we have established some contacts with Mr. Andras, then Minister of Urban Affairs and Housing; we will greet his successor, Mr. Basford, in Victoria and we will then have the occasion to carry on with him the discussion which has already been well started.

The relationship of the Institute with the various services of the Department of Trade and Commerce remains very narrow and the many joint programs to which we participate contribute to the good reputation of the Institute and the architects in the Government circles.

In another area, our co-operation with the Canadian Associations of the construction industry is increasing more and more and the joint representations made by the Advisory Committee of Presidents have caused the Government to order the Economic Council of Canada to inquire on the reasons and results of the cyclical instability in the construction industry. At its last meeting, the Institute Council established a special committee, under Bernard Wood, representative of the Association of Architects of Alberta, to prepare a brief which is to be submitted to the Economic Council by the end of the summer. This submission, together with those prepared by the other Associations belonging to the Advisory Committee of Presidents (A.C.P.), like the Canadian Construction Association, the Association of Home Contractors, the Association of Consultant Engineers and the Association of Estimate Writers, will form a joint report which will be submitted directly to the Cabinet next fall by the A.C.P.

The Committee, of which I had the honour of being elected President for the coming year, is unquestionably an important voice to the Government, and I believe that it is in our interest that we should channel through this body our representations to the federal authorities.

In the area of the so-called provincial activities, I wish to outline the quality of the discussions at the Annual Meetings which I have been able to attend and where I have been warmly greeted. A common denominator which is imperative at this time is the concern of all architects across the country for a social engagement of the profession. While a few years ago the members who were active with citizen committees on the analysis of urban problems were considered with little respect at least, we can now see a general awakening concerning the positive needs of the whole population and also a desire to define the problems in co-operation with the users. I think this is an extremely beneficial approach for the future of the profession, and I expect that all members will be eager to participate to the Victoria game at the Annual Meeting which will be a good exercise in that direction.

*continued on page 16*

# Report of the Executive Vice President

Twelve months is a relatively short span in the life of a national Institute and must seem so for those new officers and members of Council who guide its course throughout the year with the support of a small permanent staff.

Even a brief review of important events during any one year tends to focus attention on those areas where so much more might have been done. This report is intended to highlight achievements and those responsible for them.

At the last Annual Assembly in Toronto, June 1971, the new RAIC Council was challenged by the President of the Ontario Association of Architects to clearly identify its aims and objectives and to establish a program of priorities and implementation. Frank Nicol was supported in this by Philip Freedlander, then President of the PQAA.

At the time, your Institute, like many other professional organizations in Canada, was in the process of self-examination triggered by Henry Grolle of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects, who had proposed a new approach to the design concept for non-profit organizations such as the RAIC. It was interesting that the Royal Institute of British Architects was also having a rough time and as quoted in the London Times:

*In a sense, much of this represents that ironic injustice to be found again and again in the histories of institutions: that just when they have made unprecedented efforts to reform themselves, criticism which has lain dormant for decades becomes vocal. Their performance is judged by standards which never applied before.*

In any case, the end result for the RAIC was the most important single study undertaken to date by the headquarters staff and the full documentation was presented to Council in December 1971. This study was supported in January by a detailed submission of activities in chart form showing the allocation of funds and personnel for each category. The following outline was accepted in principle and approved by Council for implementation in 1972:

## CATEGORIES & ACTIVITIES:

- A. NATIONAL:
  1. Federal Government relations
  2. Related organizations
  3. Architecture Canada Newsmagazine
  4. Public relations
  5. Meetings — RAIC officers and Council
  6. Annual Assembly
  7. Committees
  8. College of Fellows
  9. Unassigned
- B. PROVINCIAL:
  1. Communications
  2. Liaison — Executive Directors and Secretaries
  3. Program coordination
  4. Annual meetings — provincial associations
  5. Schools of Architecture
  6. Unassigned

- C. SERVICE TO THE PROFESSION:
  1. Certification Board
  2. Uniform registration
  3. Membership categories
  4. Salaried architects
  5. Manual of Practice
  6. Minimum Syllabus
  7. Codes of Ethics
  8. Direct service to members
  9. Unassigned
- D. INTERNATIONAL:
  1. Professional — UIA, CAA, FPA, CIB
  2. Interprofessional
  3. Governmental
  4. Unassigned

## MANAGEMENT 1.

1. Finances
2. General Administration
3. RAIC Foundation
4. Scholarships and Awards
5. Library
6. Unassigned

## MANAGEMENT 2. — FORWARD PLANNING GROUP

1. Analysis and reevaluation
2. On-going and new items
3. Budget forecasts
4. Provincial program integration

The total estimated cost of the annual operation is shown below in summary:

	\$	%
A. National Activities	87,325.00	65.0
B. Provincial Activities	14,988.00	11.2
C. Service to the Profession	8,373.00	6.3
D. International Activities	6,736.00	5.0
E. Management	16,575.00	12.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$133,997.00</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Staff salaries and overhead expenses included above, have been established in direct proportion to the time to be devoted to the activities in each category. It is too early at this point to check the accuracy of the estimates although the first quarter of 1972 indicates that we are on target and the Financial Statement for 1971 clearly shows the ability to operate within a fixed budget.

One aspect of the annual operation at RAIC Headquarters deserves special mention: it is the growing volume and variety of day-to-day correspondence from individuals and organizations which occupies much executive and secretarial time and attention. It ranges from simple requests for advice or information to complicated reports, statistics and questionnaires.

Although regarded as routine in some respects, the response is considered to be an important function of the Institute and indirectly, a valuable service to the profession.

Relations with the federal government have improved and continue to be actively pursued. Vice-President Fred Rounthwaite was responsible for the RAIC brief to Treasury Board on the Contacts Policy Project last September. President Jean-Louis Lalonde met with the Prime Minister and Cabinet members in November. The officers arranged an interview with the Minister of Public Works in December. A contract was arranged with the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce to conduct an SEF Evaluation Study, headed by Alexander Leman. A submission was made to the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs re the Competition Act and liaison was established with the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs.

The Institute was well represented at the recent National Conference on Construction Information and also acted as a co-sponsor along with other members of the Presidents' Consultative Committee and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Canada Council support made it possible for the Institute, with Professor Douglas Shadbolt as Chairman, to host a successful conference of UIA Commission No. 3 — "The Education of the Architect". It was held at Stanley House in July 1971 where delegates from the USA and Latin-American countries attended.

The Institute maintains a modest participation in international aspects of the profession through representation on the Commonwealth Association of Architects and the International Union of Architects. I personally was privileged to represent the RAIC in Amsterdam last September at a World Conference of Architects on Reciprocity and again recently in Dallas with officers of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (USA) and architects from Mexico. President Jean-Louis Lalonde in May this year will be receiving an Honorary Fellowship in the American Institute of Architects and Honorary membership in the Mexican Society of Architects.

RAIC Council does not give high priority to international relations but it does recognize the need to keep up with professional developments in other countries and whenever possible to participate in a modest but effective manner.

The prime interests of the Institute are those matters that concern its members and while this report cannot possibly name all those dedicated individuals who represent the profession on many national organizations, it can predict that during the balance of 1972, real progress will be made in the following specific areas of service:

- Manual of practice
- Minimum Syllabus program
- Certification Board
- Salaried Architects
- Communications
- Code for the Conduct of Architectural Competitions

The full program as previously outlined, is an ambitious one for the permanent executive staff of three individuals who appreciate the renewed confidence and full cooperation of the RAIC officers and members of Council. Mrs. Lorraine K. Wade, Executive Assistant, and Mr. Maurice G. Holdham, Executive Secretary-Treasurer both carry more than a full share of the operational detail at RAIC Headquarters in Ottawa with the help of a competent secretarial staff.

It will be our joint aim to improve performance for the profession at the possible risk of tackling fewer problems with better results.

Wilson A. Salter (*F*)  
*Executive Vice-President.*

## Report of the Honorary Secretary

The 1971-72 RAIC Council held its first meeting on June 5th, 1971, during the Annual Assembly in Toronto, Ontario. Subsequent meetings of Council were held in Montreal on September 28th, 1971, in Toronto on November 16th and 17th, 1971, in Ottawa on January 12th and 13th, 1972, and in Montreal on April 12th and 13th, 1972. The Council is scheduled to meet in Victoria on May 31st during the 65th Annual Assembly of the Institute.

The Officers met in Executive Session in Ottawa on July 22nd, in Montreal on September 27th, in Halifax on November 5th, in Toronto on November 15th and Ottawa on December 15th and 16th during 1971. During 1972 the Officers met in Ottawa on January 11th and 13th, in Vancouver on February 29, in Montreal on April 11 and a two-day meeting is planned in Ottawa in May.

The paid membership in the Institute during 1971 reached a total of 3,409, representing 3,167 individual members, a number being registered in more than one province.

It is with deep regret that I record the names of colleagues who have passed away since the last annual report: Hugh L. Allward (*F*), Albert E. Anderson, Ian T. Archibald, Louis N. Audet (*F*), Gordon Bazeley, A. MacKenzie Brydon, Cecil Scott Burgess (*F*), W.J. Carter, Leslie Fairn (*F*), E.W. Haldenby (*F*), C.J. Howard, H. Harold Kent, Frank H. Leleu, Jacques E. Laliberte, E. Latourelle, Janet MacTavish, David A. Malcolm, F.H. Marani (*F*), Hamish McIntyre, Maurice Payette (*F*), George K. Riddle, W.R. Souter (*F*), Francis O. Templeton, Remi Thibault, Grattan D. Thompson, D. Webber, and Henry Whittaker.

John M. Dayton  
*Honorary Secretary.*

## Headquarters

The Headquarters Committee consists of members resident in Ottawa and is responsible for advising Council on all matters concerning Institute Headquarters staff and premises and to provide liaison between the Administrators of the RAIC Group Insurance Plans and the Institute as required.

The titles of the two senior members of staff at RAIC Headquarters in Ottawa were changed to be more descriptive of the duties performed. The title Director of Professional Services was changed to Executive Vice-President, and the title Executive Secretary was changed to Executive Secretary-Treasurer.

The permanent staff consists of Wilson A. Salter, MBE, (*F*) as Executive Vice-President, Maurice G. Holdham, MBE, CD, as Executive Secretary-Treasurer, and as Executive Assistant the former Miss Lorraine K. Rioux now Mrs. R.N. Wade. Mrs. Heather Webster and Mrs. Liliane Renaud continue to provide strong support in the office. Miss Leslie Mitchell was recently added to staff as a numerical replacement for Miss Lana Powers who resigned to move to other employment.

The offices of Institute Headquarters are on the 11th floor of the Burnside Building, 151 Slater Street in Ottawa, and these quarters continue to provide excellent accommodation.

James W. Strutt (*F*)  
*Chairman*

# College of Fellows

The 31st Annual Business Meeting and the Convocation of the College of Fellows were held on June 4th, 1971, at the 64th Annual Assembly of the Institute, which took place in Toronto. Fifty-three Fellows signed the attendance record.

A number of important items of business were discussed and dealt with during the three-hour Business Meeting.

The College acknowledged with gratitude a bequest from the estate of the late Forsey Page of \$1,000, this money having been placed in the College of Fellows Fund within the RAIC Foundation.

The College discussed at some length possible uses to which College funds might be put. On behalf of the Special Committee on the Scholarships Awards Program, Mr. Peter Dobush recommended that the use of the funds previously set aside for the College of Fellows Scholarships Awards Program be temporarily deferred for that specific purpose; that these funds be used in the interim as "seed money" to develop research programs in areas of architectural and urban interest on a scale that would result in meaningful results on problems of national and regional concern. A motion was passed that the Fellows Scholarship Awards be suspended for two years, the effect being that no scholarships would be awarded in 1972. Also, the meeting approved appointment of a Committee whose terms of reference would be to determine the best use of accumulated Fellows' monies, a report with recommendations to be distributed prior to the 1972 Annual Meeting so that action on the report might be taken at that time.

On behalf of the RAIC Council, Mr. Gregory Lambros, member of Council, addressed the College of Fellows Business Meeting on his proposal to conduct a detailed study of the RAIC Minimum Syllabus program. The College allotted a sum of up to \$3,500 to conduct this study, such study to be directed by RAIC Council.

Chairman of the Special Committee on Effectiveness of the College, James W. Strutt, reviewed his written report on proposed changes to the procedure for the Nomination and Election of Fellows, which had been mailed to all Fellows. After a lengthy discussion the Chancellor undertook to present the recommended changes in the By-laws to the Council of the RAIC. Subsequently this was done and Article IV of the RAIC By-laws concerning the College of Fellows was completely rewritten and approved under the prescribed amendment procedure.

Mr. Howard L. Bouey, having completed his three-year term of office, retired as Registrar, and Mr. James W. Strutt was elected by acclamation to succeed him in this office for the next three years. Chancellor Richard E. Bolton presented a certificate to Mr. Bouey in recognition of his contribution to the College during his period of office.

At the Convocation, Mr. Peter Shephard, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr. José Luis Sert, and Mr. Robert F. Hastings, President of the American Institute of Architects, were invested as Honorary Fellows.

Twenty-nine members of the Institute elected to the College were invested with the collar and medallion: Messrs. John H. Andrews (elected 1969), Reginald Joseph Bickford, André Lucien Blouin, Stanley Henry Butcherd, John Herbert Cook, Emile Daoust (elected 1970), Gazell Macy DuBois, Henry Fliess, Samuel A. Gitterman, John Willan Graham, William Newton Greer, Irving Grossman, Milton Howard

Francis Harrington, David Alfred Devereux Hickman, Fred Thornton Hollingsworth, Kiyoshi Izumi, Jean-Louis Lalonde, John B. Langley (elected 1970), Guy Robert Legault, Gerald Arnold Libling, Jerome Markson, Raymond Moriyama (elected 1970), Frank Noseworthy, John Kenneth Ross, Douglas C. Rowland (elected 1970), Jean-Marie Roy, Henry Sears, William Eber Stewart, Joseph David Evans St. Gelais.

Unfortunately, four other members who had been elected to Fellowship — Messrs. Claude Beaulieu, Warnett Kennedy, Abraham Rogatnick and E. Henry Talbot (elected 1970), were unable to attend the Convocation, and these Fellows have been invited to be inducted at the 1972 Convocation.

The Convocation Ceremony was followed by an informal reception by the Officers of the College affording an opportunity for the members to meet the newly inducted Fellows.

It is with deep regret that I report the deaths of the following Fellows: Hugh L. Allward, Louis N. Audet, Cecil Scott Burgess, Leslie Fairn, E.W. Haldenby, F.H. Marani, Maurice Payette, and W.R. Souter.

The present registration of the College shows the total of 232 Fellows and 27 Honorary Fellows.

James W. Strutt (*F*)  
*Registrar.*

## RAIC Foundation

The Annual Meeting of the Members of the Corporation was held at the Inn-on-the-Park during the 64th Annual Assembly of the RAIC held in Toronto, Ontario.

James W. Strutt, Chairman of the Foundation, was Chairman of the Meeting. Nine members and the Executive Secretary-Treasurer attended the meeting. Three members unable to attend appointed proxies for the meeting.

The Financial Statement for 1970, as printed in the Auditor's Report, was received, and the members re-elected the nine permanent Directors — Randolph C. Betts, F. Bruce Brown, John L. Davies, Charles A.E. Fowler, Herbert H.G. Moody, Earle C. Morgan, James W. Strutt, Harland Steele and Gerard Venne.

Earle C. Morgan was elected as Chairman, Charles A.E. Fowler was elected as Vice-Chairman, and Harland Steele was elected as Honorary Secretary. This was in accordance with the established policy whereby each Officer serves one year in each of the three offices.

Under the authority granted to the Officers of the Foundation at the 1970 Annual Meeting, \$2,000.00 of the money accumulated in the President's special appeal for funds towards implementation of RAIC projects was transferred in 1971 to the RAIC General Fund towards the cost of the Uniform Registration Special Project.

In addition to the General Trust Fund, funds for the

Francois Scholarship, the Ernest Wilby Memorial Scholarship and the College of Fellows Scholarship are lodged with the Foundation. The names of the recipients of the Francois and Wilby Awards are given in the Report of the Scholarships and Awards Committee.

The meeting of the Directors was not held following the meeting of members because a quorum of Directors was not present.

Maurice G. Holdham  
*Executive Secretary-Treasurer.*

## Scholarships and Awards

The RAIC Gold Medal was first awarded in 1930 for the most outstanding building completed in the previous three years but was discontinued at the start of World War II. It was revived in 1967, but the award now is to an architect for great achievement and contribution to the profession, or to a person of science or letters related to architecture and the arts. The award may be international and world wide.

Last year, the Committee could not get the unanimity on the choice of a candidate and recommended to Council that none be given. (The same applies for this year.)

The RAIC Council chooses the recipient of the Allied Arts Medal. This year, Council decided that would receive the award.

The Francois Scholarship is for a graduate of the School of Architecture at the University of Montreal to study French architecture in France and it is in the amount of \$2,000.00. In 1971, this award was made to Michel Dubuc. The winner for 1972 is not known at this time of writing.

The Ernest Wilby Memorial Scholarship is for a student entering the year before the final year who shows promise and requires financial assistance. It is in the amount of \$500.00 and selection is made by the school staff. In 1971, this award was made to Robert Frank Strayer. The winner for 1972 is not known at this time of writing.

The RAIC Council chooses the recipient of the Allied Arts Medal. This year, Council decided that the Vancouver City Kiosk Committee would receive the award. distinction after graduation. In 1971, the following awards were made:

Nova Scotia Technical College — Paul Francis Skerry  
University of Montreal — Pierre Tarte  
McGill University — Michel Labonté  
University of Toronto — Demetrious Kanonis  
University of Manitoba — David Joseph Goyer  
University of British Columbia — Helmut Peter  
Kassautzki

Gérard Venne (*F*)  
*Chairman*

## Architectural Competitions

### Objectives of the Committee for 1971

The Committee on Architectural Competitions has met at least once per month since March 1971. The purpose of the committee has been to define the many reasons for

the competition method and to set out clearly the means of achieving the highest quality of results through broad informed participation. The detailed objectives of the committee for 1971 have been:

- 1) To enumerate the goals.
- 2) To designate sources of information and opportunities.
- 3) To set out individually to gather information on a local and world-wide basis.
- 4) To incorporate the most pertinent information on competition methods into suggested revisions to the Code of Conduct for Competitions in Canada, R.A.I.C. Document No. 4.
- 5) To create a strong cooperative bond with the R.A.I.C. in Ottawa.
- 6) To make promotional contacts with the major sources of competition projects on an International, Federal, Provincial, Municipal and local level in the public and private sectors.
- 7) To therefore increase the usefulness and efficiency of the competition method to potential sponsors.
- 8) To make the competition method more attractive and practical to all sizes of architects offices in Canada.

By carrying out the above, this committee hopes to lend its support to the improvement of the sensitive quality of our built surroundings by the broader use of more inspired practical ideas potentially available from the majority of the membership.

### Achievements of the Committee for 1971

Information has been gathered from all countries of the world where the competition method has currently a significant use. This information has been reviewed, and along with other pertinent expansion and simplification of competition conditions and format, as seen from both sponsors and competitors views, has been incorporated into a complete revamping of R.A.I.C. Document No. 4. This was presented to the R.A.I.C. in Ottawa on December 9, 1971. All levels of Government departments have either been or are in the process of being contacted for discussions and promotion of the competition method. Results in each case have been enthusiastic and encouraging.

Once a greater use of the competition method is undertaken in this country for built and proposed projects, there will undoubtedly be a greater number of commission opportunities opened up to a broader base of architectural firms. With the strong promotion of our inspired expertise and the backing of the several levels of Government, I am sure that it will be possible for us to take part in a greater number of local and capital projects abroad, either directly or through the method of open architectural competitions.

Blakeway Millar, *Chairman*  
Cameron Ridsdale  
Ernest Annau

## Legal Documents

The work of the Legal Documents Committee was conducted by correspondence and telephone during the year.



A review was made by your Chairman of the proposed Agreement between Client and Landscape Architect following a request to the R.A.I.C. from the Ontario Association of Landscape Architects. This document closely parallels R.A.I.C. No. 6.

The major activity of your Committee again involved the work of the RAIC-ACEC-EIC-CCA-SWAC Canadian Joint Committee on Construction Documents and Procedures.

Edouard Tremblay and I represent the R.A.I.C. on this very active and important committee. The R.A.I.C. and C.C.A. have two members each on the Joint Committee, and the remaining associations have one. Each member may have a delegate members. The minutes and correspondence of this committee are sent to each provincial association and its R.A.I.C. member of the Legal Documents Committee for their information and comment. In this respect I am pleased to report that the O.A.A. Legal Committee has as one of its standing terms of reference the review and comment on the work of the Joint Committee. This Committee is actively reviewing the drafts for the 1972 revision of R.A.I.C./C.C.A. Document No. 12. I hope all other associations will actively participate in the work of the Joint Committee, perhaps in a similar manner.

Eleven full day meetings of the Joint Committee were held since my last Annual Report. In this period the Committee continued its concentration on the drafting of the substantially revised General Conditions of standard construction contract, R.A.I.C./C.C.A. Document No. 12. Parallel to this revision the Committee is concurrently drafting Guide Supplementary General Conditions which it is hoped will be published shortly after Document 12 (1972) is approved for publication.

The Joint Committee is also reviewing the final draft of the document known as "A Guide to the C.C.A. Approved Forms of Surety Bonds" so that it will hopefully receive the endorsement of the R.A.I.C. and the other sponsors of the Joint Committee, the C.C.A., A.C.E.C., E.I.C. and S.W.A.C. Once this Guide is so approved the revised Bid, Performance, Labour and Material Bond forms approved by the Joint Committee in 1971 will be released for publication.

Other Joint Committee assignments which are being undertaken concurrent and integral with the revisions to the standard contract form are:

- A detailed study of Contractor's responsibility with a view to drafting appropriate guarantee clauses in the standard forms for construction contracts.
- Study the principle of escalation, both upwards and downwards, as it applies principally to sales taxes.
- A review of the principle of arbitration as an effective means of settling disputes and whether such procedures should be mandatory or permissive.
- Responsibility for false work and other temporary structures.
- Bonds and insurance.
- Consideration of the proposed revisions to the C.C.A. Subcontractor/Contractor Agreement.

I wish to acknowledge the support of the R.A.I.C. staff and Council. Thanks are also due to your R.A.I.C. Solicitor, John Nelligan, who also serves as legal consultant to the Joint Committee and will make the final complete legal review of Document No. 12 before its approval and publication.

May I also urge comment and constructive criticism from all members and associations, and thank those who have contributed to the work of this Committee.

Robert E. Briggs (F)  
*Chairman*

## Architectural Services for Federal Government Work

During the past year the Committee for Architectural Services for Federal Government Work continued to maintain contact with the Department of Public Works. Of particular interest are the following matters which have been noted or discussed.

The Department of Public Works indicated that there was more flexibility in the terms of the Agreement than was perhaps recognized at the District levels of the Department and this was a matter of internal education.

In general it seems that the Consultant Agreement and Schedule of Fees is operating well but with evidence that estimates and contract amounts are still fluctuating. Continued efforts to bring them in line and within the budget are required by all involved.

DPW is considering a fixed fee system for two-stage programs where the consultant is first engaged on a per diem or direct cost basis for "front-end planning" prior to entering into an agreement for the balance of the project work. This system was recommended to Treasury Board in the RAIC Brief on Contract Policy Project.

It was agreed that members of the Institute who were working with the Department under terms of the new Agreement and Fee Schedule should be invited to express their opinions.

RAIC members were advised that a new French translation of the document is being prepared.

News articles for Architecture Canada Magazine were discussed and it was agreed that the RAIC would write about the work of the RAIC Special Committee with respect to past, present and possible future areas of interest, and that the DPW will write of its changing organization and objectives and at the same time deal with such contract matters as copyright and fiscal year funds. It is hoped these articles would complement the "Guide to DPW Contract Documents."

It was also agreed that an article should be developed relating to members of the profession within the Civil Service and the possible ways and means of closer liaison and exchange between architects in the private sector and those in public service.

In general there have been sufficient inquiries at both RAIC and DPW to indicate an improved system or method of documenting special qualifications or experience would be desirable and consideration is being given by the RAIC with respect to inviting the views of its members at large on this matter.

DPW have indicated they were giving some thought to the terms of a single agreement for prime consultants.

DPW is now acting in a Project Management role for department clients including acquisition and disposal of real estate. This will require them to have access to several types of architectural consultants on the same project for different stages.

At a meeting with the Department on the 9 November 1971, Mr. Williams, the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister outlined the new intent and organization of the Department to provide full management service to other department clients. At the same time it was indicated that there was no intent to reduce the professional services from the private sector. It was pointed out, however, that the DPW's position does not preclude the department from providing the staff to carry out projects considered to be more suitable for what is deemed to be appropriate in-house work.

In conclusion, your Committee has been re-assured by both the Ministerial and Senior Executive levels of DPW, that its presence is appreciated and that there is strong evidence for the need of its existence.

Committee composed of:

Mr. Jean-Louis Lalonde  
Mr. Henri Labelle  
Mr. Wilson Salter  
Mr. C.F.T. Rounthwaite (Chairman)

C.F.T. Rounthwaite (*F*)  
*Chairman*

## NRC Advisory Committee on Building Research

The Annual Meeting of the Advisory Committee was held on December 6 and 7, 1971 where the year's activities of D.B.R. were reviewed and future work discussed.

The second day of the meeting was taken up by discussion of the problems inherent in assessing performance of building materials relative to the requirements of The National Building Code. Any such program, with direct involvement, would stretch the resources available to D.B.R. well beyond those which are available even if D.B.R. was selected as the agency best suited for the implementation of such a program. The alternative is to have the regulatory agencies staffed with people trained to make most decisions. This gives rise to the problem of lack of uniformity of decision unless sufficient back-up data was available — (back to a central authority).

D.B.R. can continue to provide information and advice. Present resources do not permit direct involvement with enforcement agencies without severely restricting the on-going programs.

D.B.R. is concerned about the topic and, most particularly, with the lack of an education program which will produce the expertise presently required to effectively service our building requirements — who is teaching the teachers — who will train the teachers — who will instruct our many disciplines? How will information flow from source to the man who installs the insulation on the jobsite?

The Advisory Committee continues to serve its purpose — a cross section of the Industry advising D.B.R. and recommending to N.R.C.

D'Arcy G. Helmer  
*RAIC Representative*

## Commonwealth Association of Architects

The conference of the Commonwealth Association of Architects was held in Canberra, Australia, in May 1971, at which the main theme was the changing role of the architect. It was apparent that in most countries the architectural profession and national institutes were engaged in the process of self-analysis and re-appraisal of the architect's role. It is apparent that the quality and range of service expected by clients dictates multi-disciplinary co-operation, consortia and specialists consultants capable of drawing on expanding technical skills and sciences and complicated management processes. The secretary of the C.A.A. was asked to gather information on developments in various countries including inter-disciplinary and professional educational schemes, special centres bringing the professions together and moves to modify institute boundaries or to bring new classes of membership into the institute.

The problems of incorporation of practice and of limited liability were also discussed and it was apparent that clients were increasingly prone to make claim and that the complexity of building operations and the diffusion of responsibility in multi-disciplinary service makes claims more likely. The cost of insurance rate is rising rapidly and for example have increased six fold in the United Kingdom in recent years. Information about these trends and problems is also being gathered by the secretary.

The Board of Architecture Education, of which Dean Roy Sellors is a member, met in New Zealand and members of the Board visited 7 schools of architecture in Australia, 1 in New Zealand and the school in Hong Kong.

Regional meetings were held in Africa, Asia and in the West Indies. The West Indies meeting was concerned with more co-operation between the Caribbean members and the setting up of a school of architecture in Jamaica.

The next conference of the C.A.A. is to be held in Canada in 1973 and it is hoped to combine it with the annual R.A.I.C. meeting. The President of the C.A.A. is Mr. J.R. Bhalla of India.

J. Lovatt Davies (*F*)  
*RAIC Representative*

## International Union of Architects

The International Union of Architects has established four regional Commissions on Architectural Education. The Canadian section of the UIA, was asked and agreed to set up and sponsor one of these Commissions representing architects from North and South America, and appointed me as Chairman in February, 1971. The Secretariat for the Commission is located in Ottawa in the offices of the RAIC.

Commission No. 3, including delegates from North and Latin America, held its first meeting from July 25-31, 1971, at Stanley House, New Richmond, Quebec, Canada, under the auspices of the Canadian section of the UIA, the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and the Canada Council. It agreed on the following terms of reference:

- a) to determine common goals for architectural education in the participating countries taking into account the different and changing social, cultural, political and economic framework in which the profession of architects operates in each country.

## Canadian Conference of the Arts

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Conference of the Arts was held in Ottawa on October 2nd, 1971. The new National Director, Mr. John Hobday, expressed the view that the C.C.A. should act as a "referral centre" for the established organizations which represent a specific area of the arts (e.g. Canadian Music Centre) rather than act on their behalf as an "umbrella" agency.

There was considerable debate of the proposed new by-laws. It is evident that a basic problem exists by virtue of the fact that the C.C.A. membership is composed both of corporate representatives and individuals. This is compounded by there being a multiplicity of organizations in some areas, each of which claims to speak for the same artist. The national character of the organization may be questioned in view of a suggestion to the Board of Governors that the executive be elected from the Ottawa - Montreal - Toronto triangle for ease of operation.

C.C.A. was represented at an international copyright convention in 1971, a matter which may be of interest to architects in the future with the changing nature of practice. However, the official voice at such a conference is that of the government agencies; the role of C.C.A., presumably, being one of advice to the official representatives. With respect to this and to general operations, it is evident that the C.C.A. should reformulate its own policy and goals and should prepare a statement recommending government policy.

Blanche Lemco van Ginkel  
*RAIC Representative*

## Architectural Education

The new school of Architecture opened at the University of Calgary in September which brings the number of schools in Canada to 10. It is a part of the Faculty of Environmental Science and is chaired by Douglas Gillmor. Doug is well known, having been on the staff of the school at Manitoba for 13 years and also a partner in the firm of No. 10 Architectural Group in Winnipeg.

The school will be an interesting addition to the existing schools and its progress will be watched with a great deal of interest.

The Suggested Minimum Syllabus has come under close study during the year and Mr. Greg Lambros of Halifax was asked by the Institute to conduct a survey of the provinces using the Syllabus (Ontario and Quebec do not) and to analyse its effectiveness. Mr. Lambros has completed his tour of all the provinces and the results will be awaited with interest.

Despite the fact that there are now ten schools in Canada, the Minimum Syllabus is still an effective road to registration by a significant number of young people. The Maritimes, Alberta and British Columbia supply the greatest number of candidates and the Syllabus remains very active.

The Institute is a member of the Commonwealth Association of Architects which comprises some 26 countries. The Association has a Board of Architectural Education and the writer was asked to represent the Canadian-Caribbean region on this Board last year.

- b) to determine and take steps to implement ways and means to assist participating groups to achieve these goals through co-operation between the professional associations and the Schools within and between the participating countries and other developing countries and through the agency of the UIA and UNESCO.

Commission No. 3, at this first meeting, of necessity spent most of its time exchanging information and opinion on a wide range of current and pressing problems affecting architectural education in North and Latin America. However, the delegates were very conscious of the wider perspective and concerns of UIA, and as expected, the common concerns found within this region were found to be very similar to the findings expressed in the UNESCO paper on Architectural Education. As a result, the recommendations emerging from this first meeting are seen as a first step toward implementation of the more generalized recommendations contained in that document, taking into account the priorities important to the delegates of Commission No. 3.

As could be expected from a meeting of educators, the central concern throughout the week was the student of architecture, his attitudes and values, his role in the educational process, his future role as an architect and a citizen in a period of rapid and profound social, economic and political change. Despite the quite different contexts and problems of Latin American countries from the situation in the United States and Canada, the Commission was surprised and encouraged to find the high degree of similarity in the members' experiences, observations, and interpretation of these matters.

The one problem common to all countries that lies at the centre of all other problems of architectural education is how to develop full-time career teachers, who combine specialist knowledge of some aspect of architecture with teaching experience and research interests. One obvious solution lies in the generation of extensive programs of architectural research related to the developmental problems of particular countries, which in turn would generate the basis for graduate studies programs and the recruitment of potential career teachers. The Commission, reviewing U.S.-Canadian experience noted that such an approach must be carefully planned and co-ordinated with both university and government objectives related to genuine needs and not subverted for purely prestigious objectives. Major funding is required, which may well involve international co-operation and collaboration to launch regional institutes or research programs.

The Commission concluded that this latter problem alone would justify its continued existence if it were to act as a catalytic agent to help existing institutions in their work toward this objective. In this regard, the Commission found itself in basic agreement with the generalities and conclusions of the UNESCO document. It has found that there is a strong basis for co-operation and collaboration in many areas on the regional basis established with the reorganization of UIA and the setting up of the Commissions on Architectural Education, where, in our case, existing political, economic, and cultural exchanges and initiatives facilitate the north-south interchange. This Commission looks forward to sharing its experience with the other regional Commissions when they have established a similar working basis.

Commission No. 3 will meet next at either Santiago, Chile, in late Summer, 1972, or at the UIA Congress in Varna, Bulgaria, in October, 1972. In the meantime, the work of the Commission is proceeding by correspondence.

D. Shadbolt (F)  
*RAIC Representative*

The Board has the responsibility of organizing the examination of the schools of Architecture in the Commonwealth group and extending "recognition" to those meeting the standards set. Most of the Canadian schools are recognized at present and they will be asked to receive a visiting board by 1973 if they wish to continue their status within the Commonwealth Association. This is necessary every five years and would seem to offer a valuable opportunity to reassess programs and general effectiveness.

The Institute is now actively concerned with the establishment of recognized standards for registration across the country and this in turn will no doubt have a significant impact on the schools in the near future.

Roy Sellors (*F*)  
*Chairman*

## Historical Buildings

Again there has been no meeting of the historic buildings committee of the RAIC. There is a very good reason for this. At the Federal level we've been very busy getting the national survey of historic resources underway. The Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings is ahead of schedule with some 70,000 structures across Canada photographed, analysed and inventoried. Peter Holtshouser MRAIC has been appointed to look after the continuing operations of the inventory. I have completed the layouts for the phase 2, detailed architectural and structural survey of a short list of buildings, and National Historic Sites Service will run a test this summer. Our Committee must consider the best use of this readily accessible and systematically coded material, encouraging local professional and university research publications, and use of the results.

At the local level an explosive growth of citizen concern regarding historic resources, urban amenity and the scale and quality of our housing environment has led to shouting at City Hall and static in the Provincial legislatures. Architects have been very much involved in these confrontations. In Ontario, the Architectural Conservancy has proven to be a most useful tool to mediate between citizen committees, the architects and developers. Eventually the RAIC can help by clarifying the legislative support for historic structures and areas: for example the new Heritage Canada bill shortly to be tabled.

We must recognize that the preservation of meritorious architecture has always been a contentious and troubled problem. Competing demands for the use of urban land must be adjudicated by open public enquiry and free discussion . . . and we must encourage architects to participate in this crucial public service. How can we best do this? . . . Let us know, and we can have a round table across Canada seminar late next fall or early spring.

James Acland  
*Chairman*

## RAIC Certification Board

Since our last report, written in May 1971, considerable progress has been made toward our first goal of national uniformity of registration requirements.

We met as a full Board during the Toronto Assembly in June, reviewed progress to that time identified the detailed tasks ahead of us and organized sub-committees of the

Board to attack each. We were pleased to have Peter Shephard, President, RIBA and Patrick Harrison, Secretary, RIBA, join us for these discussions and we benefitted from their experience and advice.

Following that meeting we completed a survey and analysis of all the Provincial requirements. These have been compared in detail and a series of twenty recommendations developed which are intended to achieve uniformity at an acceptably high level.

We met again on November 4 and 5 in Toronto and were able to reach an agreement on the twenty recommendations. They were subsequently reviewed by RAIC Council, approved with certain amendments, and are currently being presented to each of the Provincial Councils and Examining Boards to obtain their amendments and ratification.

On the academic side we are developing a working list of accredited schools of architecture, using the experience of each Province plus, of course, lists prepared by the CAA/RIBA and the NAAB. In this connection, Wilson Salter attended the World Conference in Amsterdam in October and returned with the latest information from the CAA. We are collating the curricula of all Canadian and some foreign Universities to provide background criteria against which non-accredited Universities could be measured and from which we hope to develop minimum acceptable standards of architectural education.

The third major task in front of us is to develop registration courses in the areas of professional practice and practical experience, together with suitable examination procedures. We recognize that developing these courses is only half the task — the other half is to work out a practical method of implementing them. We have only begun work on this task and anticipate borrowing heavily on OAA and NCARB experience.

Lastly, we have worked out a proposed structure for the Certification Board that would be effected when the Board becomes an operating entity.

We are scheduled to meet again in mid-April when we hope to incorporate the suggestions and amendments proposed by the Provinces to the twenty recommendations, reach agreement on a list of accredited schools, and attach the curricular criteria and registration courses implementation. Following that meeting we will prepare firm proposals and recommendations for ratification at the Victoria Assembly in June.

D.A.D. Hickman (*F*)  
*Chairman*

## Salaried Architects

Since my appointment in November, 1971, to co-ordinate the activities of this committee, there has been much thought given to this subject by Council.

As a result of the latest thinking it was felt that rather than acting as Chairman of a Standing Committee that the R.A.I.C. Salaried Architects' representative should be a co-ordinator of salaried architects' activities in the various component associations. To do this effectively requires that all component associations report to the co-ordinator periodically as to their views on this particular subject.

At the present time the only component associations which have committees devoted to the problems of the salaried architects are Quebec and Ontario. It is expected that the other component associations will name representatives to provide information when requested so that a consensus may be reached.

The R.A.I.C. Council has reviewed the subject of salaried architects and the need to identify them and develop a program of assistance and participation has been established, whether they are in the public service at Federal, Provincial or Municipal level, with corporations or in a teaching role, or working for other architects.

The R.A.I.C. Survey of the Profession published in 1966 indicated that the salaried architect members represented some 20.7 per cent of the registered architects of Canada. A recent survey carried out by the O.A.A. Committee on the Profession indicates that the percentage in Ontario is now approximately 28 per cent. The R.A.I.C. proposes, in co-operation with the component associations, to conduct a survey to identify all salaried architects by June, 1972.

Armed with the latest information about their members, the Institute and the component associations will be in a position to develop a program of activities to provide the desired representation and participation of salaried architects.

Michael G. Dixon  
*Co-ordinator.*

## SCITEC

I have the privilege of representing the R.A.I.C. at the Scitec since its founding meeting in Ottawa in 1970.

Scitec is the Association of the Scientific, Engineering & Technological Community of Canada, and it was originally conceived as a hybrid of the Central European Institution of "National Academy of Science" and the North American "Popular Science Club". This, because its membership consisted of the representatives of scientific, technological and engineering societies in Canada including professional institutions, but it also allowed the possibility of individual membership, by interested citizens.

Scitec is now firmly committed to representation from various societies and although still accepting individual memberships it will not encourage them.

R.A.I.C.'s role in Scitec is a very important one. This becomes more apparent when it is pointed out that Scitec was formed following suggestions from the Canadian Senate which has for the last few years been charged with reviewing the Science Policy of Canada. No profession can leave a void where national policy decisions are examined and being formulated. Least of all can the architectural profession afford such luxury.

If architecture is defined as "the Art, the Science and the Business of Building" it becomes perfectly clear that the profession must not only participate in, but it must also strongly influence the future of Scitec, since one day soon it might become Canada's National Academy of Science.

The Senate Special Committee on Science Policy chaired by Senator Maurice Lamontagne, has so far issued two volumes of the report on Science Policy. Scitec has undertaken a vast and difficult task of preparing a response to this volume through the "Scitec Response Committee". I have the privilege of representing the R.A.I.C. on that Committee also.

I must express my grave concern that in both the Lamontagne report Volume II, as well as in the Scitec Response, there appears to be very little recognition given to the role of the learned professions. This applies both to the Science Policy and to the participation in the National Research effort which will be based on such policy. The Government, Universities and Industry appear to be the three major participants of the study, the future policy, and consequently the future research activity. R.A.I.C. must exert its influence to change this erroneous assumption.

In this regard, renewed efforts of the R.A.I.C. Research Committee might well be in order as a high priority of the R.A.I.C.

Alexander B. Leman  
*RAIC Representative*

## Standard Policy Board of the Canadian Standards Association

A joint meeting of the Members of the Standards Policy Board and the Chairman of the Sectional Committees was held in Montreal on June 16, 1971 followed by an informal Canadian Standards Association reception.

Problems relating to the important roles of the SPB and the Sectional Committees were of widespread interest. In particular, the question of negative votes cast by the SPB Members in balloting on the acceptability of draft standards received much attention. This is of interest to the Profession because many of the draft standards become working documents for the construction industry, and the views of the SPB members expressing disapproval should receive consideration before final approval of the standard.

During the past year, draft CSA Standards relating to Certification of Factory Built Houses, a Qualification Code for Manufacturers of Architectural and Structural Pre-Cast Concrete, Definitions for Mobile Housing and Recreational Vehicles, Mobile Home Park, Equipment Requirements for Mobile Homes and Recreational Vehicles, and Recreational Vehicle Parks were submitted for balloting to the Standards Policy Board.

Robert M. Wilkinson  
*RAIC Representative.*

## AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of  
The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

We have examined the balance sheet of the general fund of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and the balance sheet of The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada Foundation at December 31, 1971 and the statements of income and source and application of funds of the Institute for the year ended on that date. Our examination included a general review of accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances. In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Institute at December 31, 1971, the results of its operations and the source and application of its funds for the year ended on that date, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Ottawa, Canada, February 9, 1972.

Clarkson, Gordon & Co.  
Chartered Accountants.

### THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA GENERAL FUND Balance Sheet at December 31, 1971

ASSETS	1971	1970
Cash .....	\$ 21,441	\$ 1,359
Accounts receivable: Component Associations — dues .....	1,607	20,930
Sundry .....	9,206	<u>7,472</u>
Inventory of contract forms and publications — at cost .....	2,015	1,472
Office equipment held for resale — at estimated realizable value .....	—	700
Prepaid expenses .....	<u>4,552</u>	<u>2,742</u>
Total current assets .....	38,821	34,675
Investments — at cost (schedule 1) market value 1971 - \$46,562 (1970 - \$42,819) .....	52,833	52,833
Office furniture and equipment — at nominal value .....	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>\$ 91,655</u>	<u>\$ 87,509</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY</b>		
Liabilities: Bank loan (secured by assignment of investments) .....	\$ 35,000	\$ 41,000
Accounts payable .....	16,063	8,446
Unexpended balances of special projects .....	620	—
Total current liabilities .....	<u>51,683</u>	<u>49,446</u>
Members' equity:		
Balance, beginning of year .....	38,063	5,735
Add: Reserve for working capital .....		22,570
Reserve for investments .....		<u>107,652</u>
	38,063	135,957
Net income (loss) for the year .....	<u>1,909</u>	<u>(97,894)</u>
Balance, end of year .....	<u>39,972</u>	<u>38,063</u>
Total liabilities and members' equity .....	<u>\$ 91,655</u>	<u>\$ 87,509</u>

#### GENERAL FUND — NOTE

Special project expenditures have been reduced by \$1,939, being the estimated grant recoverable from the Canada Council in respect of the International Union of Architects meeting of Commission No. 3.

**THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA  
GENERAL FUND – STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS  
for the year ended December 31, 1971  
(with comparative figures for the year 1970)**

	1971	1970
Source of funds:		
Profit (loss) for the year . . . . .	\$ 1,909	\$ (97,894)
Add expenses not requiring an outlay of funds – Loss on sale of investments . . .	<u>–</u>	<u>17,831</u>
	1,909	(80,063)
Sale of investments . . . . .	<u>–</u>	<u>36,988</u>
Decrease (increase) in working capital deficiency . . . . .	1,909	(43,075)
Working capital deficiency beginning of year . . . . .	14,771	28,304
Working capital deficiency end of year . . . . .	<u>\$ 12,862</u>	<u>\$ 14,771</u>
Accounted for by:		
Increase (decrease) in current liabilities –		
Bank loan . . . . .	\$ (6,000)	\$ 41,000
Accounts payable . . . . .	7,617	5,139
Unexpended balance of special project . . . . .	<u>620</u>	<u>(5,000)</u>
	2,237	41,139
Decrease (increase) in current assets –		
Cash . . . . .	(20,082)	6,315
Accounts receivable . . . . .	17,589	(4,239)
Inventory . . . . .	(543)	242
Prepaid expenses . . . . .	(1,810)	318
Office equipment held for resale . . . . .	<u>700</u>	<u>(700)</u>
	(4,146)	1,936
Decrease (increase) in working capital deficiency . . . . .	<u>\$ 1,909</u>	<u>\$ (43,075)</u>

*(See accompanying note to the financial statements)*

**SCHEDULE 1 – GENERAL FUND – SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS  
for the year ended December 31, 1971**

	Par Value	Cost	Market Value
Government of Canada:			
4.5% due September 1, 1983 . . . . .	\$30,000	\$28,489	\$26,062
Province of Quebec guaranteed:			
Quebec Hydro Electric Commission – 5.5% due March 1, 1984 . .	<u>25,000</u>	<u>24,344</u>	<u>20,500</u>
	<u>\$55,000</u>	<u>\$52,833</u>	<u>\$46,562</u>

**THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA  
GENERAL FUND — STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENSES**  
for the year ended December 31, 1971  
(with comparative figures for the year 1970)

	<b>1971</b>	<b>1970</b>
<b>INCOME</b>		
Pro-rata dues from component associations —		
Alberta Association of Architects . . . . .	\$ 8,120	\$ 7,735
Architectural Institute of British Columbia . . . . .	14,525	14,438
Manitoba Association of Architects . . . . .	7,175	7,455
Architects' Association of New Brunswick . . . . .	1,435	1,435
Newfoundland Association of Architects . . . . .	630	630
Nova Scotia Association of Architects . . . . .	3,215	3,010
Ontario Association of Architects . . . . .	47,675	47,770
Quebec Association of Architects . . . . .	33,262	32,282
Saskatchewan Association of Architects . . . . .	<u>2,520</u>	<u>2,625</u>
	<u>118,557</u>	<u>117,380</u>
Contract forms and other publications — Net revenue . . . . .	3,167	3,464
Bond interest . . . . .	2,725	5,822
Bank interest . . . . .	1,042	1,173
Sundry income . . . . .	100	1,565
Grant from College of Fellows . . . . .	2,500	2,500
Publications Board — miscellaneous revenue . . . . .	—	330
RAIC Foundation's special appeal fund . . . . .	2,000	—
Grant from College of Fellows for minimum syllabus study . . . . .	<u>1,379</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>131,470</u>	<u>132,234</u>
<b>EXPENSES:</b>		
Annual meeting expense — net . . . . .	1,823	12,405
Travel and meeting expense — President . . . . .	2,325	4,113
— Council . . . . .	18,919	11,716
— Committee . . . . .	3,776	3,711
— Staff . . . . .	3,064	3,281
Employees — Salaries . . . . .	59,624	54,010
— Benefits . . . . .	4,640	4,847
Legal fees and expenses . . . . .	1,744	1,054
Audit fees . . . . .	475	550
Printing, stationery and office expense . . . . .	5,061	5,958
Publications board expenses . . . . .	—	19,129
Telephone, postage and express . . . . .	4,004	5,183
Rent and parking . . . . .	8,613	8,850
Bank charges . . . . .	2,776	188
Brief on tax reform . . . . .	—	1,246
Sundry expenses . . . . .	1,415	1,807
New equipment . . . . .	12	168
Public relations . . . . .	1,404	1,814
Medals — students and allied arts . . . . .	507	268
Membership in allied associations . . . . .	2,396	2,976
Special projects — UIA Commission No. 3 . . . . .	1,711	—
— Uniform registration . . . . .	2,915	—
— Minimum syllabus . . . . .	1,379	—
— Reciprocity conference Amsterdam . . . . .	721	—
Write down of equipment acquired from publications board to nominal value . . . . .	<u>257</u>	<u>125</u>
<b>Total expenditure</b> . . . . .	<u>129,561</u>	<u>143,409</u>
<b>Net income (loss) before extraordinary items</b> . . . . .	<u>1,909</u>	<u>(11,175)</u>
<b>EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS:</b>		
Deficit at March 31, 1970 of publications board . . . . .	—	69,256
Less sundry recoveries . . . . .	—	<u>368</u>
Loss on winding up of publications board . . . . .	—	68,888
Loss on sale of investments . . . . .	—	<u>17,831</u>
		<u>86,719</u>
<b>Net income (loss) for the year</b> . . . . .	<u>\$ 1,909</u>	<u>\$ (97,894)</u>

(See accompanying note to the financial statements)



**THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA FOUNDATION**  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
for the year ended December 31, 1971

**ASSETS**

	Wilby memorial fund	College of Fellows' scholarship fund	Fancou trust fund	General trust fund	Total
Cash . . . . .	\$ 686	\$ 1,689	\$ 2,690	\$ 7,158	\$12,223
Investments — debentures — at cost:					
Province of Ontario —					
5 1/4% due April 15, 1985					
par value — \$10,000.00					
market value \$8,450 . . . . .	9,900				9,900
Quebec Hydro Electric Commission —					
6% due February 1, 1991					
par value — \$35,000.00					
market value \$28,000 . . . . .			<u>35,000</u>		<u>35,000</u>
	<u>\$10,586</u>	<u>\$ 1,689</u>	<u>\$37,690</u>	<u>\$ 7,158</u>	<u>\$57,123</u>

**FOUNDATION EQUITY**

Capital reserve:					
Balance January 1, 1971 . . . . .	\$10,000	\$ 3,800	\$34,402	\$ 8,785	\$56,987
Add donations . . . . .		1,000		135	1,135
Deduct payment to RAIC					
general fund from special fund (note) . . . . .				<u>(2,000)</u>	<u>(2,000)</u>
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>4,800</u>	<u>34,402</u>	<u>6,920</u>	<u>56,122</u>
Revenue reserve:					
Balance January 1, 1971 . . . . .	533	(3,112)	3,100	232	753
Add interest received —					
investments . . . . .	525		2,100		2,625
bank . . . . .	<u>28</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>373</u>
	1,086	(2,911)	5,288	288	3,751
Deduct scholarships and other payments . . . . .	<u>500</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>2,750</u>
Balance December 31, 1971 . . . . .	<u>586</u>	<u>(3,111)</u>	<u>3,288</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>1,001</u>
	<u>\$10,586</u>	<u>\$ 1,689</u>	<u>\$37,690</u>	<u>\$ 7,158</u>	<u>\$57,123</u>

**NOTE:** The general trust fund includes \$5,970 of special appeal funds.

*Report of the President – continued*

The reports which follow will inform you on the projects of the Institute, with the essential co-operation of the provincial Associations in the section of the services to the profession. This role of the R.A.I.C., unquestionably supplementary to those of the Component Associations, remains of prime importance for the establishment of the effort co-ordination and the avoidance of their duplication.

In the area of international relations, we are still in the period of trial and error, and it is with regret that I have to note the little enthusiasm I have been able to promote on the Council this year. However, I believe that the growing interest of the Canadian Government for the international relations in the spheres of culture and economic development will bring the Institute to reconsider its position and to play a more active role in the international organizations to which we belong, particularly the International Union of Architects and the Pan-American Federation of the Architect Associations. Already, the meeting of the Education Commission of the I.U.A. at Stanley House last summer, under the guidance of Doug Shadbolt, won us an enviable reputation in this organization, and I hope that many members will take advantage of the chartered flights organized specially for them next fall to go to Bulgaria on the occasion of the General Meeting of the I.U.A. For my part, when this report will be published, I will have attended a meeting of the Pan-American Federation in Mexico and I will be in a position to submit a complete report on this organization at the next Annual Meeting.

I would be remiss if I completed my report without laying stress on the precious and close co-operation I received during my term of office from the members of the Executive Committee and the Council, and I thank them for same. And I should also say that without the contribution of the permanent personnel at the Headquarters, the R.A.I.C. would no longer have any President, or the President would no longer have an agency for the practice of his profession. To all those who directly or indirectly have participated to make my task easier and often most pleasant, my sincere thanks.

Jean-Louis Lalonde  
*President.*



Please complete and return to RAIC Headquarters, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa 4, not later than May 15.

	No. of Tickets	Cost per Person	Cost
<b>WEDNESDAY, MAY 31</b>			
Coffee Party for Ladies: 11.00 a.m. McPherson Theatre		\$1.50	
Tour Logging Operations by bus: 9.00 a.m.		\$3.00	
Tea at Gov't House: Ladies 3.00 p.m.	Complete coupon below		
Host Reception: 5.30 - 7.00 p.m. Empress Hotel		—	
Street Party: 8.30 p.m. 510 Fort St., Admission only		\$1.00	
<b>THURSDAY, JUNE 1</b>			
Game of Designing the City: 9.00 a.m.-McPherson Theatre Box Lunch at 12.30 included		\$2.50	
Tour to Butchart Gardens: Ladies. Bus departs 9.00 a.m.		\$3.50	
Luncheon: Ladies, 12.00 noon. Royal Victoria Yacht Club		\$4.25	
Sweets' Reception: 7.00 p.m. McPherson Theatre		—	
<b>FRIDAY, JUNE 2</b>			
Boat Tour Esquimalt Naval Base: 12.30 p.m. Lunch included		\$2.50	
President's Reception: 6.30 p.m. Empress Hotel		—	
Dinner & Ball: 7.30 p.m. Empress Hotel Ballroom		\$15.00	
<b>SATURDAY, JUNE 3</b>			
London Bus Tour - Marina & Sealand: 10.15 a.m. Refreshments		\$4.00	
Awards Luncheon: 12.30 p.m. Empress Hotel		\$6.00	
<b>REGISTRATION FEE</b>			
Member		\$20.00	
Wife		\$7.00	
Non Member		\$10.00	
Student		\$5.00	
TOTAL		\$	
My Cheque is enclosed			
I will pay at registration desk			

Please Print

### ADVANCE REGISTRATION

Member's Name

As it should appear on Convention Badge

Lady's Name

As it should appear on Convention Badge

Address

### Hotel Reservation

Please reserve the following hotel accommodation for me at the Empress Hotel, Victoria.  
(Please circle accommodation requested)

	Minimum	Maximum
A. Single	\$24.00	\$27.00
B. Twin	\$32.00	\$35.00
C. Executive Bed-Sitting (Single)	\$30.00	
D. Executive Bed-Sitting (Twin)	\$38.00	
E. Suite	\$50.00	

Approximate Time am/pm

Arrival Date

Departure Date

NOTE: Tickets and badges will not be mailed to you. They will be available at the RAIC registration desk in the Empress Hotel.

### NOTE: GOVERNMENT HOUSE TEA

Names of those wishing to attend the tea have to be registered at Government House one week in advance of the visit. For your convenience please send in this form not later than May 22nd to: The Chairman, Host Committee, 611 Courtney Street, Victoria, B.C.

I/WE wish to attend the tea at Government House.

Mr. & Mrs.

Mrs.

Mr.

please print

S.v.p. compléter et retourner au siège social de l'IRAC, 151 rue Slater, Suite 1104, Ottawa K1P 5H3, au plus tard le 15 mai.

En lettres moulées, s.v.p.

## PRE-INSCRIPTION

Nom du membre  
(Tel qu'il doit apparaître sur l'insigne du congrès)

Nom de l'épouse  
(Tel qu'il doit apparaître sur l'insigne du congrès)

Adresse

### Réservation des chambres d'hôtel

Veillez faire ma réservation à l'Hôtel Empress à Victoria (s.v.p. encercler votre choix)

	Minimum	Maximum
<b>A Lit simple</b>	<b>\$24.00</b>	<b>\$27.00</b>
<b>B Lits jumeaux</b>	<b>\$32.00</b>	<b>\$35.00</b>
<b>C Studio (simple)</b>	<b>\$30.00</b>	
<b>D Studio (jumeaux)</b>	<b>\$38.00</b>	
<b>E Suite</b>	<b>\$50.00</b>	

Heure approximative am/pm

Date d'arrivée

Date de départ

N.B. Ni les billets ni les insignes ne vous seront envoyés par la poste. Veuillez les réclamer au bureau d'inscription du congrès à l'Hôtel Empress.

### Thé à l'Hôtel du Gouvernement

Les noms des personnes désirant prendre le thé à l'Hôtel du Gouvernement doivent être inscrits au moins une semaine antérieurement à la visite. Veuillez donc, s.v.p., retourner la carte suivante, au plus tard le 22 mai, au président du comité de réception, 611 Courtney Street, Victoria, B.C.

Je/Nous désire(ons) prendre le thé à l'Hôtel du Gouvernement.

M. et Mme.

Mme.

M.

(En lettres moulées s.v.p.)

	No. de billets	Coût par personne	Total
<b>MERCREDI LE 31 MAI</b>			
Pause café pour dames; 11:00 hres théâtre McPherson		\$1.50	
Tour des procédés de la coupe du bois; départ par autobus à 9:00 hres		\$3.00	
Thé à l'Hôtel du Gouvernement; dames, 15:00 hres	voir carte jointe		
Réception; 17:30 - 19:00 hres Hôtel Empress		—	
Danse dans la rue; 20:30 hres 510 Fort St., admission:		\$1.00	
<b>JEUDI LE 1er JUIN</b>			
Jeu du design de la ville, 9:00 hres Théâtre McPherson Goûter à 12:30 hres		\$2.50	
Visite aux jardins Butchard; dames, départ par autobus à 9:00 hres		\$3.50	
Déjeuner au Royal Victoria Yacht Club; dames, 12:00 hres		\$4.25	
Réception Sweets; 19:00 hres Théâtre McPherson		—	
<b>VENDREDI LE 2 JUIN</b>			
Visite à la base navale d'Esquimalt, par bateau; 12:30 hres, déjeuner inclus		\$2.50	
Réception du président; 18:30 hres Hôtel Empress		—	
Diner et bal; 19:30 hres Salle de bal de l'Hôtel Empress		\$15.00	
<b>SAMEDI LE 3 JUIN</b>			
Visite de la marina et de la côte; départ par autobus londonien à 10:15 hres - Rafrâchissements		\$4.00	
Déjeuner de la remise des prix; 12:30 hres - Salle de bal de l'Hôtel Empress		\$6.00	
<b>FRAIS D'INSCRIPTION</b>			
Membre		\$20.00	
Epouse		\$7.00	
Non-membre		\$10.00	
Etudiant		\$5.00	
<b>TOTAL</b>			
Chèque inclus			
Règlement au bureau d'inscription			

## RAIC

### Council meeting highlights

The most recent RAIC Council Meeting was held April 12 and 13 in Montreal. Here, highlights of decisions taken:

- Michael Dixon, special projects architect for the federal Department of Public Works, was appointed Chairman of a special RAIC Task Force on salaried architects. One of the first 'tasks' will be to identify salaried architects classifying them by employment. Following will be an investigation of the RAIC's role in relation to this special group.

- In response to a request from the Economic Council of Canada, RAIC will prepare a brief on the architect's view of the cyclical instability in the construction industry. Input will be invited from provincial associations. Bernard Wood, Edmonton, will be in charge.

- A sum of up to \$1,700 was approved to finance a feasibility study towards an RAIC Handbook of Practice. This will be undertaken by the Ontario Association of Architects.

- Kerby Garden of Calgary was appointed RAIC representative to the Board of the Canadian Precast Concrete Bureau.

- RAIC President Jean-Louis Lalonde will request the appointment of an architect on the Commission on Metric Conversion formed by the Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce. The Council voted that the RAIC Education Committee recommend Schools, if they have not already done so, include appropriate material on metrication in their courses of study.

## IRAC

### Rapport de la réunion du conseil

Le Conseil de l'IRAC s'est réuni à Montréal les 12-13 avril, pour la dernière fois avant l'assemblée annuelle de l'Institut le 31 mai, à Victoria. Parmi les principaux sujets à l'agenda:

La question des architectes salariés a été étudiée et monsieur Michael Dixon a été nommé responsable d'une équipe qui aura, comme première tâche, à identifier les architectes salariés au Canada.

M. Bernard Wood sera responsable de la préparation d'un rapport au nom de l'Institut sur la nature cyclique de l'industrie de la construction, pour présentation au Conseil Economique du Canada.

Le Président demandera au ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce, qu'un architecte soit nommé comme membre de la Commission sur la conversion au système métrique.

Des articles sur la réforme fiscale seront publiés dans A/C par Keith Sandford, conseiller fiscal de l'IRAC. Le nombre d'articles publié sera basé sur les commentaires des membres.

Une motion a été adoptée à l'effet que la réunion annuelle du Conseil

de l'IRAC ainsi que la première réunion du nouveau Conseil, à Victoria, soient ouvertes à tous les membres à titre d'observateurs.

Les Règlements de l'Institut, révisés, seront distribués à tous les membres d'ici quelques semaines.

Le code pour la tenue des concours en architecture a été révisé par le comité des concours et sera présenté aux associations constituantes pour commentaires avant l'approbation définitive du Conseil.

Les architectes de l'Ile-du-Prince-Edouard se sont unis en une association professionnelle et seront invités, sous peu, à se joindre à l'IRAC.

La commission d'accréditation de l'IRAC fait des progrès en matière d'uniformité et présentera un rapport, ainsi qu'un budget préliminaire, à la réunion annuelle.

Le rapport final de Gregory Lambros sur le "programme d'études minima" sera présenté à la réunion annuelle.

L. K. R. Wade, RAIC HQ

## PEOPLE

The Royal Canadian Academy of Arts has elected 27 new associates, bringing its total membership to 91. Among the new appointments are: architects Guy Legault, Jean Ouellet and Moshe Safdie, of Montreal; Jerome Markson, Blakeway Millar and Ron Thom, of Toronto; and Peter Stokes, of Niagara-on-the-Lake. Graphic designer Paul Arthur, Toronto was also elected. The announcement was made April 15 by Toronto architect John C. Parkin, who was re-elected for a second term president of the Academy.

## COMPETITIONS

### OHC innovative housing

Sharp-eyed readers probably determined the author of the unidentified illustration A/C, 4/17/72 [New solution for middle density low-rise housing, pp. 6-7] by process of elimination, but for those still bewildered we clarify. The line of type dropped from the caption about the winning precast component panel entry should have credited Don Mills architect Andrew Tiefenbeck. His partner for the scheme was A. A. Burka.

## THE PROFESSION AND TAX REFORM

### Convention Expenses

*This is the second in a series of articles by RAIC Tax Consultant Keith Sandford of Foster Business Service, Ottawa. Here he discusses a 'good news' aspect of the new tax laws - deduction of convention expenses:*

The RAIC Annual Assembly takes place this year in Victoria, May 31 to June 3. *Your costs of attending this Convention are tax deductible.*

You will recall that there was considerable opposition generated to the proposal in Mr. Benson's White

Paper on Taxation to disallow such expenses. The RAIC brief to the federal government also stressed this particular aspect. As a result changes were made in the Income Tax Reform Bill which reflected the proposal put forward by the House Committee, therefore, Section 20(10) of the New Tax Law now reads:

"(10) Convention expenses. Notwithstanding paragraph 18(1)(b), there may be deducted in computing a taxpayer's income for a taxation year from a business an amount paid by the taxpayer in the year as or on account of expenses incurred by him in attending, in connection with the business, not more than two conventions held during the year by a business or professional organization at a location that may reasonably be regarded as consistent with the territorial scope of that organization."

The Old Tax Law did not incorporate the territorial restriction. Therefore, some convention expenses may now be disallowed which were not in the past. The RAIC Convention does qualify because despite some opinions to the contrary we feel that Victoria, B.C., will still reasonably be regarded as coming within the territorial scope of Canada as of May 31.

See you there!

Compared to the section dealing with partnerships and professional income, the above section is rela-

tively straight forward but the Institute would be pleased to answer any question you may have.

## Loi fiscale 1972

Les frais qui seront encourus par un architecte participant au congrès de l'IRAC du 31 mai au 3 juin, à Victoria, pourront être déduits lors du calcul de son revenu annuel pour fins d'impôts.

Le Livre Blanc sur la Réforme fiscale, tel que présenté par M. Benson à la Chambre des communes, visait à abolir la déduction de telles dépenses; cependant, et suite au dossier soumis par l'IRAC aux comités parlementaires, les comités du Sénat et de la Chambre des communes ont proposé des rapports qui ont servi de base à des modifications du projet de Réforme fiscale, et finalement, la section 20(10) de la nouvelle Loi se lit comme suit:

"Dépenses relatives à un congrès. (10) Nonobstant l'alinéa 18(1)(b), il peut être déduit lors du calcul du revenu tiré par un contribuable d'une entreprise, pour une année d'imposition, une somme payée par le contribuable dans l'année à titre ou au titre de dépenses qu'il a supportées pour assister à deux congrès au plus afférents à l'entreprise et tenus pendant l'année par une organisation commerciale ou professionnelle, en un lieu qui peut raisonnablement être considéré comme étant en rapport avec l'or-

## GENERAL MANAGER DESIGN

**\$25,000**

A well established developer of residential housing requires an experienced professional architect. Location - Toronto.

The selected candidate will assume total responsibility for direction of the architectural department and conceptual schemes for O.H.C. proposals, apartment high and medium rise and row housing, through to the construction stage. Included will be internal consultation on land uses, presentations to municipalities, etc.

The position requires a substantial degree of residential development experience but of equal importance is the creative ability to conceptualize and initiate innovative designs.

An articulate individual, the candidate will have good presentation skills, judgment and a strong desire for personal growth.

To explore this opportunity in confidence, please send a full résumé, quoting file No. 3-220.

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Telephone (416) 481-4471

Toronto 12, Ontario

ganisation en question, eu égard au territoire sur lequel elle exerce son activité."

L'ancienne Loi ne comprenait pas cette restriction territoriale et conséquemment certains frais relatifs à des congrès, qui étaient auparavant déductibles, peuvent maintenant être abolis.

Toutefois, l'assemblée annuelle de l'IRAC satisfait aux exigences puisque, malgré certaines opinions contraires, nous estimons que Victoria, C.B., pourra être *raisonnablement considérée* comme faisant partie des limites territoriales du Canada au 31 mai prochain!

Par comparaison à la section intéressant les sociétés et les revenus des professionnels, la section susmentionnée est relativement claire. L'Institut sera heureux de répondre à vos questions.

## RESEARCH

### On hospital buildings

A \$15,000 national health grant has been awarded Toronto architects Craig, Zeidler and Strong, by the Department of National Health and Welfare, to produce a bilingual report on research the firm undertook during design and construction of

the McMaster University Health Sciences Centre in Hamilton, Ont.

The research covered areas such as information gathering and decision processes, design concepts and construction systems, and cost-benefit studies. The publication, says the Department, will be used as a basic research resource contributing to a data base for planning, evaluating and improving health facilities in Canada.

On the same tack, the Department has granted \$22,180 to the Prince Edward Island Department of Health to carry out a cost benefit study of the "best buy" concept of hospital construction, architectural and engineering design. This concept, it is believed, could result in substantial savings in capital cost of hospital construction.

### Noise control

Designing quiet buildings is the subject of two upcoming seminars. The Cambridge Collaborative will present a course entitled *Acoustics and Noise Control in Buildings* at the Fenway Hotel, Cambridge, Mass., May 22-26. Write Dr. Jerome E. Manning, Cambridge Collaborative, 40 Ames St., Cambridge, Mass. 02142.

A second course called *Noise and Vibration Control of Mechanical Equipment in Buildings* will be given this fall in Vancouver, Detroit, Kansas City, Atlanta, Washington, and Boston. Write Bolt Beranek and Newman Inc., 50 Moulton St., Dept. B, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

## SCHOOLS

### Planning child centres



Tips on planning early childhood centres have just been published by Educational Facilities Laboratories (EFL) in a report, *Patterns for Designing Children's Centers*.

The 128-page book summarizes current knowledge about how the young learn, with sketches of the types of environments (both actual and suggested) where this learning can best take place. For instance, it describes many of the ways a supply of sand can be designed into a children's centre with maximum

ease and minimum clean-up.

Other patterns in the book - there are 35 in all - delve into questions like the appropriate height of ceilings and the use of the floor as furniture.

The index includes floor plans of 18 American and European schools.

Available from Educational Facilities Laboratories, 477 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022, Price \$2.00.

## WORKSHOPS

### Computer design

A workshop in computer-aided structural analysis and design will be held at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., June 19-21. The purpose: to review basic operations of matrix algebra, give essential background in matrix and finite element analysis of structures, introduce the ICES-STRUDL-TABLE problem-oriented languages and give participants an opportunity to "interact" with the computer system. Suggested for engineers and others involved in the practical aspects of general structural analysis and design. For information write the Office of Continuing Studies, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y. 12181.

# 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 believe that children who will grow to adulthood in the 21st century need an education dedicated to the principles of bilingualism and biculturalism. The curriculum which has a special emphasis on maths and the sciences, is based on the breadth and enrichment of the Renaissance ideal.

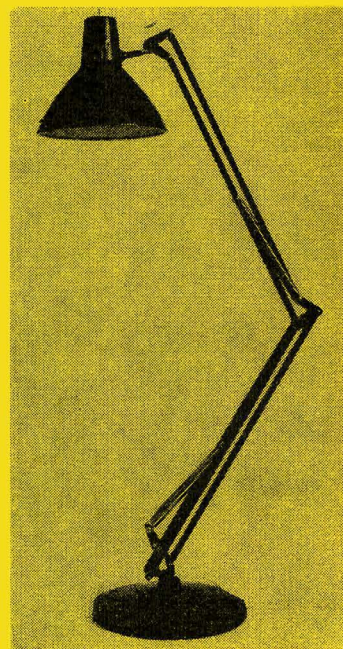
Many children start in the PRE-SCHOOL classes, but we have SPECIAL CLASSES to INTEGRATE the OLDER CHILD at ALL LEVELS up to GRADE 8. We even have adult classes for you. Our schools serve the Toronto area from Scarborough to Oakville.

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

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