



Another controversy in Montreal: Operation St-Antoine vs Trans-Canada highway

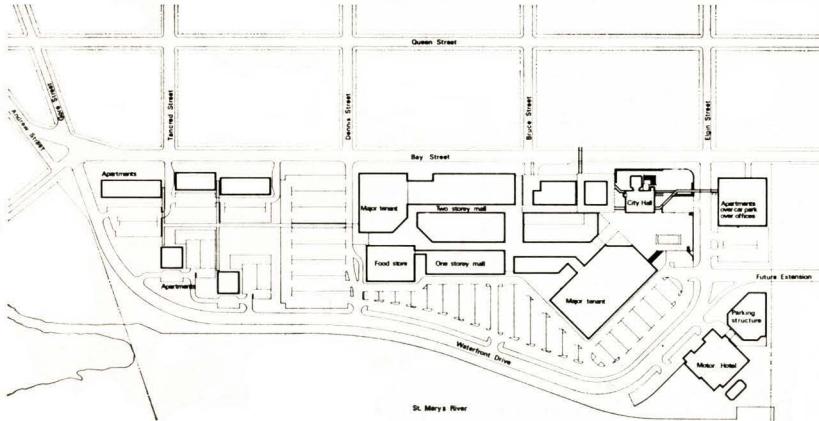
Architect Joseph Baker, one of last year's most vocal critics of the giant Cité Concordia scheme for Montreal (A/C 19/9/70), has taken up a new cause. This time it's against construction of a \$105-million extension to the city's east-west autoroute — part of the Trans-Canada highway system — on which work is due to start this winter (as part of a provincial program to combat unemployment). As co-president (with architect Serge Carreau) of the Montreal Committee of Housing and Urban Renewal, Baker has suggested alternative ways to spend the money. Recommendations supported

by a study prepared by Operation St-Antoine, which Baker helped organize, were made to both the provincial government and the City of Westmount. Recent graduate Tom Gluck and student Andy Skelton did the research work. The proposed extension, they argue, "implies the destruction of . . . the homes of some 12,000 people." The highway should be postponed, they say, and the \$105-million used to finance an extension to the Metro, as well as sewage treatment plants, low-income housing and rehabilitation of old run-down houses in the area.

Architecture Canada

NEWSMAGAZINE

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A \$30-million plan for Sault Ste. Marie

The first major development ever proposed for Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. is this \$30-million scheme to revitalize Algoma Central Railway's property on the edge of the St. Marys River. Prepared for ACR by the Toronto multi-disciplinary firm Marshall Macklin Monaghan, the scheme would provide "a focus for the City's business and social life and form a centre of specialized activities and services for residents and visitors". Its main elements are: a city hall and civic square, a luxury office-apartment tower, a two-level shopping mall, a motor hotel designed for easy expansion, and a lower- and middle-income apartment complex. Eventually all would be linked by an overhead enclosed mall. Among criticisms so far are: the scheme would take customers away from small shops along Queen St. and would stifle future residential development on waterfront now occupied by oil tanks. These and other comments are under investigation by Toronto planning consultants Murray V. Jones & Assoc., who were retained by the City to evaluate the impact of the proposal.

Architect Leon Kentridge is 3-M's director of planning for the project.

PEOPLE

Vancouver architect Fred Thornton Hollingsworth took over as new president of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia at the Institute's 51st annual meeting December 4. Mr. Hollingsworth, who succeeds William Rhone, sees the architect's role becoming even broader to incorporate planning and community development. In this regard, he hopes the Institute's voice in public issues affecting architects and the community at large will become even stronger.

Mr. Hollingsworth has his own architectural and planning practice in West Vancouver.

Other newly elected members of council are Reginald Bickford and David H. Hambleton. William Rhone, Richard Archambault and Frank Russell will all serve another term.

The Ontario Association of Architects has appointed its former Assistant Secretary, Administration, Brian Parks, to the newly established position of Executive Director. Mr. Parks is now responsible for all aspects of the management function of the Association and will serve as Secretary of its Council and Registration Board.

THE PROFESSION

BC debates act and bylaw revisions

The continuing debate on proposed revisions to the British Columbia Architects' Act and bylaws reached its liveliest point at the AIBC annual meeting last month. Members were so vocal, in fact, that the usual morning business session stretched to nearly a full day — cutting short scheduled afternoon seminars.

The clause of the present act most strongly criticized prohibits architects from entering into partnership with anyone except another architect or engineer. The act revision committee, headed by Ronald Nairne, has suggested that it should be possible for "architects to be members of partnerships or corporations utilizing the talents of the broad spectrum of professional consultants". However, added Nairne, "whether we get into construction and participate in business rather than staying as professionals are large issues", and there is not yet enough unanimity to formulate a radically different act. (Four hundred questionnaires circulated to the membership earlier in the year brought only 21 returns.)

One of the most important issues:

whether or not the Institute should



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support a classification of registered members not necessarily in practice. Unless the membership is broadened this way, director of the UBC School of Architecture Henry Elder told the meeting, "we will have a group of people that we will alienate from the profession, and these are the (research) people that give us the tools that will make the profession viable".

After the full day of talk, no decisions were made; debate will continue at a further meeting within the next three months.

NSAA ask for provincial building code

The Nova Scotia Association of Architects has asked the NS government to continue efforts to establish a Provincial Building Code. Michael Byrne, NSAA President, in a letter to the Minister of Municipal Affairs, said, "The Council firmly resolved that the National Building Code of Canada be adopted with only those additional supplements attached to it necessary to make the various related requirements of existing Nova Scotia statutes a part of the Code."

Byrne, on a strong recommendation from Council, pointed out that under prevailing NS law there are specific requirements governing the competence and responsibility of those who design buildings, but none are existing to ensure the public these buildings would be competently and responsibly inspected. The Code, if adopted, would correct this.

OPINION

Three views on shell housing

In *A/C November 23, Toronto architect Peter Hamilton suggested that architects should not be designing others' houses but should be providing only "frameworks for living". People, he said, must be allowed to finish interiors to their own "designs and needs". Mr. Hamilton's opinion has provoked two more views, one from a professor of architecture at the University of Manitoba, the other from an architect with a Toronto construction firm. Printed below are these responses along with a rebuttal from Mr. Hamilton.*

Focus on flexibility

In *A/C 23/11/70* Peter Hamilton suggests that architects should only design frameworks, allowing the individual to "do his own thing".

For the occupant to finish his building, as the Bracebridge, Ont. example describes, two assumptions are made: 1. that people would like to finish off their building, 2. that people are able to do this type of work. However, most people would not wish to finish off their buildings, preferring a finished piece of work; and even if they wished to, many people are unable to do this type of work. Furthermore, once a house is finished in this way, the

next occupant is in no better a situation than the first would have been in, had he moved into a completed house to begin with.

Without doubt, many buildings tend to put occupants and their activities into a strait jacket, but to avoid this situation requires a design that is adaptable, even malleable, one in fact that successions of occupants can alter.

It is here suggested, therefore, that to permit the individual to exercise his freedom and to create his own dwelling, the focus should be on elements and components capable of being continually altered and modified — owner-completion only reduces costs in the first instance, which is another ball game entirely.

Jonas Lehrman, Winnipeg

Framework for death?

Peter Hamilton's opinion (*A/C 23/11/70*) that shell housing is an answer to the low-cost housing problem indicates his a) Naïveté; b) Lack of competent knowledge; c) Abandonment of professional skills in an area where they are most needed. Has he ever taken notice of the number of unfinished tar-paper shacks that were started with good intentions? Imagine the tracts of instant slums that would be generated by lack of money! How would the owner arrange long term mortgage financing on an unfinished product, or how would inspections be made on an individual house basis?

He suggests a man can finish the interior "in one week to his own design and need". Perhaps he has never waited one week for hydro inspection or one week for rough plumbing inspection before he could install his insulation. Perhaps he has never waited for one week to have his insulation inspected and approved before installing his wall finish. Perhaps he is forgetting the necessary drying time for such items as plaster, or drywall taping, or hardwood floor varnish. Perhaps he is unaware that items such as kitchen cupboards, stairs, handrails, cannot be measured for fabrication until finished surfaces have been installed, and thereafter a waiting time elapses until the manufactured product is delivered. Perhaps it is to avoid these difficulties that industrialization and new technology have emerged. Does he suggest that the amateur can perform the many required functions better and cheaper than the professional?

He suggests architects should not be designing others' houses, when people can usually do it better for themselves. This can only be true when there is a zero effort on the part of architects. The slightest bit of effort by Mr. Hamilton would move low-cost housing away from sterile identical boxes which he claims is the fault of the new technology. Instead of moaning about people being forced to change their way of life because they live in identical boxes, let him use his

talents to create low-cost housing where "the sacredness of individual freedom" (his quote) can be achieved because of his concern, and not because he turned his back on the problems of housing the masses. Only when he becomes concerned will he be able to "design the framework for living", and not as he suggests —

A Framework for Death.

*Murray Sklar,
Tall Oaks Construction*

Mr. Hamilton replies —

It is apparent to me that Mr. Sklar represents a body of thinking which typifies a very conservative construction industry. Mr. Lehrman poses the questions which would have been answered in a longer, more detailed explanation.

Mr. Sklar has lost sight of for whom we build. People are our main concern, and the question is how to redirect the industry to serve primarily people's needs and construction needs secondarily. At present the industry is a mélange of medieval methods and modern materials and techniques. (Keep in mind that we also have highly industrialized industries, such as automotive and appliance industries.) Now, we must deal with the available methods and materials to realistically reach a solution. We also must deal with people's needs or, ideally, individuals' needs.

We now have two levels of building, one at the community level, the other at the level of the individual. Normally, when the community builds (i.e. developers or government) it does so to the detriment of the individual, that is paternalistically; conversely, as Mr. Sklar suggests, when the individual builds, he does so to the detriment



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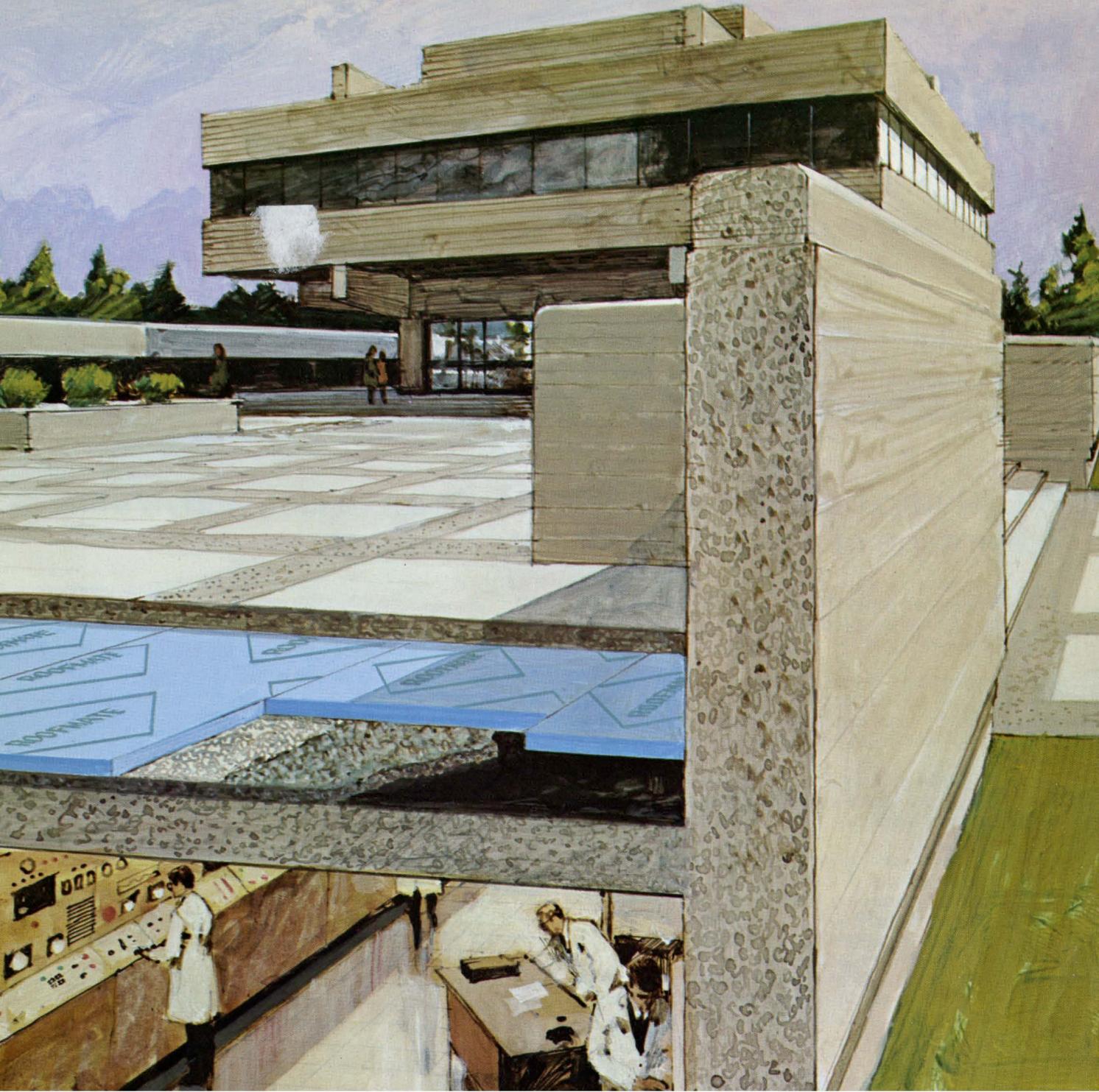
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Is this an up-side-down roof?

Yes, and it works! It's the observation deck roof of the B.C. Hydro control station in Burnaby. The insulation without "equivalent" — Roofmate® FR — is installed over the roof membrane. That way it insulates the roof membrane itself from thermal cycling, assuring a tighter, more dependable roof. We call this new roof system "IRMA." Find out all about it, overleaf...



DOW CHEMICAL OF CANADA, LIMITED



Owner: B.C. Hydro & Power Authority Engineers: International Power & Engineering Consultants Ltd. Architects: Rhone & Iredale
General Contractor: Burns & Dutton Construction (1962) Ltd. Roofer: Jackson Sheet Metal & Roofing Co. Ltd.

B.C. Hydro built this roof up-side-down to last, and to take advantage of a sensational view.

From the observation deck roof of the B.C. Hydro Systems Control Centre near Simon Fraser University, students and visitors can look down on the city of Vancouver a thousand feet below.

Just as remarkable from our point of view is the fact that just inches below the deck is a layer of Roofmate* FR extruded plastic foam insulation. Below that still, is the actual roof membrane of the control station.

This is the IRMA roof system. (Inverted Roof Membrane Assembly). And it makes a lot of practical sense, with or without a traffic deck.

In a conventional built-up roof, the membrane is exposed to the adverse effects of thermal cycling, exposure and traffic—cracking, wrinkling, ridging, etc. With IRMA (insulation above the membrane), the membrane itself is protected from extreme variations of heat and cold, sunlight and other deteriorating factors, thereby significantly increasing the service life of the roof membrane. Because Roofmate does not absorb water, the heat loss or gain is the same as if the insulation were installed under the roofing membrane.

The differential movement of the various roof elements caused by temperature changes is also minimized, simplifying design. Also, the IRMA roof has no need for a vapour barrier, even in high humidity buildings, since the roof membrane itself performs this function.

To make the case for the IRMA roof even stronger, many of the problems usually associated with traffic decks are also eliminated. This means you can design the roof of a building to do something more than just sit there.

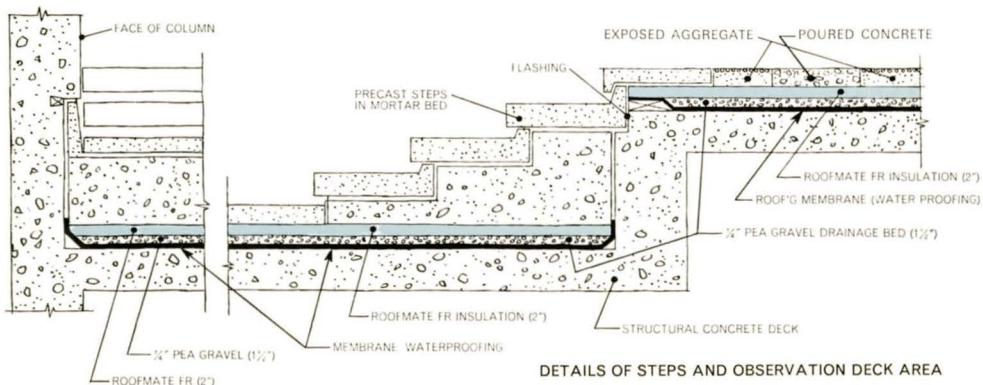
The IRMA system is the product of nearly 20 years' research by Dow. Canadian Building Digests 70 and 75, as published by the Division of Building Research, National Research Council, discuss similar applications.

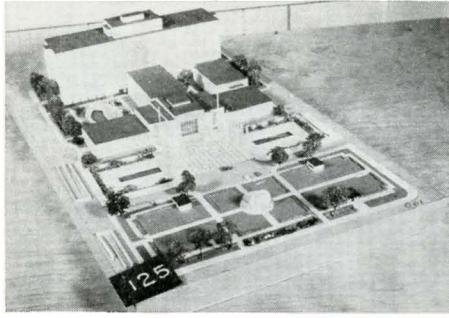
By our count, the IRMA system has been used for the roof areas of 22 major buildings in Canada since 1966. La Place Bonaventure in Montreal and the McMaster University Arts Building are two examples.

Naturally, the insulation used with the IRMA system is a vital factor. It must be permanently impervious to moisture and have exceptional compressive strength. This combination of properties, plus a permanently low "K" factor, is found in Roofmate FR. There is no "equivalent" to this unique material.

The detail below shows the construction of the observation deck roof of the B.C. Hydro Systems Control Centre. The deck was finished with poured-in-place concrete slabs and exposed aggregate, illustrating yet another advantage of IRMA—design freedom for finish material.

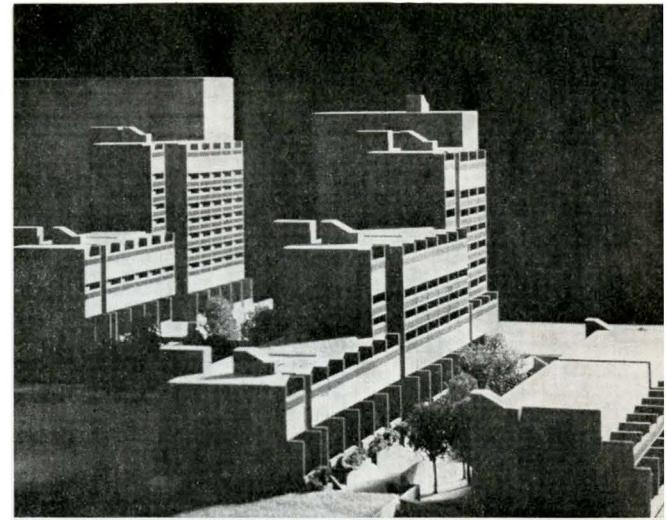
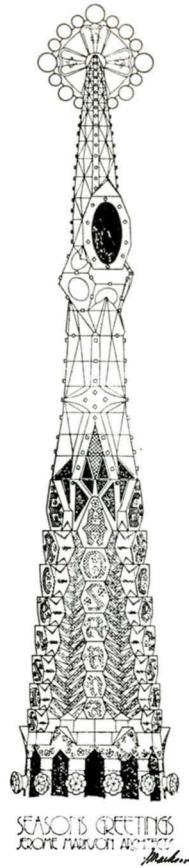
If you'd like more information on the IRMA roof system, consult Section 7ri of the current Sweet's Construction File or write: Construction Material Sales, Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited, Sarnia, Ontario.





Two city halls Toronto didn't get!

Canada's National Architectural Archives, a project sponsored jointly by the RAIC and the Dominion Archives, received its first major acquisition recently — an almost complete record of entries in the Toronto City Hall design competition. Misplaced over the years were the names of the Canadian architects who submitted the schemes above. If you know who was responsible, contact the Archives Secretary, Walter Bowker, 42 Glen Elm, Toronto.



Descon/Concordia's Operation Breakthrough

This is what the prototype project by the only non-American finalist in the US government's Operation Breakthrough housing program will look like. These 175 units for Jersey City are being built by the Montreal consortium Descon/Concordia, and there'll be 125 more like them for St. Louis, Mo. Architect is Philip David Bobrow.

Architecture Canada's most delightful greeting card — from Jerome Markson Architects

of the community (unsafe, ugly).

Our problem is to eliminate the gap created between the individual and community, the individual and the housing project (or vice versa). The government- or developer-built project usually answers only part of the problem — shortage of units. They can only see answering this shortage through standardization of unit plans and parts in an effort to reduce cost. Centralization and distribution of materials and building activities is another trend to keep costs down, simplify the process and permit mass production. Thus we end up with a relatively complete negation of human needs, both biological and cultural, and an elimination of human initiative. Standardization to most people means monotony, an affront to one's personality, an attack on freedom, and an attack on *human being*. Totalitarian governments are very good at covering their countrysides with such identical boxes. I have seen them in Moscow, but they are no different from ones I have worked on in Europe (in France and Finland), and they are identical to ones being proposed by the government here in Ontario. I have experienced first-hand the rapid deterioration of one of these projects and seen the disastrous effect these environments have on people. (Have a look at Sarcelles sometime or the Maine-Montparnasse block in Paris.) We have searched for an alternative in our office (Hamilton and Ridgely) and have found one.

One must start with the individual, and as shocking as it may be

to some, give him free rein in the location, selection, and layout of his unit all within a community framework. Dwelling, as the word implies, is an activity, not an object. A dwelling is the result of living and as such cannot be "designed" in the traditional architectural sense. The occupant must be part of the building process. Further to this thought, as our methods and means of building become geared to answering human aspects, we must allow the natural relationship which exists between man and his world to blossom. The physical aspect of the built environment has to respond to common daily activities, which result from this natural relationship.

People want to possess their immediate environment, they want to paper the walls, arrange chairs, move furniture, hang curtains, add a room, take out a wall, improve the kitchen equipment, the heating, add air conditioning, change the lighting. Dwelling and building are inseparable. Dwelling is building.

The usual approach in making mass housing effective is to find as many statistical collectivities as possible, such as: behavioural patterns for certain income groups, or activity patterns for whatever statistical group one chooses. Not only is it increasingly difficult to ascertain these collectivities, but by their very nature they negate human priorities. Mass housing must be determined by rules of living, not rules of production. Can an order be created from the above idea in which the unforeseeable can occur?

The framework for living (and

dying, to answer Mr. Sklar) can be a building in which a man can take over a part of the structure, transform it into his dwelling by completing his portion of the structure, either with traditional methods on his own (or with help) or with industrialized detachable elements, on the order of appliances (T.V.'s, toasters, and plastic bathrooms, and prefabricated panels) from a catalogue. He could do the work himself if he so desired, or hire someone. What can he afford? The important thing is to provide this degree of choice. The individual determines his dwelling.

The framework can be a complete building containing everything needed by the community, or can be a serviced lot with a serviced and pre-finished shell ("approved" by all authorities to Mr. Sklar's satisfaction) as it is in Bracebridge, with a set of parts which can be mounted dry (or wet) within the shell. Yes, Mr. Sklar it exists, there is a building system which actually answers individual need, built by individuals for their own use. When the framework is a complete building containing everything needed by a community, the individual brings everything he needs for his dwelling to that building, as explained above. Two separate systems must exist then side by side, one the supporting framework, the other a set of detachable parts, easily changed when one user moves out. One system exists in the sphere of the community, the other in the sphere of the individual.

Peter Hamilton, Toronto

COMPETITIONS

Contemporary arts centre, Les Halles, Paris

Conditions have just been made available for a one-stage international competition for the design of a contemporary arts centre in the heart of Paris. Prizes will total \$100,815 with \$45,850 to go to the winners, and thirty prizes of \$1,848 each for runners up.

Being promoted by The Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the French Republic the new competition is primarily for ideas. It is, however, hoped that it may lead to the appointment of an architect for the project. It is proposed to incorporate a contemporary arts centre into a sector being redeveloped in the eastern part of Les Halles. It is to include a public library, a museum of modern and contemporary art, a museum of design, centres for contemporary art and industrial design, multi-purpose halls for plays, concerts and films, exhibition galleries and facilities for research and documentation.

Participation is open to registered architects. Teams may enter provided the team leader is an architect. Conditions are available from Monsieur le Régisseur d'Avances/Plateau Beaubourg, Délégation pour la réalisation du Centre du Plateau Beaubourg, 25 rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris 8ème, France. Requests should be made on plain unheaded paper and be accompanied by proof of payment of the sum of 200 French francs to Monsieur le Régisseur d'Avances/Pla-



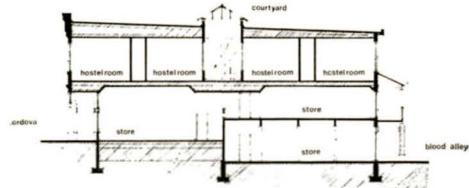
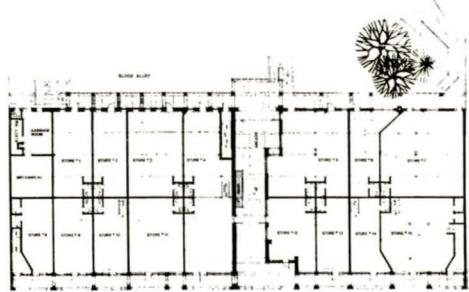
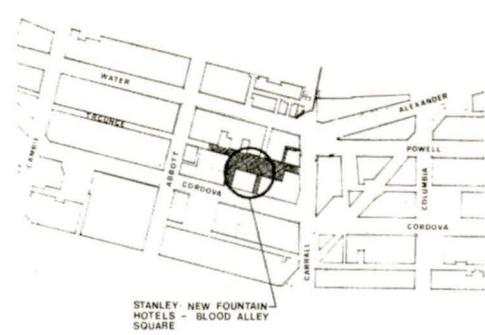
Vancouver's Gastown in its first heyday

Skid row residents fight displacement – and win

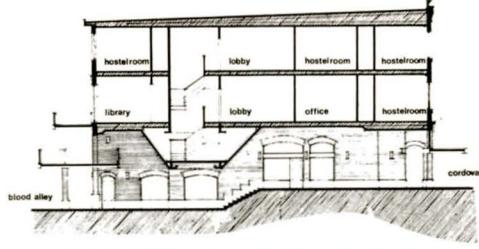
Two aging vacant hotels in Vancouver's historic Gastown, the Stanley and the New Fountain, have not only escaped demolition but are being restored to become low income housing thanks to concerned citizens.

The hotels, built in 1912, first came to public attention two years ago when Gastown residents facing rising rents and eviction suggested they would ideally fulfill their housing needs. This idea was carried forward by interested community groups including architectural historians, the community arts council and the Metro Council of the United Church and last summer the Cordova Redevelopment Corporation joined forces with Gastown citizens to prepare plans. Central Mortgage and Housing, too, has added support by providing low-interest financing from its fund for experiments in construction for low-income groups. When completed, tenants will lease the residential upper portion of the building (shops and restaurants will occupy lower floors) to run as a cooperative.

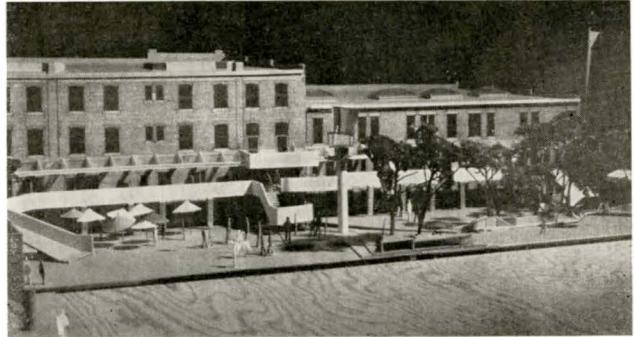
Architects Henriquez and Todd have planned to remove the wall between the two hotels to turn the buildings into one. They'll cut an arcade through the centre to link Cordova St. at the front and Blood Alley behind. Cost will be approximately \$500,000.



CROSS SECTION: NEW FOUNTAIN HOTEL



CROSS SECTION ARCADE: STANLEY HOTEL



teau Beaubourg and proof of registration and/or membership of a recognized architectural institute.

Jurors are Sir Frank Francis, Director of the British Museum (UK); Philip Johnson (USA); Oscar Niemeyer (Brazil); E. Aillaud, Michel Laclotte, Gaetan Picon, Jean Prouve (France); Willem Sandberg (Holland); J. Utzon (Denmark). The French government on the advice of the jury may invite one or more competitors to develop their projects further for an agreed fee, before deciding to appoint an architect.

Dates are as follows: last date for registration, February 26; for submission of questions, March 15; for despatch of projects, June 16 to

reach the promoter not later than June 24.

EDUCATION

Changing the little red schoolhouse syndrome

Schools must be designed in response to social, economic and physical circumstances and not by formulae, Toronto architect A. J. Diamond told a special Alberta Association of Architects conference on educational planning. Some progress, says Diamond, has been made on how to build but little on what to build. The listing of names currently given to spaces in schools prevents architects gaining insight

into the nature of activities, hence their requirements. For example, with the new flexibility gained by electronic communication, he said, learning areas could be spread around a community, city or region linked only by television and computer networks.

"There is a need," he said, "to ascertain individual and community needs in relation to education facilities, establish criteria, and design and appraise buildings in terms of these criteria."

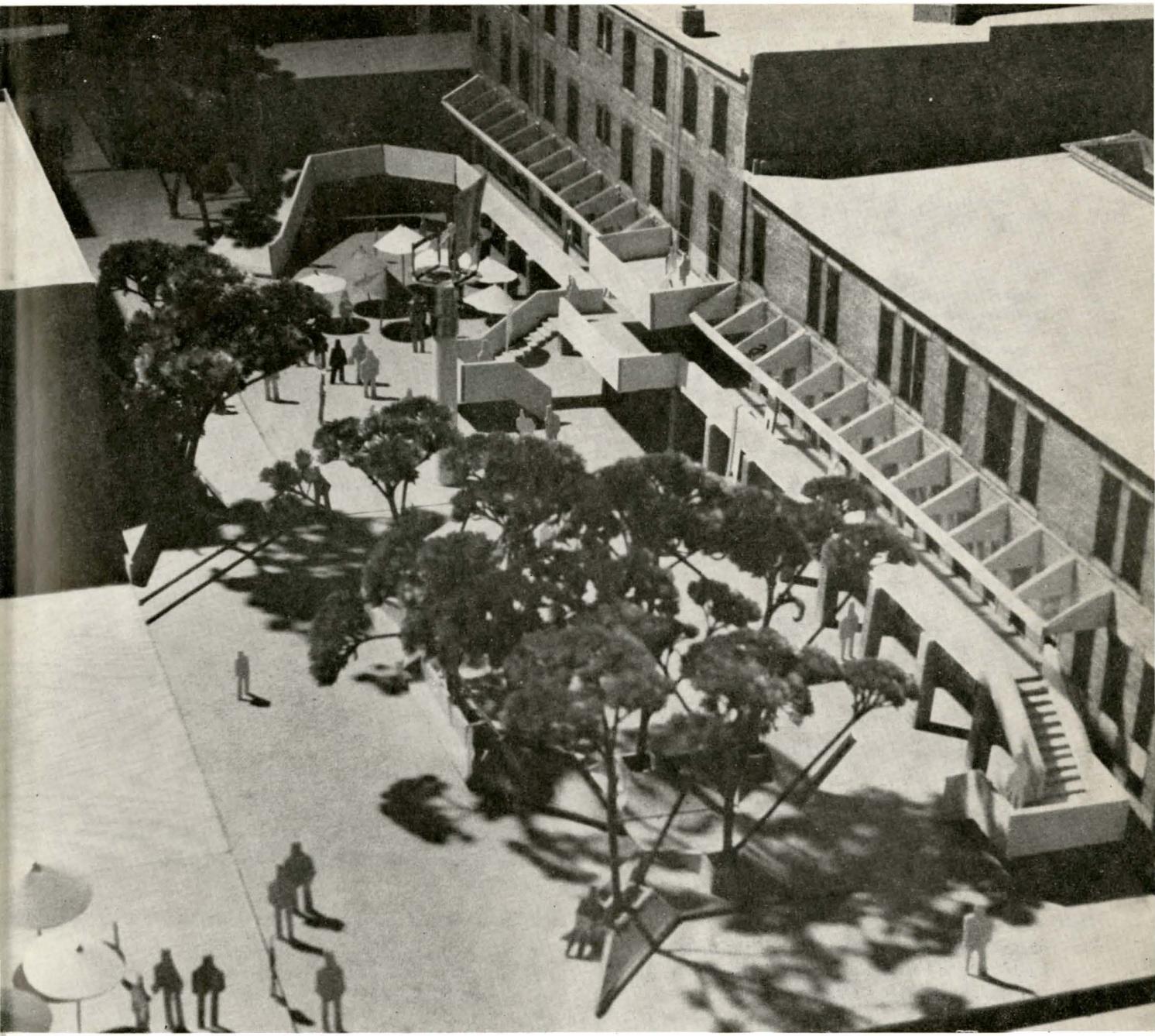
"Attempts to date to make buildings 'flexible' in order to accommodate change have often only been a cloak for indecision . . . it would seem that systems such as the SEF

program are still tied to the traditional notion of 'school' as defined by a building or series of buildings, on a site or campus, devoted entirely to the use of the institution." Of all areas of education calling for more research, the most important, he said, "concerns the function, use, purpose and future of educational facilities".

SEMINARS

Science of Human Settlements

A look into the future of man's urban environment will be provided for audiences attending the Whidden Lectures at McMaster University,



With the approval of council, the city will purchase the area at the rear of the hotels to develop a public square. Balconies at mezzanine level will provide a view of activities in the square.

Hamilton, on January 19-21. Constantinos Doxiadis, originator of the study of Ekistics, will be conducting a graphic excursion into what may lie ahead for human habitations and suggest measures for coping with possible pitfalls and the prospects of urban chaos.

His three lectures will be entitled: Ecumenopolis, or the Inevitable City; Isopolis or the Desirable Human City; and Entopia, or the City we can build. The overall title is How to Build the City We Need, and Dr. Doxiadis has added the subtitle: From the Decline to the Rise of the City.

Open to the general public at no charge, the lectures are intended to

give the people of Hamilton and students at McMaster an opportunity to hear and see outstanding world figures and scholars. Tickets for the lectures may be obtained free of charge through the Secretary of the Whidden Lectures Committee, McMaster University.

GRANTS

CMHC Fellowships

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation has announced its annual program of graduate fellowships for 1971-72. The program will amount to \$925,000 in support of 200 fellowships.

One hundred and twenty-five new

fellowships will be offered for graduate students seeking masters' and doctoral degrees in various fields of urban affairs including community facilities planning, urban design and housing. Of these, 100 are available for study in Canada and 25 for study outside the country. The amount of award will be \$3,000 for Fellows working towards a master's degree and \$4,000 for post-master's Fellows seeking a doctorate. In addition, university tuition fees will be paid and a supplementary sum of \$500 will be available for each dependent child. Arrangements include the renewal of 75 current CMHC fellowships.

Applications should be made

through the universities. Closing date is March 1, 1971 for students intending to study in Canada and April 15, 1971 for those who wish to study outside the country.

AWARDS

Concrete design

The second national awards program to recognize outstanding achievement in the design of concrete buildings, bridges and other structures has been announced by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Four awards "for creative use of concrete" will be made for buildings, four for bridges and two for other

structures such as dams or airports. To qualify for entry a structure must be made of concrete and have been designed by architects or engineers registered, resident and practising in Canada.

Closing date for submission of notices of intention to participate in the program is February 15. Additional information is available from the Portland Cement Association, Ottawa or DITC.

PROJECTS

Toronto architects and planning consultants Allward & Gouinlock are now underway with early design work of Toronto's first French language public high school. Named after French explorer Etienne Brule, the school will be built at 490 York Mills Rd., next to the existing York Mills Collegiate Institute. The two-storey school is scheduled to open in the fall of 1972. At present the French language school is operating out of a number of portables on the York Mills C.I. site. Initial enrollment will be approximately 765 students, drawn from all over Metro Toronto. Design will permit expansion to an eventual enrollment of 1,200. Pupils will also share many of the sports facilities at the neighboring York Mills C.I. Consideration is being given to the open plan design concept.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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

Positions Available

School of Architecture, University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

Two positions open for September 1971.

1. Educator/designer with experience in teaching basic design stream (graphic communication, basic media, drawing, space notation, pattern recognition, environmental awareness, etc.) to first year students. School has a young and aggressive curriculum designed to interact with multi-disciplinary aspects of environmental studies like geography, planning and man-environment.

2. Educator/architect with considerable design experience in professional practice. Expertise needed to tackle projects of urban and community scale. Knowledge to understand and discuss designs of complex architectural nature at all scales of man's environment is desirable.

Please send your application with credentials to : Prof. T. E. Bjornstad, Director, School of Architecture, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING AND PLANNING

The Milton Keynes Development Corporation are required to create a New City of 250,000. Now that the Plan has been published, it is intended to implement as soon as possible.

Mr F. Lloyd Roche, formerly Chief Architect and Planning Officer of Runcorn Development Corporation, has been appointed Director of Design and Production, and Derek Walker, formerly of Derek Walker and Partners, has been appointed Chief Architect.

Implementation of the New City offers one of the most comprehensive and interesting challenges to Architects, Engineers, Planners, Landscape Architects and Quantity Surveyors who will be responsible for the major part of the design and building of the city.

The unique challenge of Milton Keynes has initiated recruitment not only in the British Isles but in America and Europe. The scale and design opportunities ensure a stimulating experience for the dedicated inter-disciplinary groups of varying nationality, whose mandate is to house 50,000 people with supporting amenities in the first seven years.

The following positions are available:

Grade IX (£3,048 - £3,471)

Architects, Planners, Landscape Architects, Quantity Surveyors, generally to lead groups on a large variety of projects

Grades VI - VIII (£2,025 - £3,150)

Architects, Planners, Landscape Architects, Quantity Surveyors and Building Technicians to assist within groups and in some cases to take charge of projects

Grades I - V (up to £2,025)

Trainee Architects, Landscape Architects, Planners, Quantity Surveyors and Building Technicians to assist in project and planning groups. Financial assistance and/or day release may be granted in approved cases

The appointment will be subject to the Corporation's Conditions of Service which are available on request.

Applications should be accompanied by bona fide examples of the candidate's work, together with three professional references. The importance of these cannot be over-stressed as offers of appointment will be based on these submissions.

Applicants should write forthwith to the Managing Director, Milton Keynes Development Corporation, Wavendon Tower, Bletchley, Buckinghamshire.



CITY OF MONTREAL LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

Duties

- To prepare plans for the development of parks and playgrounds and the beautification of the approaches to certain buildings, parkways, etc.

Qualifications

- A bachelor's degree in landscape architecture from a recognized university. Practical experience is not essential. Facility in speaking and writing English and French.

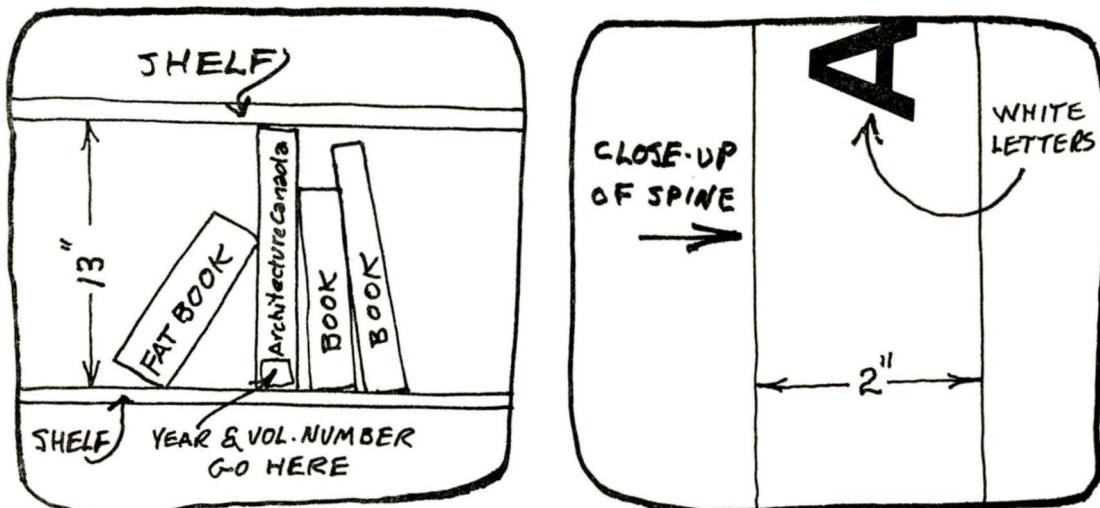
Working conditions

- This is an excellent career opportunity with an organization offering good job security and generous fringe benefits. Salary scale: \$8,980 - \$14,485; the initial salary will be determined according to the candidate's experience and will be increased by 6% on March 1st, 1971.

Applications must be submitted on the City of Montreal application form obtainable at the **Personnel Department, City Hall, room 416** or by telephone at **872-3236 or 37**.

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