

RAIC/IRAC ASSEMBLY TORONTO JUNE 2-5

With the program of activities now finalized for the 1971 RAIC Assembly, it looks like the affair will be both lively and stimulating. See pages 6 and 7 for information and registration card.

Architecture Canada

NEWSMAGAZINE

Published every two weeks by RAIC/IRAC April 26, 1971

A new Eaton's proposal for downtown Toronto

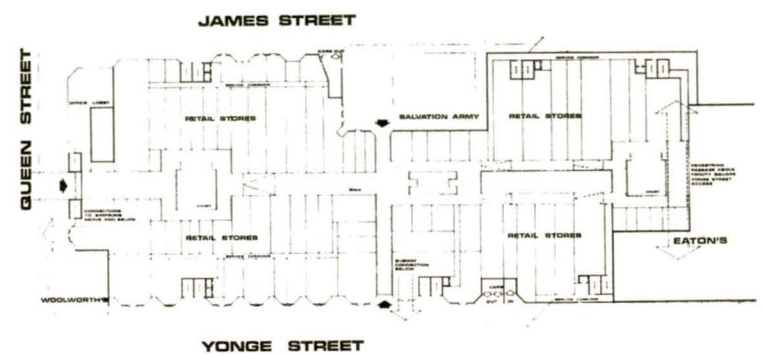
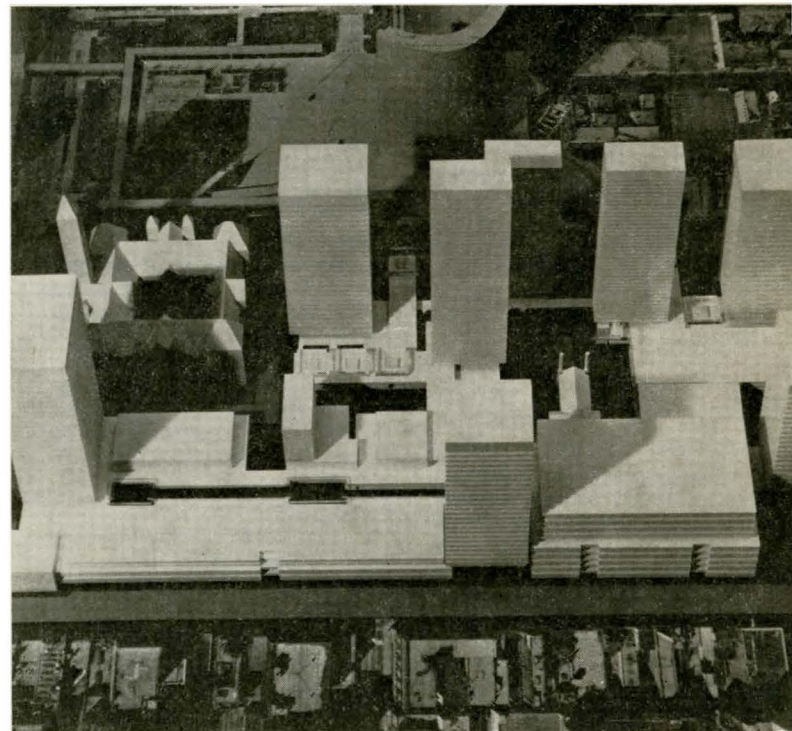
With the passage of five years and several lessons learned, Eaton's announced earlier this month a whole new proposal for its property in downtown Toronto. This time it's working with the Fairview Corporation who are buying all the Eaton land and turning back a site for the new store. Unlike the 1966 Eaton's proposal (Skidmore, Owings and Merrill) the new scheme leaves intact the old Toronto City Hall (plus Trinity Church and the Salvation Army building). On property bounded by Queen, Dundas, Yonge and Bay the area of redevelopment is 15 acres. Cost, \$200-million.

The new development, like the old, is divided into stages. The first (see plan, bottom right) would include: a million sq.ft.-Eaton's store; 2½ acres of enclosed shopping mall on three levels; several office towers; parking on top of the shopping mall and underground offstreet trucking facilities. Plans for the second stage are tentative only but could include highrise offices and apartment buildings connected by low (possibly public) buildings.

Eaton's and Fairview are optimistic about their new scheme but there is, however, one major stumbling block – fourteen small parcels of land within the area are not owned by them, including two parcels belonging to Holy Trinity Church. Adding a further complication is the fact that the Church congregation announced several months ago a commercial redevelopment plan of its own (A/C 1/2/71) which also requires these two properties.

Formal negotiations for the two properties are now in progress. Fairview, at this stage, is remaining silent while the chairman of the Church's Development Committee is saying there's little chance of the church selling – its hope is for eventual integration of the two schemes.

Architects for the Fairview-Eaton's scheme are Bregman and Hamann, Toronto, with planning consultants Gruen Associates of Los Angeles.



A 1966 proposal by Eaton's called for demolition of the Old Toronto City Hall

AWARDS

Erickson honored for outstanding achievement

Vancouver architect Arthur Erickson earlier this month was honored by the Royal Bank for "outstanding achievement" towards "human welfare and the common good". He receives a cash award of \$50,000 and a gold medal especially struck by the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa at a special presentation



dinner in Vancouver in June. The award was established in 1967 to mark the celebration of Canadian confederation. Those who have received it in the past include surgeon Wilder Penfield, scientist C. J. Mackenzie, Paul-Emile Cardinal Léger and author Morley Callaghan.

In announcing this year's recipient, the Honorable J. V. Clyne, chairman of the selection committee, said: "Mr. Erickson's visionary work - his concern for the people inhabiting his buildings, as well as the environment in which they stand - has set precedents for world-wide study and emulation by people whose concern for humanity and its environment is more than just empty phrasing."

Erickson's firm, Erickson and Massey, has won many awards for design excellence, including three Massey Medals last year and the Architectural Institute of Japan's award for the Canadian pavilion, "the best at Expo '70, Osaka".

Two books on Erickson are now in the process of publication: one from Tundra books & Reinhold, "Erickson", due for release this fall, and another to be published in Italy next year.

New Massey awards for urban environment

The Massey Foundation together with the Canada Council have announced a new awards program: "The Vincent Massey Awards for excellence in the urban environment." The purpose: "to recognize imaginative solutions to the problems of design in our cities and towns, and to encourage private citizens and community leaders in the discovery and achievement of excellence in the urban environment."

The new Massey awards (which are completely separate from the existing Massey recognition program for architecture) will be made for recent projects that make significant contribution to the amenity of urban life. Winners will be chosen by a jury (including town planner Humphrey Carver, Ottawa, Chairman; Michel Barcelo, town-planner, Montreal; mayor of Saskatoon, Sidney Buckwold; and sociologist Gerald Fortin, Quebec) which will travel across Canada. The jury will look for

"the way people use and appreciate the place, the success with which it serves many purposes, the skill with which space and circulation are handled, its design and its capacity to change as needs change".

Scale will not be a consideration. A pedestrian way through the shopping district of a small town or the innovative treatment of a town's parking lots will be just as eligible as the entire re-development of a city core. A civic square, a transit system, a major housing complex, a chain of city parks of the effective and useful preservation of an historic quarter would also be eligible. The important point is "that the project contribute positively to the urban milieu". Each award will take the form of a distinctive marker to be erected on site.

The inaugural awards will be for projects completed in the last decade (to Dec. 31, 1970). Subsequent awards will be offered at suitable intervals and the program, says a Massey Foundation spokesman, "will be reviewed from time to time so that it may be adjusted to future needs".

Submissions are being invited from citizen groups, governments or public bodies, institutions, private individuals or business firms. Each presentation should include: a concise description of the project, including date of opening to the public; an account of how and why the project came about; evidence of its quality and of its impact on the community; an indication of its location in the community (on a city map); a sketch site plan; a few photographs or (35 mm.) slides which describe the project and, preferably, a two to five minute (16 mm. or 8 mm.) film in black and white or color.

Deadline for mailing of entries is June 30, 1971. Up to 15 awards will be announced this fall. All correspondence, inquiries and submissions should be addressed to: The Executive Secretary, The Vincent Massey Awards, c/o the Canada Council, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario (613-237-3400).

LETTERS

Burrard Inlet crossing - disregard for environment?

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Burrard Inlet crossing - disregard for environment?

Dear Sirs:

Like many other people, I was greatly dismayed to see the front cover of the March 15, A/C depicting the desecration of Vancouver Harbor by the proposed Burrard Inlet Crossing. I am taking my Master's of urban planning in California and I used to smile when I saw their proposed land fill projects down here and disregard for the environment, smug with the comfort that this doesn't happen in Canada! Somehow I felt that Canada had a different ethos. I guess it is just too much to expect that our professions and governments would be any different.

I hope that A/C will continue to provide news and views on this important project. If a crossing is a

requirement at this point *and the people want it*, certainly there must be other possibilities than these two alternatives that destroy the shoreline.

L. D. Mazer, Torrance, Calif.

Editor's note:

Since alternative schemes for Vancouver's Burrard Inlet crossing were published in A/C 15/2/71, a motion expressing "preference for a tunnel" has been presented to City Council by aldermen representing the four municipalities affected by the decision, says crossing coordinator Warnet Kennedy.

Tunnel architects are Wade, Stockdill, Armour and Blewett, bridge architects, Thompson, Berwick Pratt. Approach architects are Zolten Kiss and Emil Geiser, landscape architects, Justice and Webb.

MEETINGS AND SEMINARS

School building

The latest developments in the philosophy, planning and construction of educational buildings will be discussed at a conference on "School Building, Why, What and How?" at the Centre for Continuing Education, York University, May 18 to 21.

Speakers are now announced; they will include Stewart C. Mason, director of education, Leicester-shire, England; Alfred Roth, Federal Department of Architecture, Zurich, Switzerland; outspoken Montreal architect Ray Affleck; and Anthony Adamson, well known Ontario personality and speaker and presently chairman, Province of Ontario Council for the Arts.

For further information, contact the Centre for Continuing Education, York University, 4700 Keele St., Downsview 463, Ont.

Spec writers meet this week

Dr. Robert Legget, retired director of the National Research Council's Division Of Building Research, is keynote speaker at the 13th annual convention of the Specification Writers Association Of Canada. The convention, the theme of which is "Planning Tomorrow Today", is being held this week at the Holiday Inn in Hamilton, Ont.

A sure topic of conversation among spec. writers attending will be SWAC's recent decision to make the establishment of a Registration Board top priority. The board's function, as seen at this point, says SWAC Executive Director Lloyd Boddy, "would be to prepare regulations and examinations leading to recognition [by a title, yet to be selected] of members' competence in specifying and documentation".

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OPINION

Choosing an architect for a public building

The recent controversy in several Toronto daily newspapers about the method of awarding commissions for school projects brings into focus the entire problem of choosing the best architect for publicly financed construction.

We have come a long way from the days when the little red brick school house was the only significant investment of public monies in architecture. Now the taxpayer finances most schools, most hospitals, he finances a very large share in residential construction, and the various levels of government have become the largest tenant for office space in Toronto. How to select architects for this very large volume of construction has become an important matter.

The assembly of the last OAA convention faced this question when it voted in favor of advertising all publicly financed projects so that all architects, like general contractors, may be made aware of projects being contemplated. The comparison with general contractors is an interesting one, because, although tenders are advertised, contractors still have to compete for each job on the basis of their ability to provide the best price. To get a commission, on the other hand, architects desperately promote or stand in line and say "please give me a building".

In other countries, such as Finland, Switzerland or West Germany, design competitions constitute a standard method of awarding commissions. In this country, the few competitions held produced outstanding buildings, e.g. Toronto City Hall, Brantford City Hall and the Canadian Pavilion for Expo '70. Moreover, when held, competitions are very popular and attract established offices as well as individual



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professionals. For example:
 1968 York University Religious Centre and Chapel (\$330,000.00) open to Ontario architects only, 47 entries. Winner: David Horne, partner, Page and Steele, Toronto.
 1969 Royal Canadian Air Force Memorial (\$2,200,000.00) 99 entries. Winner: Victor Prus, Montreal.
 The numbers participating are interesting since both buildings were attacked as socially irrelevant. No such charge would likely be levelled at a school.

It is not argued here that we should adopt the competition method wholesale. The method, however, can benefit both client and architect in a significant manner. The benefits accruing to the client choosing one of many designs need not be emphasized. Sufficient safeguards regarding costs and the architect's ability to carry out the job can be easily stipulated. As for the architect, the design competition would be an obvious, professional and fair way to gain a public commission on an equal basis.

Ernest Annau, Toronto

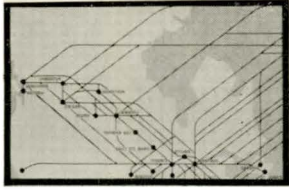
On the liberation of architecture

Montreal architect Melvin Charney questions the fact that many architectural competitions allow only one type of design solution - a building. The 1969 competition for an Air Force Memorial (and a museum to air flight) for Trenton, Ont. (won by Victor Prus and never built) he cites as an example. "Any responses other than those circumscribed by the form of a building . . . were clearly beyond the scope of the competition." These conceptual limitations, Charney says, are characteristic also of much of contemporary architecture. Here, he suggests one alternative and discusses his reasoning:

Even though new and important idioms have been introduced into contemporary architecture, innovations have tended to reinforce the existing concept that architecture resides solely in the design of a specialized object - a building. Anything beyond this premise is largely considered meaningless, and contemporary theory and criticism tend to mystify the existence of this barrier - refusing to acknowledge that the meaning of a "building" can be found in the use we make of our artifacts.

For an air force memorial, for example, existing artifactual bits recognized for their Memorial content could be described and catalogued in a series of MEMOs. These constructs would describe the evidence of "object correlatives" of the Memorial - artifactual bits that could materialize for people the remembrance of air flight and the Air Force. The MEMO's, then, would extract from the constructs design propositions, the idea being to expose the possible design of a Memorial, and hence its architecture, rather than impose a design.

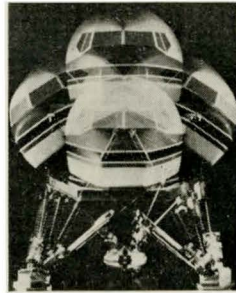
MEMO 1: MAPPING A MEMORIAL
 Opportunities to commemorate are likely to exist at an airport or wherever else there is a concentration of aircraft. The opportunity map thus locates Memorial constructs - the "object correlatives" of the Memorial. Locations are neither fixed in place nor time since there are no real physical boundaries to the Memorial's beginning or end or to its location. A Memorial may disclose itself in several locations simultaneously in an instant network of time.



MEMO 6: ORIGINAL FUNCTIONS SUGGESTING POSSIBLE FUNCTIONS
 An aircraft isolated on the runway appears as a building. By flight, it can take people on memorial trips or bring a Memorial "building" to several cities.
 A visit to the cockpit can offer one man memories of himself as a pilot, another visions of himself on a bombing mission.



MEMO 8: SIMULATION
 Flight simulators with visual and sound tapes on the history of air flight and military aviation can be used as micro-memorials located across country, eg. the experience of Lindbergh's flight is recreated while enclosed behind a vibrating engine for 33 1/2 hours looking out over a passing ocean through a periscope.



MEMO 10: DISCREET USAGES
 This experience would involve getting away from the ground, motion through the air, and total dependence on a machine.



the series should be drawn directly from the community - taken out of a constantly elusive matrix of experience. As the relationship of people to the reality of their artifactual environment and their conception of reality itself changes with time, the selection of MEMOs would constitute an on-going process of continuous defining and redefining the design experience. A proliferation of Memorial constructs would strengthen the assumptions of a possible architecture, and bring to light conditions that would otherwise remain inaccessible. The MEMOs then would provide the sources of a design program.

Given the best of intentions to design in the interest of the people and to have people participate in the design process - in the present limitations of architecture, the design action - the process of selecting a suppressed range of access and experience - contradicts the design intention. If architecture is conceived of as creating the sources of design, people can be actively engaged according to opportunities that they have to externalize their experience. Their act of externalization - their design - would involve a selection of experience: specific, stylistic, and ideosyncratic to the probability of a design. The demarcation of meaning is found in a certain kind of activity rather than in a specialized medium.

This distinction between architecture and design, and the consequent shift in both social and aesthetic sensibilities, by-passes the persistent contradiction in contemporary architecture between its elitist and repressive condition and its obvious origins in social content. Ideally, it should be possible to avoid this contradiction by restoring to people the full responsibility for their surroundings. Design can then assume its architectural condition by virtue of its granting existence to the heads of people, where it really happens, and where it belongs in the first place.

Thus two levels of design are set out. The first deals with the structuring of design resources, and the second with the communication of design. On the first level, the MEMOs map out patterns of resources which are available for the architecture of an Air Force Memorial. Any subsequent reinforcement of these patterns by the selection of one or several of these patterns would constitute an act of design intervention, and a deliberate political, social and aesthetic act. For example, the selection - design - of the Memorial in the form of building is readily seen to constitute a repressive act, given limited resources, the size of the country, and the range of possibilities available, such as the reinforcing of a cross-country Memorial network by the installation of old aircraft or video equipment in centers of population, or the opening of old airports near several cities as instant Memorials where Air

Force veterans could meet in the abandoned hangars. Rather than invest resources in capital expenditure on an isolated building set in a corner of the country, the money could be invested in real services such as housing, and the return used to maintain a network of facilities that could bring the "building" to the people.

The second level of design then belongs to all of us. The MEMOs describe the resources for the personal design of a Memorial which is so general and particular, simple and complex so as to encompass any experience that may be included in its architecture. The resulting continual variation of the external form of the Memorial reinforces the internal structure of personal experience.

Melvin Charney, Montreal

HOUSING

Urban affairs stressed over housing in new ministry

The new federal Ministry of Urban Affairs and Housing will "emphatically not be a Canadian counterpart of HUD" in the U.S. So says the university professor who researched and wrote the document upon



which the concept of the new ministry is largely based (A/C 3-15/71). He is Dr. Harvey Lithwick, who chose last week's building industry luncheon

at the National Home Show to make his first public speech on the subject since being chosen assistant secretary (under Vancouver architect and planner H. Peter Oberlander). The new federal department, which will not formally come into being for at least another month, Lithwick predicts, will be "a rather new kind of governmental institution . . . basically our role will be to provide the federal government with broad guidelines . . . (because) only a very limited number of urban problems can be served through housing policies."

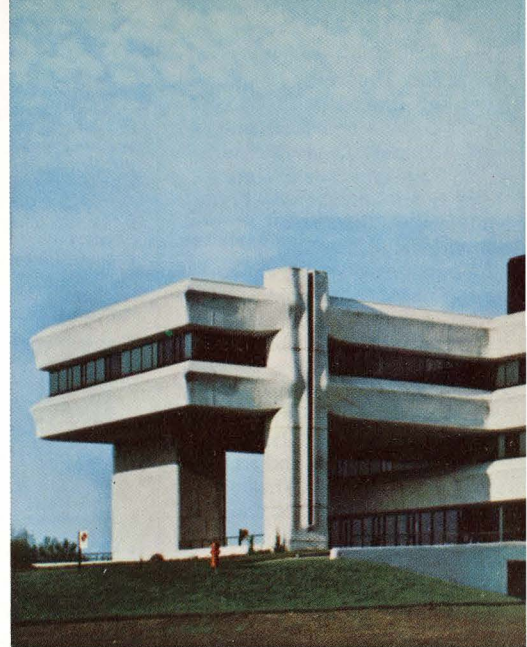
Lithwick is critical of HUD's emphasis on technology in its widely-publicized Operation Breakthrough (A/C 11/1/71, 16/3/70). Of more importance in reducing housing costs, he says, are the cost of money and the cost of land.

The tone of his speech implied a greater stress by Ottawa on citizen involvement in planning. Among the "guiding principles" of the ministry will be "the elimination of parochialism between levels of government, so that the various representatives of society can collectively act to foster rather than fragment the interests of their constituents. The elimination of the view that we can legislate the good society, in favor of the view that we must provide our citizens with the capacity to choose for themselves the good life," was also stressed by Lithwick.

(Continued p. 8)



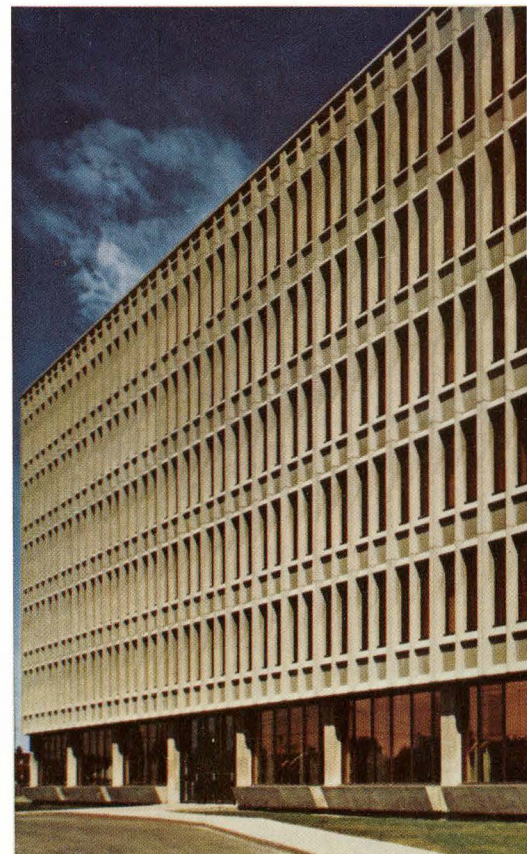
1. Effective use of decorative precast concrete panels at the Workmen's Compensation Board Building, Saint John.



3. The Doctor Joseph O. Ruddy General Hosp



2. Exposed aggregate precast panels enhance the beauty of The Provincial Building, Melville, Sask.



4. Concrete was chosen by the National Film Board

CONCRETE

Whether precast in a factory or cast at the site, today's concrete adapts more readily than any other material to designs that state an idea, conform to a site, encompass a living system. It can be cast economically in any desired shape or size—made graceful as well as strong—coloured, textured, or polished—patterned or sculptured as it is molded. In decades ahead, industrialized construction will speed the process of building and hold costs down. The forms are changing. The materials are changing. Concrete is changing. Canada Cement Lafarge, too, is changing to help our customers meet the challenge of the future. With concrete for a more beautiful Canada.

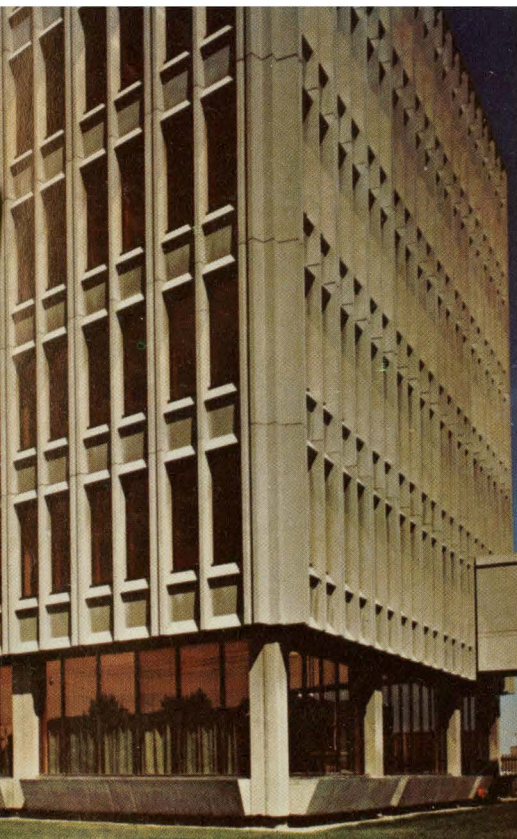
For your "Canada-Lafarge" cement requirements, and free technical advice, contact any of the Canada Cement Lafarge sales offices located at Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Moncton, and Halifax. Free descriptive literature and additional information can be obtained by contacting the Sales Promotion and Advertising Department at 606 Cathcart Street, Montreal 111 or any regional office of the Company located at: 1051 Main Street, Vancouver 4; 640-12th Ave. S.W., Calgary 3; 42-48 Charles Street East, Toronto 285; 620 Dorchester Blvd. West, Montreal 101; Trade Mart Bldg., 2021 Brunswick St., Halifax.



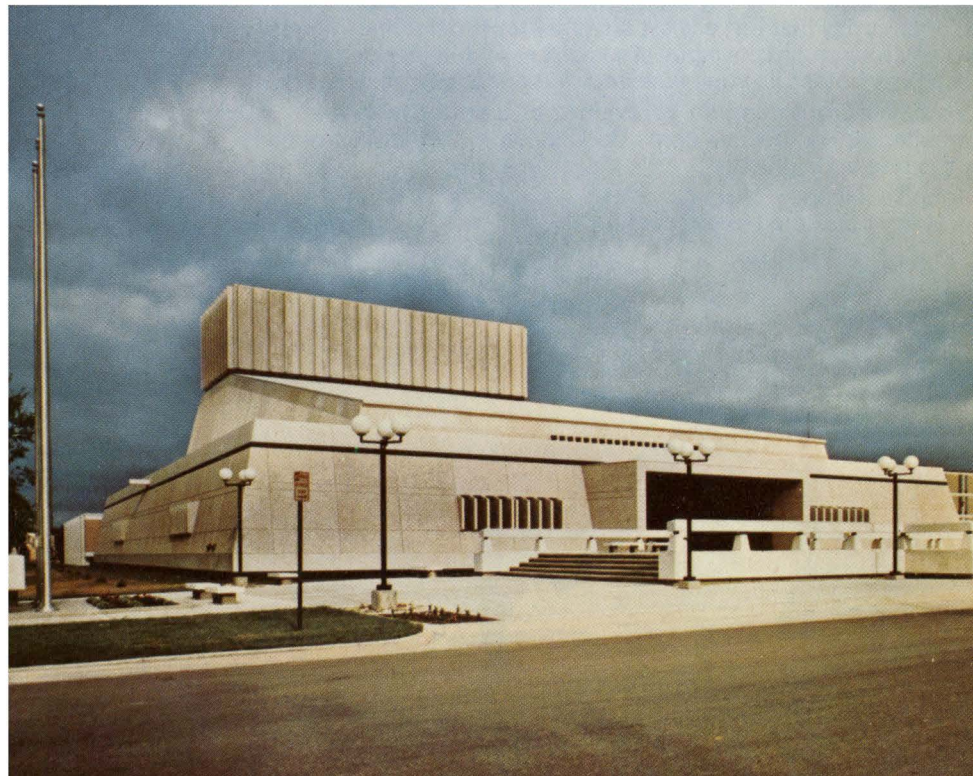
by, Ont., sculptured in cast-in-place concrete.



5. Acute Treatment Building, Kelowna General Hospital, B.C., is built in concrete with precast concrete exterior walls.



urent, Que. to assure constant temperature control.



6. The Western Manitoba Centennial Auditorium, Brandon, displays the esthetic qualities of concrete construction.

FIRST CHOICE FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS

1 Archt.: Stanley Emmerson
 Cons. Struct. Engrs.: Spear Northrop and Assocs. Ltd.
 Genl. Contr.: Atlas Construction Maritimes Ltd.
 Masonry Contr.: Maritime Bricklayers Ltd.
 Precast concrete panels: Strescon Ltd.
 Ready-mixed concrete: Brunswick Ready Mix Concrete Ltd.

2 Archts. & Cons. Struct. Engrs.: Alan Vanstone
 Genl. Contr.: Weber Construction (Yorkton) Ltd.
 Masonry Contr.: Hagblom Construction Ltd.
 Precast concrete members: Con-Force Products Ltd.
 Ready-mixed concrete: Abel's Cartage Ltd.

3 Archts.: Craig, Zeidler & Strong
 Cons. Struct. Engrs.: G. Dowdell and Associates
 Genl. Contr.: Hurley Gregoris Construction
 Masonry Contr.: Dominion Masonry & Stone Contractors Ltd.
 Ready-mixed concrete: Curran and Briggs Ready-Mix Company

4 Archts.: Beaulieu, Lambert, Tremblay
 Cons. Struct. Engrs.: Beaulieu Trudeau et Associés

Genl. Contr.: Pisapia Construction Inc.
 Ready-mixed concrete: Lafarge Concrete Ltd.

5 Archts.: McCarter, Nairne & Partners
 Cons. Struct. Engrs.: Unecon Engineering Consultants Ltd.
 Genl. Contr.: Janin Western Contractors Ltd.
 Concrete: Westbank Ready-Mix Concrete Ltd.

6 Archts.: Ward, MacDonald & Partners
 Genl. Contr.: Pearson Construction Co. Ltd.
 Precast concrete members: Supercrete Ltd.
 Ready-mixed concrete: Wheat City Concrete Products Ltd.



CANADA CEMENT LAFARGE LTD.



Le "Inn-on-the-Park" sera le siège social de l'assemblée annuelle, mais la plus grande partie de l'action prendra place dans la ville. Discutez des sujets tels la construction par systèmes, la planification urbaine, l'architecte et son association professionnelle, à l'hôtel même, ou parlez de la planification de support, de l'écologie urbaine, des considérations socio-économiques au Trinity Church, dans un parc ou encore sur le campus de l'Université de Toronto.

Soyez les bienvenus à Toronto pour l'Assemblée Annuelle de l'IRAC, les 2-5 juin

En organisant cette assemblée annuelle, notre but a été de coupercourt avec l'atmosphère conventionnel des hôtels. Nous tenons plusieurs de nos activités à divers points de la ville. L'assemblée a été planifiée de façon à faciliter un plus grand engagement personnel, par une série de séminaires dispersés dans Toronto; ces discussions . . . le coeur du programme . . . offrent aux intéressés l'opportunité de participer et d'étendre leurs connaissances et leur expérience dans la sphère toujours grandissante des responsabilités architecturales.

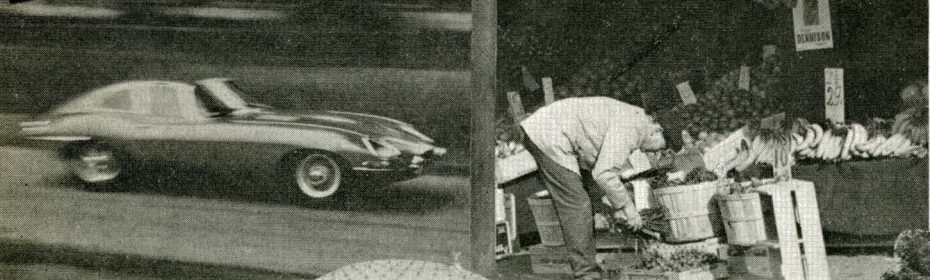
Cette assemblée est ouverte à tous : aux étudiants, aux non-membres de l'Institut ; elle est ouverte à toute personne intéressée à l'environnement physique et social. Les architectes de Toronto sont vos hôtes ; ils vous recevront à dîner à leurs résidences.

Venez à Toronto en juin, rencontrez et discutez avec les architectes de tous les coins du Canada . . . et laissez-nous le plaisir de vous divertir.

John W. Hoag,
président du comité de réception

Participate is the key word related to seminars this year. An exciting and knowledgeable roster of speakers has been selected on the basis of diversity of interests, but the direction of discussion itself will depend on architects and those in other disciplines taking part. Real working sessions.

Quality of the urban environment is the general theme. Under that topic sessions have been arranged to cover a broad cross-section of "today's" issues . . . urban ecology, advocacy planning, the relevance of sociology and psychology to architecture and the architect's role in urban affairs. Watch for the next issue of Architecture Canada for details.



No 1971 convention concerned with building a better environment would be complete without discussion of systems building. For the RAIC Assembly, a morning session will be devoted to this topic and, in the afternoon, a trip to the Jespersen-Kay factory, where components for Canada's first systems apartment building were manufactured.

The RAIC, provincial associations, local chapters – what is their role and relationship to the architect both practicing and salaried? A whole afternoon discussion will be devoted to this and other important topics to do with the architect and his professional associations.

Voyez ce que font huit des plus intéressantes agences d'architecture de Toronto. Ron Thom; Bregman and Hamann; Parkin, Searle Wilbee Rowland; Gordon S. Adamson et associés; Marani, Rounthwaite et Dick; Webb, Zerafa, Menkes, Housden et Raymond Moriyama tiendront table ouverte jeudi après-midi. Des rafraichissements seront servis.

Have you met Toronto's hippie elite or hari krishna? They're found among fashionable shops and restaurants in the Bloor-Yorkville area. A mix of charm and chic. Kensington Market, an old world area for shopping in the heart of Toronto, also provides a delightful change of pace. Explore these places, the University of Toronto campus, the Annex and Rosedale on walking tours led by architects who are experts on these areas. Tours are based on a new book on Toronto architecture being prepared by the Toronto chapter.

Seminars and tours this year will be a must for many wives. Topics of discussion will be of general interest and will relate to community activities at home. Wives will have a chance to gain more insight into some of the new trends in the architectural profession and to speak up about them too.

Ladies will also enjoy exploring the city on one of the guided walking tours or by themselves with friends. The ladies' committee will be giving tips on where to find interesting boutiques, antique stores, art galleries and restaurants.

An authentic Japanese luncheon and tea ceremony are also planned for the ladies at Toronto's charming Japanese Cultural Centre designed by Raymond Moriyama.

Bonnard, Borduas, Chagall, Dufuffet, Dufy, Klee, Léger, Matisse, Modigliani, Picasso, Riopelle, Utrillo, Arp, Degas, Etrog, Greco, Moore, Lipchitz, Rodin, Blazaje, Bush, Gladstone, Molinari, Snow, Town are just a few of the artists whose work will be on display at the Art Gallery of Ontario at RAIC Assembly-time. It's the first show put together from AGO's new Zacks' collection – 148 works in all. A tour to AGO has been arranged for those attending the convention – a rare opportunity to see one of Canada's major art collections. There'll also be a chance to see artists in action. A number of Toronto's best artists will be holding open house in their studios.

Dînez et dansez, le vendredi soir, dans les jardins du Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Centre Island à Toronto. Admirez le nouvel Ontario Place, lors du coquetel le jeudi et, pour terminer la journée, dînez chez les architectes de Toronto.



Three Canadian buildings win steel awards

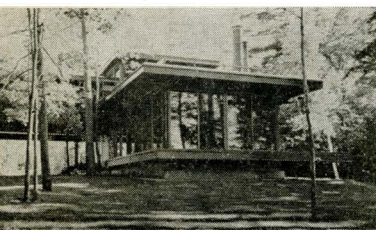
This year's Design in Steel Awards program sponsored by the American Iron and Steel Institute attracted over 1,000 entries. Of the 25 awards presented three were won for Canadian buildings. A top award went to the Westcoast Transmission Building, Vancouver, and a BC Hydro control building and vacation home won citations for best design in public works construction and housing.



Westcoast Transmission building, Vancouver, the first continuous cable-suspended building in North America. Bogue Babicki & Assoc., structural engineers, Rhone and Iredale, project architects



Central Control Building of the Gordon S. Shrum Generating Station on the Peace River in northern BC. Rhone and Iredale, Bogue Babicki and International Power and Engineering Consultants



T-shaped totally steel vacation home on Lake Simcoe, north of Toronto. Architect Harry B. Kohl

"We are attempting to develop mechanisms for including the views and interest of individual urban dwellers . . . not in a token way, but as a vital part of the process of developing answers."

There is already some evidence of this thinking catching on in Central Mortgage and Housing Corp. CMHC has hired a few planners with heavy sociology orientation on an experimental basis. One of their terms of reference is to explore potential ways of citizen involvement in the planning process. More controversially, CMHC has funded a citizen tenants' rights group which has ironically proved to be a persistent thorn in the side of Ontario Housing Corporation — through which CMHC pumps most of its money for social housing in that province.

Some other trends Lithwick sees:

- Multiple use of land and buildings to conserve scarce city core space;
- Acceptance of the view that urban land is a community resource;
- The emergence of large builder/developers of "a total set of urban services, including transport, infrastructure, open spaces etc.";
- The need for "a greater understanding of markets, including customers and alternative products".

Says Lithwick:

"There seems to be a growing consensus that the very things we had thought essential to achieve are largely unacceptable." He points to "the massive amounts of funds being devoted to convincing us to buy things we neither want nor need, from ostentatious immediately obsolete cars, to all the gadgetry that we thought went into making up the good life".

It would appear that a strongly socialistic overtone is ready to show up in future federal housing policies.

EDUCATION

Architectural program for the University of Calgary

The University of Calgary's Faculty of Environmental Design will be accepting its first architectural students by September 1972, says newly appointed dean William Taylor Perks.

The establishment of a program of architectural education for Alberta has been the subject of controversy for the past decade with both Edmonton and Calgary campuses of the University of Alberta vying for the establishment of the program on their campus. After some mind-changing, the summer of 1969 saw the program awarded to the Calgary campus (the University of Calgary) and with the appointment of Perks as dean at the beginning of this year the Faculty of Environmental Design became operational.

The director of the Architectural

Program within the Faculty has now also been announced: Douglas Gillmor of Winnipeg. Prof. Gillmor, who is known for his teaching role at the University of Manitoba and his association with Number Ten Architectural Group, Winnipeg, officially begins his duties on July 1. Gillmor is a fellow of the RAIC.

The new program of architectural studies, says Perks, "is similar to the one at the University of Manitoba in terms of years fulfilled". Students will begin studies in the Faculty at graduate level and after three years will obtain a Master's degree in Environmental Design (Architecture). More details, and the philosophy of the new Faculty, will be given in a forthcoming issue of *A/C* in an article by Prof. Perks.



Perks



Gillmor

Thirty-six-year-old Perks, a planner, is currently the director of the long-range planning division of the National Capital Commission in Ottawa and is lecturing at Carleton University. He moves to Calgary this month but will continue with the NCC on a part-time basis to complete some of his major projects including a policy review of NCC land management in the capital region. Perks has lectured at McGill University and was associated with Expo '67 as head of the master plan section. He graduated from McGill in civil engineering in 1965 and obtained a Master's in city and regional planning from Liverpool University in 1959.

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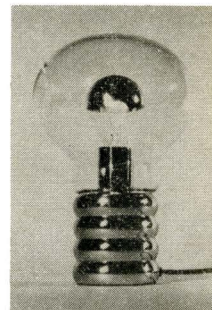
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