

Montreal architect Jean-Louis Lalonde became RAIC president at the 64th Annual Assembly in Toronto last week. He gives his views on the RAIC's role in today's society on page 8



# Architecture Canada

NEWSMAGAZINE

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## Public education was aim of '71 Toronto Chapter awards

"Does the project demonstrate any intensive and awakened thoughtfulness about the human condition of the inhabitants? Does it suggest new ways of working, new roles? Will the design decisions be useful ones in 1975? Are the concepts democratic? Are the heroics to the point?"

These freewheeling questions were the criteria for judging this year's Toronto chapter design awards specifically aimed at "helping acquaint the public with the influences which improve the environment." Forty projects were submitted and the jury (Kenneth Greenberg, student architect, William Kilbourn, alderman, Alex Murray, Vice-Dean of Environmental Studies, York University, Henry Sears, architect and Carmen Corneil, architect and Design Awards Committee chairman) picked four and the City of Toronto (see B) as winners. The jury's comments are below:

**A. Gourmet Fair, James A. Murray and Henry Fliess, Architects, Sherwood and Partners, Design Consultants.** "This portion of the Sherway Shopping Mall is an interesting way of handling retail shopping facilities, demonstrating planning objectives not usually apparent in shopping malls. In the Gourmet Fair area the many alternative points of access give it a city-like freedom of choice and make it interesting to approach; in spite of unrelenting artificial light and Muzak, the Fair's lively mix of various commodities, eating places and transient access routes create a more convincing urban quality than usual."

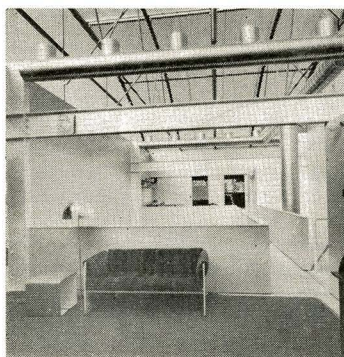
**B. House at 19 Berryman Street, Diamond and Myers, Architects and The City of Toronto.** "... cooperative and thoughtful attitude toward the site planning of this house on an inner city lot." The architect notes "the City waived the normal 20 feet street setback on this project and has granted permission to maintain the existing building line, an enlightened precedent that may help save much of Toronto's old neighborhoods. Special thanks are due also to Yorkville Rate Payers Assoc. and Prof. Jay McPherson."

**C. Alcan Offices, Diamond and Myers, Architects.** "The objectives of the designers were to 'de-emphasize corporate hierarchy . . . and make easy communication between individuals and groups possible'. The project is a demonstration in plan of these principles. The arrangement makes the most of the pavilion-like characteristic of the Toronto Dominion office floor to interweave openness and view into the routines of all occupants."

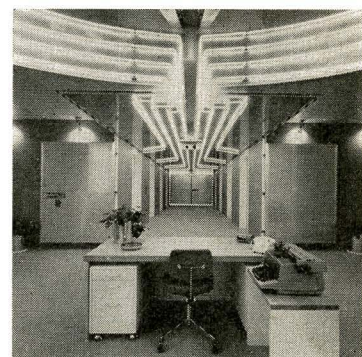
**D. Uptown Theatre Renovation, Sprachman and Giller, Architects.** "This renovation of a 1925 theatre to adapt it to current patterns of film entertainment met its criteria successfully. Graphics and other economical means effectively achieve a real place of entertainment. The theatre into which five separate cinemas have been fitted demonstrates an interior development of lobbies appropriate to waiting, anticipation and leisure."



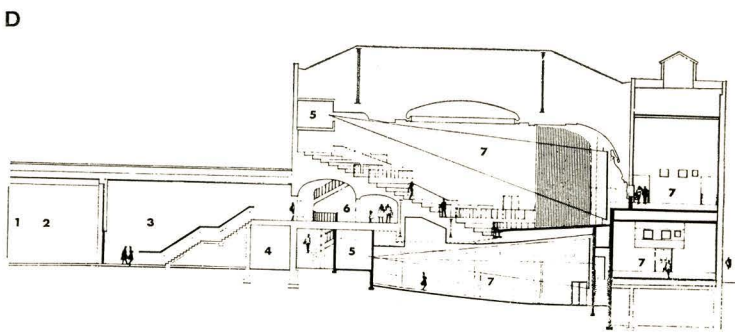
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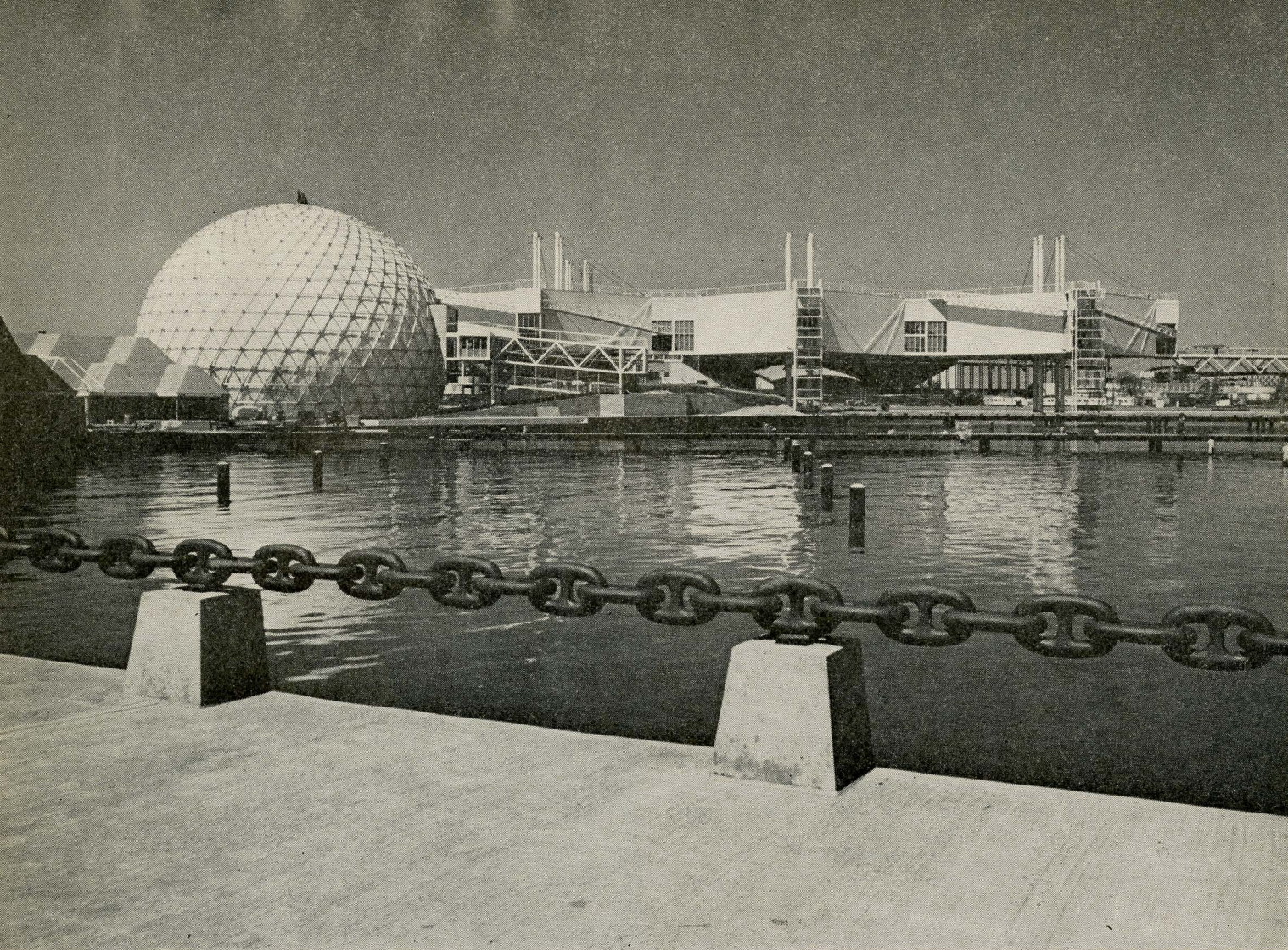
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C



D



Cinesphere, motion picture theatre, is a triodetic dome 90 ft. high, the most advanced film theatre ever built.

## OPINION

Education for a pluralism of roles – the new School at Calgary

Readers of *A/C* no doubt wrung their hands with glee when they saw in *A/C*, 26/4/71 I was to provide a statement of "philosophy" on the upcoming program at Calgary. And in a few short words, at that! Can one possibly add to the spectrum of choice or the philosophic directions already manifest in the eight schools in Canada? For that matter, how do you follow an act like (among others) the ones we've been most recently treated to by Canada's peripatetic grammarians of the new architectural purview: Moriyama on environmental sensitivity, Affleck on social and urbanistic relevancy, Charney on memo-generated artifacts, Parkin on the national subconscious, Robbie on the managerial synthesizer, etc. . . . Of course, the answer is: if you're sensible, you don't try. So here goes!

The emphasis in my remarks will be on architecture within the context of the Faculty of Environmental Design but (perhaps like the cowardly lion) I propose to ignore the

fashionable questions: What is architecture? Who's it for? How do you train for the *profession* of architecture? However, I will start with an aspect identifying rather closely with, and certainly germane to, the latter question. Then I propose to say something about how our program at Calgary might conceivably differ from what is already taking place in architectural education in Canada. The reader can then put his own philosophical filling into the sandwich, bite, and hopefully, savour it.

Whether you believe an environmental faculty to be the repository and transmitter of acquired social or cultural value systems, or whether you believe it should be the progenitor of new value systems, is largely irrelevant. If the faculty is any good, the second function should follow from the first, without benefit of proselytizing. To be very simple minded about it, education starts from perceived societal needs. From those – and again, in the specific context of architecture – one might go on to think in terms of role-filling.

Architecture is commonly thought of as a unique role with one-to-one

correlation between the title "architect" and some homogeneous set of cultural values and technical skills. And so it was. But the facts of life tell us that is no longer so. Nor is it any longer possible to hope for. (Anyone inclined to argue the matter need only take a hard look at the debates now ringing through the halls of professional conferences here in Canada, in the U.S. and in Britain.) Most simply stated, the perceived societal needs on which we expect to build the Calgary program are: a need to re-examine our individual and collective consciences, our understanding and our perspectives of changing environment; a need to rely less on hunch and feel when we get into ecology and perception, but to draw the net around reliable informational sources that we now lack but badly need for translating these variables into social and physical forms; and thirdly, to develop individuals who can function productively, imaginatively and in the inter-disciplinary/corporate milieu which increasingly characterizes our decision world. Obviously, then, our purpose will have to be education for a pluralism of roles. Some roles will be identi-



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**Ontario Place – a \$23 million catalyst for Toronto’s waterfront development**

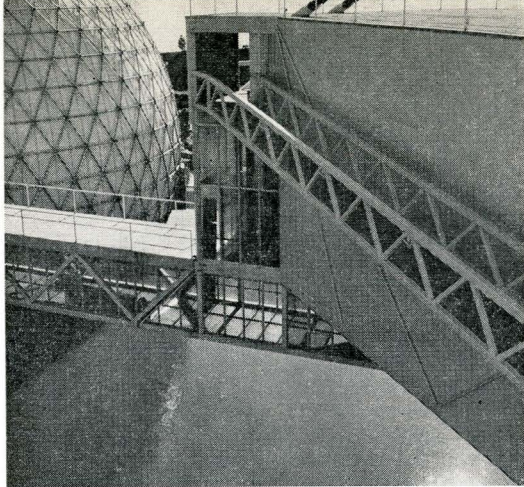
“A place with the atmosphere of life and vitality where the people of Ontario can reaffirm their identity.” That’s how architect Eb Zeidler describes his 90-acre Ontario Place on Toronto’s waterfront across from the Canadian National Exhibition grounds. The provincial government complex opened just three weeks ago with islands, canals, parks, boutiques, marinas, beaches and “daring innovative architecture” (to quote a pr handout). Whether the government likes it or not, Ontario Place is easily described as a little Expo 67. That Expo features were incorporated into the Ontario project, however, was no coincidence. Part of the writing of the program included tabulations of popular Expo likes and dislikes and the government official in charge of Ontario Place, Jim Ramsay, was the guiding hand behind Ontario pavilions both at Montreal and Osaka.

Initial reaction to the project has been tremendous. Although opening crowds were thin, Ontario Place, since the first steel columns were driven into the lake, has received more public attention than any piece of architecture in Toronto since Revell’s city hall. Most of the initial response has been enthusiastic, although critics have also been getting in their shots. (Most complaints criticize not the design but the fact that the complex was built at all.)

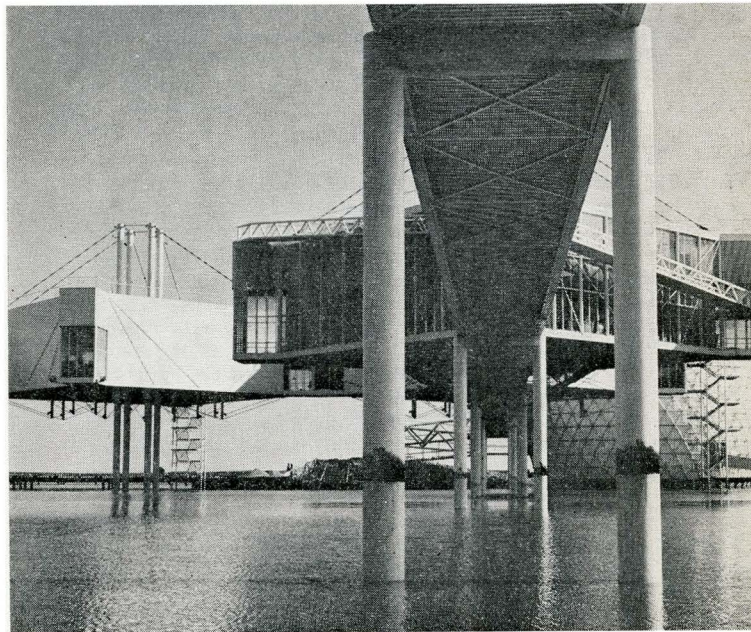
Zeidler himself lumps Ontario Place together with the London Crystal Palace, the Eiffel Tower and the Fuller Dome at Expo 67 as examples of “how buildings symbolize the aspirations of their time”. The earlier buildings, he says, “all reached beyond the functional problems of providing exhibit space and succeeded in exploiting their technology in helping to shape the society of tomorrow. Ontario Place will give a glimpse of the city of tomorrow.”

The main departure of Ontario Place (A/C, 10/8/70) design like Harbor City (A/C, 8/6/70) (planned for next door and also designed by Zeidler) is its flexibility within a fixed grid. It is this flexibility that Zeidler predicts will be the building concept of the future. Ontario Place, he says, “is a permanent exhibition building so it cannot be built for one exhibition only. During its lifetime it may have to house many activities – probably even different uses. It must be flexible.”

And whatever else Zeidler or the critics say, Ontario Place will be a significant catalyst for future growth of Toronto’s to date sadly neglected waterfront.



Architects, Craig, Zeidler & Strong, partner in charge of design, Eberhard H. Zeidler, project architect, Allan Young, project team, John Bloye, Noel Hancock, Joel Shack. Landscape architects, Hough-Stansbury Associates, exhibit designers, Stewart & Morrison Co. Ltd.



Five steel and glass “pods” suspended from steel columns rise 105 ft. from the lake.

fiable in the familiar garb of traditional professions; others will not be so readily identifiable.

Who is not aware that the variety of roles actually played by titled architects is quite extensive? And who has not dared to admit (if only privately) that many crucial roles in the putting up of buildings are closed to architects because they are not trained for them – or because we have yet to adequately define those roles in professional and educational terms. Then there are roles – some social, some technical – that many aspirants, particularly students and practitioners caught in a confusing realignment of professional practices, are beginning to define for themselves.

How, then, do we propose to meet the evident demand for players, as well as the challenge of creating new roles which identify with real world needs. The opportunity lies partly in faculty resources. Our objective is to develop operationally such that a broad array of artistic, scientific, technological and managerial people and instructional programs are made accessible to the student. The second point of entry is the student himself. He will bring

to the program a discipline, knowledge and intellectual skills already acquired in a university and a high level of maturity, all of which are uncommon in the undergraduate schools of architecture. These personal assets of the student will serve him in charting the particular direction he wishes to take in architectural studies; they will enable him to move more confidently and expeditiously into interest areas that define his chosen role and thus, into fairly independent study. Few, I would think, are likely to emerge as “generalist” architects; certainly, none will emerge as narrow specialists. Which leads to a third consideration: interdisciplinarity. Every student will be a co-participant with students working in other faculty programs, such as urban affairs and environmental sciences. The engagement of different minds and diverse ideologies in creative problem-solving becomes a unifying experimental medium for interdisciplinary training. This experience will be reinforced by programs of instruction common to all students in the faculty. These are oriented to developing an understanding of the systemic relationships among

environmental constituencies or to suggesting innovative social and physical models for environmental change.

Let me hasten to mention performance and try to link it up with the notion of interdisciplinarity. I hope it will not be inferred from what I have been saying that we are seeking to educate “environmental generalists” or “architectural sophists”. On the contrary, our commitment will be to further develop the individual’s capacity for performance. Performance I see as based first on depth of knowledge, secondly on the learned ability for deciding in the face of limited knowledge, thirdly on connection with the processes of transaction in human affairs, and fourthly (but not necessarily last), on developing role-playing skills, whether they be technological, or managerial, analytical or artistic, social or personal. The student’s perception of his future role in society provides the basic motivation for development in performance. Interdisciplinary engagement is the vehicle by which he learns to perfect his performance as man and architect. In short, we are looking to the

education of individuals, each not only knowing and thinking but having the capacity to do. His kind of “doing” will be essentially of his choosing – and our program challenge.

*W. T. Perks  
Dean, Faculty of Environmental Design, The University of Calgary*

**PROJECTS**

Libling, Michener and Associates of Winnipeg designed Manitoba’s first high-rise public housing project. In addition to 373 1- and 2-bedroom apartments, the building will also house the head office of the Manitoba Housing and Urban Renewal Corp.

Arcop Associates, the Montreal partnership of Fred Lebensold, Ray Affleck and Art Nichol and Ramesh Khosla, has been awarded a contract by the Port of New York Authority to study the rehabilitation of the entire Trans-Hudson Transit System. The Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation (PATH) has a \$78,000 grant from the US Department of Transportation to find out how the aged

*(continued on page 8)*

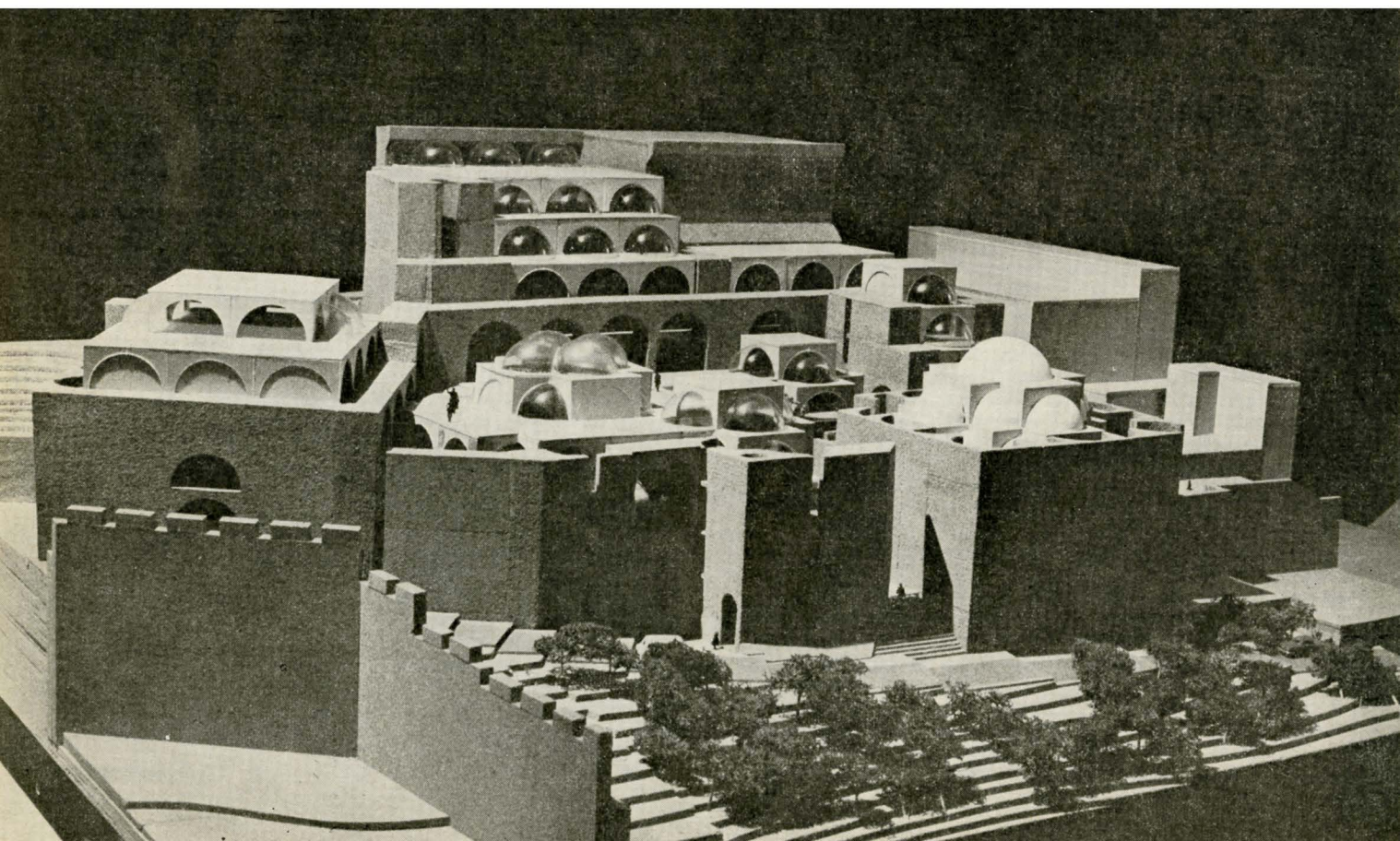
**A systems building that mixes traditional and contemporary methods – Safdie's rabbinical college at Jerusalem's Wailing Wall**

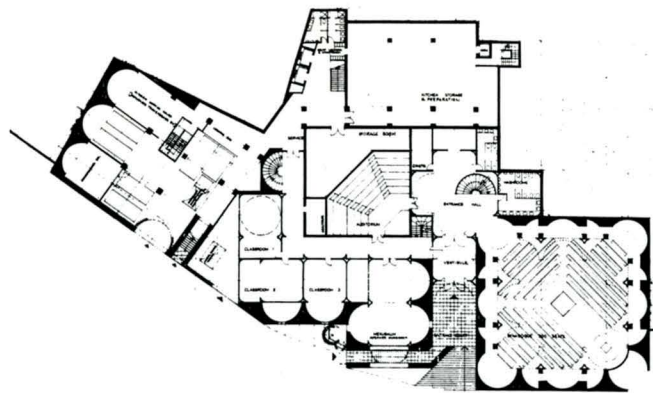
How to blend a new building with ancient surroundings, accommodate a Jerusalem Old City bylaw dictating that stone be used for all surfaces visible from a building's exterior, and still use today's building methods were the major problems confronting Montreal's Moshe Safdie in designing a rabbinical college (Yeshiva, as it's called) opposite the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem.

Shown here is Safdie's solution – a combination of completely contemporary methods and stone and handcraft technology. A traditional stone load-bearing structure 10-ft. thick is used to enclose the site and penetrate it through circulation spines. This wall, says Safdie, "accommodates all the continuous linear and vertical services: passages, corridors, arcades, staircases, plumbing, light shafts, etc." The spaces created within this structure are then used for the contemporary system, a series of arch-like, precast 10 ft. by 10 ft. members combined to form rooms of various sizes and heights. "As the rooms become greater," Safdie explains, "they also become higher and the members can be manipulated to form rooms of various proportions and geometry. Towards the city, the building is therefore a series of stone walls expressing through the arcades, ramped passages and apertures, the various functions fulfilled by the wall. Within, projecting above the walls to suggest its presence, is the construction of pre-cast arch-like elements."

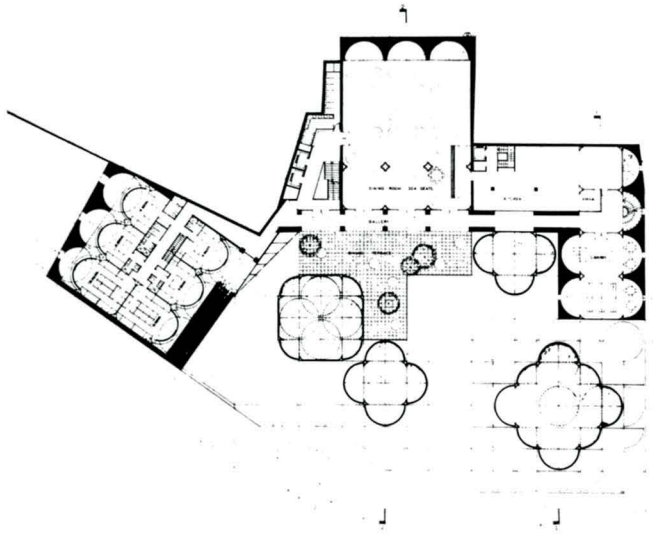
The 130,000 sq. ft. Porat Joseph Yeshivat covering a ½-acre site is only one of a number of buildings being built at this time in the Jewish Quarter of Old Jerusalem (much of which was flattened during the 1948 Arab-Israeli War). Planning and coordination for the whole area is being handled by a government agency specifically set up for the purpose since the Old City came under Israeli control in 1967. The Yeshiva is located on a rock escarpment that rises six storeys from the Wailing Wall Plaza. To the north are the new processional stairs recently reconstructed to connect the Jewish Quarter with the Wall. To the south is the city wall itself leading to the city gate. Looking east towards the Wall, one also sees the Temple Mount, the mosques of Omar and El Acsa, the Mount of Olives and the Arab village of Silouan. Directly to the north, across the processional stairs is a Byzantine church being restored and a series of old residential structures of the Arab and Turk periods.

Structural consultants are Lev Zetlin and Assoc., New York, project managers Don Levit and Assoc, Jerusalem. Safdie for this project is associated with David Best, Architect, Jerusalem.

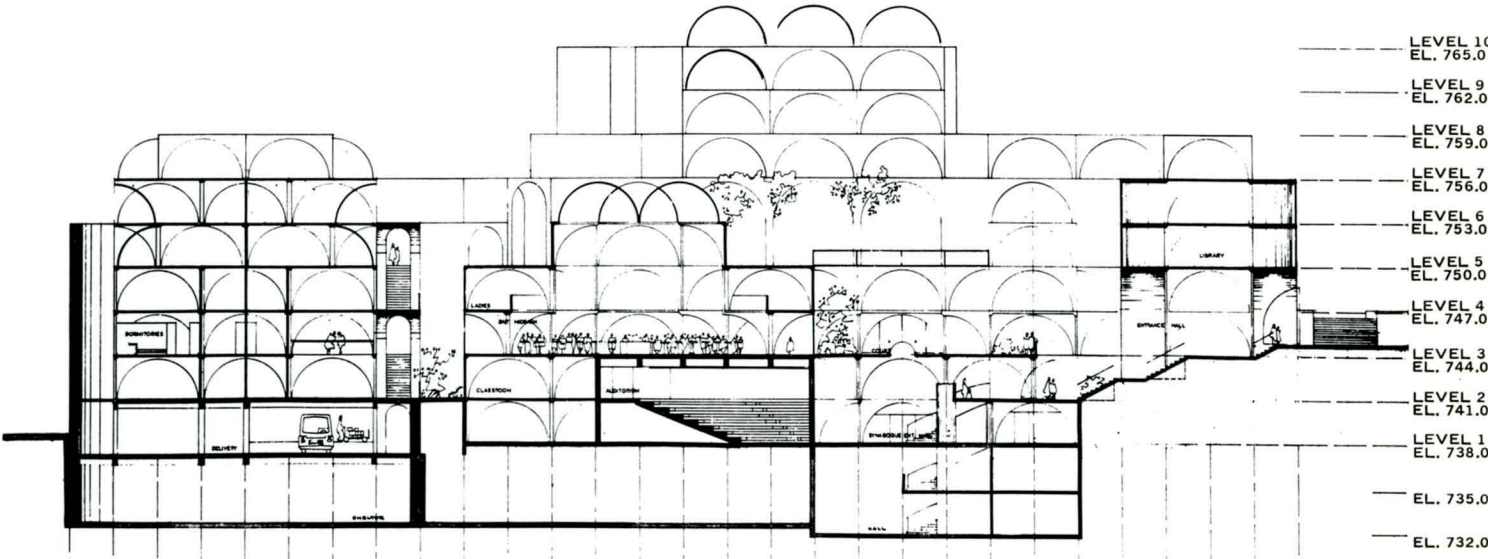




Above: ground floor (synagogue level); below: 5th floor dining room and terrace level



The building rises ten storeys from its eastern to western side. The site is divided by a circulation spine, the arcade, into an "uptown" and "downtown" section. Uptown, along the ridge of the hill are the residences for 250 and related facilities. The rooms arch over a large space which is the main dining room. In the "downtown" section are the academic facilities, the prayer hall (centre of the life at the Yeshiva) and the synagogue.



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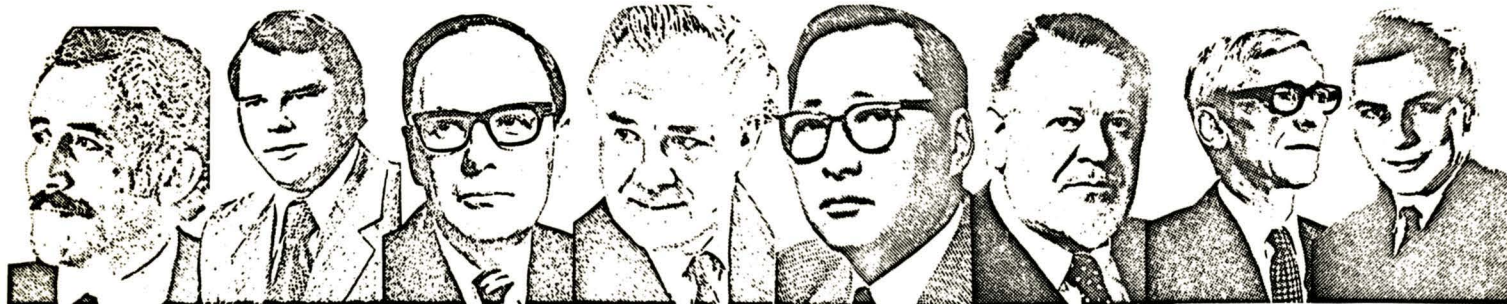
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**New members of RAIC College of Fellows**

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**COLLEGE OF FELLOWS**

**New members**

Twenty-six RAIC members were admitted to the College of Fellows at the annual convocation in Toronto June 4 during the annual assembly. The new Fellows are:

*Reginald J. Bickford* was born in Wales. Prior to emigrating to Canada he was staff architect to A. Guinness Son & Co., Dublin. He came to Canada in 1954 to join the Indian Affairs Department. In 1956 he transferred to the Department of Public Works and since 1967 has been Chief of Design of the Pacific Region.

*André Lucien Blouin* est né en France et c'est là qu'il a fait ses études. Il a exercé sa profession en France de 1945 à 1952. M. Blouin exerce sa profession à Montréal depuis 1954 et il fait partie de la firme Blouin et Blouin. Il a été professeur à la Faculté d'Architecture de l'Université de Montréal de 1952 à 1965. Il est un membre actif de l'AAPQ.

*Stanley H. Butcherd*, of Port Colborne, Ontario, received his Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Toronto, 1950. He has practised as an architect and town planner since 1955 and established his office in Port Colborne in 1957. He was president of the Ontario Association of Architects in 1969 and representative to RAIC Council, 1970-71.

*John H. Cook* was born in Thunder Bay and received his degree in architecture from the University of Manitoba, 1951. He established his own firm, J. H. Cook, Architects and Engineers, in Calgary, and is an active member of the Alberta Association of Architects.

*G. Macy Dubois* was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He received his Master of Architecture at Harvard in 1958. He has won numerous awards and was chairman of the Ontario Association of Architects Toronto Chapter, 1968-69. He is currently a member of the Design Review Committee at Carleton University.

*Henry Fliess* graduated in architecture from the University of Toronto, 1946. He was on the staff of the School of Architecture there from 1947 to 1963 and has been actively engaged in private practice since 1949. Among awards received are a Massey Medal and numerous National Housing Design Awards.

*Samuel A. Gitterman* received his Bachelor of Architecture from McGill University, 1935. He has worked for

the National Housing Administration since 1939, except for six years of private practice from 1959 to 1965. He is currently senior advisor-technology at CMHC.

*John Graham* graduated from the School of Architecture, University of Manitoba, 1943. He has been a professor there since 1946 and is presently the acting head of the Department of Environmental Studies. He is also a member of Adaskin and Graham, interior design consultants.

*William N. Greer* received his degree in architecture from the University of Toronto, 1948. He is a partner in Shore & Moffat and Partners, and for many years served on the RAIC's Publication Board, from 1965 to 1970 as chairman. During this time A/JC produced two volumes of the allied arts catalogue and an illustrated technical report on Expo '67 for the federal government.

*Irving Grossman* received his Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Toronto, 1950. He has been practising in Toronto since 1954 where he also taught at the U of T School of Architecture for a number of years. His firm has received numerous awards including a Massey Medal.

*M. H. Frank Harrington* was born in Bloomfield, N.B., and received his degree in architecture from the University of Manitoba, 1956. He became a member of the Nova Scotia Association of Architects in 1959

and formed Webber Harrington and Associates in Halifax, 1960. He is a past president of the Nova Scotia Association of Architects.

*David A. D. Hickman* articulated with Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt in Vancouver after the war and became a registered member of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia in 1952. He has been a partner of the firm since 1957 and is currently chairman of the AIBC Examining Board and the RAIC Certification Board.

*Fred T. Hollingsworth* articulated with Sharp, Thompson, Berwick, Pratt, Architects in Vancouver and became a registered member of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia in 1959. Awards include two Massey Medals, a National Wood Council Award of Excellence and Canadian House Design Council Awards. He is currently president of AIBC.

*Kiyoshi Izumi* received his Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Manitoba, 1948. He was in private practice until 1968 and has acted as an advisor and consultant on many projects concerned with environments for the psychologically and physically handicapped. He is currently an associate professor of social sciences at the University of Saskatchewan and an environmental design consultant.

*Warnett Kennedy* is a graduate of the Glasgow School of Architecture, Scotland. He practised in London





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It is significant that the RAIC is named an Architectural Institute and not an Institute of Architects. The provincial associations, as the professional organizations responsible by law for the control of practice, have evolved around the need for a better environment; but their concern is mostly related to the activity of the architect. The RAIC does not have such liability and its real object, in my opinion, is to be found in article 5c of the Act of Incorporation: "to promote a knowledge and appreciation of architecture".

I find this function particularly relevant at this time when there is increasing evidence that architectural values are being reinstated as a vital asset. Indeed, after a quarter of a century of technical achievements our society finds itself submerged in quantities of products and services that have been provided without due consideration of their real contribution to the quality of life. Our children first, and then our own generation have become concerned with the consequences of increased production and consumption as a way of life.

Opposition to expressways in urban areas, for example, is rapidly gaining momentum and jeopardizing the decision of technocrats who sincerely believe that the service to be provided is an essential one. The oil industry, with the most powerful lobby and an increased demand for energy resources on this continent, sees its plans for expansion at a standstill due to the expressed worries of a few idealists considering ecological equilibrium more important than affluence or products.

These actions are manifestations of a maturing society not satisfied with quantities of goods, and in search of quality as a prime value. Architecture is a quality service. Architects, who have always concerned themselves with the quality of spatial organization and visual environment, must contribute strongly to the creation of a framework to enhance the art of living. Their associations, and most especially the RAIC, must devote their resources to inform the public and the authorities of the need for design in a proper environment. The motto of the Institute should be: anything that needs to be done deserves to be well done.

Jean-Louis Lalonde

## PEOPLE

Dr. John E. Page, S.J., Rector of St. Paul's College at the University of Manitoba, received last month the University's Alumni Jubilee Award for "distinguished achievement". Father Page in addition to his service as priest and administrator has gained recognition as a leader in the field of community planning in Canada. He has been Associate Professor in the Department of City Planning at the

mettraient de résoudre les problèmes quantitatifs qui se posent à l'humanité. Notre société de consommation en a résulté: une plus grande productivité qui exige une plus grande consommation, à une rapidité accrue, sans préoccupation des conséquences.

Les architectes, et les organisations professionnelles comme l'IRAC, ont emboîté le pas et ont recherché des méthodes pour transformer un apport de nature intangible en une valeur objective, matérielle, calculable en termes mathématiques.

Il ne s'agit pas ici de juger une génération issue d'une crise économique et d'une guerre mondiale; ses origines expliquent son engouement. Mais il faut bien constater que cette attitude nous a mené à un non-sens où nous nous retrouvons devant une machine puissante et une humanité affaiblie. Nos enfants l'ont senti intuitivement et contestent le système de valeurs que nous nous sommes donné inconsciemment.

Un mouvement de réaction salubre se manifeste présentement, sous forme de remise en question de toute cette quinquillerie dont nous nous sommes entourés. Qu'il s'agisse de campagnes anti-pollution, d'études écologiques, de récriminations de citoyens contre les autoroutes dans les agglomérations urbaines, toutes ces actions tendent à la reconsidération des normes qui ont régi l'activité humaine depuis un quart de siècle. Avec l'accélération du développement des idées qui caractérise notre époque nous nous retrouvons rapidement dans un contexte où une institution aussi puissante que l'industrie pétrolière voit ses projets d'expansion bloqués par quelques idéalistes qui rêvent d'équilibre et de qualité de l'environnement.

L'architecture a toujours été un facteur d'harmonie, d'équilibre. Les valeurs architecturales qui ont été reléguées au second plan pendant la période que nous venons de vivre reprennent l'actualité, et dans une société de moins en moins stratifiée, même les secteurs négligés dans le passé, comme l'habitation populaire, deviennent soumis à l'adage qui veut que "tout ce qui mérite d'être fait mérite d'être bien fait".

Les architectes, dont la motivation intrinsèque est la qualité de l'organisation de l'espace, doivent entrer dans le mouvement avec force et contribuer à affermir la demande populaire pour un meilleur environnement physique. C'est la tâche que l'IRAC, en collaboration avec ses associations constituantes et tous leurs membres s'est donnée comme priorité cette année. Un comité spécial formé par le Conseil l'hiver dernier a fait son rapport à l'Assemblée annuelle et les résultats de son étude permettront à l'Institut de se structurer pour réaliser un des objectifs mentionnés dans sa charte: "favoriser la connaissance et l'appréciation de l'Architecture" (art. 5-c).

sociates. Since then he has been teaching architectural and urban history at the University of British Columbia.

*John K. Ross* received his Bachelor of Architecture from McGill University, 1941, and before World War II worked for Ross & MacDonald Architects. In 1946, he started the firm which today is Ross, Fish, Duschenes & Barrett. For the last two years he has been chairman of the Quebec Association of Architects.

*Jean-Marie Roy* a obtenu un diplôme en architecture de l'École des Beaux-Arts de Montréal en 1953 et il a étudié à l'Université de Genève en 1954. Il est le premier sociétaire de la firme d'architectes Jean-Marie Roy, Gauthier et Guité, à Ste-Foy. Il est membre de l'AAPQ et il a siégé sur son Conseil pendant plusieurs années; il a été son vice-président en 1965. La firme de M. Roy a conçu les plans de plusieurs édifices. Ses réalisations lui ont mérité des Médailles Massey en 1967 et 1970.

*Evans St-Gelais* a reçu un diplôme en architecture de l'École des Beaux-Arts de Montréal en 1955. En 1956, il est devenu membre de l'Association des architectes de la province de Québec. Il devenait associé à M. Fernand Tremblay en 1959 et il fait maintenant partie de la firme d'architectes St-Gelais, Tremblay, Tremblay et Labbé. Il a été pendant plusieurs années associé à la Faculté d'Architecture de l'Université Laval et il a agi comme conseiller auprès de divers ministères du gouvernement du Québec.

*Henry Sears* graduated from the University of Toronto School of Architecture, 1954, and is now a partner in Jack Klein and Henry Sears, Architects. He is also the Ontario Association of Architects' representative on the Ontario Housing Advisory Committee. He has won several awards including two Massey Medals.

*William Stewart* received his Bachelor of Architecture from McGill University, 1951, then joined Meadowcroft & MacKay, Architects. During 1953-54 he worked for R. E. Stewart Construction. He was a partner in Dobush Stewart Bourke, Architects from 1955 to 1964 and is currently president of the Quebec Association of Architects.

## RAIC/IRAC

*Jean-Louis Lalonde of Montreal, who succeeded Gordon Arnott as president of the RAIC last week, comments on what he feels are RAIC priorities:*

Les valeurs architecturales et la société des années 70

Les dernières décennies ont été consacrées à l'implantation dans notre vie de la civilisation technologique. Nous avons été enthousiasmés par la possibilité de mesurer l'incommensurable au moyen des calculatrices. Tous nos efforts ont porté sur le développement de systèmes qui nous per-

from 1940 to 1952, then came to Canada where he became the first executive director of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia. He has represented B.C. on the National Industrial Design Council, the Canadian Design Council, the National Capital Commission and the National Capital Planning Committee.

*Jean-Louis Lalonde* a été fait bachelier en architecture à l'École des Beaux-Arts de Montréal en 1950, et il a ensuite poursuivi ses études à l'Association de l'architecture à Londres, Angleterre, en 1951. Il a alors travaillé à Londres et à Paris, pour retourner à Montréal en 1957 où il s'est associé à la firme d'architectes Rother, Bland et Trudeau pour jusqu'en 1960. Il a établi son propre bureau à Montréal en 1960. Il est président de l'IRAC pour l'année 1971-1972.

*Guy-R. Legault* est né et a fait ses études à Montréal. Il a obtenu un diplôme en architecture de la Faculté d'Architecture de l'Université de Montréal en 1956. En 1956, M. Legault est entré au personnel du Département de l'Urbanisme de la ville de Montréal, et en 1966 il devenait directeur adjoint de ce Département. En 1967, il devenait directeur du Département de l'Habitation de la ville et il était nommé directeur général de l'Habitation pour Montréal en 1969. M. Legault a été vice-président de l'AAPQ en 1966 et membre de son Conseil en 1967.

*Gerald A. Libling* graduated with a Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Manitoba, 1952, and started private practice in 1954. The following year, he entered into partnership with Mel P. Michener. The firm has received three Massey Medals, ten Canadian Housing Design Council Awards and the Honour Award of the Manitoba Association of Architects.

*Jerome Markson* graduated from the University of Toronto School of Architecture, 1953, and started private practice in 1955. He was RAIC representative to the CMHC House Selection Committee and served on the RAIC Committee to Study Generic Modules, 1969-70. He is the 1970-71 chairman of the Ontario Association of Architects Toronto Chapter.

*Frank Noseworthy* was born and educated in St. John's, Newfoundland. He articulated to McCarter and Colbourne and became a registered member of the Newfoundland Association of Architects in 1958. In 1962 he became a partner in Colbourne & Noseworthy. He is a past president of the NAA and their representative on the RAIC Council since 1965.

*Abraham Rogatnick* received his B.A. in psychology at Harvard and a Master of Architecture at Harvard Graduate School of Design. He immigrated to Canada in 1955 and helped found The New Design Gallery in Vancouver. From 1956 to 1959 he worked in the office of Gardiner, Thornton, Gathe and As-



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### CLASSIFIED

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University since 1966, was Director and is still a member of the steering committee of the Centre for Settlement Studies at Manitoba and is Visiting Professor for the Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, Toronto.

RAIC past-pres. Gordon R. Arnott, Regina, has been named an Honorary Fellow of the 24,000 member American Institute of Architects along with seven other architects from outside the U.S. Investiture will take place at the AIA's 103rd annual convention, June 20-24 in Detroit.

### TRANSPORTATION

The feasibility of transport corridors

Should corridors of land be set aside for future transport needs in advance of development? The economics and feasibility of such an approach are examined in a study prepared for Central Mortgage and Housing Corp. by consulting engineers N. D. Lea and Associates of Toronto and Vancouver.

Idea of the "transport corridor" is to anticipate future transit requirements in an early stage of planning, and then acquire the necessary land before development pushes the price up. The existence of such corridors should also eliminate the need for demolitions for expressway or rapid transit lines.

Copies of the 50-page report are available free from Lea's offices at 100 Adelaide W., Toronto, or 740 Nicola St., Vancouver.

### RESEARCH

Earthquakes

The Canadian National Committee On Earthquake Engineering is assembling a list of research problems to provide researchers with more direction and give practising engineers information on the subject. Contributions, whether they be in the form of specific problems encountered in analysis or design or general suggestions, should be sent to the secretary of the committee, c/o Division Of Building Research, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa 7, Ontario.

Centre de Détection de Québec

Les services de l'agence Longpré, Marchand, Goudreau, Dobush, Stewart (nouveau président de l'AAPQ) et Bourke, de Montréal, en association avec l'architecte Ian B. Simpson, d'Ottawa, ont été retenus par le gouvernement du Québec pour procéder à une expertise complète du Centre de Détection de Québec, tant au point de vue de sa fonction architecturale, que de l'efficacité de ses dispositifs de sécurité.

Le mandat comprenait une comparaison des besoins, du programme et de la réalisation; une analyse des coûts prévus, effectifs et envisagés; une critique d'un rapport sur les effectifs nécessaires pour assurer

une surveillance adéquate; un exposé des problèmes envisagés suite à un déménagement; une étude comparative du problème des évacuations dans un nouvel établissement; des commentaires sur les problèmes que suscitent au Québec les limites imposées par les lois qui régissent les établissements de détention.

Le rapport a été concluant: la sécurité est adéquate, ce Centre de Détection est un bel exemple d'architecture pénitentiaire contemporaine et les troubles étaient normaux quant une nouvelle institution entre dans sa période de rodage.

### TECHNOLOGY

Sprinklered high rise

New smoke and fire control measures proposed as amendments to the National Building Code could mean high-rise buildings would have to be equipped with sprinkler systems throughout.

That's the prediction of a Canadian Automatic Sprinkler Association spokesman. He expects the National Research Council's fire protection recommendations will come forward for consideration in July. At present the code requires only that underground areas have sprinkler equipment.

The need for sprinkler systems, says the CASA, probably sprang from the realization that fire temperatures can reach 1500 to 2000 degrees in sealed-window high-rise structures. This means that firemen can't get close enough to fight the blaze. Comprehensive sprinklering systems have become mandatory in a number of countries including Australia and Japan.

The first major high-rise office building in Canada to have automatic sprinklers throughout is Commerce Court now under construction in Toronto. At 57 storeys it will be the largest such equipped building in North America. The building is also the first to comply with new smoke control measures. A new venting system in the tower calls for use of elevator shafts as chimneys.

Some Maritime high-rises, 14 to 15 storeys, have sprinkler systems now, and in Kingston, Ont., a by-law has been passed requiring buildings over certain heights to be fully equipped.

Chicago's 104-storey Sears building will have full sprinkler protection when completed, but at present, the biggest US high-rise with a full system is the 30-storey Georgia Pacific Building in Portland, Oregon.

To prefabricate, or not to prefabricate

The extent of cost savings possible with panelized or modular construction tends to polarize into strong 'pro' or 'con' camps.

Among the latest advocates of the benefits of prefabrication:

- Canada Brick Co. of Streetsville, Ont. is producing an experimental basis 4' x 9', 1,200-lb reinforced brick panels. On a test house in Brampton, one such panel was

placed every 20 minutes using a light crane. An attempt to use similar panels for a model house at the National Home Show last year was unsuccessful (A/C, 3/30/70).

- In Sudbury, a 3-storey, 33-suite apartment building is using 11' x 49' wood-frame modules, which are trucked 320 miles from the Portland, Ont. plant of Rothwell-Perin.

- The three Canadian producers of modular precast concrete components all have their first buildings well underway. Two are apartment buildings, the third (virtually complete) a Holiday Inn. Modular Precast Structures, Jespersen-Kay and Systems Construction (Ontario) Ltd. are producing the units.

- CIP Homes, a subsidiary of I Canadian International Paper, has opened a component plant at Drummondville, Qué. It is supplying single-truck whole-house component packages to projects at Ste. Thérèse, Longueuil and Drummondville.

Meantime, in Ottawa last month, president Harold Shipp of the Housing and Urban Development Association of Canada told the Canadian Pension Conference that "effective organization is of greater significance than new technology as far as improving our capacity to build . . . faster and at lower cost."

He adds:

"A new industry composed of large, well-financed and professionally managed firms is emerging."

### HOUSING

Headed for a record year

"It still appears possible that more new houses and apartments will be built in Canada this year than ever before." The comment came last month from the Economic Research Committee of the Housing and Urban Development Ass'n. of Canada. The committee, composed of leading developers and lenders from across the country, meets every two to three months to review the state of the housing industry.

It said the federal government's commitment to 220,000 new homes this year "will depend more on the demand for housing than on the supply of mortgage money . . . there will be a heavy volume of new houses and apartments coming onto the market in the next few months."

During the first quarter, urban housing starts were 24% ahead of last year, Central Mortgage and Housing Corp. reports. During April, the seasonally-adjusted annual rate of homebuilding rose to 252,000 - third highest in history.

Canadian round house

A Canadian concept of housing goes to Panama and the Congo with arrangements just completed by developers in those two countries with Montreal designer and builder of low-cost modular homes, Hughes Industries.

The Hughes circular houses are constructed of poured concrete with

reinforced steel and contain an interior footage of either 755 or 960 square feet. The foundation, floor, walls and ceilings are poured at one time, eliminating, say the company, the need for skilled labor. Hughes, a public company, holds the world patent rights on the house. The fiberglass molds used for construction are manufactured in Quebec and Ontario.

Construction begins this spring of the 1000 circular homes for Central America, the project will be completed by the end of the year. In the Congo, the company has signed a licensing agreement that could lead to the erection of 5,000 homes there within the next five years.

## BOOKS

### Architecture report series

The school of Architecture at Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, is publishing faculty monographs in a series known as the School of Architecture Report Series. Topics include architectural research, education, gaming-simulation, etc. —

**karelia  
news**

In the last issue of *A/C* we introduced our president and founder, Janis Kravis. We would now like to acquaint you with some of the other Karelia people.

Bjorn Edmark came from Sweden in 1956 and became a partner and general manager in 1960. He has been primarily responsible for the commercial side, and general organization and administration. He is presently involved with Karelia International (Karelia's wholesale division), working with existing dealers and establishing new outlets for Karelia products.

Uno Igav, Estonian by birth, emigrated from Sweden in 1951. A Ryerson interior design graduate, he joined Karelia in 1968. He has been primarily involved with the development and organization of the contract division as well as helping out in Karelia International.

Britt Wieslander came from Sweden in 1968 and joined Karelia in 1969. Her commercial background and talent and fluency in five different languages have made her an integral part of Karelia's team in dealing with overseas supplies. As retail manager her responsibility is the operation of our two Toronto retail shops.

Jean Jones came to Canada from England in 1962 and joined Karelia in 1968 as a secretary. She is now in charge of our public relations department. She is also responsible for the overall direction of correspondence and customer enquiries.

Sybille Hahn came from Germany in 1957 and joined Karelia in 1969. She is responsible for accounting and matters relating to customer credit and customs documentation.

Karelia, 67 Front Street East, Toronto, 368-2188

single copies in print are provided free of charge. School of Architecture, NSTC, P.O. Box 1000, Halifax, N.S.

### Drawings sought for new book

American architect Alfred Kemper, in the process of publishing a book on architectural presentation, is looking for samples of drawings from around the world. The main objective of his book is "to show a variety of good pencil, ink or charcoal drawings only".

Full credit will be given to authors of each drawing used, arrangements to recover the cost of copy and negatives will be made by Kemper's office. Those interested should submit drawings to Kemper and Associates, 10835 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90025.

## AWARDS

### Hot dip galvanizing

Submissions for the 1971 Cominco Galvanizing Design Awards with a top prize of \$1,000 are being accepted now. All hot dip galvanizers, users and specifiers (i.e. architects, designers, engineers) of hot dip galvanized products in North America are eligible to compete.

Significant contributions to wider use of hot dip galvanizing of fabricated products, or the improvement of hot dip galvanizing techniques, marketed or developed during the year ended June 30, 1971, can be sent to Cominco Galvanizing Design Awards, Cominco Ltd., Marketing Services, Dept. AA, 1500 West Georgia St., Vancouver 1, Canada.

## MISCELLANY

... British Columbia may become the first province to enforce province-wide use of the National Building Code. The necessary legislation has been enacted and detailed regulations are now being worked out. Target date is January 1, 1972. Ontario (*A/C*, 8/10/71) and Manitoba are also well on their way to adoption of the code.

... Hamilton, Ont. electricians are now the highest paid building tradesmen in the country. Their recently signed wage agreement provides \$8.92/hr., including vacation pay and fringe benefits, by May next year. London, Ont. plumbers run them a close second — at \$8.87. By the time this appears in print, other mechanical trade locals in the province are expected to have signed equally fat settlements.

... All new public buildings should be made completely accessible to and functional for the physically handicapped. So said a resolution of the Ontario Welfare Council at its biennial conference last month. Provincial legislation to require this was also recommended.

... 1971 winner of the RAIC student medal at the Nova Scotia Technical College School of Architecture is Paul Skerry.

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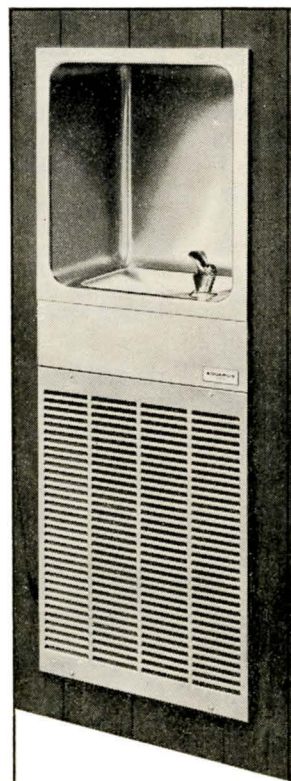
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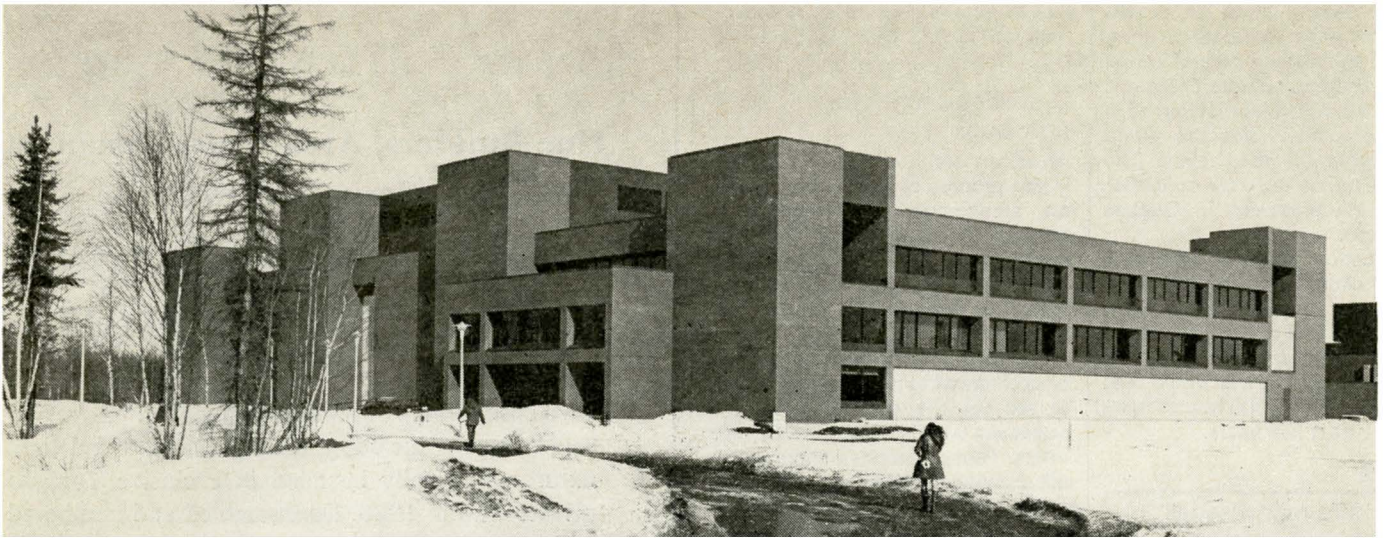
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## Here's why Confederation College chose electric climate control

When deciding which type of heating and cooling system to install on their new main campus, Confederation College of Applied Arts and Technology at Thunder Bay relied on the recommendation of their engineering consultants. After a detailed evaluation of four feasible systems, the engineers strongly recommended a Total Electric Resistance System.

Why? Economy – in terms of capital costs and operating costs – was certainly a major factor. The fact that this type of heating system does not require an operating engineer on duty around the clock reduced estimated operating costs substantially. But this wasn't the only reason.

An electric climate control system takes up less space, and the same system cools as well as heats. It's simple to operate and practically maintenance-free, because it's reliable and clean. It operates quietly, and there are no unsightly smokestacks and exposed fittings to detract visually from the surroundings. Also, the flexibility of the system makes it easy to extend and adapt with minimum cost and inconvenience. All these advantages influenced Confederation's decision.

In the system installed in the Shuniah Building, the first permanent building on the Confederation College campus, fresh incoming air is mixed with recirculated air and



A popular gathering place for students is this attractive indoor courtyard. The Shuniah Building is in use twelve months a year. In addition to undergraduate courses, evening extension courses and adult retraining courses are offered.

then filtered, humidified and warmed to 55-60°F by resistance heaters located on the penthouse floor. The pre-heated air is then circulated throughout the building using air ducts. In-duct radiant heaters controlled by zone or room thermostats bring the circulating air's temperature up to the desired level at each delivery point.

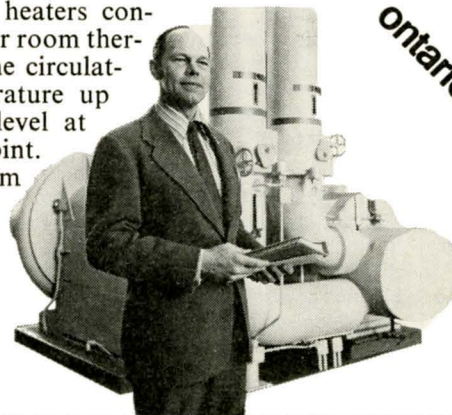
The same system is also used for cooling.

Incoming air is cooled in a central unit by coils fed by chillers located in the powerhouse, and is then circulated via the air ducts throughout the building. Heating and cooling can be shut down in individual rooms when not in use.

Confederation College decided on electric climate control because its advantages far outweighed those of the other systems considered. Electric heating reports are available which tell how other building designers, builders and owners have found electricity the practical answer to their widely differing heating and cooling requirements. To obtain copies of reports which describe recently completed installations, write to: Ontario Hydro, Advertising Dept., 620 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Ontario.

Architects: Smith-Carter-Searle; Engineers: W. L. Wardrop & Associates Ltd.; Management Contractor: Bird Construction Co. Limited.

Director of Property and Plant, Ian Clark, says that electric climate control is cleaner, healthier and easier to maintain. He also estimates that it saves the equivalent of four people's salaries in operating costs.



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