

Two studies, both representing a radical departure in thinking about campus life, have emerged recently. Both, coincidentally, started out to explore what a student centre should be and both, coincidentally or not, concluded and recommended, in the best tradition of Cedric Price (A/C, 2/15/71) and Mel Charney (A/C, 4/26/71), that a student centre shouldn't be a building at all – it should be an enjoyable and workable campus. U. of T. students who were responsible for the most recent of these studies exhibited their findings in an on-campus display this month (see left). More on pages 2 and 3. The other study, for Ryerson, by a team of Toronto architects, is on pages 4 and 5.

# Architecture Canada

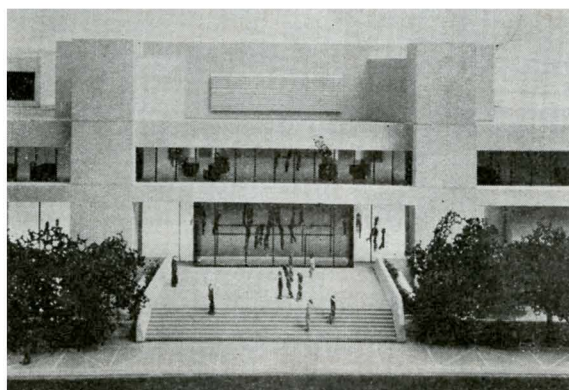
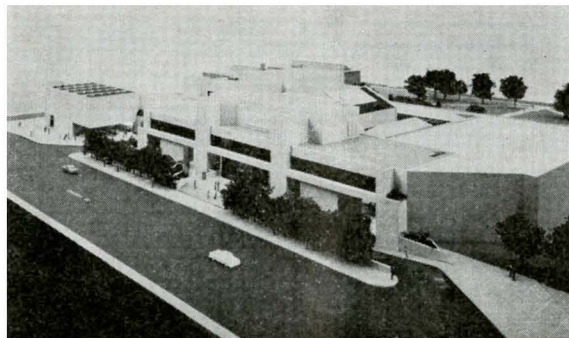
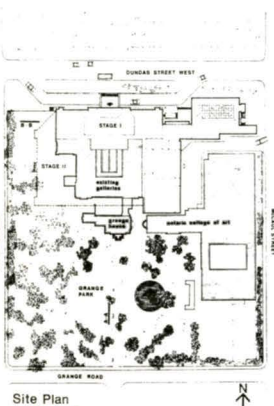
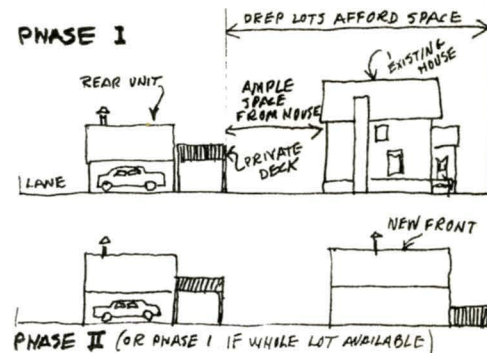
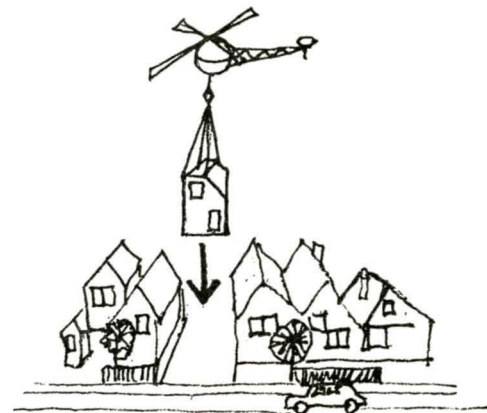
NEWSMAGAZINE

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## Works of art may be priceless but a place to put them isn't

What the Art Gallery of Ontario New Building Committee hopes to raise with this slogan (and a lottery) is approximately \$18 million, the estimated cost for a two-stage addition to present facilities by John B. Parkin, Architect. By December 1975 space will be increased by 5½ times and there'll be room not only for all of AGO's own \$10-million collection but Henry Moore's huge donation of sculpture and the recently donated international collection of paintings and sculpture from Mrs. Sam Zacks.

Says an art gallery handout, "the architecture for the new building is designed to express the use of contemporary materials in a contemporary way." The building, to be largely concrete, is to harmonize with the 154-year-old Grange, the oldest house extant in Toronto (also part of the gallery and being restored by architect Peter Stokes). Landscaping will link the Gallery and Grange with the nearby College of Art.



## A new approach to slum housing

The two-year-old Institute of Urban Studies at the University of Winnipeg is breaking new ground both in its approach to low-income housing and urban renewal and in the extent to which it is getting local citizens involved. Working with local builders, IUS hopes to start construction soon on a demonstration project of 'infill' housing that would mix old units with new in a seedy downtown renewal area. The new units proposed, shown here in a back lane lot solution, would be flexible modules, adaptable to "providing a full range of accommodation from a single boarder to a large family."

## How to create a campus centre without building a campus centre

One of the main reasons a student union or campus building for student activity would be inappropriate for the University of Toronto is that "any efforts at creating another focal point would tend to diffuse, even more, whatever community spirit now exists."

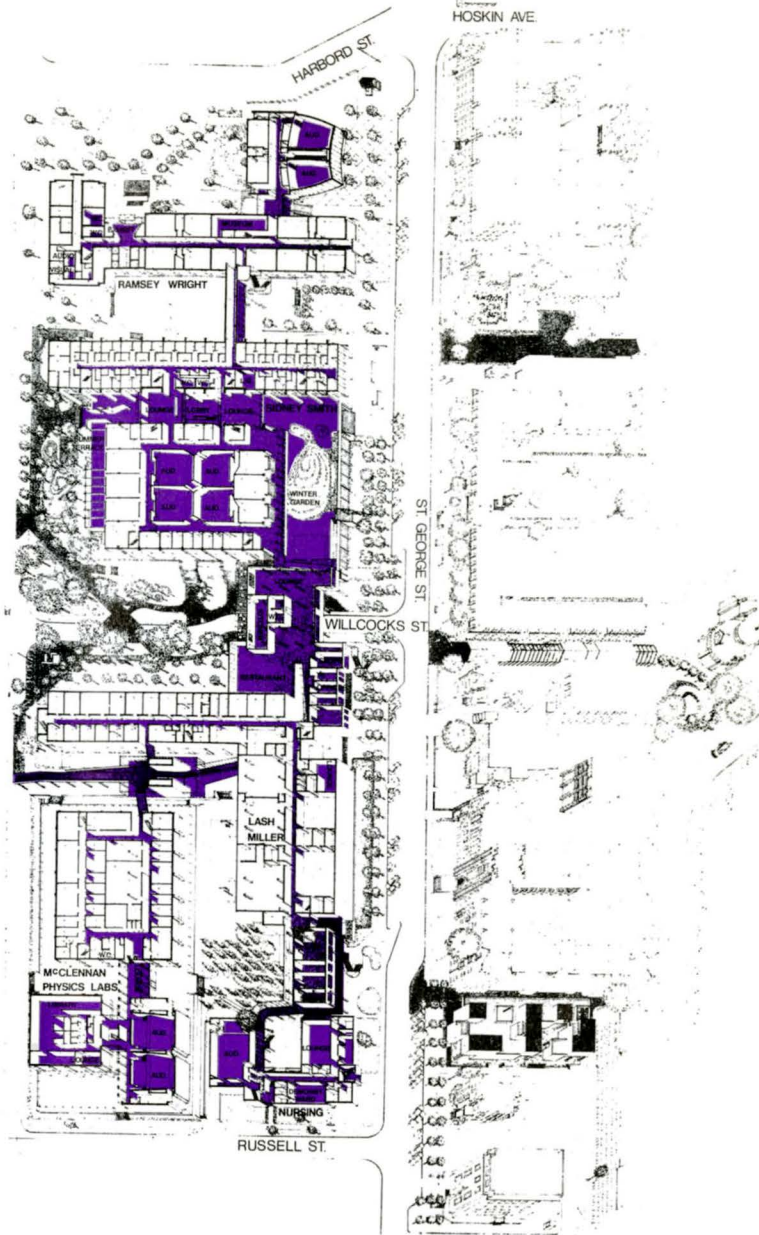
This is the opinion of a team of U. of T. architecture students who have spent the last four months exploring what could be done to make the campus a place for students to 'live' in (rather than "skulk through" as the student newspaper now describes it).

Their study was commissioned by the Student Administrative Council which has been considering for some years putting up a student union building (A/C, 6/29/70). It had earlier asked a number of Toronto architectural firms to submit ideas but the School convinced SAC that architectural students should be in charge of the program.

The students' study, co-ordinated by Prof. Douglas Engel, was unorthodox from the beginning. It began with 20 students following 20 other students photographing their activities 24 hours a day. Engel says the results were indeed interesting.

Following analysis of these photos the student team then charted all places on campus which could be related to non-academic activity (bulletin boards, relaxing areas, etc.). All this, and a map showing the relationship between ground floors of buildings and exterior space, proved to the team that a 'quality' campus would be the best leisure centre of all.

The study was important to the School, says Engel, because it gave it a chance to test its current thinking about architectural education — the U. of T. School probably emphasizes student initiative more than most and focusses heavily on the programming part of architecture — historical research and behavioral input. "Buildings," it feels, "are not objects to be looked at and to be praised by 'experts.' Neither should they merely satisfy the ego of the architect. Buildings only work if they have satisfactorily provided for the people that inhabit them."



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## THE PROFESSION

### Unions for employee architects?

Quebec employee architects may, in the future, be bargaining collectively for their wages and rights.

According to a report from the PQAA's Salaried Architects Committee, "stark reality has forced many architects to abandon the dream that each will some day have his own practice." The present trend towards "super clients" and "super offices," the report says, means that it is no longer rare to find offices where the number of employee architects outnumbered employer architects.

Both this tendency towards the larger office and the increased complexity of practice, the committee suggests, is making it "for all purposes impossible" for employees to negotiate with their employers on an individual basis. "In a modern business enterprise, many bureaucratic and technocratic levels intervene between the employee and management."

Also, "the socio-economic interests of employee architects are different from those of their employers."

"The hunt for maximum profits and the reduction of operational costs for the employer is in opposition with the architects' desire to obtain a wage in proportion to his work and responsibilities. . . ."

"The availability of manpower and the freedom with which employers hire and fire personnel as a function of market fluctuations is in opposition with job stability and permanence of hiring which the employee is seeking."

For employee architects to form a "union" to look after their collective interests is not unlike what has happened in the medical profession in Quebec, says PQAA vice president Jean Ouellet of Montreal. "Syndicates of specialists in that profession have been formed to defend the rights of its members."

The PQAA has received the Salaried Architects' brief and, says Ouellet, accepts the principle outlined. "The PQAA is mainly pre-

occupied with matters that deal with public interest and the quality of practice," he says. "It also recognizes the rights of people to form a group to look after their own interests."

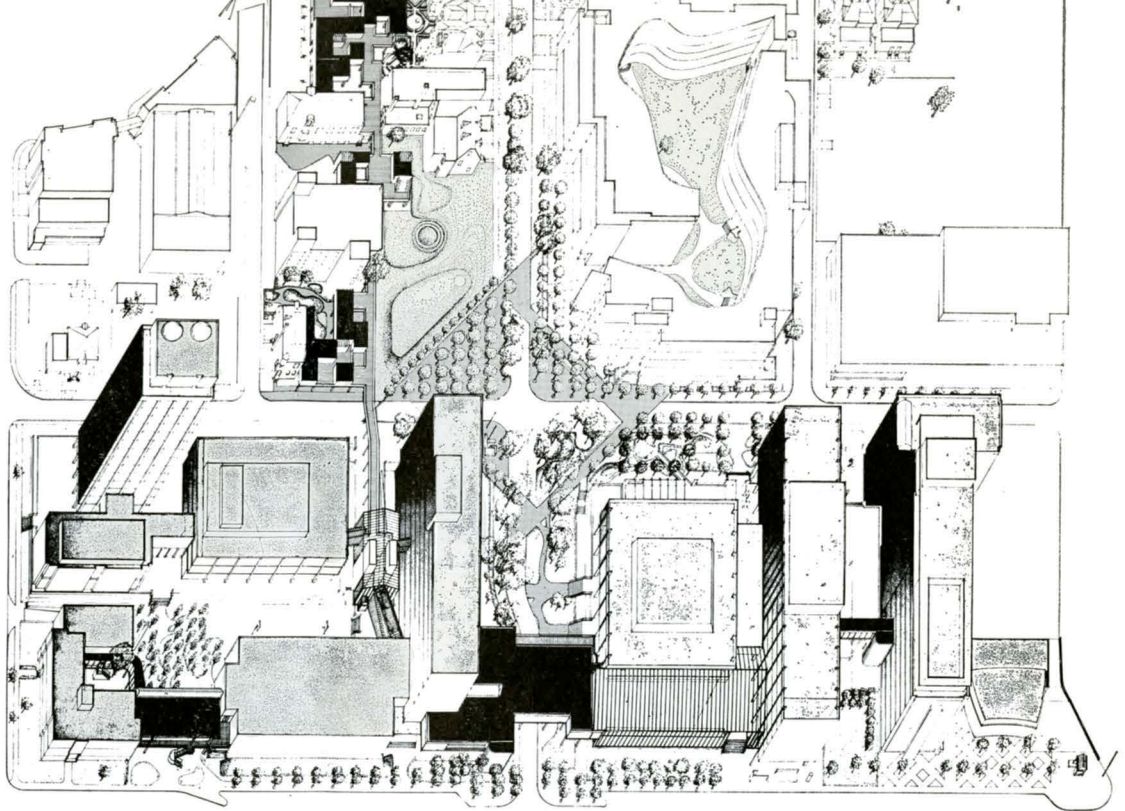
The Salaried Architects Committee says this right to form an independent trade union is "pursuant to the law of Quebec governing professional trade unions." And, a 1968 survey indicated that 67% of the province's employee architects were in favor of forming such a group.

## DESIGN

1971 Concrete awards — where were the Canadian winners?

Five office buildings, two libraries, a medical centre, a museum and a bridge — all American — were selected this year's winners of the Prestressed Concrete Institute's awards program.

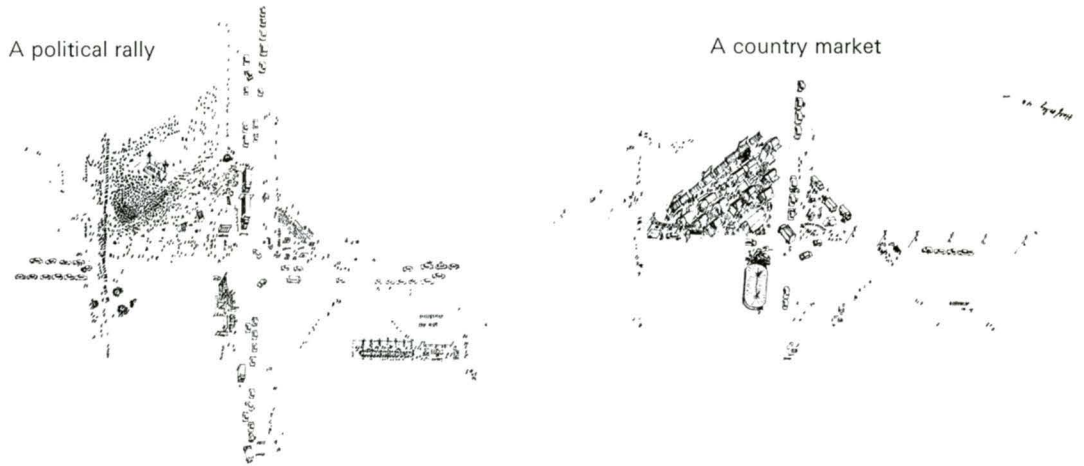
Canadian architects and engineers have usually been right up there with U.S. winners, in fact, last year Canadians scooped up three of the nine



What U. of T. architecture students propose is: that the campus play up the positive aspects of its location in the heart of a major city; that less differentiation be made between interior and exterior space; and that the psychological and physiological barriers between buildings be removed.

The drawing left shows how their suggestion of connections between buildings could be made. Links could be areas for non-academic activity – terraces, bookstores, restaurants, offices, etc. To determine where these connections should be, the team extensively studied circulation patterns.

The drawing top right shows how the intersection at Huron and Wilcox might look. Cars could be accommodated on most occasions but streets would be closed for special events. The drawings below illustrate how people and automobiles would relate for several such events.



awards presented. PCI selects its winners for "excellence in design using precast concrete and prestressed concrete to achieve aesthetic expression, function and economy."

What happened to Canadians this year? It appears that they had less of a chance because the number of Canadian entries was down. To find out why, A/C asked RAIC past president, Gordon Arnott, a member of the six-man jury chaired by AIA president Robert Hastings. He speculated that entries may have been down because of the current construction slump.

A. Colum Bruce, Executive Director of the Canadian Prestressed Concrete Institute, did not agree. "Canadian entries," he says, "were down because of the pathetic lack of marketing effort on the part of Canadian architects, engineers, and producers." The winning of awards such as these, he says, is good publicity and in spite of there being a number of good recent concrete buildings in this country it seems that Canadians have been "too apathetic" to enter.

U.S. winners were: Skidmore, Owings & Merrill for American Can Building, Greenwich, Connecticut; I. M. Pei & Partners for American Life Insurance Building, Wilmington, Delaware; Marcel Breuer & Herbert Beckhard, New York, The Nolen & Swinburne Partnership, Philadelphia, Headquarters Building for Department of Housing & Urban Development, Washington, D.C.; Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Brooks, Barr, Graeber & White for Lyndon Baines Johnson Library, and Sid W. Richardson Hall, University of Texas, Austin, Texas; Owen F. Smith, AIA for Office Building for the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation, Raleigh, North Carolina; Hugh A. Stubbins Jr. for Philadelphia Veterans Stadium, Philadelphia, Penn.; William Morgan, AIA in association with Forrest M. Kelley for Florida State Museum, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida; The Eggers Partnership for Indiana University Libraries, Bloomington, Indiana; Savin Wycoff Phillips, Inc. Architects AIA for Memorial Medical Center, Sterling Heights, Michigan;

Barrett Daffin and Figg for Office Facilities for the firm of Barrett Daffin and Figg, Architects, Engineers, Planners, Inc., Tallahassee, Florida; Stafford Road Interchange Pacific Highway, Washington County, Oregon.

**SCHOOLS**  
New directory available

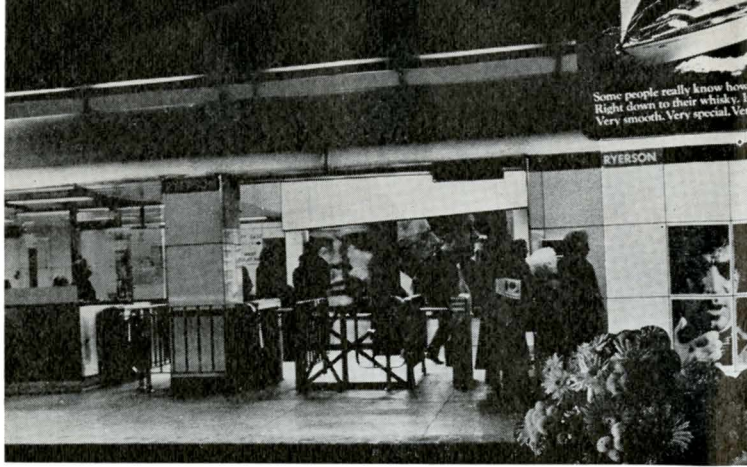
The eighth edition of the *Contract of Schools of Architecture* containing information on every architectural school in Canada and the U.S. is now available. Copies may be obtained from the New Jersey Society of Architects, 120 Halstead Street, East Orange, New Jersey 07018 – \$3.00.

School design conference  
The Quebec provincial government has convened a symposium on school design, to be held at the Cité des Jeunes in Vaudreuil (some 40 miles west of Montreal), November

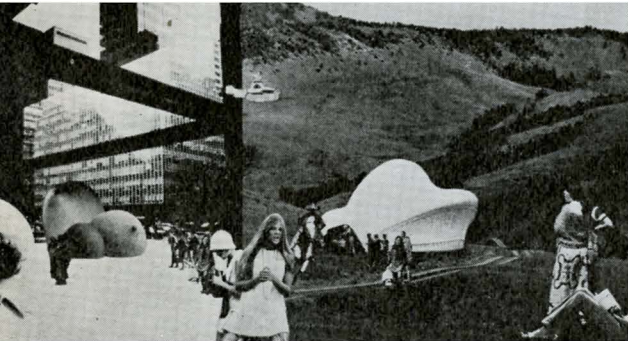
3-5. Jim Shanahan is on leave of absence from the Milles Iles Regional School Board to act as co-ordinator.

U. of T. looks for its alumni  
The U. of T. Architecture Alumni Association is planning to become "much more active" and therefore trying to contact all persons who attended the School or Department of Architecture for one or more years since its inception.

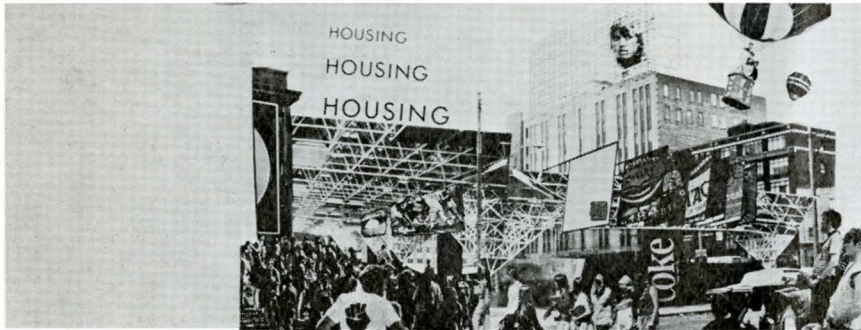
The Association says that in addition to its annual dinner, it proposes to sponsor lectures, organize seminars, to publish a directory and a newsletter and "in general to foster an interchange of ideas within the membership." To update the mailing lists, former students, especially those who did not graduate or who are not now practising architecture, are asked to send their current address to: The Architecture Alumni Association, University of Toronto, c/o Alumni House, 47 Willcocks Street, Toronto 5, Ontario.



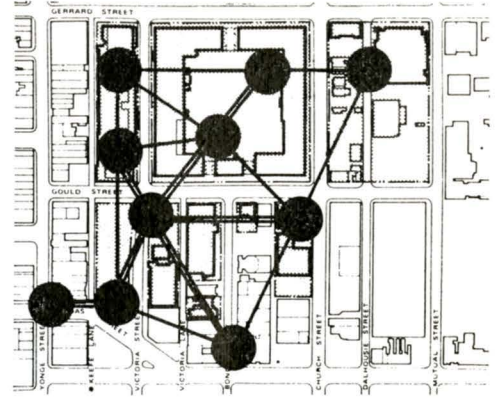
The subway: a place to communicate messages to the Ryerson population and the public at large. Exhibits, electrographic screen, soap box oratory



Portable facilities could be taken anywhere, perhaps set up in conjunction with other schools. Circus tents, inflatable buildings



Near Ryerson's Communications Centre: ideas and activities could be presented to students and the public. Forum, boutiques, music, restaurants



## At Ryerson – another 'rethink about campus environment'

Part of the 'historical background' for the University of Toronto architecture students' campus study (see pages 2 and 3) was a similar study focussing on Toronto's Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. Phase one of this study was completed earlier this year by Dunlop Wardell Matsui Aitken (Jim Baer in charge), Barrie Briscoe and David Tsow.

This study was commissioned by the Board of Directors of Ryerson Centre, a group representing the Institute's students, alumni and faculty. The purpose was to find out how Ryerson Centre could help restore the spirit of involvement that seems to have disappeared from the downtown campus.

One of the possibilities to be explored was the idea of building a "super social centre." But again, the conclusion after study was, that it was not a building at all that was needed – Ryerson Centre itself should become the catalyst, the "energizer," to bring the campus back to life. Some of the things it should do include: building more comfortable areas for retreat, organizing forums for off- and on-campus discussion, and, above all, bringing a sense of fun to the area.

In a report released in May, the architects not only suggested the above but illustrated with 'way out' graphics how the flavor of the campus could be changed. Barrie Briscoe, who was responsible for the collages (only a few of which are shown here), does not really believe that escalators should whisk people up into apples, etc., but has used this technique to express the architects' ideas about the type of atmosphere that should be created in each campus area.

## COMMUNICATIONS

How to –

Discussion of design is one of the areas of communication where problems can most readily occur.

Most architects know this, but how to prevent conversation being stalemated by conflicting definitions of key terms is another matter.

S. I. Hayakawa, San Francisco university president and semantics expert, has a few suggestions for avoiding what he calls the "terminological tangle." The first thing, he says, is that we must understand at the outset that there is no ultimately correct and single meaning to design terms like "functionalism," "plastic form," etc. These words belong to everybody – a lawyer or clothing merchant wouldn't hesitate to use them in discussion of design – therefore "each time they are used, they must be used in such a way and with sufficient illustrative examples, that their specific meaning in any given discourse emerges from their context."

Also, says Hayakawa, "We should

refrain from agreement or disagreement with a speaker, refrain from praise or censure of his views, until we are sure of what those views are."

Few people, he says, have had much training in listening – except psychiatrists and women. "Listening requires actively and imaginatively entering into the other fellow's situation and trying to understand a framework of reference different from your own."

More of Hayakawa's thoughts on this area of communication have been published by the International Society for General Semantics. His pamphlet, "How to Attend a Conference," and another on communications, "Who is Sabotaging Your Communication?" by St. Louis pr man Alfred Fleischman, are available free for the asking. Write ISGC, 509 Sansome St., P.O. Box 2469, San Francisco, California 94126.

## PROJECTS

Irving Grossman has designed a 12-storey building for the Young Women's Christian Association at

the northeast corner of Church and Granby in Toronto which will be constructed by the Ontario Housing Corp. The residence will provide housing accommodation, principally for working women, at rents geared to the individual's income. To avoid long corridors, and foster co-operative living, Grossman is grouping the bedrooms in clusters of two, four and five, with a maximum of 31 occupants to a floor. The nucleus of each cluster will be a kitchen-dining area. With the exception of the smallest, all clusters are to include a living room.

A 300-bed residence by Ron Thom for single students attending the College of Education Centre, North Bay, has been designed as a series of low-rise units, attached houses, with each "family" of students being responsible for the preparation of its own meals. Each housing unit will accommodate six students in single bedrooms. A kitchen, dining room, living room and three bedrooms will be located on one level with three other bedrooms grouped on a sec-

ond level. Depending on the unit's location within the overall residence, the kitchen, living and dining rooms may be grouped on the upper or lower levels. Thom is the master planner for the North Bay campus.

While talk about new sports stadia in Canada has been mostly so much hot air, Hawaii is proceeding with a stadium which will use air as a design element. The architects are Charles Luckman Associates, the stadium is the Oahu Stadium and an expenditure of \$16.1 million and plans have been approved. To allow the stadium to be used for both baseball and football, an air cushion system will permit the shifting of seating sections. Large fans (not the people kind) will compress air under the stands lifting them about one-half inch off the ground. The seats will then be moved by a small electric winch.

A six-storey building with its mechanical equipment visually exposed to pedestrian routes will be the University of Alberta's Engineering



Eric Palin Hall : should be retained because of its character. Could be a day hotel with apartments for visitors, a day care centre, a place for games rooms



The Quad : should be an all-weather exterior space. Events and facilities should be constantly changing



The type of information centres that could be placed at strategic locations. They would be used to project meetings, football games, current and up-coming events



Dundas Square : centrally accessible — an area for relaxed discussion, browsing, chance meeting. Bookstores, restaurants

Centre, Edmonton. Construction has just started for completion in mid '72. Architects for the \$4-million building are Dupuis, Dunn and Donahue, Edmonton. Design consultant is J. W. Long, Calgary.

## INTERNATIONAL

L'Éducation en architecture



L'union internationale des architectes a établi quatre commissions régionales sur l'éducation en architecture. La commission #3, comprenant des délégués des amériques du nord et latine, a tenu sa première conférence du 25 au 31 juillet 1971, à Stanley House, New Richmond, Québec, sous les auspices de la

section canadienne de l'UIA, l'institut royal d'architecture du Canada, et du conseil canadien des arts. Le président de la commission #3, le professeur Douglas Shadbolt, est directeur-fondateur de l'école d'architecture de l'université Carleton à Ottawa. Le secrétaire pour la commission #3 est à Ottawa, dans les bureaux de l'IRAC.

Lors de la première session de travail, la commission #3 s'est entendue sur les objectifs suivants :

a) déterminer des buts communs sur l'éducation en architecture dans les pays participants, prenant en considération les cadres socio-culturels et politico-économiques différents et changeants dans lesquels la profession d'architecture opère et évolue.

b) Déterminer façons et moyens d'assister les groupes participants à réaliser ces buts, par une coopération entre associations professionnelles et écoles, à l'échelle nationale (aussi bien que) régionale des pays participants, ainsi qu'avec d'autres pays en voie de développement, par l'agence de l'UIA et de l'UNESCO.

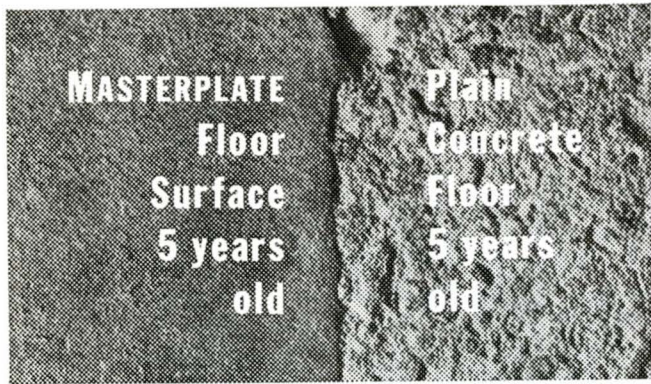
La commission a tenu un total de sept sessions de travail. Il avait été préalablement entendu qu'aucun texte ne serait lu à ces sessions qui purent alors être entièrement consacrées à des discussions spontanées basées sur les items à l'agenda. Pour faciliter davantage l'échange, les délégués furent invités à placer leurs articles, revues, documents et autres papiers dans une "banque" centrale, accessible à tous entre les sessions de travail ; ce système fut exploité avantageusement et plusieurs chaudes discussions eurent lieu autour de cette source d'information. L'atmosphère non formelle de Stanley House produit un climat détendu qui contribua grandement à de riches échanges d'idées qui résultèrent en des sessions productives et informatives. Un autre facteur qui contribua au succès de cette conférence fut l'excellent service de traduction, de dactylographie et de photocopie fourni durant toute la conférence par le secrétariat.

Dans le contexte de l'UIA, et pour parachever les objectifs généraux de cette organisation mondiale,

la commission #3 reconnaît l'importance et la nécessité d'affermir les organisations internationales régionales existantes, et d'augmenter les programmes de coopération entre les écoles d'architecture, dans les limites de ces régions. La commission voit son rôle comme celui d'un catalyseur et non pas comme le noyau d'un autre organisme.

La commission reconnaît la nature changeante du rôle et de la fonction de l'architecte, causée par la poussée critique de l'échelle et de la magnitude des bâtiments, autant que par la proportion et la pression du changement social et, par conséquent, elle reconnaît l'importance de son appui au développement de curricula variés dans l'enseignement pour rencontrer les exigences plus en plus complexes des tâches auxquelles l'architecte doit faire face.

La commission est impressionnée par la similarité de situations dans divers pays participants autant que par l'importance accordée par les délégués aux aspects sociaux malgré les différences culturelles et économiques. Le noyau du pro-



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blème de l'éducation de l'architecte dans ce contexte est la nature changeante du rôle et de la fonction de l'université dans la société. La fonction d'un système éducationnel n'est pas seulement de produire des individus possédant la connaissance et l'habileté de garder la société en bon fonctionnement, mais aussi de produire des individus avec les aptitudes et les valeurs qui aideront à changer la société, ou tout au moins à l'adapter au futur. Conséquemment, la commission #3 reconnaît qu'il est impossible de séparer l'éducation de l'individu en tant qu'architecte de l'individu en tant que citoyen responsable, averti et actif.

La commission a trouvé plusieurs problèmes communs dans le cadre de sa région et elle est convaincue que ces mêmes problèmes feront surface lors des réunions des autres commissions sur l'éducation en architecture, principalement: 1) La tendance des écoles d'architecture à accroître leur population. 2) L'augmentation du coût de l'éducation due à l'expansion des connaissances. 3) L'augmentation du nombre des tâches auxquelles le nouveau professionnel doit faire face. 4) Le grand besoin de recherche sérieuse intégrée à l'enseignement. 5) Le besoin de recruter et de former des professeurs de carrière en architecture.

L'intérêt commun dans ces problèmes supporte la conviction de la commission qu'une coopération plus serrée, par l'interaction entre les écoles d'architecture, dans le but d'échanger information et méthodologie; et qu'une expérimentation, dans le but de résoudre ces problèmes, sont d'une importance vitale.

Le résultat de ces observations ci-haut mentionnées est que la commission recommande:

1) Que les écoles d'amérique latine et du Canada développent depuis CEFALA et CCEUA une organisation qui aura pour but de rassembler et d'analyser l'information nécessaire sur les écoles de ces régions et, comme premier pas, de développer une analyse comparative des statistiques et autres datas, similaire à celles de l'UNESCO et de l'AECA.

2) Que la nouvelle organisation décrite en 1) rencontre l'AECA afin d'établir un système de communication desservant toutes les écoles d'architecture de leur région, et éventuellement en arriver à étendre leur champs d'action par une collaboration avec les autres commissions de l'UIA.

3) Qu'une conférence de professeurs et de chercheurs soit tenue pour échanger idées et information, et pour établir un contact direct entre ces individus à travers l'hémisphère; et que d'autres personnes de ressources soient incluses pour y apporter leur expérience.

4) Que des sessions de travail régionales soient tenues pour as-

sembler et analyser l'information et la conférence générale.

5) Que lorsque possible, la participation étudiante soit encouragée dans l'étude et l'exécution de ces recommandations.

6) Que l'UIA cherche à obtenir des fonds de sources nationales et internationales afin d'exécuter ces programmes.

7) Que l'assemblée générale de l'UIA à Varna en 1972 soit choisie comme occasion lors de laquelle ces premiers pas seront exécutés et discutés.

*CEFALA: Conférence des Ecoles et Facultés d'Architecture Latines Américaines.*

*CCEUA: Conférence Canadienne des Ecoles Universitaires d'Architecture.*

*AECA: Association des Ecoles Collégiales d'Architecture (Canada et USA).*

UIA Commission on Architectural Education

Despite cultural and economic differences both North and Latin American architects have agreed that architectural schools should encourage concern with social issues.

Architectural schools should not only be producing individuals with knowledge and skills for keeping society functioning, but individuals with attitudes and values which will help change society or adapt it for the future.

This was one of the major conclusions reached at the first meeting of the National Union of Architects North and Latin American Regional Commission on Architectural Education held at Stanley House in Quebec this summer. The newly formed commission, one of four established by the IUA, is chaired by Ottawa architect Douglas Shadbolt, director of the Carleton School of Architecture. The nine delegates decided that their role should be catalyst in "strengthening regional international organizations in the field of architectural education and increasing programs of co-operation between architectural schools in their respective regions."

The group outlined the most common problems: the trend towards increased size of schools; the increasing cost of education brought about by expanded knowledge; the increasing number of tasks the new professionals must undertake; the great need for increased research integrated with teaching; the need for the recruitment and training of career teachers in architecture. Towards assisting their solution it agreed upon the following steps:

- Latin American and Canadian schools should develop an organization to gather and analyze information about the schools of architecture in these regions and develop a comparative analysis of statistics and data.

- The above organization should meet with the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architec-

ture to establish a communication system serving all the schools in their regions. This should eventually be broadened by collaboration with other UIA commissions.

- A conference of professors and researchers should be held to exchange ideas and information and to establish direct contact between these individuals throughout the hemisphere. Resource people should be invited to focus discussion and add their experience.
- Sub regional working conferences should be held to collect and analyze information and define goals and objectives for the larger conference.
- Student participation should be encouraged in the study and implementation of recommendations.
- The UIA should seek funds from national and international sources to implement these programs.
- The above steps should be implemented by the 1972 UIA general assembly.

The next meeting of the North and Latin American regional commission will be held in the summer of 1972 possibly in some Latin American country. The Stanley House meeting was held under the auspices of the Canadian section of the UIA, the RAIC and the Canada Council.

## THE ENVIRONMENT

For the love of a tree

What do you do when the most convenient place for expansion of an existing library at UBC (the University of British Columbia) happens to coincide with the location of two rows of beautiful 40-year-old trees. Architects Rhone and Iredale solved the dilemma by deciding to build the \$3.3 million expansion under a garden mall and between the trees.

To do this, eight giant flowerpots (actually caissons, one for each tree) were built around the trees' roots. These caissons extend six feet below the two-level library's bottom floor and will rise slightly above the mall's grade.

## COMING EVENTS

International Building Exhibition

National building codes will be a major seminar topic at the International Building Exhibition, Oct. 19 to 21, at Exhibition Park, Toronto. Other topics for discussion will include cyclical activities in the construction industry, tall buildings, and systems building.

The tall buildings discussion is being sponsored by The Specification Writers Association of Canada and will feature consulting engineer John Maryon as main speaker. Frank Nicol, OAA president, and Andrew Zsolt, president of Inducon, will be luncheon speakers.

Co-sponsors of seminars include the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

## FORUM

Shopping centre aesthetics vs the cash register

Fairview Corp. is one of the largest and most successful shopping centre developers in Canada (Toronto-Dominion Centre, Fairview Malls in Montreal, Toronto and St. Catharines, plus some 20 others across the country). A/C invited Fairview v.-p. Stan Witkin to meet architect Jerome Markson and some of his associates to discuss the architects' critical views of most shopping centre design. Some highlights of that exchange:

- Too many shopping centres "turn their backs on the community, failing completely to relate . . . they have dehumanized the business of shopping, reducing it from a relaxed pleasurable experience to a burdensome chore."

- The ideal shopping centre environment might borrow some of the characteristics of a picturesque European village or eastern bazaar. But, says developer Witkin, the modern shopping centre is a reflection of the North American automobile-oriented society . . . "the only true measure of its success will be reflected in the cash register of the retailers . . . for, no matter how beautiful the shopping centre may be, without adequate sales it can only be considered unsuccessful."

- Quality and selection of merchandise, in Witkin's view, is what makes people choose one shopping centre over another. "You can provide all the environment, all the amenities in the world," he says, "but if the goods aren't there, you won't attract the people." If people are attracted, however, they will drive as much as 25 miles or more to 'their' favored centre.

- A 'megastructure' including shopping, housing, hotels, offices, etc. might solve the problem of the characteristic large open shopping centre parking lot. This could be replaced by a multilevel parking garage, whose added cost could be shared among its several users as is done in such downtown centres as

Alexis Nihon Plaza and Westmount Square in Montreal.

- With the conventional open parking lot, attempts to provide sheltered and attractive pedestrian walkways to the mall have typically not worked. If the walkway is just two or three spaces over from where people have parked, they just won't walk over to use it, Witkin says.

- People's insistence on walking in a straight line also affects the plan of a mall. Witkin cites the case of a recently refurbished 'straight line' neighborhood strip centre with two or three short spurs off it. More than 80% of the traffic sticks to the straight line, he says. "The retailers know this and want to be where the action is."

- Small boutique-type centres, such as Lothian Mews or York Square, both in Toronto's Yorkville district, The Cannery and Ghiaradelli Square in San Francisco (A/C, 10/69), although "thrilling to walk through," are more suited to specialty stores aimed at the tourist trade than it is to family shopping which is the mainstay of the suburban or regional centre. "My wife wouldn't go there to buy children's clothes," Witkin says. "Nor would the man who looks for a \$74.95 special when he buys a suit."

- "Sherway Gardens in the west end of Toronto is probably the most advanced new shopping centre in Canada," says Witkin. Its plan is a 'meandering straight line', with a large department store at each end and a 'boutique-like' treatment of many of the small stores and restaurants between. Sherway used design consultants - Design International. "There's a trend at the moment among some interior designers to consider the interior décor of shopping centres more related to so-called 'store design' and interior design than it is to architecture," Witkin says. "These designers claim to understand shopping centre décor, including lighting and amenities, more than some architects, who are concerned more with the broad brush picture."

- Multi-level centres have special problems: retailers generally prefer

to have all their facilities on one level because two-level stores are difficult to control (shop lifting is a particular problem).

- Some mystery, interest and excitement might surely add to the appeal of shopping centres, people don't necessarily always want to go from A to B by the shortest route . . . there are techniques involved in "tempting them to take a look around the corner." "Why does a mall have to be one large space?" Markson asks. "Couldn't it be a series of little streets and squares, with a little sense of mystery, of, 'hey, what's around the corner?'"

- The recent supermarket discount war is likely to affect their future design. "They have invested heavily in aesthetics and environment; the new emphasis on 'budget' is going to mean reduction in aesthetics, less attention to graphics, reduction in services."

- It is probably going to be more economical to modernize a lot of older centres than it would be to tear them down and rebuild.

- The design of shopping centres is often "a piecemeal thing." If there are two major shopping centres, each is likely to have its own architect; chain stores are likely to have their own requirements too . . . the developer and his architect have to be great compromisers.

- Downtown open-air malls (Sparks Street, Ottawa was the pioneer) are called by Witkins "survival approach; it's a situation where the main downtown street has suffered from increasing competition from new suburban shopping centres. The merchants, faced with the prospect of a dismal future, band together to create an environment that makes it interesting for people to come back downtown."

- Major downtown commercial redevelopments are essentially an extension of the same principle, he says.

- Do such facilities as theatres, bowling alleys and restaurants draw people to a shopping centre? No, Witkins says, they are always incidental to the stores. "The department stores are the main drawing cards."



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481 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Ontario  
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## CITIES

### Urban drift

First results of this year's census confirm a drift of population from rural areas and small towns to the big cities and their suburbs. Almost all the population counts of a group of 800 towns, villages, townships and rural municipalities were lower this year than in 1966 — except in cases where the smaller community is a suburb of a larger one.

### More housing

New houses and apartments were started at the rate of 243,100/yr. during August, Central Mortgage and Housing Corp. reports. This was up from 234,300 in July and 225,500 during the second quarter. In actual numbers there were 12,025 apartments started in urban areas during August (up 17%) and 5,771 houses (up 66%).

### Little city halls

How to help John Q. Public bridge the gap between himself and his municipal government was the subject of recent study by Toronto planner John Hitchcock.

In research sponsored by the Canada Council of Urban and Regional Research, Hitchcock, who is on staff at the University of Toronto, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, has specifically been exploring the workings of what is termed "municipal field offices" in Toronto and Boston and how this form of administrative decentralization is helping citizen participation.

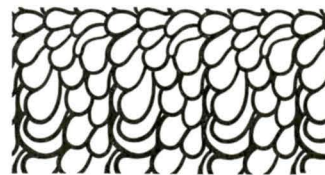
Boston, Hitchcock says, has established 14 "little city halls" to receive complaints about city services and to try to do something about them. Toronto is trying out the idea on a reduced scale — it has field offices only in renewal areas, but is now "giving some consideration to an improvement program that would involve neighbourhood offices in other areas."

My function in this research program, he says, was to look at the role of the field manager and "consider his relationship both to city bureaucracies and local citizens. . . . The nature of the study has not permitted broad generalizations concerning efficacy or appropriateness of administrative field offices as a mechanism for assuring more responsive government."

One conclusion that Hitchcock reached, however, is that there is too much variation from one city to the next to make generalizations. He suggests, though, that "if field offices are to be effective, the manager must be able to operate in a non-bureaucratic way." This fact, he says, has implications both in the selection of field managers and the administrative framework in which they are placed.

For those further interested in the subject, Hitchcock suggests a recent U.S. report which complements his work. George Washnis, *Neighborhood Facilities and Municipal De-*

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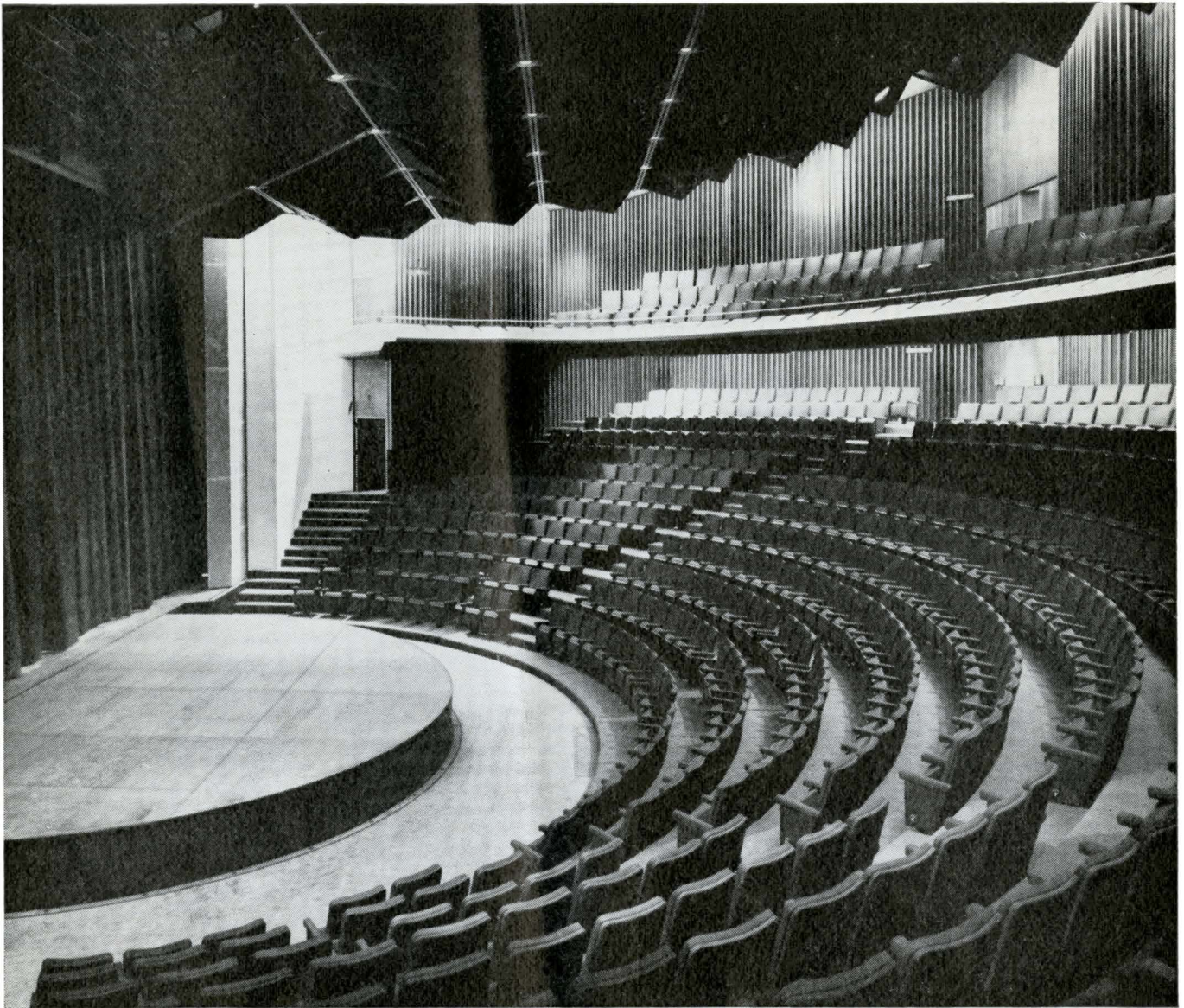
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nouncer studios and theatre sound control room. We also installed fissured ceiling tile in the public corridors and business offices.

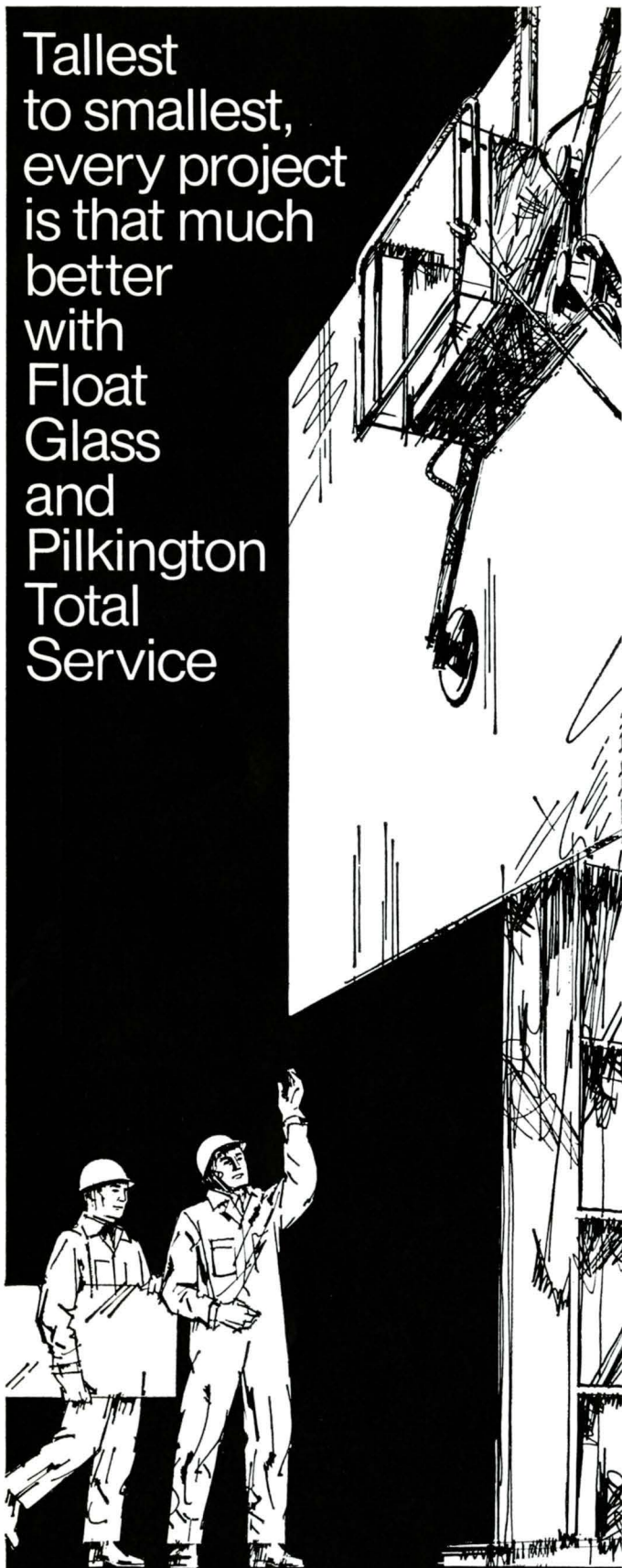
Our name won't receive rave reviews from the critics. But our part is destined to have a long, long run. Canadian Johns-Manville, 565 Lakeshore Rd., East, Port Credit, Ontario.



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*centralization* (Washington, D.C.: Center for Government Studies, 1701 K St. N.W., 1971; Vol. 1, 119 pages, \$3.00)

## PEOPLE

Architect John Roberts, 47, is the new executive director of the Architectural Institute of B.C. He succeeds Murray Polson who retired last month after four years in the position.

Roberts was born in Vancouver in 1924. Following his regular schooling, he continued to art school in Vancouver and later attended the California School of Fine Arts. In 1946 he began to study architecture in San Francisco but soon returned to Vancouver to continue his studies in architecture under the tutelage of C. J. Thompson of the firm Sharp & Thompson, Berwick, Pratt. He passed his final AIBC exams in 1956 and became a member of the RAIC in 1958. From late 1959 to the present time, he has been engaged in private practice under his own name in Vancouver; his largest project was the comprehensive Hollyburn Plaza in West Vancouver.

Roberts has been active on a number of AIBC committees, he is a former Chairman of the West Vancouver Advisory Design Panel and is a former member of the West Vancouver Advisory Planning Commission. He is functioning as Executive Director of the Institute on a "half-time basis".

Dr. H. Peter Oberlander has been appointed a director of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. He replaces O. G. Stoner, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Transport, as a federal public service member. Secretary-designate of the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, Oberlander graduated from McGill University in architecture in 1945 and received his master's degree in city planning from Harvard University two years later. He joined the School of Architecture at the University of British Columbia in 1950 but returned to Harvard in 1953 where he became the first Canadian there to obtain a Ph.D. in regional planning. He returned to UBC in 1956 and was asked to found a new graduate school of community and regional planning of which he became the first director. He has been a consultant to the United Nations and the governments of Ghana, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago.

Calgary architect David J. Russell is the new Alberta Minister of Municipal Affairs. His responsibilities include that of the provincial housing corporation.

Russell, 40, is an old hand at politics. He was first elected to represent Calgary Elbow (one of 13 provincial ridings in that city) in 1967. Before that he had been a city alderman. He sold his interest in his practice (which did a lot of schools) eighteen months ago to leave him free to devote his full time to gearing

up for the recent election. He's a graduate of the Manitoba school and has a master's degree in landscape architecture from Cornell. He's also probably the only architect in Canada to hold a cabinet post.

## BUSINESS

Capital spending plans revised upward at mid-year

Spending on new building construction this year will be higher than was predicted last spring, according to the Federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. How meaningful the government forecast turns out to be is another question: it was based on a survey conducted in May and June of the capital spending plans of businessmen, institutions and governments. This, of course, was before U.S. president Nixon made his anti-inflation moves.

"Inflationary pressures continue to be strong and may well account for the increase in value of this year's program as projected in the mid-year review," says president R. C. T. Stewart of the Canadian Construction Association. "It is really questionable whether any real increase will be achieved."

The inflationary pressure referred to by Stewart is considerable. The \$13.6 billion construction volume originally forecast for 1971 is worth but \$10 billion in 1961 dollars, according to The Statistics Canada (formerly Dominion Bureau of Statistics) publication *Construction in Canada*.

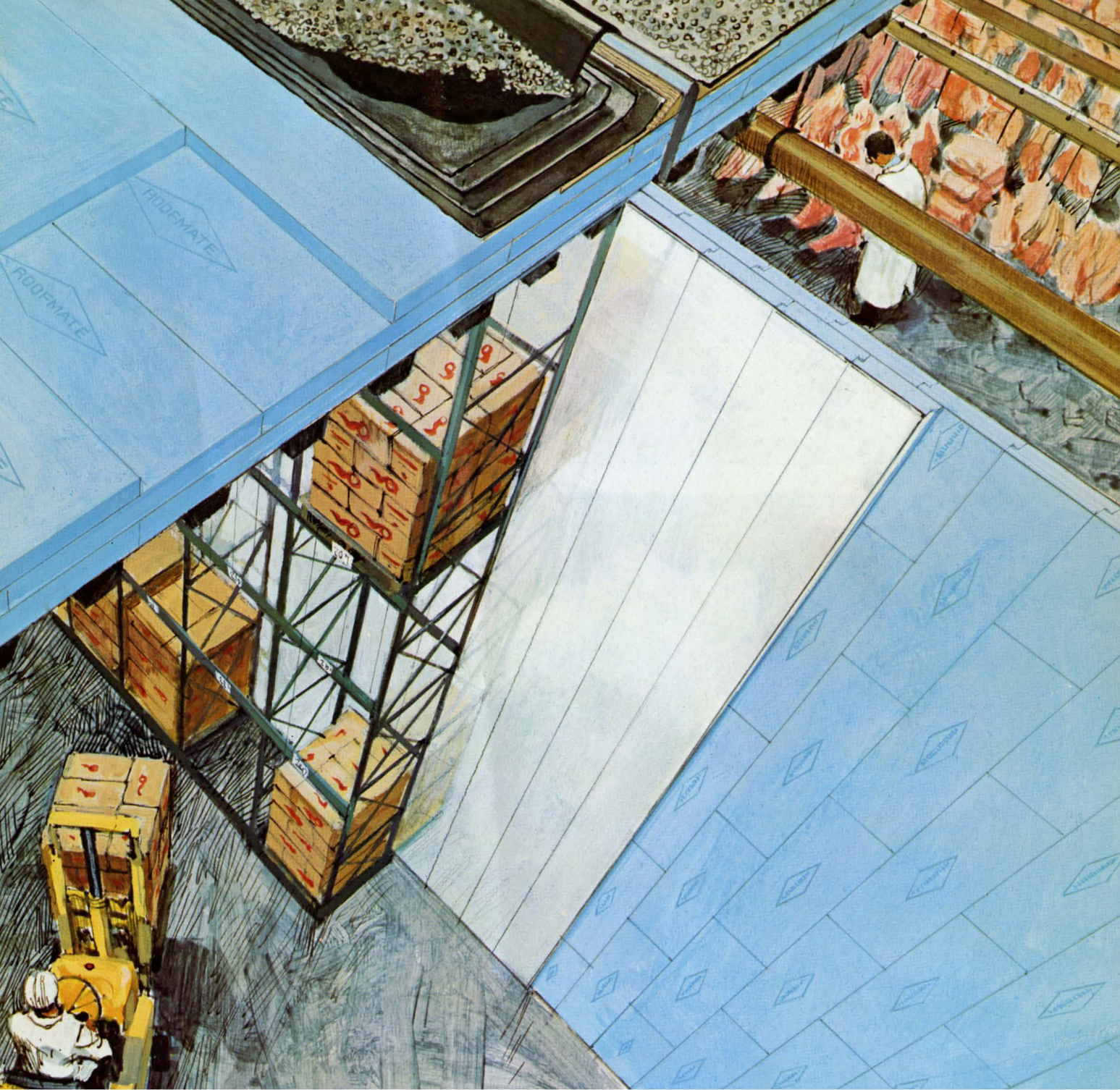
Of the total \$15.3 billion construction program called for in the mid-year review, around 60% will be for buildings (as opposed to engineering projects like highways, dams, hydro transmission lines, etc.).

A whopping \$4.7 billion is expected to be spent on housing (new and repair plus remodelling). This is more than double the volume of ten years ago. Housing represents approximately half of all the building done in Canada. Last year's housing volume was \$3.9 billion.

Among the other types building with particularly large gains predicted are:

Manufacturing plants, \$948 million (vs. \$888 million forecast last spring); wholesaling operations, \$40 million (\$36 million); banks, \$38 million (\$35 million); speculative commercial developments (particularly multi-use complexes), \$418 million (\$368 million); hotels, \$106 million (\$87 million); universities, \$271 million (\$262 million); schools, \$603 million (\$584 million); hospitals, \$219 million (\$216 million).

It is important to note that these are national figures. The gains are by no means consistent across the country. Full regional breakdowns of figures are contained in the Information Canada publication *Private and Public Investment in Canada - Mid Year Review and Regional Estimates*, catalogue no. 61-206.



**STYROFOAM insulates unique "inside-out" food storage terminal.** Refrigerated warehouses are usually built from the outside inward. First a closed "shell", then insulation, then a pallet racking system. But the exact reverse procedure at Gould Cold Storage, Lachine, Quebec, resulted in a significant cost advantage. And due to the remarkable insulating properties of STYROFOAM\* and ROOFMATE\* plastic foams, the building is successfully operating today. Overleaf gives details of this project...

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# If it costs too much to build a warehouse to hold storage racks, use the racks to support the building!

## The Objective

In a single 160,000 sq. ft. building, there had to be a 2 million cu. ft. freezer (-15°F) subdivided into smaller rooms (individually temperature controlled to meet tenant requirements), ancillary rooms such as blast freezers (-35°F) and receiving and meat coolers (32°F) exceeding 200,000 cu. ft., and another large temperature controlled room for processing fish products . . . plus truck and rail docks and office space.

Added to these was the need for a sterile easily maintained yet rugged interior finish system . . . not to mention solutions for the accordion-like structural problems generated by adjacent storage areas operating under differing temperature and humidity conditions.

That was the objective described by Meadowbrook Development Corporation (subsidiary of Canadian Pacific Investments) and their lessee, Gould Cold Storage Terminals Inc., to Paré and Quart Limited, Campbell, Gilday Co. Ltd., and Dow Chemical during the early planning stages of the Gould Cold Storage complex in 1969.

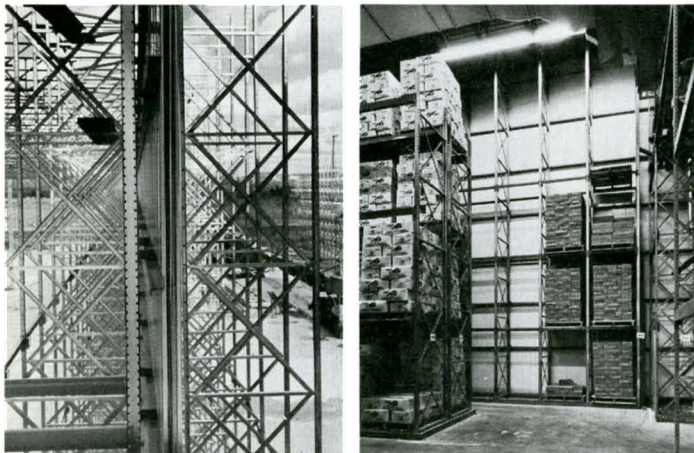


## Building from the inside out cuts costs

It was evident from the outset that the cost of racking for palletized storage, added to the cost of *conventional* construction, would impose an intolerable expense. But, using Speedrack as the basic load-bearing structure for walls and roof, and simultaneously as the system for high-rise palletized storage, major structural costs could be avoided. With the Speedrack erected first, long span open-web roof joists could rest upon the racking system. The three-dimensional truss design of the racks created rigid corners which eliminated one area of potential failure common in cold storage construction.

## Insulation problems

High insulation efficiency was paramount to keep operating costs to a minimum, and it had to be permanently resistant to even the smallest amount of water absorption in such extreme low temperature environments. Vapour barriers had to be complete and positive. Varying low temperatures made the provision for thermal breaks and expansion joints in wall and roof design both essential and critical. High performance low temperature sealants had to be found. And the interior finish over the insulation had to be simple yet clean, tight, and easily maintained.



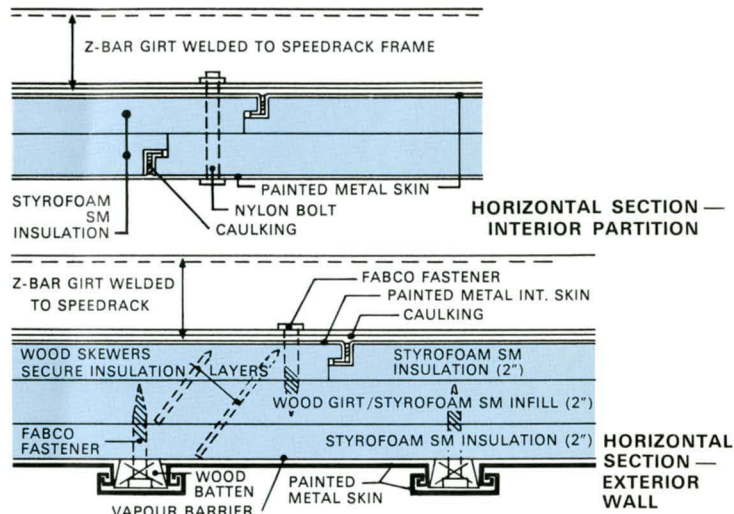
## STYROFOAM\* and ROOFMATE\* fit the bill

From the standpoint of economics as well as characteristics, these two Dow plastic foam insulations proved the perfect solution for walls and roof.

Campbell, Gilday Co. Ltd., fabricated sheet steel (pre-finished with white acrylic paint) into 21" wide pans of floor-to-ceiling length and factory-bonded them with STYROFOAM\* SM insulation boards. These prefabricated panels became the basic wall and partition in-fill, with the coated steel to the inside (see detail).



While STYROFOAM SM has a very low perm rating quite adequate for the partitioning, a positive vapour barrier of polyethylene film was added on outer walls between the exterior metal skin and the insulation. The exterior finish utilized the same prefinished sheet steel material in a seam-and-batten system. Details of interior partitions and exterior wall construction are shown below.



Insulation on the steel roof deck had to be installed carefully so that it was continuous with the wall insulation. Otherwise, thermal shorts would occur. ROOFMATE FR plastic foam insulation was applied in three layers of 2" material, topped with a standard four-ply roofing membrane and gravel surface.

Varying environmental conditions from room to room necessitated numerous insulated expansion joints which required ingenious solutions in the flashing detail. Particularly critical were roof-parapet wall junctures.

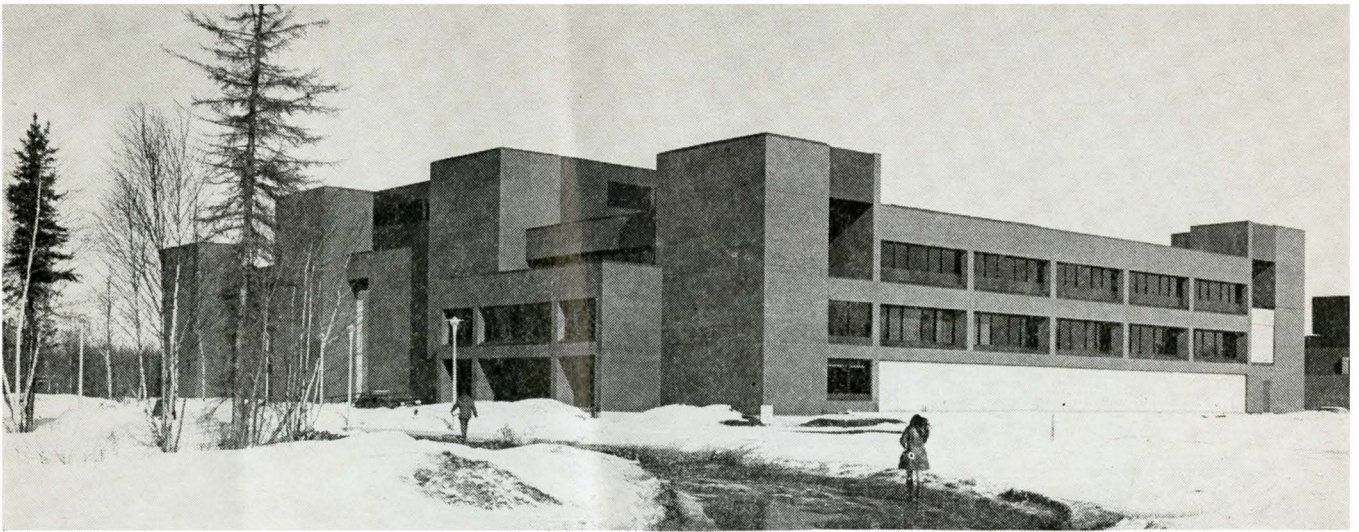
Neither heating nor ventilation were required under the concrete floor because of the bedrock soil conditions. However, polyethylene film and STYROFOAM SM were installed under the floor to complete the insulation envelope.

## A proven track record

Wherever the demand for an exceptional insulation material is critical, that's where you find STYROFOAM and ROOFMATE. Other unusual projects in which these products have been used successfully include: The Pacific Coliseum in Vancouver, McMaster University Arts Building II, the B.C. Hydro Project, and the Bell Telephone Data Centre in Don Mills, Ontario.

If you would like more information on the Gould Cold Storage project, or other systems employing STYROFOAM and ROOFMATE insulation materials, write Construction Materials Sales, Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited, Sarnia, Ontario, or consult Sweet's Canadian Construction File. Dow also has technical sales engineers resident in most major cities coast to coast.

Architect: Arthur G. Keith, Gen. Cont.: Paré and Quart Limited  
Insulation/Roofing: Campbell, Gilday Co. Ltd., Owner: Meadowbrook Development Corp. Lessee: Gould Cold Storage Terminals Inc., Tenants: Blue Water Sea Foods Ltd. Swift Canadian Co. Ltd., Gatehouse LaSalle Inc.



## 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 via 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.

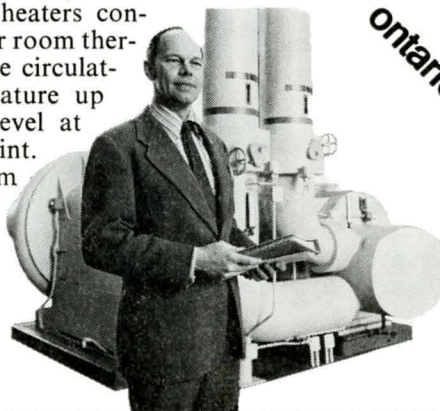
The same system is also used for cooling.

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.



ontario hydro 



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