

**Union Station on Toronto's Front St.** will be replaced by a wall of rental towers says James Acland. Should it be . . . what are the alternatives? Acland discusses this and other problems faced by those involved in conservancy, page 3.

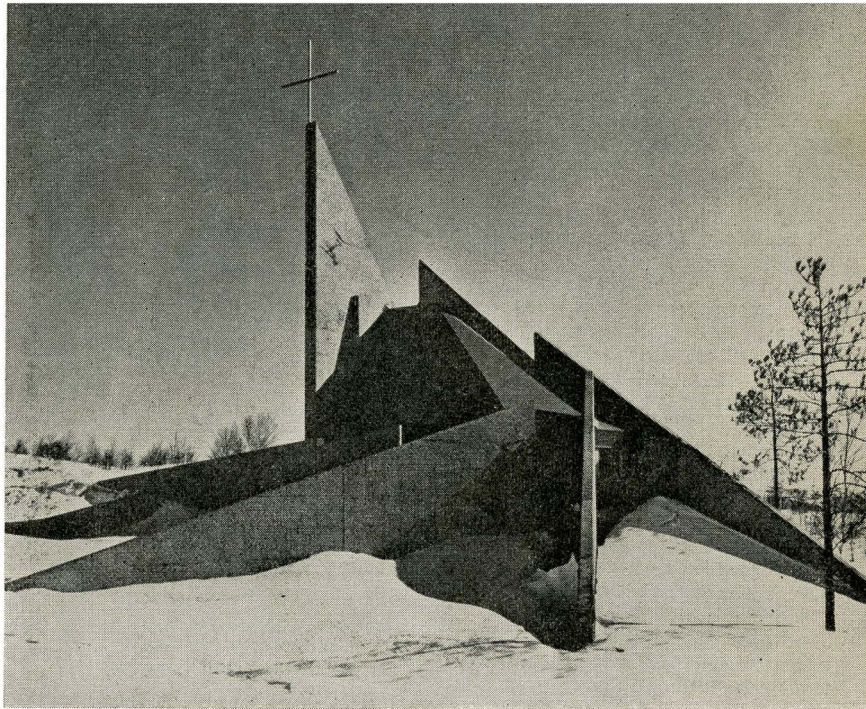
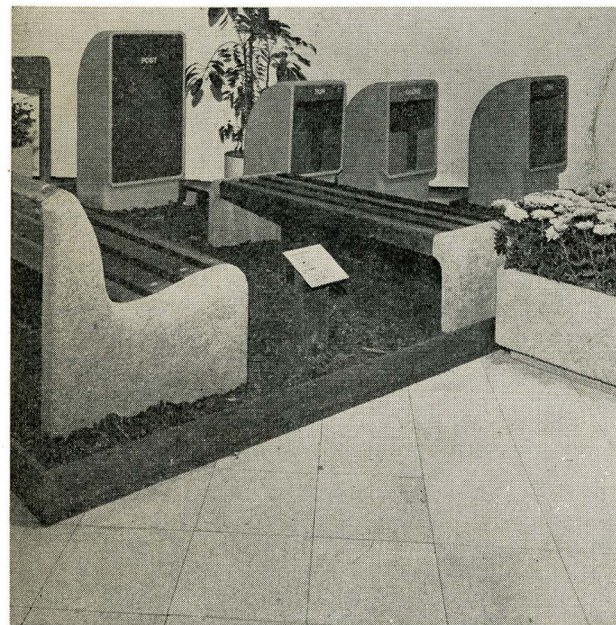
# Architecture Canada

**NEWSMAGAZINE**

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## Toronto designers take top Eedee awards

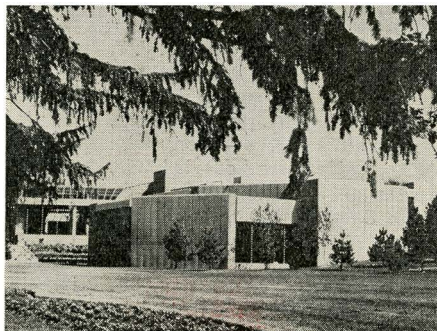
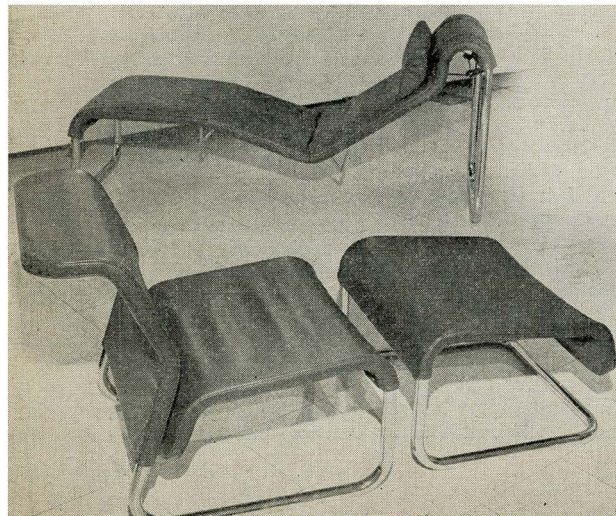
Grand Eedee awards, presented annually by the Ontario Dept. of Trade and Development for excellence in furniture design, were presented earlier this month to Toronto designers Dudas Kuypers Adamson Ltd. and Jeffery Fear. The winning Dudas Kuyper design was for street furniture in concrete and fibreglas (immediately below), Fear's was for a tubular steel and leather chaise lounge by Craftwood Products (bottom), and an ottoman in similar material by Innovative Metal Inc.



## Design Canada concrete awards

Eleven awards were made this month for the creative use of concrete in architecture and structural engineering. The awards program was the second "Design Canada" program to be sponsored by the federal Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce with the Portland Cement Association. It attracted 198 entries.

Two buildings won top "awards of excellence": the Burlington Central Library (below, left), architects Brook-Carruthers-Grierson-Shaw; and the National Arts Centre (below, right), architects Affleck, Desbarats, Dimakopoulos, Lebensold, Sise. Thornloe College Chapel in Sudbury (above), architects Townend, Stefura, Baleshta, won one of the merit citations.





## CARNET DU PRESIDENT

Dans le cadre de la nouvelle politique de participation établie par le Conseil de l'IRAC, trois des membres de l'Exécutif ont eu l'avantage de visiter Halifax les 4 et 5 novembre dernier.

L'Association des Architectes de la Nouvelle Ecosse avait invité pour l'occasion les Conseils des autres Associations des Provinces Maritimes et ensemble, les représentants d'une région ont pu discuter avec nous divers points d'intérêt commun. En particulier, les représentants des architectes nous ont communiqué les objectifs prioritaires que l'IRAC devrait poursuivre, selon eux. Le même sujet avait fait l'objet d'une rencontre avec le Conseil de l'AAPQ au mois de septembre, et est également à l'agenda de notre réunion conjointe avec le Conseil de l'OAA à Toronto lundi prochain. Nous comptons poursuivre ces séances d'information et nous rendre dans les provinces de l'Ouest et en Colombie-Britannique dans les mois qui suivent.

Il est trop tôt pour tirer des conclusions définitives de ces discussions, mais d'ores et déjà il me semble acquis que la formule est extrêmement profitable, permettant de démystifier cette organisation fédérale qui est la nôtre et que nous avons quelquefois tendance à négliger. Il est évident que les faits et gestes de l'Institut prennent une importance plus grande dans les provinces moins nombreuses et plus éloignées du centre du pays. Il semble cependant que le rôle de l'IRAC pour les communications avec le gouvernement et les institutions fédérales soit indisputé. Toutes les associations provinciales attachent également une importance primordiale à l'harmonisation des conditions d'admission à la pratique de la profession, dans le but d'établir une réciprocité complète à travers l'ensemble du pays.

Ces deux aspects du rôle de l'Institut font l'objet d'efforts considérables de la part des membres du Conseil ainsi que de nos représentants auprès des organismes dont l'IRAC est membre, et dans les prochains numéros je serai en mesure de vous faire part de réalisations concrètes dans ces domaines.

Le 9 novembre, j'ai assisté à une réunion du Comité Conjoint IRAC-Ministère des Travaux Publics, aux bureaux du Ministère à Ottawa. Ce comité qui existe depuis quatre ans a été un des plus actifs de l'Institut, grâce surtout à la contribution de nos représentants F. Rounthwaite et Henri Labelle, et de Jim Langford, Kelly Stanley et Denis Turnbull représentants le Ministère.

Le document qui sert de convention entre le Ministère et les architectes pour les travaux du gouverne-

ment a été préparé par ce comité et est utilisé pour tous les contrats avec le Ministère depuis une année. Le comité a entrepris de réviser le document lorsque nécessaire et dans ce but procédera à une enquête auprès des architectes dont les services sont présentement retenus selon les termes de la convention. Wilson Salter, notre Directeur des Services Professionnels, prépare un rapport détaillé de cette réunion pour l'information des membres.

Le lendemain, 10 novembre, Fred Rounthwaite, W. Salter, K. Sanford, expert-conseil en matière de taxation, et moi-même, avons été reçus par un Comité *ad hoc* du Sénat à qui nous avons présenté un mémoire additionnel sur le projet de réforme fiscale du gouvernement. Nos représentations précédentes nous avaient valu "une moyenne au bâton de .625" pour employer les termes du Président du Comité, et la réception que nous ont accordée les Sénateurs hier permet d'entrevoir encore une amélioration de notre fiche. Une fois de plus, j'ai été en mesure de constater l'importance du rôle de l'Institut auprès des organismes fédéraux ainsi que la haute estime qui nous y est témoignée. J'aurai l'occasion de vérifier le bien-fondé de cette constatation lors d'une rencontre avec le Premier Ministre et son Cabinet le 29 novembre prochain, et je vous ferai part des résultats.

Jean-Louis Lalonde  
11 nov. 1971

Vous aurez appris par le numéro précédent d'*Architecture Canada*, la mort de Monsieur Maurice Payette, ancien Président de l'IRAC, et sans doute le champion de la participation aux affaires de la profession. Par erreur, le communiqué mentionnait qu'il était âgé de 83 ans; ceux qui l'ont connu auront rétabli son âge véritable, 71 ans, même si la liste de ses activités semble indiquer un âge beaucoup plus avancé.

J-L L.

## THE PROFESSION AND TAX REFORM

RAIC goes to bat for more equitable tax legislation

The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada earlier this month joined the growing number of groups presenting individual briefs to the federal government urging that enactment of the new tax legislation be deferred.

Says RAIC vice-president C. F. T. Rounthwaite, who was present at the November 10 meeting with the Senate Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce — along with RAIC president Jean Louis Lalonde, Director of Professional Services, Wilson Salter, and RAIC tax consultant Keith Sandford — the Committee was in "complete sympathy" with the professional's point of view as presented by the RAIC.

This was the RAIC's second over-

ture to the government on tax legislation. The RAIC's first brief, a response to the Benson White Paper (A/C 4/27/70), was presented in April last year. Five out of the eight recommendations made at that time were reflected in the Tax Reform Legislation Bill presented to the House this June.

The RAIC at its latest session with the parliamentary committee brought into focus again two of the recommendations not accepted. It urged that income from fellowships, scholarships, bursaries and research grants be fully exempt from tax and, if the accrual method of reporting income were to become mandatory, that there be some relaxation of regulation for taxpayers in the professions who do not have access to a reserve of receipts for services to be rendered (advance payments), similar to their bank of receivables.

It was in this last area that the most interesting, and positive, development occurred, says Rounthwaite. Senator O. H. Phillips of Montreal, on hearing the RAIC's proposals, made the suggestion that "25-30% of the professional's accounts receivable be exempt from the calculation of income and resulting tax be payable on the basis that some professional accounts are unpredictable in terms of the amount of cash ultimately received within a given fiscal year." The RAIC, Rounthwaite reports, followed the meeting with a letter to Senate Committee head Salter A. Hayden, O.C. requesting permission to bring Senator Phillips' recommendation directly to the attention of Finance Minister Edgar Benson.

The RAIC also went to bat "on behalf of the confused citizenry of Canada who do not have advantages of legal advice" for simplification of the whole tax Bill.

It asked also for more time to examine the affect of the proposed tax legislation on partnerships. Under the proposed legislation, a partnership is treated as a separate person and presents a "whole new set of requirements for which there has not been sufficient time to assess the implications and effects."

## HOUSING

Habitat gets another hopeful prospect

Rochester, N.Y. is the latest in a line of U.S. cities which have looked hopefully to Habitat '67 to solve their housing problems. The city's Department of Urban Renewal will run a feasibility test of Montreal architect Moshe Safdie's Habitat system to see if it can produce housing in northern climates for families of low and moderate incomes. The system is also being tried for low-income family housing in the less demanding climate of Puerto Rico.

In Rochester the Habitat housing is being considered for a renewal site overlooking the Genesee River. If it goes ahead, it will be the first

"son-of-Habitat" to actually get built in the U.S. The \$60,000 feasibility study will be conducted by Safdie and a New York City engineering firm. The study will be financed by the local public agency, the New York State Urban Development Corporation, and a Rochester non-profit sponsor. The sponsor is among 12 non-profit development groups who have built, are building, or are under contract to build 1,900 housing units on urban renewal land in Rochester.

Factory modules for a California campus

Sixty-six factory produced duplex apartments are ready for occupancy by married students at Azusa Pacific College, California.

The project is the first to be financed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for college housing in California. Units were built by Levitt Mobile Systems Inc. and, says a HUD spokesman, "the Department is becoming increasingly interested in this type of student housing as a solution to the fluctuating housing needs of colleges."

Each unit, with 667 sq. ft. of living space, consists of one bedroom plus den or two bedrooms, a kitchen, breakfast area, living room and bath. Rent is \$130 per month unfurnished and \$150 with furniture.

All the apartments have "high-beamed ceilings, wood paneling, shag carpeting, rustic exterior siding and trim and redwood entry porches."

## THE PROFESSION

Be paranoid and join

"Be paranoid . . . and join . . . because if you're not there, it is you that the confrères will gossip about."

This slogan of slogans is the



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prodding stick of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects to get members out to its day-and-a-half convention and annual meeting next February.

The PQAA since last March has been studying weak member interest in conventions through a committee co-chaired by Camille Chevalier Jr. and David Bourke. The committee's findings not only call for some major changes in convention planning — and these changes are being made for the 1972 get-together — but put on paper much about professional Association malaise in general. An overwhelming 70% response to the committee's questionnaire (sent at random to 250 architects) indicated that there was a "distinct lack of interest in the affairs of the Association." The big problem seemed to be that the PQAA's structure, hence its conventions, is "designed primarily to suit the architect in practice for himself who is over 35 years of age . . . excluding the young and the salaried — a rapidly growing group within the membership."

Here, a sampling of PQAA membership opinion about conventions:

— There appeared to be no strong objections to the physical aspects of past conventions, i.e. season, locale, length, etc.

— There were no strong objections to a manufacturers' exhibition.

— Little interest was expressed in the convention as a means of social intercourse, i.e. dinners, cocktails, parties, etc.

— There was some indication that the "content" of the program be more serious and thoughtful.

— Members who are salaried or young said they had very little interest in conventions. (The PQAA committee will attempt to design the program for the 1972 convention to especially attract these groups.)

— There was some feeling that participation should be broadened, i.e. other professionals, other members of the construction industry, students and members of the public being invited to participate.

### Pré-requis uniformes

Une réunion a été tenue à la salle du Conseil de l'OAA, à Toronto, le 5 novembre dernier, à laquelle ont assisté des représentants de chaque comité provincial d'admission à la profession. La réunion était conduite par D. A. D. Hickman (Vancouver) président du Bureau de Certification de l'IRAC.

Le but ultime de ce bureau est d'arriver à des pré-requis uniformes servant de base d'admission à la profession dans toutes les provinces.

Le président Hickman a souligné aux représentants provinciaux l'importance de soumettre dès que possible, aux autorités provinciales en matière d'admission, ainsi qu'à leur conseil toutes les recommandations faisant suite à cette réunion,

afin d'obtenir leur opinion en vue de la prochaine réunion prévue pour le vendredi 24 mars 1972.

### Uniform registration

The long process of achieving uniform registration for architects in Canada continues.

The latest meeting of the RAIC Certification board, earlier this month in Toronto, brought together representatives of provincial registration bodies.

Chairman of the meeting was D. A. D. Hickman, Vancouver, head of the RAIC Certification Board. Provincial representatives now report recommendations back to their own registration boards. The next meeting is March 24, 1972.

### Out of the mouths of babes . . .

*Calgary architect Gordon Atkins last month received a letter he thought should be passed on to the profession through the pages of A/JC. We publish it herewith unedited:*

I am very interested in architecture and I am wondering how on this world would anyone ever half to go through 6 years of university to be an architect. Well you'll say to know it and to have your degrees. Well I happen to know almost everything about architecting and you don't need a little piece o' paper that says you have such and such a degree after all I am only 11 years old.

Sincerely Yours

Kathy

P.S. Just because I'm 11 doesn't mean I am as dumb as you think! Everything I said is true Write back.

*Has anyone got an answer? Ed.*

### Mobilité Internationale

Le directeur des services professionnels de l'IRAC, Wilson Salter assistait, le mois dernier, à la première conférence mondiale sur la réciprocité pour les architectes et nous rapporte que la conférence a conclu, en principe, "qu'il soit permis aux architectes de pratiquer librement d'un pays à l'autre, et que les services des architectes soient disponibles à tous à travers le monde".

A cette fin, une résolution a été passée établissant une conférence annuelle sur les relations internationales pour les architectes, ouverte à tous les pays intéressés. Il a été recommandé que, pour le moment, cette conférence soit affiliée au National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) et au Architectural Registration Council of the United Kingdom (ARCUK) et que la première rencontre ait lieu concurremment à l'assemblée annuelle de ces comités.

Le but de cette nouvelle conférence serait d'étudier et de recommander une méthodologie pour: "reconnaître et accréditer des standards internationalement acceptés d'éducation en architecture; dé-

finir et établir des standards internationalement acceptés d'apprentissage et d'expérience professionnelle, et spécifier les conditions spéciales qui doivent être reconnues dans les différentes régions et pays particuliers.

### NOSTALGIA

Here comes de judge — or his house anyway



The 100-year-old house of Upper Canada's first-knighted judge, chief justice Sir William Campbell, on December 4th, in the wee small hours of the day, will travel down Toronto's Frederick St. to Front, along Front past the O'Keefe Centre, the Royal York Hotel, up Simcoe St. to Queen and across Queen to its new foundations on the south lawn of the Canada Life Assurance Company.

The historical landmark, among the finest of Georgian style brick buildings built in York (Toronto) between 1807 and 1825, now stands virtually unnoticed amid warehouses, factories and offices in a little-frequented downtown area. Owner, the William E. Coultts Company, has donated the house to the Sir William Campbell Foundation on the condition that it be moved from the property and restored.

Despite some "sniping" remarks by Toronto alderman John Sewell "to the effect that the move was for the self-glorification of those involved", architect Ronald A. Dick (of Marani, Rounthwaite & Dick, and architect for the Campbell Foundation) says it has the blessings of virtually everybody including city council and the historical society. Council has co-operated in overcoming such problems as removal of overhead wires, lamp posts that would get in the way. It also is providing traffic control. Canada Life has provided the site, and funds have poured in from the Advocates' Society, the Province, charitable foundations and individuals both in and outside the province. The restoration itself will be supervised by Marani, Rounthwaite & Dick, assisted by Peter Stokes.

### PROJECTS

Flexibility was one of the fundamental criteria for the University of Manitoba's \$9-million Basic Sciences building now going up next to Winnipeg's General Hospital.

To achieve this flexibility, clear span steel trusses are being used,

says project architect Keith Rankin of Moody Moore Duncan Rattray Peters Searle Christie. These will allow 7½-ft. 'service spaces' between floors to house water, air-conditioning, exhaust ducts. Walls will be non-load bearing for easy and inexpensive floor-plan alterations — even radical changes can be done by the building's maintenance men, says Rankin. The building is due for completion in December '72.

The \$14-million National Science Library, designed by Shore & Moffat and Partners, will be a focal point of the south campus of the National Research Council's Montreal Road site in Ottawa. Due to be completed by 1974, construction of the eight-storey, reinforced concrete and steel structure got underway this summer. Exterior walls will be aggregate precast concrete panels. Special lighting and supergraphics will be used in lobbies and office landscape planning has been used throughout.

### OPINION

A role for historical associations . . . and architects

When Eric Arthur invented the Architectural Conservancy in 1933, the outstanding problem was simple neglect of fine old pre-Confederation houses and monuments. Recently, hundreds of millions of investment dollars, dropping as bombs from a cloudless sky, have forced the Conservancy to a more urban orientation and a more catholic concern: the maintenance of human scale and amenity on the city street by an intelligent admixture of the new and the old; the rejection of narrow and doctrinaire housing schemes; the questioning of the need for paranoid commercial blocks which overload civic facilities. Questions of this nature have made the Conservancy a useful mediator between angry short range denunciations by *ad hoc* citizens' committees and the complex articulation of community planning policy.

The clumsy political manipulation attempted by, to take one example, Eaton's, in their cross-Canada attack on civic squares and city halls, has bred an angry mood on the part of voters and taxpayers. The inevitable result has been short tempers and shouting at City Hall . . . and a choking off of reasonable dialogue. Yet competing demands for downtown space will continue and decisions cannot be left either to simplistic tax benefit schemes nor to idealistic dreams of a never-never past.

Hopefully across Canada historical associations and conservancy organizations can provide exactly the forum for an open discussion between citizens and developers, as well as professional designers and politicians . . . but this can only come about where architects, engineers and related professionals bring their special skills to these



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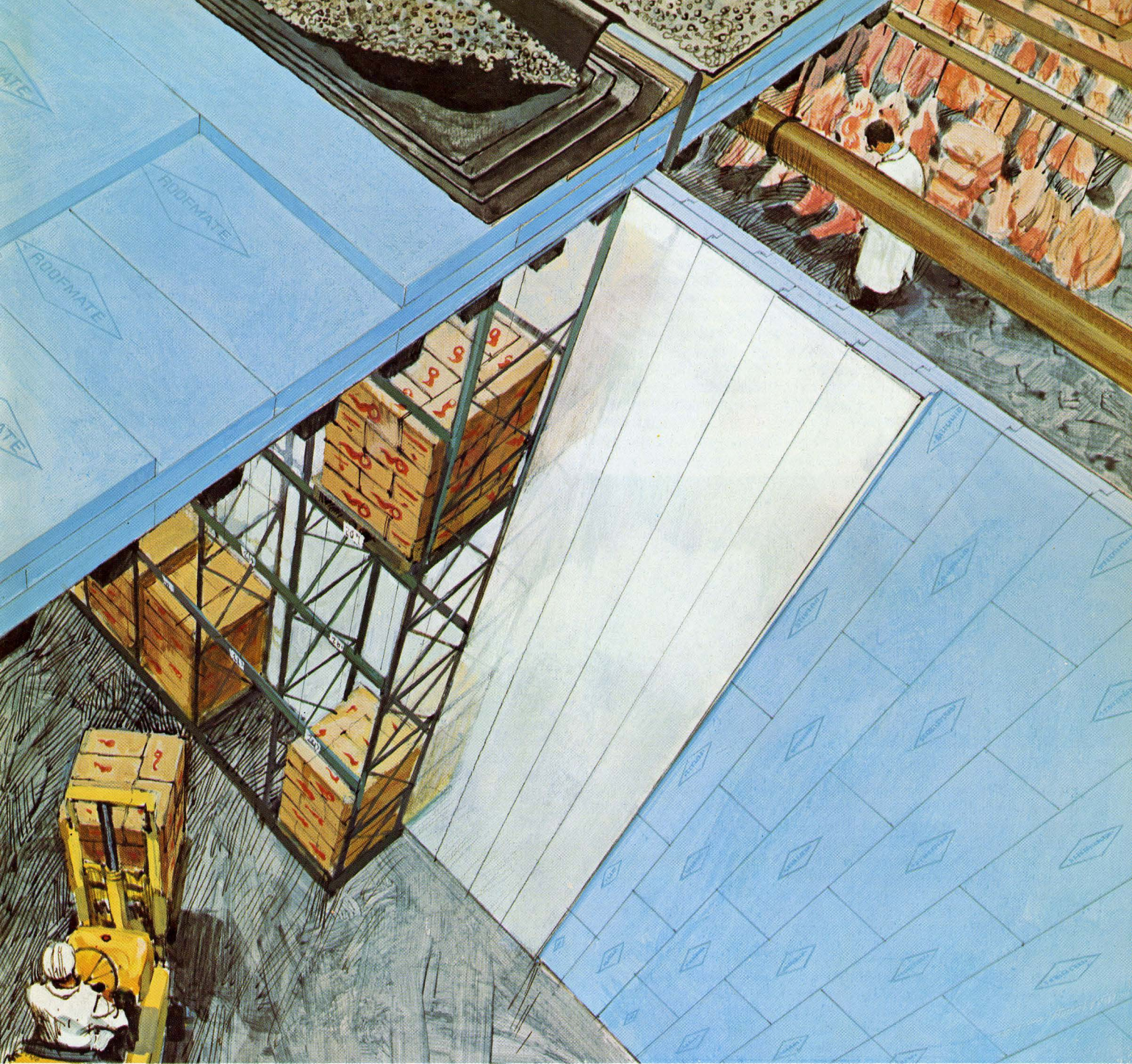
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**STYROFOAM insulates unique "inside-out" food storage terminal.** Refrigerated warehouses are usually built from the outside inward. First a closed "shell", then insulation, then a pallet racking system. But the exact reverse procedure at Gould Cold 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...

BCI 5 • 13 INSULATION — COLD STORAGE  
polystyrène

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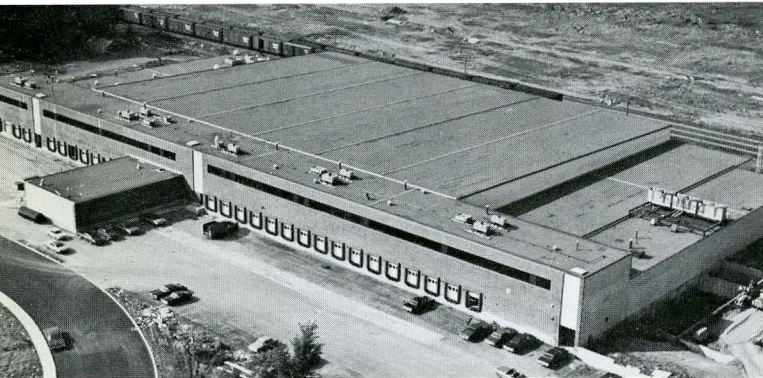
# If it costs too much to build a warehouse to hold storage racks, use the racks to support the building!

## 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.

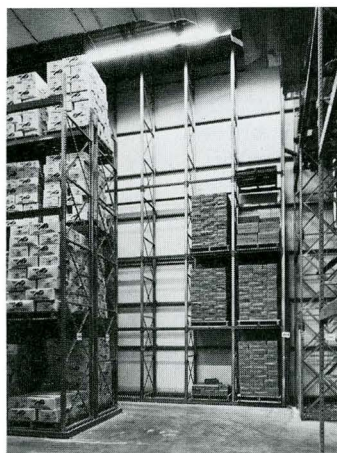
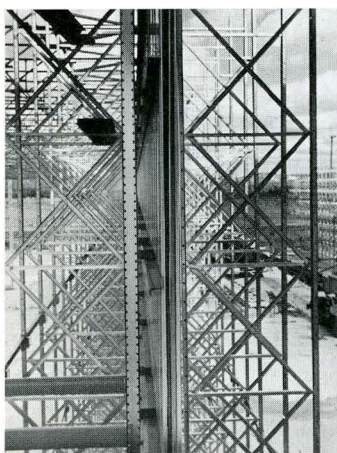


## Building from the inside out cuts costs

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

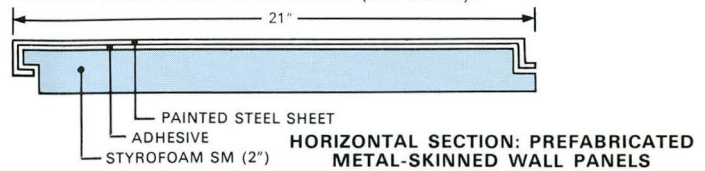
High insulation efficiency was paramount to keep operating costs to a minimum, and it had to be permanently resistant to even the smallest amount of water absorption in such extreme low temperature environments. Vapour barriers had to be complete and positive. Varying low temperatures made the provision 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.



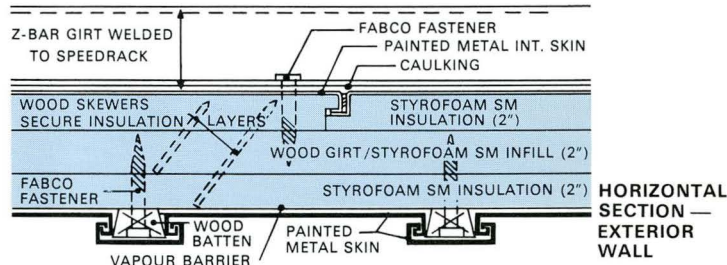
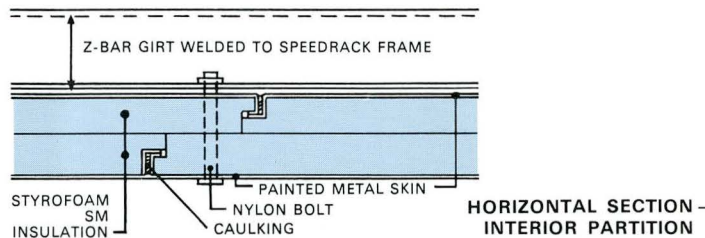
## STYROFOAM\* and ROOFMATE\* fit the bill

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

Whenever 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.*



confrontation sessions.

This year in the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, we have been fortunate to have a most effective striking team in the combination of Prof. Douglas Richardson, an art historian at the University of Toronto, and John Caulfield Smith, an architect and planner in Etobicoke. As well, the decentralization of local responsibility to regional branches in Toronto, Ottawa, Galt, Guelph, London, Hamilton and Port Hope, has strengthened greatly the local impact of the Conservancy's work.

A glance at the heritage front in Ontario will indicate the strength of citizen action. In Stratford, the Save City Hall League halted the demolition of the city hall, and with legal planning and architectural advice the members presently are engaged in a study of Stratford downtown renovation. At Cobourg, Mayor Heenan and his Council have embarked upon a million dollar appeal to restore the 110-year-old Victoria Hall. In Kitchener, the proposal to tear down the city hall, move the cenotaph, and relocate the Mennonite Farmers' Market to provide a site for an Eaton's store has been sent back by the Ontario Municipal Board to the citizens for plebiscite vote on December 6th.

Despite the attractive design created by Ron Thom for the Shaw Festival Theatre at Niagara-on-the-Lake, the Council of the Architectural Conservancy has unanimously voted against the site behind the Court House. Though we normally favor an intimate mixture of old and new, Niagara-on-the-Lake has survived by dumb luck, relatively untouched from the nineteenth century. Here is a rare case where 'freezing' can be justified, and where a site off the main street can allow the theater to expand or change over the years.

In Toronto, the Temple Building went last year, and Consumers' Gas are planning to demolish 19 Toronto Street. These are typical instances of handsome structures which are almost impossible to save, though we might look into the potential for an architectural museum for great doors and windows of the past. But we need not lose all the older structures — the Berkeley Street Fire Hall in Toronto of 1859 and 1871 is being converted to a theater by Ron Thom for the University Alumnae Dramatic Club . . . where the building can be readily adapted to a new use, retention and refurbishing can follow.

Substantial private financial aid for a series of heritage strip maps for Ontario communities has been pledged, and with the Toronto Historical Board we are shaping up the format for these needed tools. Eventually we hope to have major research efforts underway using historic inventory material, and, perhaps more important, we would like to encourage new schemes which successfully marry the old and the new.

By miracle of grace . . . or as citizens elsewhere might put it . . . by a blind and wilful perversion of natural law . . . Toronto has become one of the most livable big cities on the continent. As well, *Go* rail transit and TTC Subway have emerged as efficient competitors to the commuter automobile. Union Station, as an interchange and gateway to the city, plays an important part in this interlocking of transit needs.

In the scheme envisaged for the Metro Centre development in Toronto, the Union Station will be replaced by a wall of rental towers on Front Street. Passenger trackage will be reduced and pushed south to the expressway ramps, and bus, subway and pedestrian access will be fragmented. Evidently the CN/CP developers are quite willing to hobble adequate provision for the great transportation complex so vitally needed for Toronto's future, simply to maximize their immediate real estate profits. This Metro Centre transportation facility demands extended study by Provincial and Federal authorities, before the City blithely hands over the future of the waterfront to the railroads.

James Acland, President,  
Architectural Conservancy,  
Toronto

## CITIES

Big enough to look at an elephant; small enough to recognize a cow

How big — or small should a city be? The question has concerned planning theorists for years. It was the subject of comment from two significant critics in recent weeks.

• André Saumier, who is assistant secretary of the federal Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, says the future development of Canadian cities "is fraught with danger." This country's growth is going to be concentrated in a few major cities, he says, probably to a greater extent than in any other country of the world. By the year 2000 Ottawa forecasters predict, more than 90% of Canadians will live in urban areas; 70% will live in just 13 cities; and 50% will be concentrated in metropolitan Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. All three will become multi-million population cities.

"There is no reason to assume," Saumier says, "that the fate of other large cities in the world would not be the fate of our cities. Most, if not all, cities of five to six million people are sick cities. They are experiencing practically insurmountable problems; administrative problems, welfare problems, development problems and tax problems."

The realization of these facts is what led to the creation of the new urban affairs ministry, Saumier says.



It has a triple mandate, he says:

1) To mount "a substantial research effort to examine Canada's urban situation";

2) To "develop a policy framework" which would attempt to let Ottawa's right hand know what its left is doing;

3) To "co-ordinate federal government intervention in the cities within this policy framework (and) ensure that federal efforts proceed hand in hand with provincial policies and programs."

Saumier made his comments at *Property Forum*, an annual conference between the building development industry and the financial community. *Property Forum* is sponsored by the publishers of this magazine and *Building Development*.

• Social critic Vance Packard (*The Sexual Wilderness, The Naked Society, The Pyramid Climbers, The Waste Makers, and The Hidden Persuaders*) sees the "new town" (see p. 14) as the way to avoid big city problems. But he warns that the failures which are legion among new towns attempted thus far — particularly in Britain and Sweden — are due to "architects who are more interested in creating monuments than in filling people's needs."

Packard was in Toronto last fortnight to talk to a meeting of the embryo national association of interior designers (see p. 12).

He sees the optimum size for a new town as between 150,000 and 250,000 (size which Toronto architect Jim Murray has said is big enough "to go look at an elephant"; to which Packard adds that it must also be "small enough that children can recognize a cow").

Toronto architects criticize the "bonus system" for developing housing

The growing practice of compensating developers for adding extras into residential schemes by permitting them to increase densities has been criticized by the Toronto Chapter of Architects. This form of compensation says the Chapter's Urban Action Committee "contravenes basic planning principles."

The architects were asked to comment on the "bonus system" (which has been used in Toronto since 1964 although it still requires adoption by Council) by the city's planning board which is seeking feedback from a number of areas on recent "bonus system" policy revisions.

UAC chairman Irving Boigon expresses enthusiasm that Toronto architects, as a group, have been asked for comments. The UAC may have earned this voice in community decisions, he feels, because of its previous interest in matters that influence city environment.

The bonus system is really not worthy of detailed comment, says the Urban Action group in its report. It trades increased density for unrelated features by the developer and

"ignores such basic factors as the location, facilities, services and environmental characteristics of the site which are the only real criteria that should affect the density."

Density of future construction, it adds, should be held to a maximum of 1.5 x lot area until the following information has been obtained:

- A financial report studying the effects and changes to the assessment and the cost to the City of the redistribution of living accommodation from low to high density.
- An investigation of the social effects on high rise living.
- The adoption of an overall housing policy and a program for the housing of low income families.
- A study of existing residential neighbourhoods and recommendations for their maintenance and improvement.

## EXHIBITIONS

Massey Medals in Halifax

The 1970 Massey Medals exhibition has now made its way to Halifax. It was opened by RAIC President Jean-Louis Lalonde at the new Izaak Walton Killam Library at Dalhousie University before a large gathering of architects and members of the public earlier this month.

The opening coincided with a joint meeting of the RAIC Council with the councils of the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland Associations of Architects.

## CONFERENCES

L'emploi du bois dans la construction d'habitation

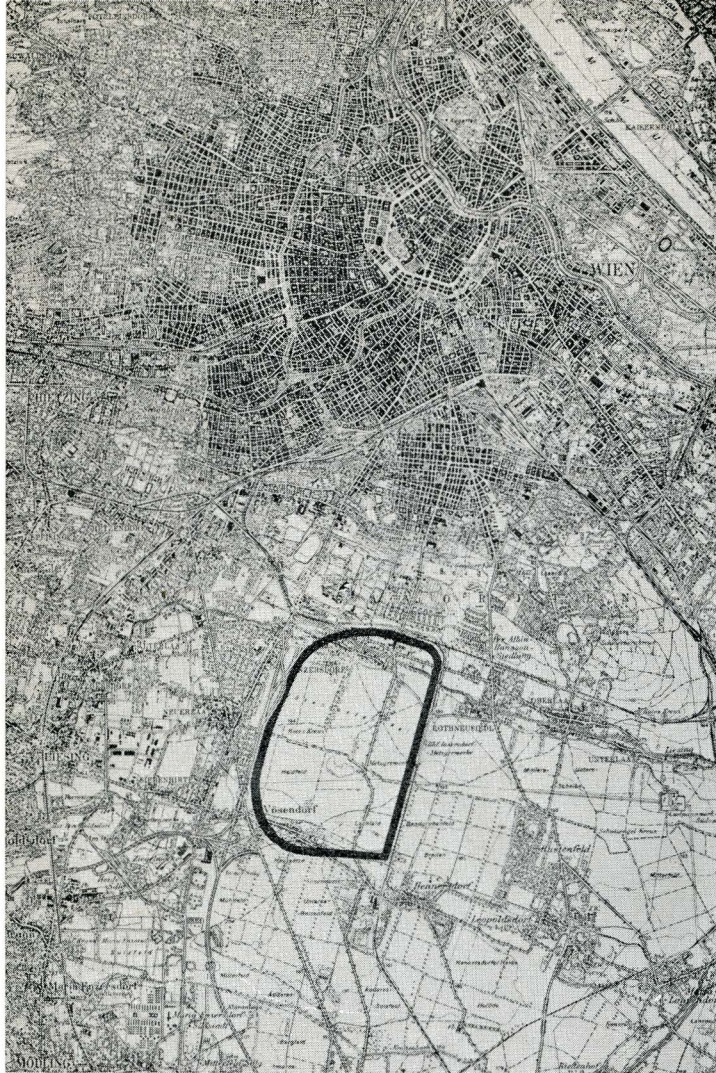
La consultation était composée de quelques trois cent cinquante (350) spécialistes et hommes politiques de diverses disciplines provenant de soixante (60) pays différents.

Les échanges de vue et d'information entre une si grande variété de participants fut des plus intéressantes et des plus fructueuses.

Il résulte de ceci l'expression de deux groupements principaux de préoccupation qui sont: Les pays en voie de développement, composés principalement de pays d'Afrique et d'Amérique qui exposent leurs problèmes d'insuffisance en matière de logement et les facteurs techniques sociaux, économiques ou politiques sur lesquels il faudra agir pour parvenir à corriger la situation. Les pays développés qui exposent les méthodes techniques et réalisations dans l'emploi du bois pour satisfaire les besoins de logement dans leur pays respectif en signalant les erreurs à éviter comme les réalisations positives.

Du côté pays en voie de développement, on signale d'une part de grandes lacunes dans le domaine de l'habitation et d'autre part des forêts abondantes disponibles et sous-exploitées. Le climat rend parfois l'usage du bois difficile à cause

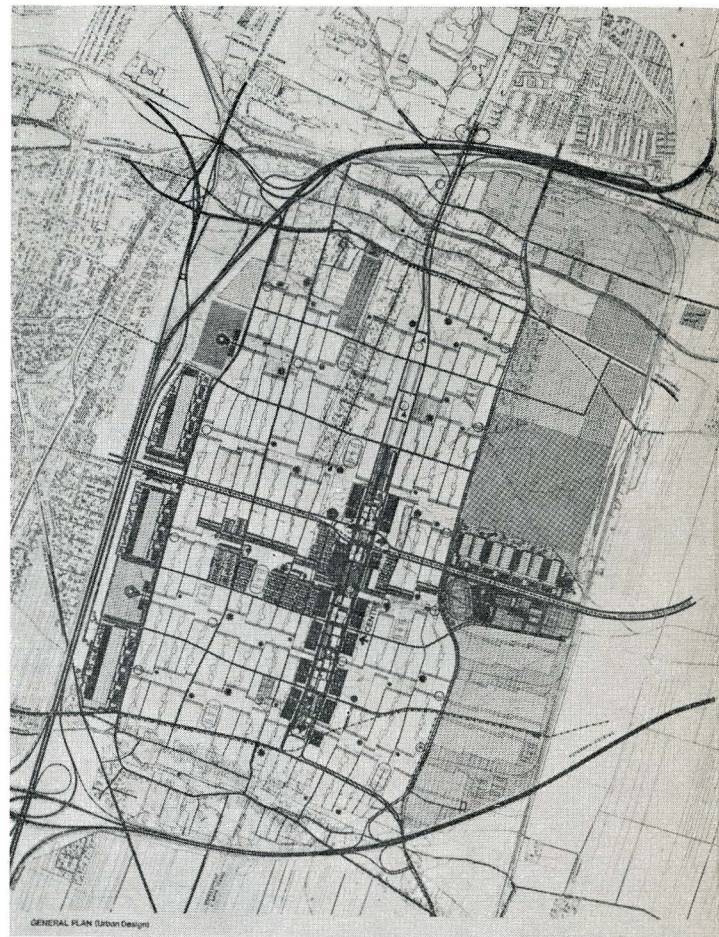




## Planning an urban area – how six groups of Canadian architects respond to the challenge

Last year the city of Vienna held an international ideas competition for the organization and development of a 62,000 acre area to the south of the city core (see map above). The competition required entrants to prepare a plan for the area that would provide residential and working facilities plus accommodate recreational needs. Taking into account the fact that the area is surrounded on all sides by either "motorways" or railway lines, the city called for a design that would make "Vienna South" an integral part of the urban structure. It also recommended that the design be "continuously adaptable to changing needs."

The competition, which drew 219 entrants from around the world, caught the interest of eight Canadian groups – seven of them involving architects. Their schemes are published here as a record of the direction some Canadian architects are taking in their thinking about cities for today and the future.



## Organization around a transportation grid

This scheme by Toronto consulting engineers and planners Proctor Redfern Bousfield & Bacon, with A. Milenov and architects G. Gourlay, and D. K. Mesbur, is "strongly organized about a simple transportation network" according to its authors.

"As well as meeting mandatory program requirements," says architect Mesbur, the project also "provides a choice of sheltered or outdoor pedestrian walkways throughout the development; uses economical parking arrangements (including open lots which are screened from pedestrians) and provides for future flexibility; considers orientation and climatic shelter in detailed design of housing; provides functional as well as visual links with surrounding areas; combines the commercial functions so that they reinforce each other while providing a complete sub-centre at each phase of development; and relates to the historic towns and castle."

The urban area would be built using "conventional, economical construction methods . . . easily phased".

des facteurs de détérioration provenant des agents de pourriture très actifs, dû à l'humidité et également des insectes principalement les termites.

Un préjugé défavorable existe fréquemment dans la population contre l'usage du bois qui est considéré comme un matériau fragile et peu durable et synonyme de mauvaise qualité et de pauvreté. Cette réputation provient grandement de l'emploi dans le passé d'essences peu appropriées suivant des techniques déficientes. Un manque d'industrialisation et de moyens économiques devra être corrigé pour en arriver à implanter de façon pratique l'usage du bois dans l'habitation.

Du côté des pays développés, on

expose les diverses techniques d'exploitation, de conservation des forêts et même de reboisement, des techniques de transformation et de traitement du bois ainsi que de construction. On signale les précautions à prendre pour contrôler le risque d'incendie.

On souhaite que les universités inscrivent à leur programme plus de cours sur les techniques du bois et que les organismes spécialisés s'occupent davantage de rassembler la documentation disponible pour en augmenter la diffusion.

Les spécialistes tels qu'architectes, ingénieurs ou autres, fournis en aide aux pays en voie de développement par les pays développés, devront subir un certain entraînement afin d'adapter leurs techniques et leur

philosophie aux conditions particulières des pays où ils iront travailler.

*Gilles Bélanger, Québec*

## COMPETITIONS

New rules for international competitions

The International Union of Architects has taken the first step towards radical revision of regulations governing international competitions.

It has approved documents prepared by its competitions committee which for the past year has been assessing the regulations which have been in effect since 1956.

The new regulations, instructions, and recommendations submitted by the committee classify types of

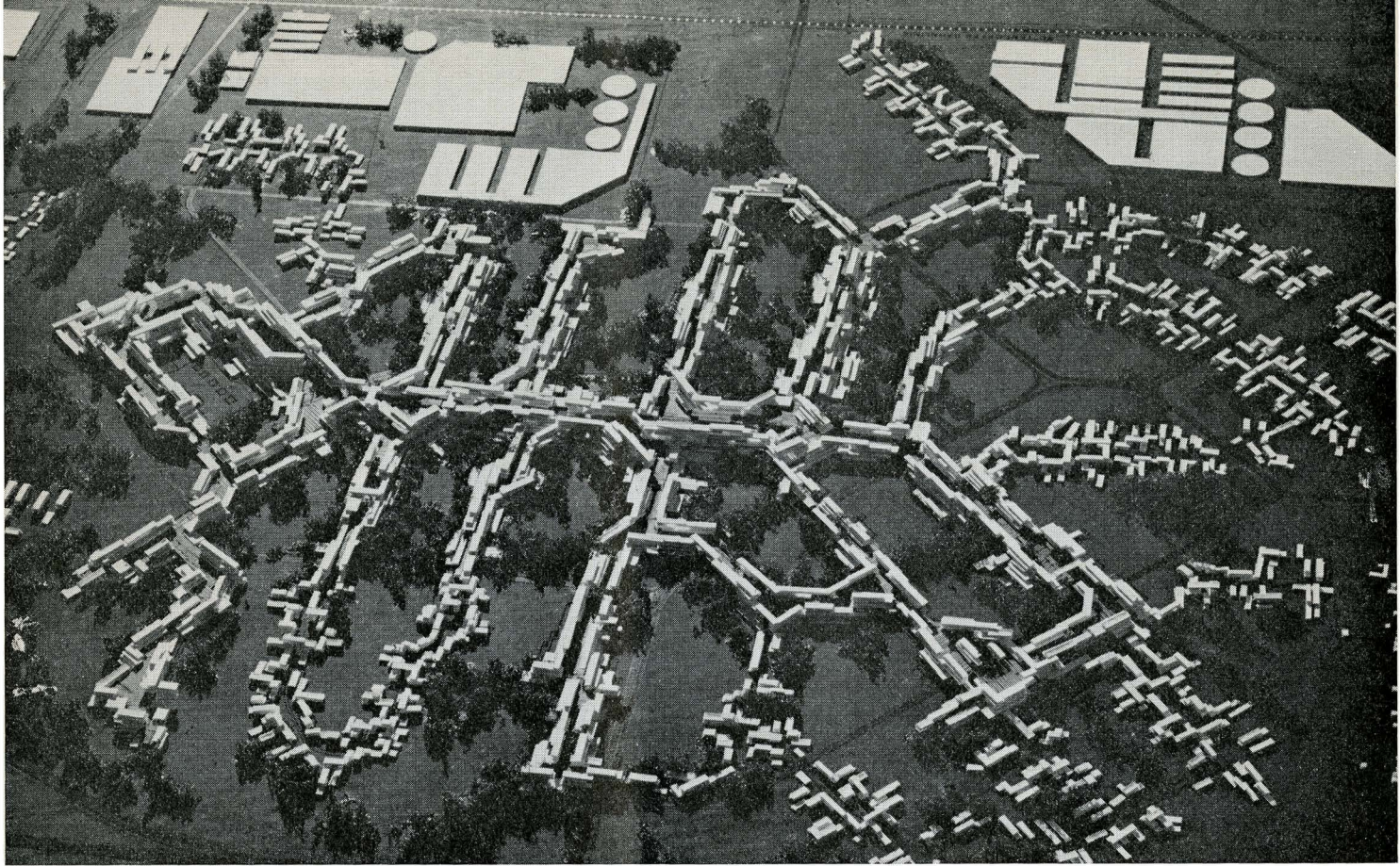
competitions and define the degree to which the UIA should control them.

Where full control is thought to be desirable, e.g. in major worldwide competitions, the committee recommends that the UIA is consulted at all stages and that conditions are approved by the secretary general in consultation with the international competitions committee.

The role of the promoter and jury have also been clearly set out for the first time. The committee suggests provision be made by a promoter unable to appoint the competition winner as architect for adequate compensation.

Student participation has also been clarified. Students, the com-





### A development of Harbour City ideas

Eb Zeidler (Craig Zeidler Strong), C. Stefanovich and E. Alpar, based their scheme on the following philosophies: that Vienna South should be a part of the whole city, yet a whole in itself; that although cities are never "complete", they must at all stages be "completed"; that a master plan that works towards a final solution is self-negating; that cities are the outer shells of human life and that human involvement needs a framework for participation firm enough to bind and unify all parts but open enough to allow for individual expression.

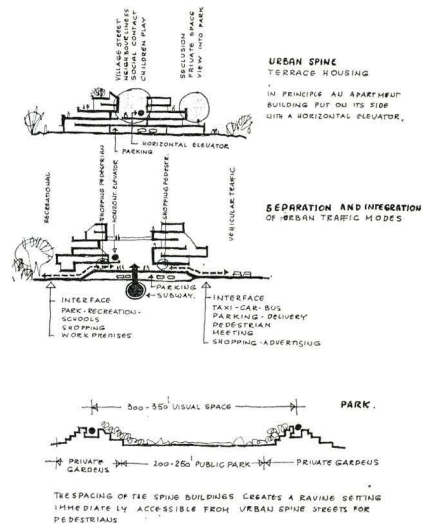
The essential element of the Zeidler, Stefanovich, Alpar scheme is a "servo system", consisting of a precast frame unit capable of housing 90% of all city needs, in combination with a spine mechanical system, into which changing mechanical equipment can be connected to suit each use. These systems, Zeidler says, achieve "economy of construction, economy in future changes, freedom of expression for the individual by choice of exterior cladding and interior layout."

Some of the other elements of the scheme include: the encouragement and control of intermix

of city functions and activities by a performance zoning bylaw; the encouragement of private ownership through condominium purchasing. This would also "create an environment of neighbourliness and community responsibility."

The scheme also calls for a clear definition of private, semi-private and public spaces; that each unit be exposed to light, sun and view, cross ventilation and individual outdoor spaces; that each unit be a minimum distance to shopping and transportation facilities. Present housing would be carefully preserved and "infill" operations would improve empty lots. Parkland would be closely integrated within the urban fabric.

As to transportation, there would be integration as well as separation between the modes as well as interchange from one mode to the other. Flexibility to change to new future transportation systems would be built in. "As the next decades will not bring the elimination but the transformation of the car, the plan would provide for non-dependence of the car — there would be intermediate systems with minimal waiting time and small vehicles; parking in relatively small semi-covered areas."



mittee recommends, should be allowed to enter two-stage project competitions. If their design is selected to go forward into the second limited stage, they must form an association with a qualified architect. Students at present are allowed only to enter "ideas" competitions.

#### Research competition

To help "spread information on research undertaken on this century's great architectural masters," the Venezuelan magazine *Punto* is sponsoring a series of international research competitions on architectural topics.

The first, with a prize of \$2,700, is for "the analysis of the architectonical work of Carlos Raul Villaneuva."

Articles should be 12 to 16 pages in length and submitted by March 31, 1972. For more information, contact Universidad Central de Venezuela, Facultad de Arquitectura y Urbanismo, Division de Extension Cultural, Caracas 104.

#### IUA student competition

The International Union of Architects is sponsoring an international student competition for the design of "spaces for collective recreational facilities for a small community."

All schools of architecture throughout the world are being invited to send a maximum of two projects. Entries will be exhibited at the 11th IUA Congress in Varna. The prizes are yet to be announced but will

include \$3,000 from UNESCO.

The ten-man international jury will evaluate projects on their "imaginative qualities, flexibility and the awareness of social, economic and cultural realities of the country concerned." For information contact RAIC Headquarters, 151 Slater St., Ottawa.

#### AWARDS

Nominations open for 1972 Royal Bank Award

The Royal Bank of Canada has announced it is now accepting nominations for its 1972 \$50,000 Royal Bank Award. Vancouver architect Arthur Erickson was the 1971 winner.

Closing date for next year's nominations is February 19. To be eligible a nominee must be a Canadian citizen or resident whose "outstanding achievement in the natural and social sciences, arts and humanities, or business and industry is of such importance that it is contributing to human welfare and the common good".

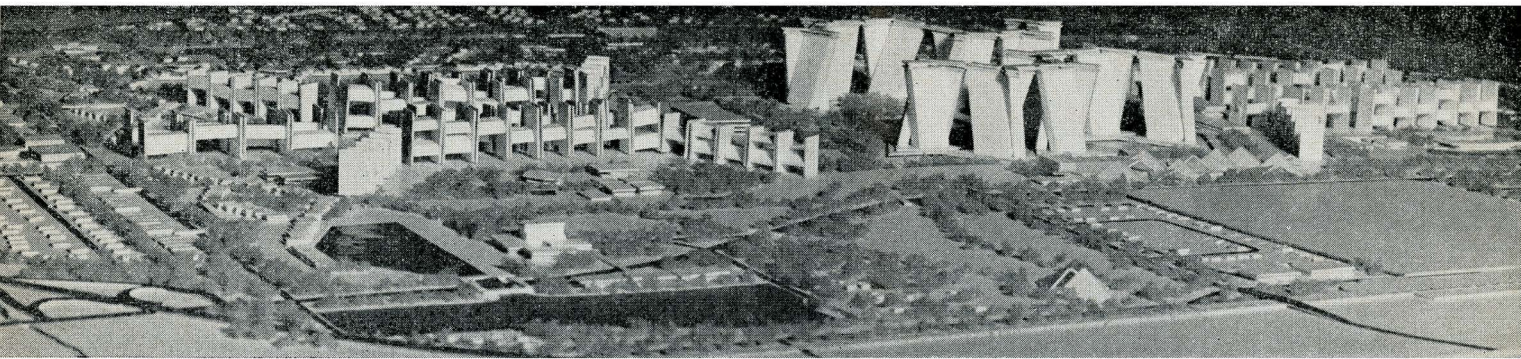
#### GOVERNMENT

The architect as policy-maker

"There has been a lack of understanding or awareness of the implications of urbanization. We need to widen the choices in the urban area, particularly in the low income areas."

So says architect Avrum Regen-





**Large open spaces to be developed as required**

Calgary architect Bohumil Mazalek describes his ideas as follows. He would "provide large open spaces to permit functions of the urban unit to evolve as required by society thus creating a climate for continuous and variegated change."

He organizes activities of the urban unit vertically. "Areas below grade are devoted to service functions which do not require daylight, such as transportation, long term parking, libraries, assembly halls, automated

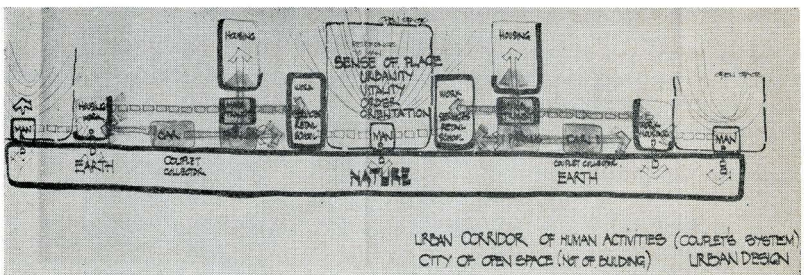
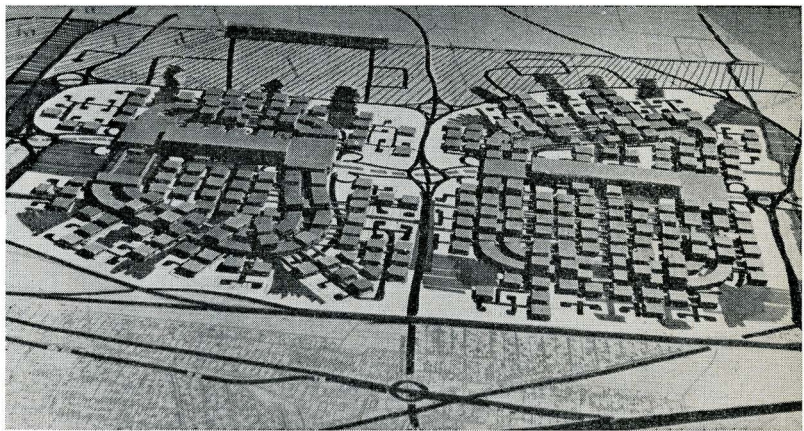
manufacturing plants, etc. The ground level permits pedestrian circulation while providing space for schools and expansive recreation spaces." Above grade, Mazalek locates "offices, control centres for underground factories and a variety of residential accommodation". The buildings in the central spine of the scheme he describes as "actually part of a single megastructure running north to south which integrates all of the major functions of the urban unit. This megastructure accommodates 80% of the population and the majority of employment."

**Open space city with 'a human corridor' as the main structuring element**

The human corridor in Calgary architect Robert LeBlond's scheme would be an activity space – "a sort of human shell offering security, order and shelter plus . . . a sense of being somewhere".

The corridor would be surrounded by shops, schools, restaurants, stores, light manufacturing facilities and would be well serviced by car and a mass transit network. Says LeBlond, the corridor, "the nervous system for the predominantly residential area", would be capable of growth in any area in any direction.

LeBlond bases his concept on decentralized planning in which the "town centre is decentralized and grows in a linear form in phase with the corridor". "In this case," he says, "the town centre is spread along the entire site in a linear manner and is basically split in two by the major east-west thoroughfare". He conceives the traffic pattern as "an ever-expanding loop system basically running parallel to the corridor. Above the road collector is the local transit system which also runs parallel to the corridor and is directly related to the pedestrian deck and all residential areas".



streif. This, plus a growing disillusionment with private developers, are the main reasons he became senior urban development planner with Manitoba's NDP government last year.

Hiring an architect and urban planner to advise at cabinet level is unique in this country, says Regenstreif. This is what the Manitoba government did when he was made a member of the Planning and Priorities Committee of Cabinet. The committee is a group of five cabinet ministers and the premier; (it will soon include all cabinet ministers *ex officio*). Its job is to plan and co-ordinate major government policy areas. The committee has existed for several years but has been sharpening its teeth since Ed Schreyer's NDP government

took office.

Before joining the Manitoba government, Regenstreif worked with Acres in Toronto and Barton Aschman Associates in Washington, D.C., and in his own practice. He left the U.S. because he was "disappointed with the living environment" there.

Regenstreif's philosophy on urban development is summed up in a line he authored as script writer for a movie, *Leave This Not to Cain*.

"The basic megastructure," he said, "is a public act, the fleshing in is a private one." Ironically the words were edited out – as being too radical, Regenstreif says.

Regenstreif says he believes there's "responsibility on the part of professionals concerned with the quality of the living environment to get

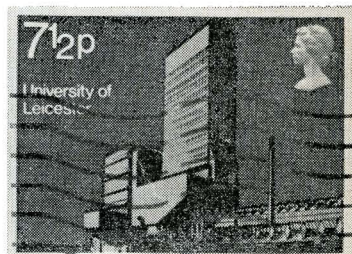
involved in the public sector and try to gain leverage to formulate and carry out policy options".

"You win some and you lose some," he says, "but if you feel you're winning more than you're losing or winning the major battles, it's worthwhile." He admits participation in the public sector by "young creative professionals" is apt to go unrecognized in other provinces of Canada. "They'll just have to find more effective ways of beating their heads against brick walls," he says, "maybe they'll knock out a few bricks."

**MISCELLANY**

. . . From Britain comes word that the Monopolies Commission there has suggested that professional fees

should be competitive, not on fixed scales.



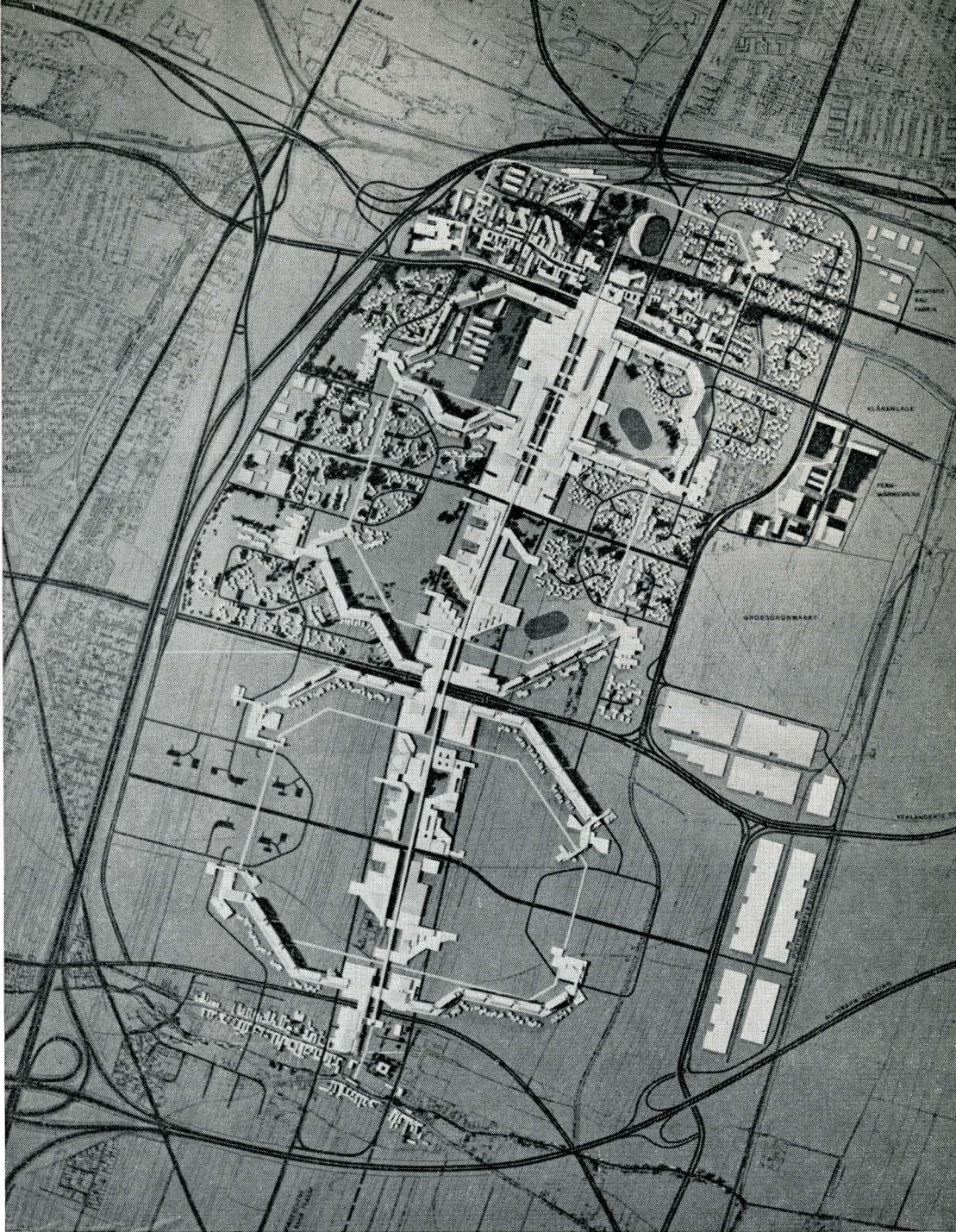
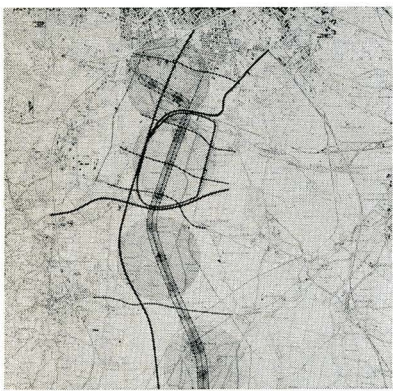
. . . The British post office has issued four stamps showing modern university buildings – the third group in a series of architectural stamps. The buildings shown are: the physical sciences building at the University of Wales in Aberystwyth; the



**Part of a system of new communities**

The team sponsored by the Toronto architectural firm of Dunlop, Wardell, Matsui and Aitken planned its entry in response to three major planning objectives: to provide an identity for the new community while linking it visually and functionally to surrounding existing communities and incorporating the old villages on the site; to maximize the individual's range of choices through diversity in dwellings, jobs, schools, social recreation facilities; and to provide flexibility and adaptability. The new community says this group should be integrated with the rest of the city by making it part of a system of other new communities to develop along the rapid transit line (see dia. below). They saw the Vienna South regional centre at the northern part of the site so it could relate as well to a proposed major office-residence complex to the north. Since the agrarian function of the village to the north would change anyway, says architect Wylie Freeman (the rest of the team was comprised of D. Clarke, J. Haishamoto, P. Love, E. A. Pollitt, A. Temporale, and J. Vanstone), "we decided to incorporate it as an extension of the new regional centre."

The diversity the group was looking for would be achieved by developing a series of interlocking modes of transportation, public and private, and by dispersing industry in selected areas throughout the site. Schools, for example, would be located through the central "spine" so students would be able to choose their own school.



Farraday building of the engineering faculty at the University of Southampton; the engineering building at the University of Leicester; and the Hexagon restaurant at the University of Essex. The official announcement credits the artist (Nicholas Jenkins) and printer but not the architects.

... Employees of New York architectural firm, Haines Lundberg & Waehler now work a four-day, 34-hour week. Vacation time has been cut slightly in the new schedule and there are no more occasional days off for dentist's appointments, etc. But 34 three-day weekends and five four-day ones on national holidays make up. A trial of the short week two years ago resulted in increased productivity, better service for clients, cut absenteeism and

more meaningful time off for the staff.

**RESEARCH**

A fresh look at those fat CMHC handouts

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation has been taking a critical look at the housing research which it finances under Part V of the National Housing Act.

The annual \$4 million-plus of Part V grants helps fund the Canadian Housing Design Council, the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research, the Community Planning Association, and the Canadian Council on Social Development. It provides fellowships and scholarships for some 200 students,

finances an ongoing investigation of better methods of sewage disposal, helps universities research such topics as native and resource town housing, and underwrites a number of specific research projects by individuals and organizations.

Some of the amounts involved are considerable (e.g. CCURR's \$255,000 this year; architect Jack Diamond's \$107,000 to study housing densities). And the program has been criticized for being too academic (most projects end up as fat, seldom-looked-at reports gathering dust on the shelves of the CMHC library).

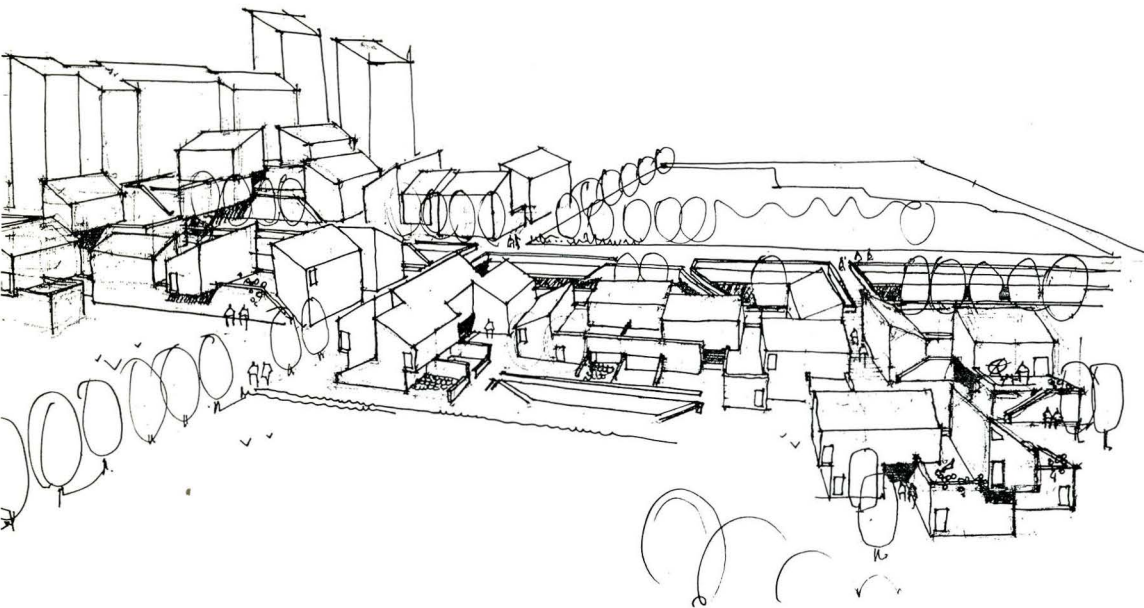
Other critics have said the system works the wrong way round. Rather than deciding on subjects needing research, then finding someone to do it, CMHC tends to sit back and

wait for would-be researchers to come seeking funds for their own pet projects. There are plenty of these, leading some cynics to observe that the Part V fund has been treated as a source of financing extended exotic European vacations for academics. If this is an extreme view, it has enough truth in it to make some beneficiaries wriggle a little uncomfortably under questioning.

Another man says that research grant applications are a good indicator of the state of the design market: when times are tough and jobs are scarce there are more applications from architects.

What makes the current review of the program timely is the birth of the new Ministry of State for Urban Affairs (p. 7). Its key senior execu-



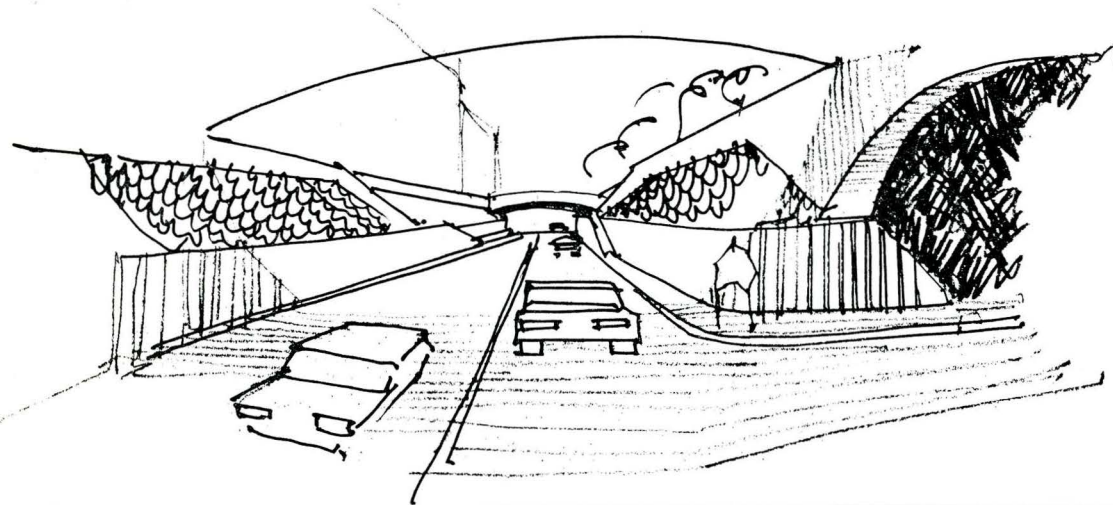


### A two-level community

F. M. Olin of Montreal aimed his scheme towards maintaining the existing communities of Inzerdorf and Vosendorf (located at north and south ends of the site) as integral parts of the new development. He would also preserve a broad belt of meadows; maintain a pedestrian scale within each community; and hold densities to between approximately 108 sq. metres per dwelling (or the equivalent, he says, of 2-3 storey semi-detached garden houses) to 9 sq. metres per

dwelling (or "the equivalent of a 16-storey high rise apartment").

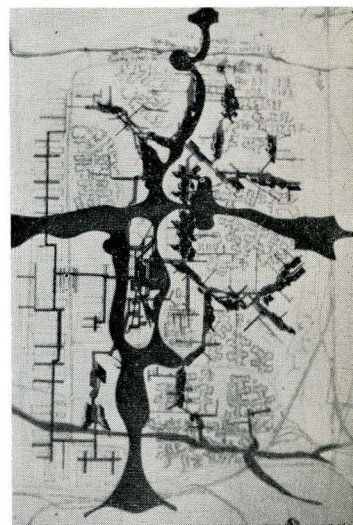
Olin's project is planned on two levels - the upper for pedestrians, the lower for service parking and a road system. A rapid transit system with one and two stops per community would service the whole project. Each community Olin conceives as a "grouping of self-contained neighborhoods of variable densities and constant territories (150 metres in diameter) providing school, recreation, shopping and bus service.



### The City as an Organic Structure

Michael Fish, Montreal, describes the structure of his city as "organic" in nature. Each aspect of this "organic" whole - roads, subway, high and low density housing and central activities, he says, should be considered alone and recombined to plan for flexibility. Citizens should "participate equally in the dominant city experience."

Buildings, and places for urban activities Fish would locate on a main spine - a collection of connected pedestrian precincts. Natural communities he suggests would be formed "within the walls" of the higher buildings on this pedestrian "zone of generation". Some communities would be almost entirely



walled by high rises, others would be, for example, the old villages.

Although Fish's communities would be different one from the other, main regulators, such as the pedestrian spine, and higher buildings would identify the overall flavor of the city.

tives tend to have largely academic backgrounds and are well aware of the rules of the government grant game.

Architect/planner H. Peter Oberlander who is secretary of the new ministry (making him the number two man, after Minister Robert Andras) has a personal close experience with the Part V program.

Assistant secretary André Saumier is a former research director for CCURR. And recently-departed Harvey Lithwick, a Carleton College professor, is already an old hand (though still a young man) at getting grants to fund his pet projects. With men like this at the helm, it's a good bet that much future housing and urban research will be controlled by the new ministry rather than CMHC. And

there will probably be more of it rather than less.

### How social changes are affecting building design

The "rootlessness" and high degree of mobility in today's society is having its impact on the design of many buildings - and housing in particular. So says author Vance Packard, who was in Toronto this month to address a meeting of Interior Designers of Ontario.

Packard is the author of such well-known social commentaries as *The Hidden Persuaders*, *The Waste Makers*, and *The Sexual Wilderness*. He is currently working on a book about "our nomadic society". Packard travels widely researching his

books. He has visited more than 300 university campuses in Canada and the U.S. over the past few years, and cites the University of Alberta Edmonton campus (A. J. Diamond and Barton Myers) as one of the best examples he has seen of "user orientation" in building design.

Among Packard's other comments:

- To be surrounded by your "family and kinfolk is more important than beautiful designs".

- Housing should be designed inward and outward from a small neighborhood; where natural neighborhoods "small enough for the individual to relate to" do not occur, they should be created artificially - for example in high-rise apartments, "perhaps every fifth floor should be

a communal area where children can play and neighbors meet".

- Today's affluent home buyer is "thinking of getting out before he even buys"; he is looking for a "standard house" which will be readily saleable to another faceless person like him as he moves on and up the executive ladder. This means a preference for "safe" design (Colonial, French Provincial, etc.) over contemporary or innovative architecture, Packard says. Even "built-in bookcases are dangerous, because the family which follows might be made to feel inferior because it doesn't own enough books to fill the bookcases!"

- Vacation homes, particularly higher-priced ones, may take on a new importance as "home base"





while the city home is treated as a temporary waystop on the executive ladder.

— The increasing number of women in executive positions in big corporations is bringing a new emphasis on office decor. It may even lead to day-care nurseries in downtown office complexes.

## BOOKS

Background for solving urban problems

*Economics and Urban Problems*, by Dick Netzer, General Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto, 1970, \$6.95, 220 pp.

This book, written by an economist, deals with urban poverty, housing problems and policies, land use and the environment, transportation, and

the problem of financing local governments. The focus is on broad issues and policies and even if the reader does not learn much about the new analytical tricks devised by today's urban economists he is certainly provided with an informative description of what is being done and what could be done about urban problems.

According to the author, there is a solution to most problems through the wide use of pricing mechanisms. Especially in the fields of land use and transportation this leads to some interesting alternative policies. The logic of pricing rationale leads, however, to extreme and sometimes contradictory solutions (e.g. subsidization of auto ownership for poorer urban groups).

Netzer's discussion of financing

local government gives a clear though simplistic picture of current problems, but, surprisingly enough, does not include any discussion on the fashionable revenue sharing issue.

One of the book's weaknesses is that the author has fallen in line with the traditional American bias of assimilating urban economics with the study of poverty, inequalities and inefficiencies. Once more, the discussion of the city as a megafirm with unmatched growth potential and as a complex consumer good has been neglected. Focussing exclusively on urban pathology and curative policies the book does not provide enough insight into the fundamentally dynamic physiology of the city.

Still, *Economics and Urban Prob-*

*lems* is a rich mine of reflections and information for readers with no formal background.

D. Achour, *Institute d'Urbanisme, Montreal*

Modern architects — "Zealots and buccaneers"?

*The Golden City*, by Henry Hope Reed, The Norton Library, New York, 1970, \$1.95, 160 pp.

Probably there were few people who read Henry Hope Reed's bitter indictment of modern architecture twelve years ago, when *The Golden City* was first published, who did not dismiss it as the work of an eccentric and *architecte manqué*. After all, here was Reed lauding John Barrington Bayley's 1951 French Ba-



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roque public housing proposal – complete with equestrian statue of General Grant – for Harlem, while blasting the whole modern elite as "picturesque secessionists".

The new paperback edition will, I suspect, be greeted differently. The book remains the same as before but things are not as funny in Reed's beloved New York as they were in '59 and the large gruesome face of urban redevelopment has done nothing to reduce our distinct feeling of unease about architectural environment. But many of his arguments remain unconvincing and his alternative – a reincarnation. It could be that the *culte de moi* currently rampant in our architecture needs curtailing by some kind of responsible directive, possibly stylistic in origin rather than economic, but bad Baroque would be as hard to take as bad Modern.

For all this, *The Golden City* makes interesting reading; Reed's account of the originators of the Modern movement, not as men of vision, but as zealots and buccaneers must, I think, be unique. But above all, it is impossible to ignore the eloquence in the series of paired photographs of Modern and Classical which comprises Chapter I; a biased selection no doubt, but still a powerful message.

Alan Waterhouse, Toronto

## Gold mines of the future

*The New Town Story*, by Frank Schaffer, McGibbon & Kee, London, 1970, \$10.95, 304 pp.

At a time when the problems and prospects for urban Canada are being reviewed and urban policies are being formed, successes of the British new towns cannot be overlooked. A careful reading of Schaffer's story of the new towns reveals how planners, sociologists, architects and other concerned professionals have succeeded in producing alternatives for millions of people to living in Britain's huge metropolitan cities. The major creative force in new town programming has been an emphasis on social content and not on financial gain. That these towns also should have turned out to be the "gold mines of the future", as predicted by Sir Henry Wells, is less than enough in itself.

*The New Town Story* is a welcome addition to previous new town literature. Much of that which has preceded it is largely out of date in face of current accomplishments and was based, in part, on observations made during the uncertain, awkward years of early growth. With 30 towns underway, many of the caustic comments about visual, social and economic aspects have been refuted by subsequent events or have mellowed with age. Even the partial failure to achieve control of growth seems somehow less significant when measured against the variety of good housing at moderate costs, the additional

choices for work and living, the range of social facilities which these new towns provide, not to mention their undoubted financial profitability.

In his book, Schaffer documents his years of quiet revolution in planning against formidable opposition, with the understanding and skill of one who has labored within the 'organization'. From the Uthwatt Committee under Lord Reith in 1940 to his appointment as Secretary of the Commission on New Towns in 1965, Schaffer has played a significant role in helping to solve the problems of untried organizations and the lack of theoretical or even a practical basis on which to tackle social problems that were not previously recognized let alone understood. His recording of the events of these historic planning years, of conflicting interests, private rights, an outworn scale of values and a scepticism even among those funding the programs would in itself be a worthy contribution from one man. However, *The New Town Story* goes further. It points out how a fundamental change is required in the whole process by which development is controlled or directed. He suggests that future growth and development can no longer be dictated by *ad hoc* land assemblage by a builder or by the outcome of thousands of applications for rezoning. It must be based on a committed, sophisticated and carefully selected set of regional growth policies which can be implemented through a series of large scale programs.

New towns cannot be seriously suggested as a panacea for Canada's problem-ridden municipalities. They have, however, a claim to a major role as the solution of pressures of future growth by providing an attractive alternative for the residents.

Robert McCabe, Toronto

## Prestige works lovingly designed

*Canadian Architecture 1960/70*, Carole Moore Ede, Burns and MacEachern, Toronto, 1971, \$25.00, 264 pp., 400 photos.

In her photo-survey of Canadian architecture (made possible by Canada Council grants of \$11,000), Carole Moore Ede presents 24 examples reflecting "a new architectural approach based on present-day needs". Grouped under educational, public, commercial, industrial, religious, and residential, we see works of 18 men, Clifford Wiens, Arthur Erickson, Ron Thom, Moshe Safdie, Ray Affleck, Etienne Gaboury, Raymond Moriyama, Victor Prus, among them. No airports, no shopping plazas, no city halls. No vernacular, really. These are prestige works, lovingly designed, lovingly photographed.

Any choice of this sort is personal, so perhaps it is the title that implies a bit too much. Though she announces a "marked transition from

the architect's personal expression to a more comprehensive, unified approach to building", these are surely, highly individualized structures, stamped with their designers' strong personalities. They are, many of them, multiple-purpose places, complex solutions to city problems, and to see these 400 some photographs and drawings of such imaginative and imposing architecture, is to discover much that is important and inspiring about Canada and Canadians. But they do not represent a cross-section of our city-growth.

A further study of the period, with fuller notes than could be included here, would be useful. How "new" were these buildings, in concept and technology; how suited to our "new" life-styles? Carole Moore Ede's book is an important introduction. She shows us much that is "beautiful", noble, imaginative, and commandingly intelligent. Her book is very welcome and a pleasure to look at. Even more, she, her publisher and the Canada Council have given the world a chance to note some of what is best about Canada. Arthur Erickson's brief but suggestive introduction underlines the possibilities for more books, perhaps showing us how we build, and why.

Vincent Tovell, Toronto

## ASSOCIATIONS

### Interior designers forming national association

The Interior Designers of Ontario this month played host to what IDO president Jack W. Bell (Sutton & Bell) called the "first national conference of interior designers." It was held in conjunction with the National Interior Design Show in Toronto (see p. 12).

The meeting was essentially organizational, timed to take advantage of the fact that designers came from across the country to see the show. The first full-scale national convention will be in Ottawa next year. Between now and then legal formalities such as obtaining a charter will be taken care of.

Vice-president Howard Taylor of IDO says "there has been a gap in the past, between the architect and the interior designer, due to lack of communication more than anything – we should be working together as a team." Taylor, who is with the Department of Public Works in Ottawa, sees the formation of a national body as an important step in establishing the professional status of designers. "We want to emphasize the fact that we sell service, we are not product sellers," Taylor says.

## BUSINESS

### The traditional architect vs. the package contracting team

"I sincerely hope that the architectural profession will place the public's interest over self interest and will see the positive side of development proposal or package



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contracting methods."

That's engineer Andrew Zsolt, president of Inducon, the Canadian-based international consulting engineering, management, development, and contracting firm talking last month to the Association of Construction Superintendents.

One of the reasons that we are facing the future with a "bankrupt construction industry", says Zsolt, is that the industry leans too hard on traditional methods like "competitive bidding based on prepared architectural-engineering plans.

"The design profession's experimentation with project management," he continues, "is a last ditch attempt to preserve the architects' so-called 'traditional' leadership and their direct client-consultant relationship. The inevitable alternative is the continued and accelerated use of 'package or turn-key' contracting, sometimes called the developer proposal method.

"This 'package' method of contracting which incorporates both competitive design and construction efforts into a single proposal or bid has proved its worth in several segments of the industry. No other single factor can take credit for the major cost reductions we have witnessed in industrial buildings and government and private housing programs.

"To compete in the package contracting field, something more than a one-man show is required.

"If the architects put their hearts into this method . . . instead of fighting it . . . I have no doubt that they can do an excellent job, which might

then really qualify them to be the leaders of the construction industry."

*Architecture Canada welcomes opinions on this and other subjects. Contributions to the 'opinion' column should not exceed 450 words (two double-spaced typewritten pages) and should be sent to A/C's editorial offices at 56 Esplanade St. East, Suite 401, Toronto 1.*

## SCHOOLS

No snakes in class, please

Of all the studies of Toronto's SEF (Studies in Educational Facilities) program that have emerged recently one of the most interesting is a user study conducted by SEF itself.

In the course of evaluating the SEF schools a questionnaire was prepared and administered to Grade 5 and 6 students in selected test schools — eight SEF and eight non-SEF.

Pupils were asked to describe the thing they like most about their school, the thing they like the least, the thing their school needs the most.

The answers that these questions elicited make one wonder what the whole fuss about schools and what they should be like is all about. The key to student reaction seemed to be like or dislike of the staff. If feelings about staff were positive, comments about the schools themselves were positive — similarly, negative feelings brought negative comments.

Students in new open-plan schools tended to be more enthusiastic about their buildings than those in older, more traditional schools. No generalizations can be made, however, about SEF schools as opposed to other types. Students in newer schools seemed to be more aware of their facilities than students in older schools who commented more on the people in them.

Below, some of the most fascinating replies.

*On the things I like most about this school:*

- "Nice and big and the teachers are nice."
- "the music, the gym, the rabbit."
- "It's a new school and a new experiment for us and we get a nice teacher and young and they payed attention to us and we are learning now."

*Things I dislike most:*

- "The carpet and the stairs because the carpet might have bugs and there are too many stairs to go up and down."
- "It's an open plan — I hate it and there is too much luxury."
- "The desserts."

*Things this school needs most:*

- "No snakes in the class."
- "More men teachers and fast runners."
- "More people and more lion books, films and tapes and lion pictures."

The Ontario Association of Architects has had a five-man team of its members also studying SEF. Their findings are to be announced later.

## DESIGN

Vandal-proof architecture

Can a house be burglar-proof without bearing resemblance to Fort Knox? This is what a current US study is trying to find out.

The brave new world-type research is being carried out by the US Department of Justice with assistance from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). It's "looking at every phase of crime involving dwellings and how to give homes better protection". It will try to: determine characteristics and patterns of crime in urban and suburban areas; evaluate present systems and materials being used for crime prevention; and finally specify possible improvements.

HUD hopes the final report will include recommendations for improvement of physical systems, direct surveillance programs, and protection and education programs, as well as for further research "which may bring significant improvements in knowledge and methods of protection".

## CLASSIFIED

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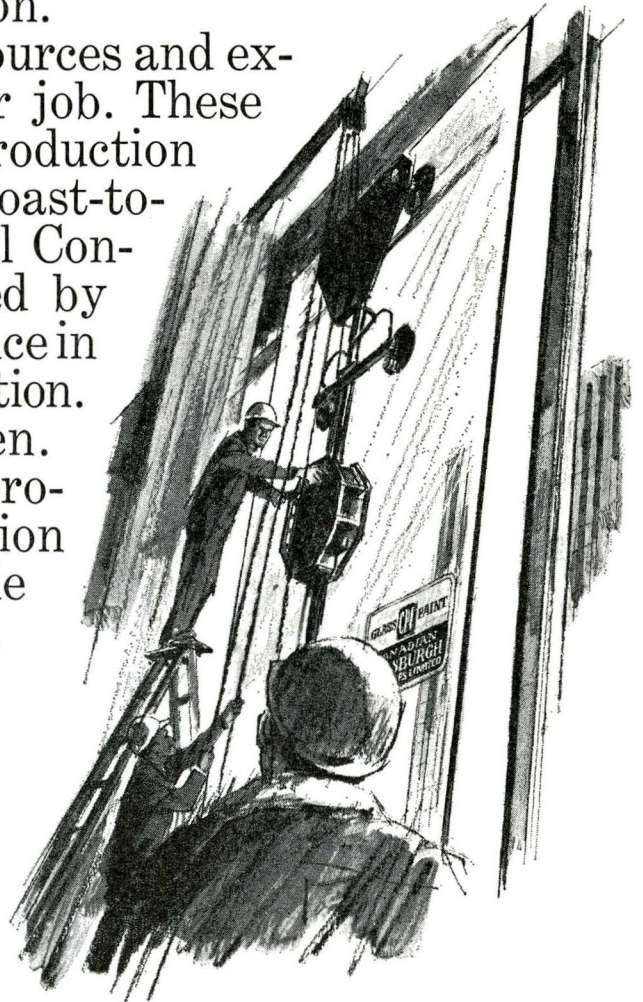
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