

Architecture Canada

NEWSMAGAZINE

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The Second Annual Architecture Canada Spring Book Issue

Again we devote *Architecture Canada* mainly to books – all kinds of books of interest to architects, planners, interior designers and other building consultants.

The response to our first annual book issue last March was overwhelming with readers purchasing over 700 titles. The most popular books proved to be ones dealing with new technology, practice, theory of design, sociological effects, etc., indicating the high level of interest by the profession in continuing education. As a result, this year even more titles of this nature are included and for those who missed them, the best sellers from last year are repeated.

Once again, books have been grouped into four major sections: Design, Technical, Cities and General. We have also included after the book section a complete list of periodicals in the architectural field.

Each book or periodical in this issue has been numbered. To order a copy of the publication, just circle the appropriate number on one of the reply cards at the back of this issue. Please include a cheque or money order made out to *Architecture Canada* for the total cost of your order plus 25c. per title for handling charges. *Architecture Canada's* book service will send your order as soon as possible by mail.

If you wish to purchase books other than those listed here, print the titles and names of the publishers in the space provided on the order cards. *Architecture Canada* Book Service will fill the order for these books and bill later.



RAIC/IRAC **communiqué**

Joint action on interprovincial programs

Last autumn, interest prompted the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada to estimate the cost involved in operating the nine provincial associations and maintaining the national headquarters. On the basis of all the provincial dues paid by all the members of all the Associations in a given year, the national annual cost of professional services is somewhat in excess of \$500,000.

The largest provincial associations pay the highest annual fees. As might be expected, they also make available to their members the most extensive degree of service. These facts lead the RAIC to suggest to the provinces that there is justification in considering the benefits which might accrue if all architects were able to share the cost of the important, expensive programs they all need.

A list of projects of mutual interest has been drawn up and will be sent to each provincial association in the hope that they may decide to participate on a shared cost basis, or undertake on behalf of the profession one or more of the suggested items.

The RAIC thinks there are compelling reasons why such programs should be shared and funded under a system which, for want of a better name, we have called 'The Interprovincial Programme'.

If one considers the items which should be of common interest now — and even more so when National Certification is upon us — the list is extensive.

Imagine the work involved to prepare the following few documents:

- 1) A National Handbook of Practice;
- 2) A National Handbook describing the services of an Architect (for student information, Public Relations, etc.);
- 3) Standard legal documents (with modifications for provincial requirements);
- 4) National fee scales and standards of performance;

Considering the length of time it takes to produce a comprehensive provincial document in final form, one wonders whether we could arrive at agreement upon national certification long before we have

finished all the preparatory work necessary for it to be a functioning reality.

If we search for common interests, one can read the provincial associations' annual reports which list many committees working on similar subjects (e.g.: education, historic buildings, legal documents, public relations, briefs to governments, engineering services, ethics, etc.).

The foregoing further illustrates the point the RAIC is trying to promote. At the same time, it must be realized that the RAIC *does not* believe that *everything* should be done nationally. We do think that some things can be accomplished more cheaply and better locally, and only certain matters qualify for interprovincial action.

For starters, we should consider the big, expensive undertakings of common need and interest, e.g. professional education in all its aspects:

1) National certification and minimum syllabus directly relate to the question of our national educational standards. The only province with an operating educational program and a full-time salaried Director of Education is Ontario. As Ontario's standards increase by virtue of their programme the *discrepancy* between its standards and those of other provinces will increase *unless* the same opportunities are made available to all architects. If Ontario's 1973 budget of \$32,000 (\$28 for each member per year) was shared nationally, all would pay \$10 for the service and all would benefit.

2) Public Information

(a) The Nova Scotia Association of Architects has been very successful in their public relations efforts over the past few years. Again, if we all shared the cost in money and manpower, the overall impact would be appreciably greater.

(b) The Architectural Institute of British Columbia has produced a very good film on architecture. This is suitable for use from coast to coast. Here is another available resource which deserves our joint support so that all may have access to it. The AIBC has done the work and the other associations might have access to this product by purchasing a copy. In this way, *all* associations would enjoy the same advantages at a *fraction of the cost* of providing a program for themselves.

3) Mutually sponsored special long range projects.

(a) A market study for architectural services might be one which is long overdue. We should study what other national associations are doing. We hear that the British architects, in the combined public and private sectors, are involved with over 80% of the total annual building expenditure of their country. In Canada, it is reckoned we share only 15% of our gross national annual building expenditure of 16 billion dollars. The U.S. architects are at the same level as we in Canada.

A national effort to study ways and means to progress from 15% to 20% might interest our membership at a fraction of the per capita cost if such an undertaking was carried out by a single association.

(b) A national research and development program

The gathering and cataloguing of our national expertise and interest in the field of research and development is also long overdue. The profession needs a central clearing house for this purpose, as well as advising every member about present developments. Today, a few research programs have been undertaken with the Department of Industry Trade & Commerce, wherein the RAIC acted as the prime consultant and, in turn, engaged members at large to do the work. We also know some members are doing private research of general value.

In the interests of positive action, the RAIC is proceeding to circulate a list of suggested programs, including the itemized related costs. Each association will be asked to decide whether they care to participate either by undertaking an individual project or sharing the cost of one of their fancy. In this way, it is hoped we can start working as a family and a team for our mutual benefit.

C. F. T. Rounthwaite

Advice at tax time

Commencing in 1972, taxpayers in the professions, including architects, have been required to include all fees billed in income including retainer fees or payments received in advance even though services are not performed until a subsequent year. It is now proposed to allow professionals to deduct a reasonable

reserve against fee revenue received in advance, for services to be rendered after the end of the year. This change is effective for 1972 and subsequent years.

The Institute's tax consultants say architects should also be reminded that under Section 34, Professional Business, sub-section (1)(d) for the 1972 taxation year, that unless they make an election not to do so, they may have to pay tax on work in progress. Requests for subsequent change in procedure must be approved by the Minister!

RAIC-Ontario

The executives of the RAIC and Ontario Association of Architects discussed some 16–17 subjects of mutual interest in a meeting recently and reached agreement that there were many items of importance which the OAA Executive will draw to the attention of its Council. In particular, the RAIC endorsed the progressive educational program which the OAA has commenced and hopes arrangements can be made for this type of program to be made available to all architects in the country.

During the past 12 months, RAIC Officers have met in Victoria with the AIBC, Digby, Nova Scotia, with the four Maritime Associations, Manitoba and Ontario. We were pleased to have with us the Chancellor of the College of Fellows, Richard Bolton, who has attended these meetings almost without exception.

Conservation of energy

RAIC recently was invited to present a brief to the Science Council of Canada on conservation of energy as it relates to architecture. This would be a contribution to the information-gathering stage of a broad project entitled "Science Council Study on Science and Technology in the Supply a Utilization of Energy in Canada (A/C, 1/73).

Five provincial associations (Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan) managed to contribute material — despite a very tight deadline. From this material, and his own resources,

(continues on p. 17)

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Programmes interprovinciaux

L'automne dernier, l'Institut royal d'architecture du Canada décida d'estimer les dépenses encourues pour le fonctionnement des neuf associations provinciales et celui du bureau national. Le calcul de toutes les cotisations provinciales versées par toutes les associations au cours d'une année donnée indique un excédent de dépenses pour services professionnels d'environ \$500,000 pour l'année sur une base nationale.

Les associations provinciales les plus importantes paient les cotisations annuelles les plus élevées. Comme il faut s'y attendre, ces associations mettent également à la disposition de leurs membres le nombre le plus étendu de services. Ces faits ont décidé l'IRAC à suggérer aux provinces qu'une étude des bénéfices pouvant s'accumuler se justifie, à condition que tous les architectes acceptent de partager les dépenses relatives aux programmes tant importants qu'onéreux requis par tous.

Une liste de projets d'intérêt général a été établie et sera expédiée à toutes les associations provinciales dans l'espoir qu'elles veuillent bien choisir de participer sur la base de dépenses partagées, ou entreprendre, au nom de la profession, l'un ou plusieurs des projets suggérés.

L'IRAC estime que d'importantes raisons s'imposent pour la participation et le financement de programmes qui, en attendant un meilleur titre, seront appelés: "Les programmes interprovinciaux."

Si l'on considère les sujets pouvant s'avérer d'intérêt général maintenant et plus encore lorsque nous serons atteints par l'homologation nationale — la liste semble particulièrement longue.

Imaginez, par exemple, la somme de travail requise pour la préparation des quelques documents suivants:

- 1) Un manuel pratique national
- 2) Un manuel national décrivant les services offerts par un architecte (pour l'information des étudiants, les relations publiques etc. . . .)
- 3) Documents légaux standards (avec modifications provinciales requises).

4) Echelle des cotisations nationales et normes opérationnelles.

Considérant la longueur de la période requise pour la production d'un document provincial de vaste étendue dans sa forme finale, il est permis de se demander si nous pourrions arriver à un accord sur l'homologation nationale bien avant que nous ayons terminé la somme totale des travaux préparatoires nécessaires pour le fonctionnement réel de celle-ci.

Si nous cherchons à satisfaire à l'intérêt commun, la lecture des rapports annuels des associations provinciales est particulièrement recommandée. Ces rapports offrent en effet une liste des nombreux comités travaillant à des projets similaires (éducation, monuments historiques, documents légaux, rela-

tions publiques, dossiers destinés au gouvernement, services techniques, éthique, etc. . . .).

Ce qui suit détaille plus avant l'idée que l'IRAC essaie de promouvoir. Simultanément, il serait raisonnable d'observer que l'IRAC ne croit pas à la possibilité de *tout accomplir* sur le plan national. Nous sommes persuadés que certaines des tâches peuvent s'accomplir mieux et meilleur marché sur le plan local et que seules certaines autres justifient une action interprovinciale.

Pour commencer, il serait bon de prendre en considération les entreprises étendues et onéreuses d'intérêt général et visant à satisfaire aux besoins de chacun:

1) Education professionnelle sous tous ses aspects

L'homologation nationale et le "minimum syllabus" (cours abrégé pour étudiants architectes) s'apparentent aux normes de notre éducation nationale. La seule province possédant un programme éducatif opérant à plein temps sous l'égide d'un administrateur à l'éducation salarié employé à temps complet est l'Ontario. Etant donné que la qualité augmente en Ontario en vertu de son programme éducatif, *l'insuffisance probante* du programme des autres provinces comparativement à celui de l'Ontario menace de s'accroître à moins que tous les architectes puissent disposer des mêmes avantages. Si le budget de 1973 pour l'Ontario — \$32,000.00 soit \$28.00 pour chacun de ses membres chaque année — était partagé sur le plan national, chacun paierait \$10.00 pour les services offerts, dont il pourrait bénéficier.

2) Information du public

L'association des architectes de Nouvelle Ecosse a particulièrement réussi dans ses efforts sur le plan des relations publiques au cours des quelques dernières années. Dans ce domaine également, si les dépenses en argent et main-d'oeuvre étaient partagées, la répercussion générale serait grandement améliorée.

L'institut d'architecture de Colombie Britannique a produit un excellent film sur l'architecture. Ce film peut être utilisé d'un océan à l'autre au Canada. Cette nouvelle ressource mérite également notre support général afin que chacun puisse y avoir accès. L'IACB a accompli ce projet et les autres associations sont invitées à en acheter une copie. De cette manière, *toutes* les associations pourront jouir des mêmes avantages pour un *prix réduit* en vue de préparer leur propre programme.

3) Projets spéciaux à longue échéance mutuellement commandités

Une étude du marché pour services architecturaux semble avoir été trop longtemps ignorée. Il serait bon d'étudier ce que font les autres associations nationales. Nous apprenons que les architectes britanniques — tant dans les secteurs privés que publics — participent à plus de 80% des dépenses annuelles totales encourues pour la construc-

tion, dans leur pays. Au Canada, nous ne partageons apparemment que 15% des 16 milliards de dollars consacrés à nos dépenses nationales annuelles brutes pour la construction. La participation des architectes américains à leurs dépenses annuelles dans ce domaine est identique à la nôtre. Un effort national visant à étudier le moyen de progresser de 15% à 20% pourrait intéresser notre affiliation pour une fraction individuelle du coût que représenterait cette étude si elle était entreprise par une seule association.

Il y a aussi la nécessité d'un plan national de développement et recherches. L'accumulation et l'énumération de notre expertise nationale et de nos intérêts dans le domaine des recherches et du développement n'ont pris que trop de temps à être décidées. Notre profession requiert un centre spécial de tri à cet effet et réclame que tous ses membres soient informés des développements actuellement en cours. A ce jour, quelques programmes de recherches ont été entrepris en collaboration avec le ministère de l'industrie, de l'échange et du commerce, programmes auxquels l'IRAC participa en qualité de conseil principal et engagea, de son côté, certains membres de l'affiliation pour en assumer les travaux. Nous savons également que certains membres s'adonnent, en privé, à des recherches pouvant intéresser l'affiliation toute entière.

Dans l'intérêt d'une action positive, l'IRAC procède actuellement à la circulation d'une liste de programmes suggérés, y compris le prix en détail de chacun d'eux. Chaque association sera requise de décider si elle désire entreprendre, dans sa totalité, un projet individuel ou partager les frais encourus pour le programme de son choix. De cette manière, il est possible d'espérer que nous pourrions travailler en "famille" ou en équipe pour le bénéfice de tous.

C. F. T. Rounthwaite

Conseils fiscaux

A dater de 1972, tous contribuables exerçant une profession libérale — y compris les architectes — ont été requis d'inclure à leur revenu imposable tous honoraires facturés aussi bien qu'arrhes et dépôts couvrant des services non encore procurés qu'ils se sont engagés à honorer au cours de l'année subséquente. Il est désormais proposé que les professions libérales soient autorisées à déduire une réserve raisonnable sur les honoraires perçus à l'avance pour des services ne devant être rendus qu'après la fin de l'année fiscale en cours. Cette modification est effective pour l'année 1972 et les années suivantes. (IR 10)

Il est également à *nouveau* rappelé aux architectes qu'à moins d'une élection contraire à la section 34, sous-section (1)(d), il se pourrait qu'ils fussent imposés sur les travaux en cours. Toutes requêtes pour

changement ultérieur de procédure doivent être approuvées par le ministre!

IRAC-Ontario

Le comité exécutif de l'IRAC et celui de l'Association des Architectes de l'Ontario (OAA) se sont réunis au siège social de celle-ci, le 31 janvier dernier, afin d'échanger sur divers sujets d'intérêt mutuel. Ce genre de réunions est encouragé par l'IRAC qui vise à rencontrer, annuellement, le comité exécutif de chacune des associations provinciales.

L'IRAC/OAA ont discuté quelques 16-17 sujets d'intérêt commun lors de leur longue conférence et ont reconnu que plusieurs de ces sujets étaient de prime importance; les officiers de l'OAA porteront ces items à l'attention de leur conseil. Plus particulièrement, l'IRAC a endossé le programme d'éducation que l'OAA a inauguré et espère qu'il soit possible, avant longtemps, d'offrir ce genre de programme à tous les architectes canadiens.

Au cours des 12 derniers mois, les membres du comité exécutif de l'IRAC se sont réunis, à Victoria, avec les dirigeants de l'Institut des Architectes de la Colombie Britannique, à Digby, Nouvelle Ecosse, avec les 4 provinces de l'Atlantique, au Manitoba et en Ontario. Nous étions heureux d'avoir avec nous le chancelier du Collège des Fellows, Monsieur Richard Bolton, qui était présent, presque sans exception aux réunions tenues au cours de l'année.

Rapport au conseil scientifique

L'IRAC, récemment, a été invité à présenter un rapport au Conseil Scientifique du Canada sur la conservation de l'énergie du point de vue architectural. Ce rapport sera une contribution de l'Institut royal au premier stade (accumulation d'information) d'un vaste projet intitulé "Etude du Conseil Scientifique sur la science et la technologie dans l'approvisionnement et l'utilisation de l'énergie au Canada." Les termes de références du projet sont les suivants:

"Cette étude sera une vaste revue des options scientifiques et techniques ouvertes au Canada dans le domaine de l'énergie. Elle inclura un sondage sur les formes conventionnelles de transformation de l'énergie, une évaluation du rôle et du potentiel de la technologie de l'énergie non en usage actuellement au Canada et une critique des effets sur l'environnement. L'aspect social et économique sera considéré en autant qu'il influencera le développement scientifique et technologique. Le focus sera principalement sur les effets à moyen et long termes du sujet." (à page 17)



Joint RAIC/PQAA convention

'The future of our urban environment' will be the theme of this year's joint convention of the RAIC/PQAA. It takes place in Montreal May 30-June 2.

Says convention program chairman Laurentin Levesque:

"While architects generally are expressing more and more concern about 'the environment', one might question a certain lack of consistency in many cases between expressed principles and everyday professional or community activities.

"One of Canada's most prominent advocates of the need for a better environment will be telling architects some home truths - about both themselves and some of the other actors in this insane drama."

By way of providing a backdrop for the discussions, delegates will first be taken on a tour of Montreal. This, says Levesque, will not be just another tour of another city. Rather, "we will try to show you a number of different Montreals; then together we will try to understand those things that contribute to the life - or death - of an urban milieu like ours; and maybe like your own."

This will be done through a series of seminars. They will be "open and relaxed." And the audience will be the speaker; one participant for each seminar will prepare a brief to start the discussion, after that it will be up to the others to carry on.

The seminars will all be located in one large room, so participants may move freely from one to the other. Thus, those who take part will themselves demonstrate the many inter-connected threads that exist between urban problems. Says Levesque:

"We may even generate entirely new topics out of the interaction."

The proposed basic subject areas:

- Environment and energy in conflict;
- The construction industry in search of efficiency;
- Architecture as a service to the community;
- The real effects of urban affairs policies on cities;
- The architect and his public image;
- Training the young, and continuing education;
- The use and abuse of urban research.

Other suggestions for subjects will be welcomed, too, Levesque says. They should be sent as soon as possible, and in writing, to the convention committee, c/o PQAA, 1825 Dorchester Blvd., W., Mont-

real 108. There's one catch: if you want to introduce a new topic, you must be willing to prepare a "take-off" brief on it.

But lead speakers should not be the only ones to do advance homework.

Says committee member Joseph Baker:

"Whatever is done, it should be based on preparation and include participation by architects as individuals or groups from across the whole country. This will not be a one-day party, but the result of homework over the next two months."

Only 60 days left

Sixty thinking days to the RAIC Assembly '73!

Every year it is the same story - complaints that the RAIC program does not get underway until the year is half over. RAIC exists only by virtue of the input from the component associations. It is the responsibility of the associations to present concrete, programmed, budgeted proposals to RAIC council, via the provincial representative.

This year, on the theory that what is done is done, and what is to be deserves greater attention, a full day is devoted to the first meeting of the 1973-74 Council. No matter how inspiring is the *genus loci* of Montreal, no matter how stimulating the previous days' sessions, a program will not materialize out of one day's discussion unless everyone has done his homework.

In order that RAIC Council can operate by due democratic process, it is essential that component associations be able to discuss program proposals and formulate opinions prior to the meeting. Therefore, proposals should be in the hands of the Executive Vice-President by April 18 so that they can be circulated in time for consideration by provincial councils.

What should RAIC be doing for the greater good of the architects of Canada? For society? For you?

Write, talk (or draw?) to your provincial council. *Think early. Think now.*

Blanche van Ginkel

Il ne vous reste que 60 jours . . .

Soixante jours de réflexion avant l'assemblée 1973 de l'IRAC!

Chaque année, c'est la même histoire! Chacun se plaint de ce que le programme de l'IRAC n'est jamais mis en route avant que la moitié de l'année soit bien dépassée. L'IRAC n'existe qu'en vertu de l'apport de ses associations constituantes. Ces associations sont responsables de la présentation de propositions concrètes et programmées, pour lesquelles un budget a été arrêté,

après du conseil de l'IRAC, par l'entremise du représentant provincial.

Cette année, pour satisfaire à une théorie selon laquelle ce qui est fait est fait et l'avenir mérite plus d'attention, une journée entière sera consacrée à la première réunion du conseil de 1973-74. Il importe peu que le genre de location choisi à Montréal soit propice à l'inspiration ou que les sessions des journées précédentes aient été particulièrement stimulantes; un programme ne pourra se matérialiser à l'issue d'une seule journée de discussion que si chacun a bien étudié son dossier.

Pour permettre au conseil de l'IRAC de fonctionner conformément à une procédure démocratique établie, il est essentiel que les associations constituantes puissent discuter les propositions du programme et formuler leur opinion avant la réunion. C'est pourquoi les propositions devront être entre les mains du vice-président le 18 avril au plus tard afin qu'elles puissent être distribuées en temps voulu aux conseils provinciaux qui les prendront en considération.

Que pourrait accomplir l'IRAC dans le meilleur intérêt des architectes du Canada, de la société, de l'individu?

Ecrivez, parlez (ou dessinez!) à votre conseil provincial. Réfléchissez vite. Réfléchissez maintenant!

Blanche Van Ginkel

Congrès conjoint IRAC/AAPQ

C'est l'Avenir de nos villes ou plus largement l'Avenir de notre environnement qui sera proposé comme foyer des activités thématiques en préparation pour le Congrès conjoint IRAC/AAPQ de Montréal (30 mai-2 juin 1973). On a le sentiment que d'une façon générale les architectes sont de plus en plus intéressés aux questions qui touchent à l'environnement, mais on peut se demander s'il y a une cohérence entre les principes que l'on prêche et son activité quotidienne vis-à-vis la profession et la communauté. C'est à l'un des plus en vue des défenseurs canadiens pour un meilleur environnement que l'on va demander de proposer aux architectes quelques vérités tant à leur propre sujet qu'à celui des autres acteurs de ce drame de la bêtise.

En même temps que l'on fera le point sur notre attitude collective envers notre environnement, on invitera tous les participants à faire la tournée de Montréal. Mais ce sera pas seulement un autre tour d'une ville de plus. Il est certain que Montréal en elle-même, c'est presque un autre monde et nous savons que c'est une expérience plaisante que d'être touriste dans notre ville. Cependant l'expérience qui se prépare est loin d'être pur et simple tourisme et nous allons plutôt essayer de vous montrer autant de

Montréal différents qu'il nous sera possible, de telle sorte qu'ensemble nous essayions de trouver des éléments qui touchent les vies et les morts d'un milieu urbain comme nôtre, et peut-être comme le vôtre. On considère le tour comme partie essentielle des activités du congrès et le coût de celui-ci sera inclus des frais de participation.

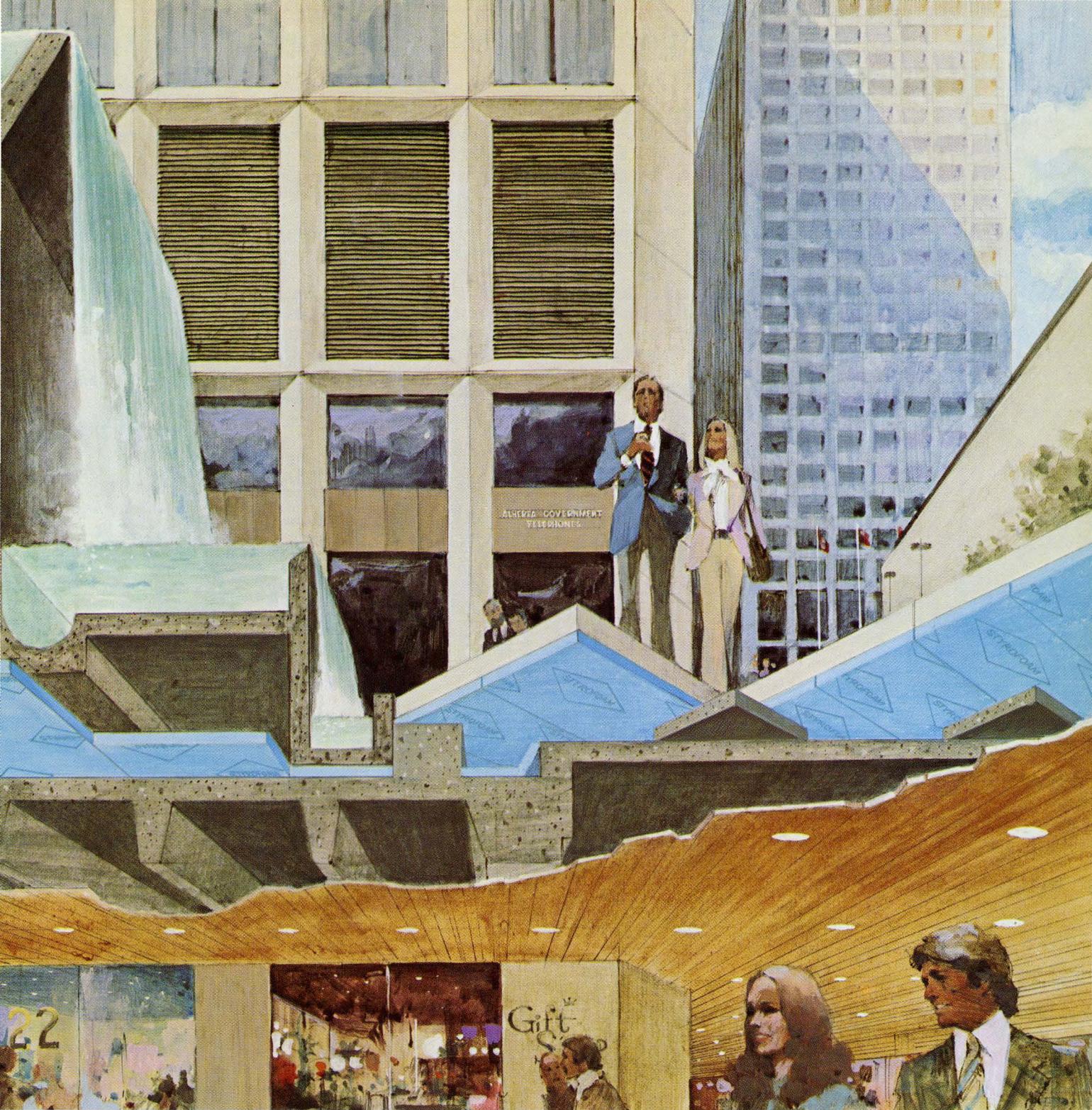
Le tour va être suivi par un ensemble de séminaires au cours de quels les participants auront l'occasion de discuter leurs vues sur le sujet(s) de leur choix, selon les sentiments provoqués chez eux par le tour, selon leur engagement personnel, leurs opinions sur le rôle de l'IRAC et des associations composantes, etc. Nous avons l'intention de faire de cette partie du congrès la plus importante donc la plus ouverte, la plus relaxée, la plus libre d'esprit de toutes. Ainsi c'est tous et chacun des participants à ces séminaires qui seront en fait les conférenciers invités - on demandera à une seule personne de préparer un exposé sur l'un des sujets proposés pour démarrer la discussion, et il appartiendra aux participants de prendre la relève. En autant qu'il sera physiquement possible les séminaires prendront tous place dans la même salle; ainsi les participants pourront se laisser porter d'une discussion à l'autre et même donner naissance à des sujets nouveaux en entrant en interaction avec certains des sujets proposés. Voici les sujets de base que l'on propose:

- Le conflit de l'énergie et de l'environnement
- L'industrie de la construction en quête d'efficacité
- L'architecture comme service à la communauté
- Les effets réels sur les villes des politiques des Affaires urbaines
- L'architecture et son image publique
- La formation des jeunes et l'éducation permanente
- Les us et abus de la recherche urbaine

Tout autre sujet proposé par les membres sera le bienvenu, en autant qu'on le soumette sous peu par écrit au comité et que le membre proposeur soit prêt à en préparer l'exposé de départ. Pour citer Joseph Baker de Montréal: "... quoi qu'on fasse devrait s'appuyer sur la préparation et prendre en compte la participation des architectes de tout le pays, tant à titre individuel qu'en groupes. Ce n'est pas une journée mais le résultat de travail personnel (qu'on se soit imposé) pendant les prochains (...), mois."

Toutes ces discussions, quels qu'en soient leur intérêt et leur signification vont prendre leur pleine force au cours de la tribune de membres, par laquelle ceux-ci, à titre individuel, sont invités et fortement incités à s'adresser à l'IRAC et à soumettre leurs recommandations au nouveau Conseil de l'IRAC.

Laurentin Levesque



What goes on under Edmonton's tall tower?

Business as usual—even in the worst winter weather. The architects of the AGT/Oxford Leaseholds Complex utilized a variation of the "IRMA" roof system in the plaza deck, and the rain screen principle in the tower wall system. Of course, it features Styrofoam* FR plastic foam insulation throughout. No other material would perform as well. Details on this and some other interesting applications overleaf.

BCI 5.13
INSULATION
polystyrene



DOW CHEMICAL OF CANADA, LIMITED

How functional insulation helped make Edmonton's tall tower so pleasing to the eye.

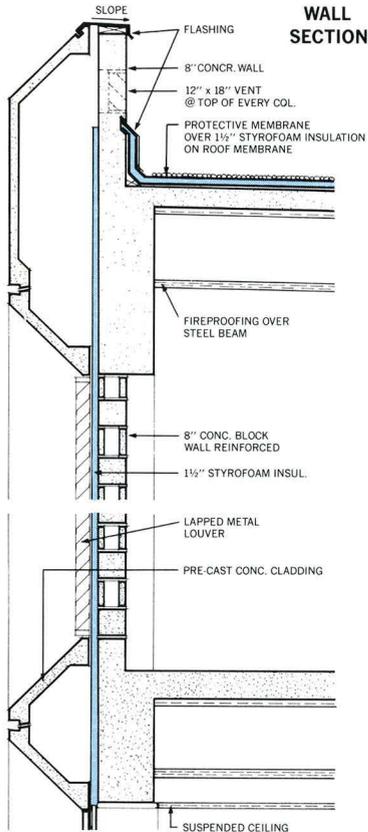
When you visit Edmonton you can't miss the striking landmark tower of the AGT/Oxford Leasehold Complex—at 35 stories the tallest in Western Canada. On closer inspection, visitors are impressed by the plaza deck with its fountains, planters and reflecting pools. Directly below is Western Canada's first underground shopping mall, with 80,000 sq. ft. of rental space, and below it a two-level parking garage.

Styrofoam* was the only insulation material used in the entire complex. The exceptional *functional* characteristics of this unique insulation were fully utilized in the planning and design of the eye-pleasing *aesthetic* features...as

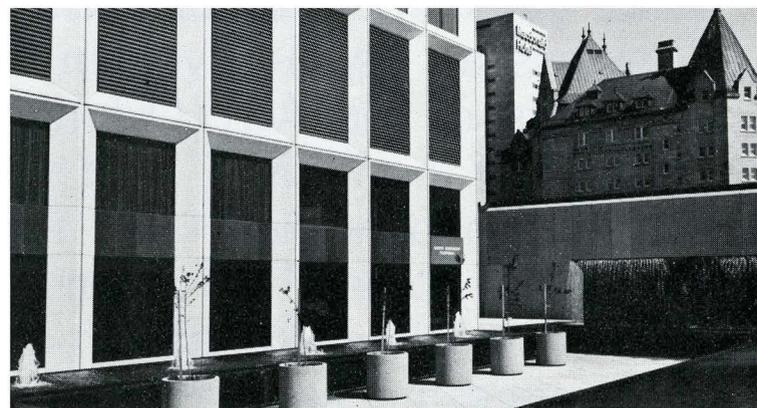
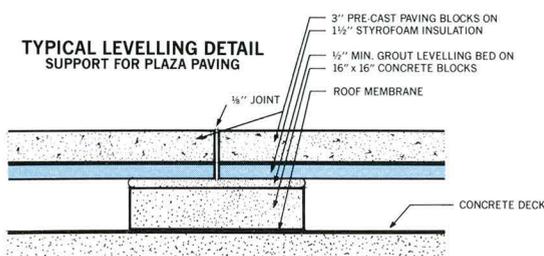
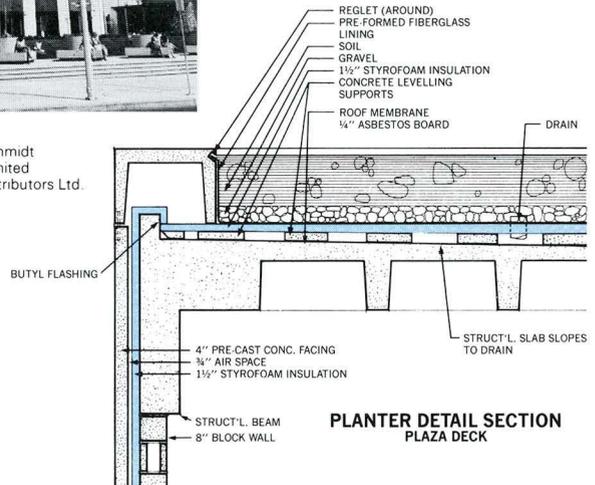
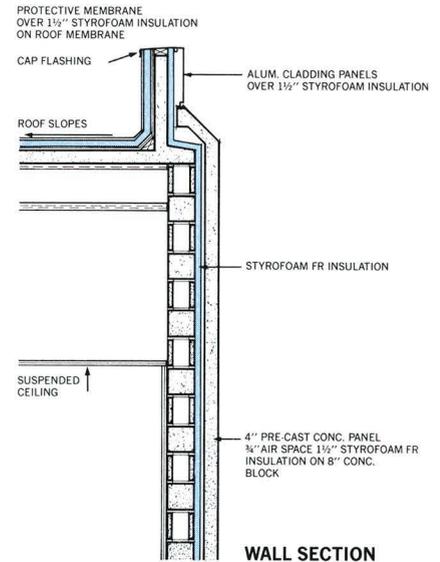
you'll see in the photographs and detail drawings below.

Styrofoam is a unique insulation material. Its compressive strength is unusually high. It can never absorb moisture. And it is an excellent moisture vapour barrier. The thermal efficiency of Styrofoam remains permanently high in the presence of moisture and high humidity. Styrofoam will not support mould growth nor provide food for vermin.

For more information consult Sweet's Canadian Catalogue; contact a Dow Construction Materials distributor; or write: Construction Material Sales, Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited, Sarnia, Ontario.



Architects: Wynn Forbes Lord Feldberg Schmidt
 General Contractor: Poole Construction Limited
 Insulation Contractor: Rocky Mountain Distributors Ltd.
 Owner: Alberta Government Telephones



*Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company

PRACTICE

Costing knowhow

A one-day costing module has been set for Wednesday, April 25, at Fanshawe College, London, Ont. Sponsored by the OAA London Chapter, the program is designed to assist principals, associates, designers, project administrators and young practitioners to understand costing and how to deal with costing problems. Format will include case studies, problem-solving groups, discussion and information exchange.

Members of the team will be Ian Aitchison, Brian Bowen and Stewart Donnell, all of Hanscomb Roy Associates, consultants to the construction industry. Registration is \$45 for RAIC members and \$50 for non-members. For additional information, call Bob Wiele at 416-929-0358. For pre-registration by phone, call OAA 929-0623; by mail, Costing Module - OAA, 50 Park Road, Toronto M4W 2N5.

AWARDS / SCHOLARSHIPS

Industrial design

The National Design Council and the federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce offer a program of scholarships to encourage advanced education for industrial design.

Scholarships are available to persons engaged in industrial design and to students of design for advanced study in Canada and abroad. They are normally awarded to applicants employed in the industrial design field but will also be awarded to others who have demonstrated ability in industrial design, to outstanding design students who have completed an industrial design course in recognized institutes, and to those who hold degrees in design or related fields hoping to go into teaching.

Applications to be submitted before April 30 to: Registrar, Design Canada, Scholarships, Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa K1A 0H5.

Design in steel

Toronto architects, engineers and designers have won various citations for excellence in the 1972-3 'Design in Steel' awards.

Sponsored by the American Iron and Steel Institute, the prize for excellence in high rise design went jointly to architects John Andrews Anderson Baldwin and the U.S. structural engineering firm, LeMessurier Associates Inc. of Cambridge, for Harvard's George Gund Hall.

A citation for housing went to A. J. Diamond and Barton Myers for

the Myers home at 19 Berryman Street, Toronto. Eberhard H. Zeidler, of Craig Zeidler Strong, won an engineering citation for his suspended sphere at Ontario Place.

The street light standards in Erin Mills new town near Toronto won a citation in the 'environmental enhancement and control equipment' for R. G. Nahodyl and J. Chisvin of Don Mills Developments.

The major award for high rise design went to a U.S. firm for a Canadian project: architects I. M. Pei & Partners, New York, for Toronto's highest building, Commerce Court.

Interior design

Winnipeg architects Green Blankstein Russell have won the 1973 *Architectural Record* interior design award for the General Distributors' Sony Products showroom in Winnipeg.

To create a sense of space the architects used dark floor and ceiling planes, clear plastic shelves and pedestals, mirrors and reflective panels. Color was used only for partitions and furniture.

Design architect was David F. Thordarson; interior designer, Arthur M. Blankstein; contractors were Suzuki Brothers Ltd.

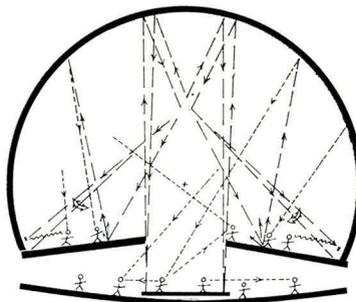
ENVIRONMENT

Environmental art

Pavilion, Experiments in Art and Technology, edited by Billy Klüver, Julie Martin, Barbara Rose. Clarke Irwin, 1972, 346 pages, \$8.35.

Pavilion, a paperback history of the Pepsi-Cola pavilion at Expo '70 in Osaka, Japan, is a fascinating piece of documentation of a unique experiment of collaboration between artists and technologists. It is also an interesting and eminently readable book for anyone.

The history of man's finest endeavours is fabricated from "the stuff that dreams are made of," plus the unbelievable chain of circumstance, coincidence and chance relationships which forge the most unlikely people into an amalgam taking form in unpredictable fashion. The relationship of a strictly commercial enterprise of Pepsi-Cola and EAT (Experiments in Art and Technology, a closely knit association of artists and technological scientists who in *de facto* marriage of talents somehow arrive at orgiastic climaxes in performance to the delight of themselves and sometimes others) is certainly one of the most amazing examples of such a situation. Also, the unlikely fusion of the predictable disciplines with the unpredictable, generally contributes, if nothing else, to an



PEPSI DOME PROGRAMMED AS GIANT LIGHT MACHINE

enlivened scene! *Pavilion* makes this clear.

This reviewer, whose interest is somewhat more than academic having been a founding member and organizer of the affiliated Canadian counterpart of EAT now known as ATA, somewhat ruefully reflected on the book. It is rather like reading an excellent handbook on natural childbirth with the full knowledge that the patient following the course suffered a traumatic accouchement during a multiple birth in which several fetuses succumbed, and others survived with "brain damage" in the process of "hospitalization" and the insensitivity of harassed midwives. The most admirable quality of the book is the feeling of veracity it conveys through all its chapters no matter who presents them.

Billy Klüver is the editor and presents a commendable introduction. He remains factual where he may have been bitter. Obviously he was, as he has been the guiding genius in all EAT operations. Klüver is a modern Svengali conducting twin talents, a genius-catalyst from the scientific world who was not only irrevocably hooked on artists but truly understands the creative process in others. He is a true catalyst of this century, one of the few scientists who really engages in necessary action to fuse the work and thinking of artists and scientists into a contributing force for mankind. Scared many times in the field of battle Klüver remains optimistic and is ready constantly to engage in risky experiments and unpredictable relationships which "takes one into the day-to-day life of development." Optimism is part of the engaging persuasiveness of the man who brings credibility to incredible situations.

Presented in four sections, the book makes for easy reading and ready separation for laymen and specialists of the points of special interest to either side. Section 1, The History, is a series of useful essays including an excellent scholarly presentation by art critic Barbara Rose of historic developments in art movements. She pinpoints the place of EAT activities from the artistic point of view. Section 2, on Hardware, gives elucidation on the various concepts and realizations by various contributors. Section 3 includes most of the projected programs which, in the main, remain

unfulfilled dreams. The last section supplies an excellent bibliography and biographical notes.

This well-illustrated, inexpensive book is a must for engineers and architects. As well as a delight as a human document it could be a thoughtful source for new cogitation on environmental building projects. It is also an unspoken admonition to those who piously enter the field of collaboration to pay more attention to their motives and understand and be properly aware of the scene and philosophies of contemporary art.

Anita Aarons, Toronto

PEOPLE

Gregory A. Lambros is the 1973 president of the Nova Scotia Association of Architects. Lambros, 45, is a native of Prince Edward Island, and studied engineering at university there and at Dalhousie in Halifax. He is an architecture graduate of the University of Manitoba (1955).

He has worked in both Montreal and Halifax, where he has had his own firm, Gregory A. Lambros Architects Limited, since 1962. He has served on the NSAA council for several years, has acted as the association's Registrar, and been its representative on the RAIC council for the past three years.

Don Lehrer is 1973 president of the Saskatchewan Association of Architects.

A graduate of Balfour Technical School and the University of Manitoba, Lehrer obtained his Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1957. He is at present a partner in the firm of BLM Architects.

Other council members include John Holliday-Scott of Saskatoon, 1st v-p; Murray Cheetham of North Battleford, 2nd v-p; Frank Moore of Prince Albert, secretary-treasurer; Al Smith, Regina; Roger Walls, Saskatoon and Ross Johnstone, Regina.

H. Ross Stenson, marketing v-p for Domtar Construction Materials, will serve as interim general manager for the Canadian Construction Information Corp.

Stenson will occupy the job on a part-time basis for 3 to 6 months. CCIC was set up by the federal Department of Industry Trade and Commerce to carry forward its computerized information service on building materials. Its office is at 344 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

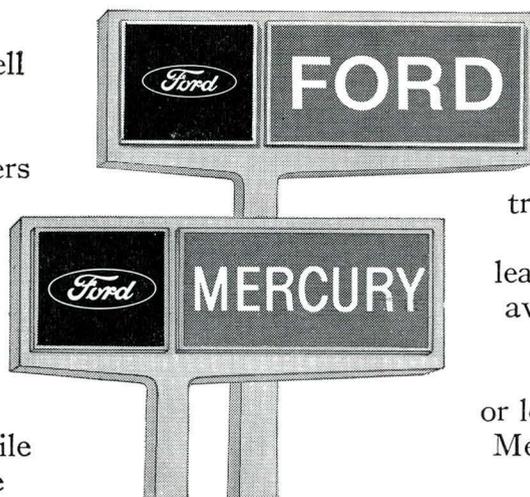
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HOUSING

Wide variations in apartment vacancies

Canada's 22 metropolitan areas had an overall apartment vacancy rate of 2.7% in December '72 according to a survey conducted by Central Mortgage and Housing Corp.

The rate, which is based on a weighted average, compares with 3.7% in December 1971, when 12 metropolitan areas were surveyed.

The high level of demand for housing in 1972 was also shown by the rapid absorption of all types of newly completed units.

Highest vacancy levels were in Calgary (6.4%), Edmonton (6.0%), Quebec (5.5%) and Sudbury (5.3%). Rates of 1% or less were recorded in Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Regina, St. John's, Saskatoon, Thunder Bay, Vancouver and Victoria.

Compared to the previous December, rates increased in Edmonton, London, Quebec and Windsor and fell in Calgary, Halifax, Hamilton, Montreal, Ottawa-Hull, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg.

The survey covers apartment structures containing six or more rental units. Structures completed in the six months preceding the survey date are excluded.

Prefabs for export

A number of Canadian manufacturers of prefabricated houses are selling them to customers in the U.S., largely as vacation homes for the northeastern states. One of the largest, Desourdy Enterprises of St. Jean, Que., now exports almost 75% of its production south of the border.

This trade, which may seem surprising at first glance, is a logical outcome of the fact that most of the big U.S. home manufacturing plants are in the midwest.

The lure of the fat U.S. market was a major factor in the decision of Canada's newest home manufacturer, North American Modular Homes, to build its new plant in Kingston, Ont. Already, 25% of its units are going to the U.S.

More prefabs

Some 37,500 of the 250,000 new homes built in Canada last year were factory built. This represents almost 30% of the single-family houses which prefabbers regard as their major market, says president G. W. E. Gordon of Halliday Homes, past-president of the Canadian Home Manufacturers Association.

By 1980, when approximately half of the 300,000 annual housing production will be single-family houses, some 60,000 units will be factory built, Gordon predicts. "That

represents 40% of the market," he says, "a level we may well reach by 1975."

The big breakthrough is just beginning with the high-volume builders in the Metro Toronto area. For years they have been stuck with stick building, "now they are turning to us," Gordon says. "And they would not have come to us if there hadn't been a cost saving."

PLANNING

New towns bibliography

The Urban Land Institute has just published a comprehensive worldwide bibliography on new towns. *New Towns Planning and Development: A World-wide Bibliography, Research Report 20* contains over 4,500 references, some dating back to Roman times, and "including all information written about new towns during the 20th century." Compiler Gideon Golany is a new towns consultant, author of a number of planning and development publications, professor of urban and regional planning and chairman of the graduate program, Department of Architecture, Pennsylvania State University. Copies are available at \$10 each from: Urban Land Institute, 1200 18th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

No zoning at all may be better than bad zoning

The need for zoning controls is taken so much for granted that it would probably surprise most Canadians to know that 'non-zoning' advocates are getting an increasingly wide hearing in the U.S. (But not even its most staunch supporters expect the idea to take the country by storm.)

Best-known and biggest city without zoning is Houston, Tex. It has been the subject of a lengthy analysis by Chicago lawyer Bernard Siegan, who is the author of a new book on the subject*.

Siegan argues that zoning contradicts the natural ebb and flow of the real estate market. Left alone, he contends, economic forces will dictate as good or even better patterns of land use than zoning does. And he points out the extent to which the administration of zoning bylaws is subject to political pressures and delays.

Four major shortcomings of zoning are pointed out:

1) It discriminates against certain types of housing and hence classes of people;

* *Land Use Without Zoning*, by Bernard Siegan, D. C. Heath Co., Lexington, Mass. 02173.

2) It creates artificial land shortages and thus forces up the price;

3) It discourages mixed land use (commercial/industrial/residential) which reduces potential property tax revenues;

4) It is a brake on development generally and is a barrier to competition which keeps the supply of useable real estate down — and prices up.

Rugged free-enterpriser Siegan may not want government-imposed controls in the form of zoning by-laws, but he finds restrictive covenants imposed by private land owners okay.

For example, homeowners in a subdivision should be in a position to control land use within their subdivision, he says.

Specific bylaws may be okay too, Siegan goes on, to control such things as parking, minimum lot sizes and location of unsightly or ill-smelling commercial or industrial buildings.

The final — and most popular 'non-argument' in favor of 'non-zoning' is that because zoning codes are so badly administered and subject to such corruption, that we would be better off without them.

COMING EVENTS

The architecture of Irving Grossman, from the start of his career in 1955 to the present, will be exhibited at the Faculty of Architecture, Urban and Regional Planning and Landscape Architecture, University of Toronto, from March 22 through April 9.

The exhibition includes drawings, photographs, a possible slide presentation and a public lecture April 2 at 8.30 p.m. Exhibit hours: 9–5 weekdays, 2–5 Sundays.

Canadian Building Officials, annual conference, Regina, Sask., April 4–6. Subjects to be discussed include standardized provincial code legislation, establishment of training and certification program for inspectors, and uniform acceptance procedures for new building materials. Write: C. J. Ward, director of buildings and civil properties, City Hall, Regina.

National Home Show, Coliseum, Exhibition Park, Toronto, April 6–14. Write: William A. Mallatratt, NHS, 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ont.

SCITEC, the Association of the Scientific, Engineering, & Technological Community of Canada, 5th annual conference and business meeting, May 3–5, McGill University, Montreal. Theme: 'Priorities in science and technology for Canada.' Write: William D. Croft, Office of Industrial Research, McGill University, Montreal.

NEW PRODUCTS

A TPL product, Non-Com wood is pressure-impregnated with mineral salts that react chemically at a temperature below the ignition point of wood. Instead of the flames and smoke usually associated with a wood fire, these salts cause the wood to emit non-combustible gases and water vapor, and a carbon char is developed rather than a tar — forming a protective insulating surface. Thus, the wood beneath retains its structural form. Flame spread and smoke density are reduced and, as this wood is self-extinguishing, there is no smoldering after-glow. The fire goes out automatically when the combustibles feeding it are extinguished.

A new motorized fluorescent dimming system that can control up to 1600 lamps has been introduced by Smith and Stone Limited, Toronto. The modular plug-in concept means easy installation and maintenance, and the master and slave design allows more capacity. The MCFD30 is a self-contained system and utilizes the Hunt developed solid state silicon switch for full wave dimming. Each unit operates in 120-volt 60-cycle AC. It can control up to 50 lamps, and up to seven slaves.

Polystyrene is being used as an experimental aggregate for repaving a street in a Toronto suburb. It forms a lightweight concrete base that is expected to insulate the road bed against freezing and prevent the wear and tear of frost-heave.

The product is called Syropor, developed and produced by BASF AG.

The 'Potpourri' is a box-shaped, 2-compartment, polyethylene toilet for vacation homes, mobile homes, or boats. It weighs only 7 lb., claims a "foolproof recycling system", providing up to 50 flushes before the holding tank has to be emptied. Sanitation Equipment Ltd., Rexdale, Ont.

Another portable plumbing fixture, a bidet, is available from Sani-Bath Mfg. Co. It can be attached to a standard toilet or bathtub, and fits most basin and bath faucets. It is made of plastic, and requires no plumbing or electrical connection. Sani-Bath Mfg. Co., 48 Highway Cres., Toronto 170.

TRADE LITERATURE

Publications listed are free, unless otherwise noted.



Tremco Construction News describes various sealing, caulking, and glazing compounds in use on five typical highrise buildings in Canada. Information is presented in text, photos and construction detail drawings. Tremco Manufacturing Co., 220 Wicksteed Ave., Toronto 17.

The new Oasis catalogue describes 45 different models of pressure and bottled water coolers, and also contains a Selector Guide to help specifiers to identify the correct cooler for any need. Ebco Manufacturing Co., 265 North Hamilton Road, Columbus, Ohio 43213.



**The ManuLife Centre,
Toronto.**

The 20-storey office building is to be completed in 1974 and will have 450,000 square feet of rentable area. The three levels of retail shopping that will link the apartment and office building will have about 90,000 square feet per level.

Electric year-round climate control is 535 feet tall at the new **ManuLife Centre.**

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company is building a block-long complex in Toronto at Bay and Bloor. When completed it will consist of a 51-storey apartment building (44 Charles Street, West), a 20-storey office building and three floors of retail shops that stretch from Bloor to Charles.

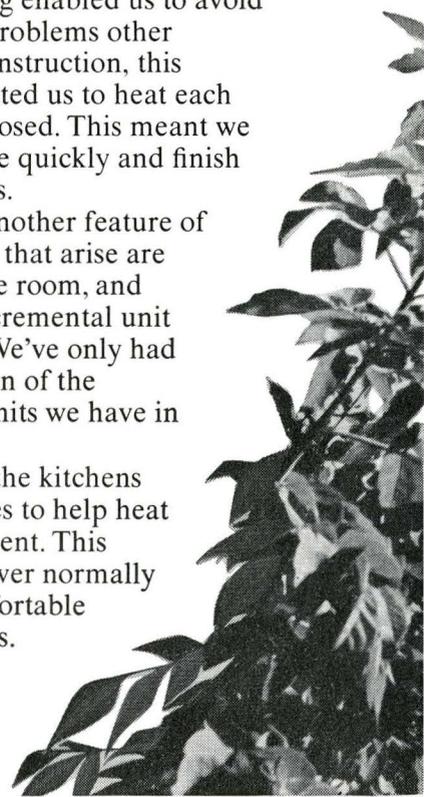
The entire complex will feature year-round electric climate control. Phase One—the apartment and part of the retail space—is already completed. Suites in the apartment are climate-controlled by incremental units, each providing from ½ to 1¼ ton cooling and 1500 to 3500 watts heating capacities.

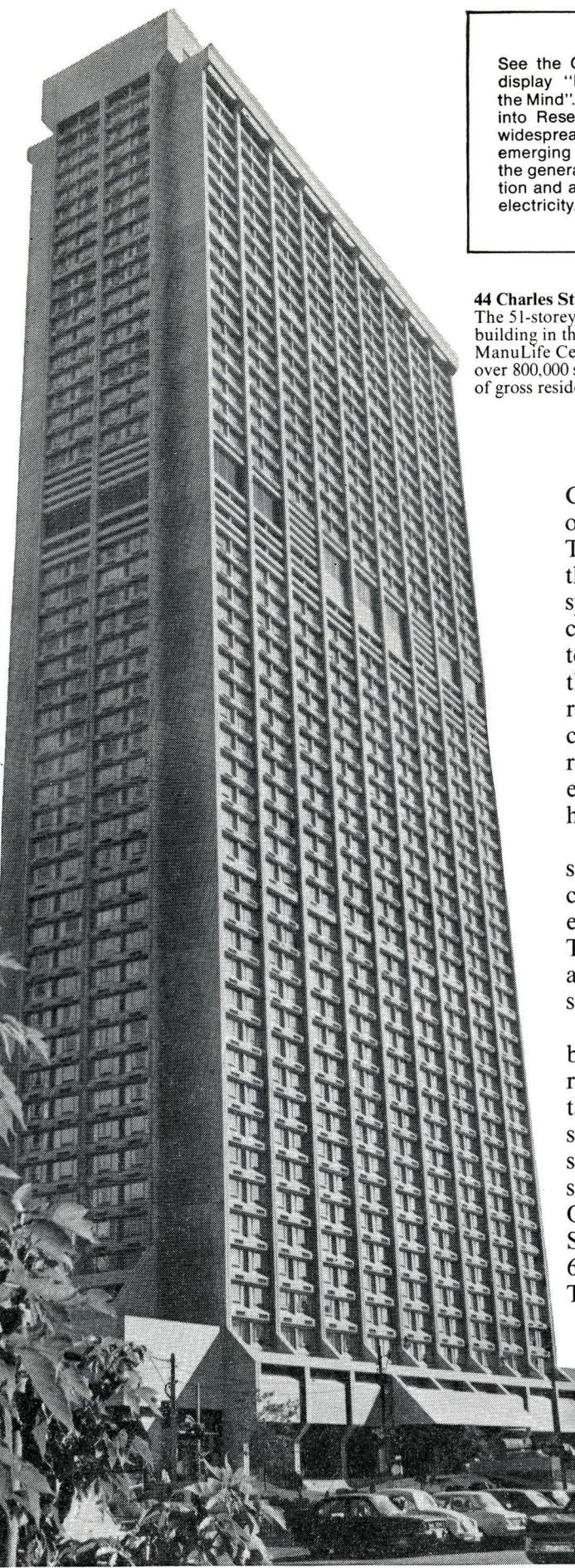
“We are very pleased with the performance of electric incremental heating and cooling in the apartment,” says Project Manager J. Barry Canning. “There are over 800 suites and they all have room-by-room temperature control. Our tenants can get heat in mid-summer...if they want it...or they can heat one room and cool another. Year-round climate control was a big factor in helping us reach 100% rental of the first thirty storeys so quickly.

“You must remember,” continues Mr. Canning, “this is one of the tallest apartment buildings in North America. The choice of electric cooling and heating enabled us to avoid many severe mechanical problems other methods entail. During construction, this electric system also permitted us to heat each floor as soon as it was enclosed. This meant we could build the suites more quickly and finish them at ideal temperatures.

“Easy serviceability is another feature of this system. Any problems that arise are usually confined to a single room, and we can replace a faulty incremental unit in about twenty minutes. We’ve only had to repair about half a dozen of the many hundreds of these units we have in the building.”

Heat is recovered from the kitchens and bathrooms of the suites to help heat the hallways in the apartment. This saves about 50% of the power normally required to maintain comfortable temperatures in these areas.





See the Ontario Hydro display "Resources of the Mind": ...a good look into Research and the widespread benefits of emerging techniques in the generation, distribution and applications of electricity.

ELECTRICAL SHOWCASE

Exhibition Park, Toronto **73**
April 2, 3, 4, 1973

44 Charles Street, West.

The 51-storey apartment building in the new ManuLife Centre has over 800,000 square feet of gross residential area.

The three huge retail floors of the ManuLife Centre are climate-controlled by electrically operated fan coil units with integral thermostats. These units are placed every fifteen feet around the perimeter. They are served by a four-pipe system which allows chilled or hot water to circulate through the coil on demand, giving tenants complete perimeter temperature control throughout the year. The core areas of the three retail floors are air conditioned by separate climate changers for each store. A heat pump reclaims heat from the core. The system also employs an electric boiler for supplementary heating on winter nights and weekends.

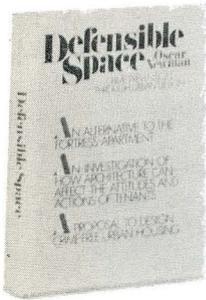
An independent fan coil four-pipe system will serve the 20-storey office building when it is completed. Air conditioning at the core area of each floor will have four separate zone controls. Two chillers—one for summer cooling, the other acting as a heat pump—will also be part of this system.

Whether your building is a block long, a block tall or conventionally sized, electric year-round climate control offers many extra advantages. You get a highly flexible, space-saving system that requires very little maintenance to safely meet the present and future needs of any structural shape. For information, write to: Ontario Hydro, Commercial and Industrial Sales Department, 620 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Ont.

Architects: Clifford & Lawrie
Electrical Consultants:
J. Chisvin & Associates Ltd.
Mechanical Consultants:
G. Granek & Associates

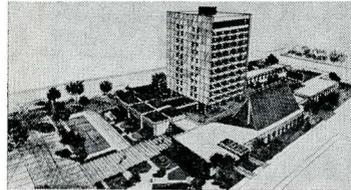


Design



Defensible Space: Crime Prevention Through Urban Design
Oscar Newman; Collier Macmillan Canada, 1972, 160 pp., \$8.95.

"Architecture is not just a matter of style, image, and comfort. It can create encounter – and prevent it. Certain kinds of space and spatial layout favour the activities of criminals. An architect, armed with some understanding of the structure of criminal encounter, can simply avoid providing the space which supports it." This important book for architects, urban planners, community developers and sociologists, attacks some widely accepted tenets about public housing. Based on thorough research Newman has determined how each architectural characteristic of an apartment complex facilitates or deters the victimization of its inhabitants. 1



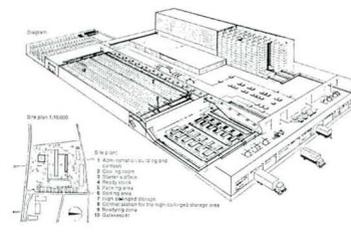
Exterior Design in Architecture
Yoshinobu Ashihara; Van Nostrand Reinhold Ltd., 1970, 144 pp., illus., \$14.50.

A complete handbook by Yoshinobu Ashihara, Professor of Architecture at Hosei University, Japan, for students and professional architects on the subject of exterior design. Both the theory and practice of designing exterior space – the city plaza, the exterior of and setting for a building or group of buildings, the garden, the courtyard – are discussed. The imaginative use of illustrations and visual image examples help the reader to gain a clear picture of the field.



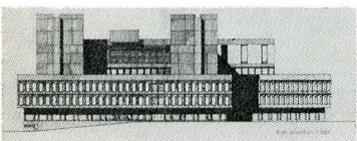
Design & Planning: The New Schools
Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1972, 128 pp., fully illus., \$8.95 (paper), \$13.75 (clothbound).

Contains data and plans for 65 schools. This volume was prepared for architects and planners in North America. None of the schools is more than a few years old and some are still under construction. The age range is from preschool through high schools; many having provision for adult-education programs and other community uses. Nearly all schools shown are evidence of the recent transformation from egg-crate school architecture to open-plan, flexible design. Data given includes project and construction costs. 3



Design & Planning: Centres for Storage and Distribution
Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1972, 128 pp., fully illus., \$8.95 (paper), \$13.75 (clothbound).

Contains data and plans for 48 storage and distribution centres in Germany and elsewhere in Europe. Emphasis is on modern high-ceilinged systems of one-storey and multi-storey design. Some of the centres are for storage, some are for transshipment, some are for distribution to retail outlets, some have facilities for further processing of goods before reshipment, and some have cold storage facilities. Plans for each system show the flow of goods into and out of the system, and, where applicable, connections with railway and highway routes. Data given includes average and maximum handling and storage capacity. 4



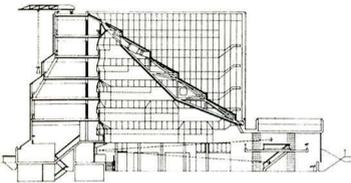
Design & Planning: Libraries for Schools and Universities
Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1972, 128 pp., fully illus., \$8.95 (paper), \$13.75 (clothbound).

Data and plans for 38 different libraries are given; 10 are in the U.S., 6 are in Great Britain, and the others in Japan, Israel, Germany and other European countries. There is considerable emphasis on open plan libraries such as are common in North America and England, for even in Europe, where closed-stack libraries are still the rule, there is a movement toward planning new libraries with eventual conversion to the open-shelf system in mind. A very large range of sizes is represented, from libraries that require only a few staff members to those that require several hundred. 5



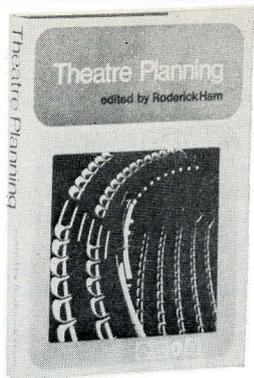
Canadian Architecture 1960/70
Carol Moore Ede; Burns & MacEachern, 1973, 264 pp., illus., \$29.50.

Over the past decade, Canadian architecture has reflected a marked transition from the architect's personal expression of an art to a more comprehensive, unified approach to building. The architect has become more aware of long-range problems – the growth of population, transportation systems, urbanization, and the increasing need for flexibility. Each of the buildings in this volume reflects a new architectural approach based on present-day needs. The buildings were selected on that basis. Each has made a great step forward in interpreting new needs without negating architecture as a visual art. 6



This book examines fifty examples of recent British architecture, mostly dating from the 1960's. Private houses, university, civic, cultural, commercial and transport buildings, sport centres, hospitals, and schools – all are discussed in detail with plans, elevations, and a wide range of photographs. The selection, designed to illustrate the kind of architecture which attempts to extend the range of convention, raises many fundamental questions facing the architect: Whose interest is most important, client or user? To whom is the building to appeal? These and many other issues are seen in the context of a wide range of examples. 7

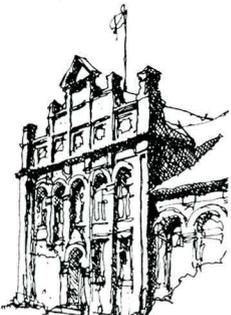
New British Architecture
Robert Maxwell; Burns & MacEachern, 1973, 200 pp., approx. 400 illus., \$28.75.



Theatre Planning
Edited by Roderick Ham;
University of Toronto Press, 1972, 292 pp., illus., \$27.50.

A renewed and vigorous interest in drama has caused a minor boom in theatre building. This volume, based on papers which appeared in the *Architects' Journal*, is the most comprehensive guide to the planning not only of the spaces, services and ancillaries of the modern theatre, but also of such matters as acoustics, sight lines, heating and ventilation, and the comparative economics of various design solutions. The editor, Roderick Ham, was the architect of the award-winning Thorndike Theatre. A recent review from England stated: "... for the theatre as a building this is the most important work ever produced in the English language." *Tabs* 8

Cities



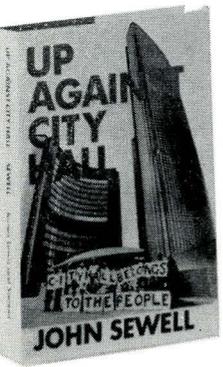
A highly visual handbook of best Toronto walks. A reference for both the Torontonian who wants to learn more about his city and the visitor who wants to discover the streets where the city's real character comes alive. Includes historic places, significant architecture old and new, and notes on unique shops and restaurants. Maps and photographs.

Exploring Toronto
The Toronto Chapter of Architects;
Architecture Canada, 1972, 132 pp., high illustrated, \$2.50 (paper) 9



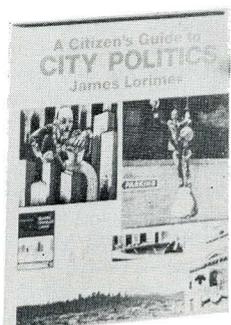
The City: New Town or Home Town?
Felizitas Lenz-Romeiss, translated by Jim Underwood and Edith Küstner; Burns & MacEachern, 1973, 176 pp., bibliography, \$10.25. 10

Drawing widely on empirical as well as theoretical studies of the growth and structure of modern cities, the author suggests imaginative alternatives to the increasingly impersonal and rootless character of urban centres in both Europe and the United States. This book demonstrates that city planning must be considered in the broad context of social communication. *The City* does not presume to offer a simple answer to the multifarious problems facing city planners; rather, it presents a set of wide-ranging proposals and guidelines for a flexible and imaginative approach to the challenges of today's cities.



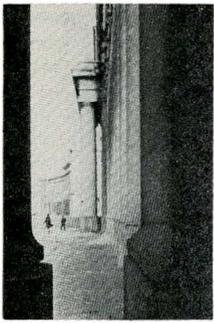
John Sewell has been at the forefront of the remarkable changes which have occurred in Toronto civic politics in the last five years. In this book Mr. Sewell recounts his experiences with urban renewal planning, and explains the sources of public dissatisfaction about the current patterns of land development and building in the cities. His book is a valuable behind-the-scenes account of the citizens' side of the running dispute between planners, architects and developers on the one side and citizen groups on the other. 11

Up Against City Hall
John Sewell; James Lewis & Samuel, 1972, 192 pp., illus., \$7.95 (paper \$2.95).



A Citizen's Guide to City Politics
James Lorimer; James Lewis & Samuel, 1972, 224 pp., 90 illus., \$12.00 (paper \$3.95). 12

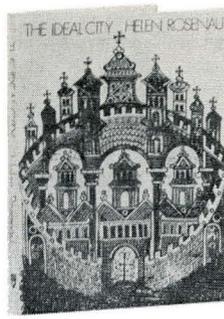
This is the first comprehensive account of the building and land development industry in Canada. James Lorimer, who lectures at the School of Architecture, University of Toronto, explains the interconnections between the industry and city government. He also discusses city planning and transportation policies, setting forth the viewpoint of citizen activists who are changing the climate of urban decision-making across the country. The book draws on Winnipeg, Toronto and Vancouver for its illustrative material, which includes photographs, newspaper cartoons, clippings, and maps.



The Open Gate: Toronto Union Station
 Edited by Richard Bébout;
 Peter Martin Associates Ltd., 1972,
 126 pp., illus., \$12.95.

The Great Hall of Toronto's Union Station has been called "the finest room in Canada". But today the splendid building is in immediate danger of demolition in the name of "progress". Richard Bébout and his contributors (Anthony Adamson, Pierre Berton, John Robert Colombo, Ron Haggart, William Kilbourn, Robert McMann and Douglas Richardson) discuss the Station's history, architecture, politics, future and evocative meaning, in a book which is both an argument for the preservation of the Station and a tribute to its Beaux Arts magnificence. Illustrated with more than 160 photographs.

13



The Ideal City
 Helen Rosenau; Collier Macmillan
 Canada, 1972, 192 pp., 150 illus.,
 \$14.75.

This is a new, completely revised and redesigned edition of Dr. Rosenau's classic work, incorporating the results of a further ten years' research into the subject. The concept of the "ideal city" is, perhaps, more important today – when planners and architects are so firmly shackled by considerations of our immediate environment – than ever before. Yet it is a concept which has profoundly influenced the western world throughout history, both as a regulative model and as an inspiration. Dr. Helen Rosenau, tutor in Art History at the Architectural Association, London, is an authority on the history of neo-classicism in France and England.

14

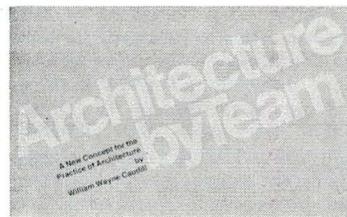
General



Archigram
 Peter Cook; Collier Macmillan
 Canada, 1973, 114 pp., 245 illus.,
 \$14.25.

Archigram is the result of an ever-widening series of experimental projects that have carried the name of the original 1961 broadsheet. The authors suggest that in order to survive we must invent new artifacts, new situations, and regard shelter or urbanism merely as a term of reference that does not demand a 'house' or a 'city'. The idea of 'metamorphosis', the continually changing but always existing environment, is at the core of Archigram's thinking. In this book, the seemingly fantastic, but always possible and essentially serious work of this visionary group is comprehensively described for the first time.

15



Architecture by Team: A New Concept for the Practice of Architecture
 William W. Caudill; Van Nostrand
 Reinhold Ltd., 1971, 362 pp.,
 illus., \$17.20.

Describing the pioneering efforts of Caudill Rowlett Scott, Inc., this important volume shows how this firm has integrated the highly creative talents of a broad range of specialists for more effective solutions to today's complex building problems. The author, with his teammates, provides new insights into the effects of industrialization, of the interdisciplinary approach, social reforms and the users' involvement during the planning process. He offers constructive thoughts by specialists in professional affairs, programming, job promotion, design, computers, university planning and construction management.

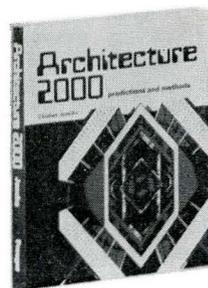
16



Marketing Architectural and Engineering Services
 Weld Coxe; Van Nostrand Reinhold
 Ltd., 1971, 150 pp., illus., \$12.25.

This book is intended to lift the veil of mystery which has too long surrounded the promotional and new business development practices of architects, engineers, landscape architects, planners, and similar professionals. Contents: Can the Professional Sell. Is it Ethical. Who is the Audience. Understanding the Media. What Image Will You Sell. Market Research. Birdogging. Contact. Answering Questionnaires. Communicating in Person. Closing the Sale. Win, Lose or Draw. The Presentation System. The Professional Brochure. Publicity. Direct Mail.

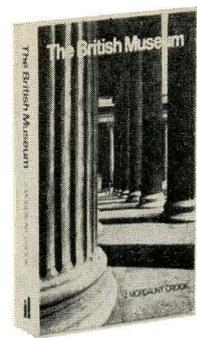
17



Architecture 2000: Predictions and Methods
 Charles Jencks; Burns &
 MacEachern, 1973, \$4.75 (paper),
 \$9.25 (clothbound).

This stimulating book on the evolution of architecture in the last quarter of the twentieth century penetratingly applies methods of forecasting and prediction developed in the scientific disciplines. The greater part of the book discusses actual predictions, taken both from architectural forecasters and from forecasters in fields that may have an influence on architecture. Today, when controversy rages between those architects who believe that only revolutionary methods can solve our urban dilemma and those who insist that we must preserve our architectural heritage at all costs, Mr. Jencks' book will undoubtedly prove intensely provocative.

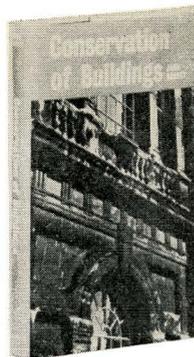
18



The British Museum was the first museum in the world which was public, secular and national. Founded by Act of Parliament in 1753, its treasures expanded amazingly until by the end of the 19th century it contained, among many other things, the world's greatest collections of printed books, classical antiquities and natural history specimens.

The British Museum
J. Mordaunt Crook; Longman Canada Limited, 1972, 251 pp., illus., \$10.35.

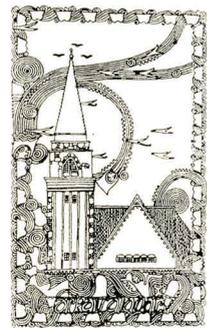
19



Conservation of Buildings
John Harvey; University of Toronto Press, 1973, 240 pp., illus., \$15.00

This thorough and readable study of the theory and practice of building conservation is written by one of England's foremost architectural historians, who specializes in conservation. He takes the view that contemporary human needs are important, that historic buildings must be conserved to accommodate some part of their original function, and that they must also be regarded in the context of their surroundings. Divided into three sections: 'What to save and how to save it'; 'Craftsmanship and materials'; 'Continuing Conservation', this volume is enriched by 52 photographs showing conservation at work.

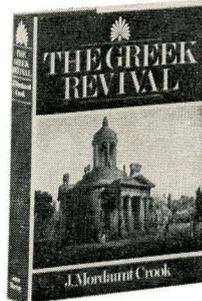
20



The Anti-Rationalists
Edited by Sir Nikolaus Pevsner and Sir James Richards; University of Toronto Press, 1973, 210 pp., illus., \$17.50.

During the last decade, art and architectural historians have re-examined Art Nouveau and seen in it the first real attempt to come to terms with the machine age by using technology to express the structural truth of natural forms and materials. This volume of essays, edited by two leading British architectural critics, reassesses the importance of this movement and traces Art Nouveau through its leading and lesser-known exponents, whose work ranged from Spain to Czechoslovakia and Hungary, from Glasgow to Vienna and Berlin, from pubs to chapels. Illustrated throughout with drawings and photographs.

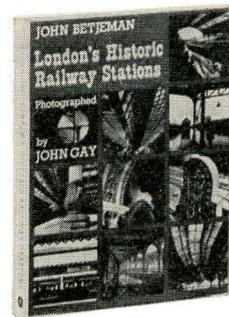
21



The Greek Revival: Neo-Classical Attitudes in British Architecture 1760-1870
J. Mordaunt Crook; Longman Canada Limited, 1972, 204 pp., illus., \$35.00.

The Greek Revival, unlike the Gothic Revival, has waited a long time for its historian, and this is the first book to provide a general survey of that neglected phase of British architectural history. The rediscovery of Greece in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is a major chapter in the history of classical scholarship, and indeed Neo-Classicism is the subsidiary theme of this book. The propagation of Neo-Classical theory is explained, these theories where they found an outlet in Greek Revival architecture are fully explored, and the whole movement placed within the context of Romanticism.

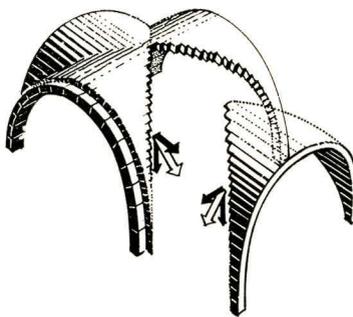
22



London's Historic Railway Stations
John Betjeman; Longman Canada Limited, 1972, 126 pp., illus., \$12.25.

Of all the millions who use London's main Railway Termini each year, how many ever bother to look at them as a nucleus of buildings or realize what magnificent and accomplished achievements they were and how exciting they are when properly seen and described. They were the work of masters who built with a similar sense of space and awareness of materials as the builders of the great cathedrals, and they still offer us a remarkable taste of the Great Railway Age of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

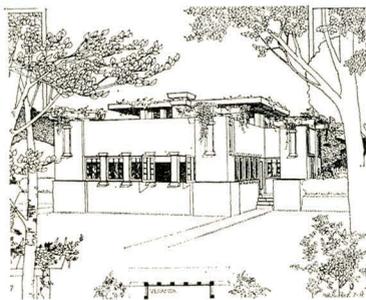
23



Medieval Structure: The Gothic Vault
James H. Acland; University of Toronto Press, 1972, 262 pp., illus., \$25.00.

This unique approach to the development of the Gothic style focuses on the logic and development of the Gothic architectural structure. Concentrating on the vault, Professor Acland discusses its evolution from the most primitive building form, the simple hut, to the classical vaults of England, and the cellular vaults and rotating ribs of central Europe. He stresses that the visual advances were the result of the successful solution of a constructional problem by the architect and builder. The lively, authoritative text is interspersed with over 450 of the author's striking drawings and photographs.

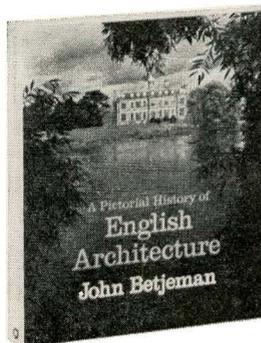
24



The Prairie School: Frank Lloyd Wright and His Midwestern Contemporaries
J. Allen Brooks; University of Toronto Press, 1972, 396 pp., illus., \$25.00.

The Prairie School, inspired by Louis Sullivan and guided by Frank Lloyd Wright, sought to achieve a fresh and original architectural expression. This book discusses the entire phenomenon of the Prairie School – not just the masters, but also the work of their contemporaries. Professor Brooks examines their achievements, assesses each architect's contribution to the movement, and traces the course of the movement itself. *The Prairie School* has received the Alice Davis Hitchcock Award from the Society of Architectural Historians for most distinguished work of scholarship in the history of architecture published by a North American scholar, 1971-72.

25

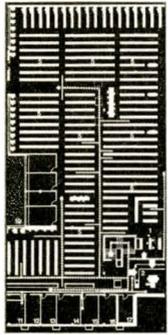


A Pictorial History of English Architecture
John Betjeman; Longman Canada Limited, 1972, 112 pp., illus., \$17.50.

This lavishly illustrated volume follows the development of architecture in England from its beginnings up to the present day – a heritage that is not often regarded in its full perspective: prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, Norman castles, abbeys and the evolution of early ecclesiastical styles, the era of the Elizabethan and Renaissance country houses, the flowering of the Georgian, Regency and early Victorian town and country houses, and the development of Victorian and Edwardian architecture and urban expansion. It concludes with some characteristic comments on the buildings of our own time.

26

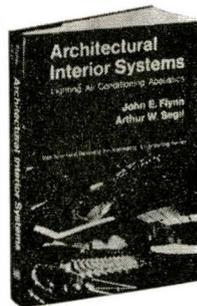
Technical



Modern Architectural Detailing
edited by Konrad Gatz; Van
Nostrand Reinhold Ltd., 1972,
268 pp., illus., \$23.00.

The fifth volume of a complete pictorial survey of detailing in contemporary architecture enables the architect to see how leading members of his profession have solved the problems with which they were faced. It is designed to assist him in achieving his own original solutions when faced with similar situations. This latest volume in a highly successful series presents a selection of outstanding examples from the German periodical, *Detail*, which is devoted entirely to the subject of detailing.

27



Architectural Interior Systems
John E. Flynn & Arthur W. Segil;
Environmental Engineering Series,
Van Nostrand Reinhold Ltd., 1970,
306 pp., illus., \$15.95.

Here are some practical guidelines that will enable architects, interior designers, and consulting specialists to choose acoustical, air conditioning, and lighting systems that best satisfy human sensory and behavioral needs.

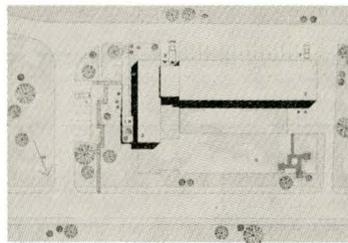
28



New Interiors for Old Houses
Jacques Debaignis; Van Nostrand
Reinhold, 1973, 165 pp., profusely
illus., \$22.95.

This book outlines how a successful alliance between the old and the new can be achieved in renovating a house. It shows how to preserve, maintain and restore exteriors that reflect the tradition of the past, and at the same time create and construct interiors that take maximum advantage of contemporary methods and materials. This book includes 37 of the most harmonious instances of such an alliance, culled from all of Europe. Richly illustrated in colour and lucidly described with plans and drawings. The text appears in three languages – English, French, and German.

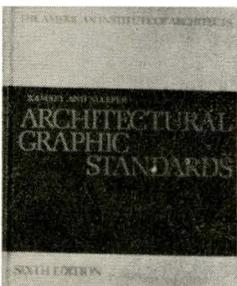
29



Design & Planning: Factories
Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1972,
128 pp., fully illus., \$8.95 (paper),
\$13.75 (clothbound).

This book contains data and plans for 71 factories from small to moderate size. Factories in 17 countries are represented, and products manufactured include chemicals, synthetics, foodstuffs, textiles, furniture, drugs and cosmetics, printed material, tools and instruments, precision instruments, electronics goods, electrical appliances and heavy machinery. There are also several multipurpose and rentable factories. The production flow for each factory is made clear, and the data given includes production capacity, number of employees, and detailed area figures.

30



Architectural Graphic Standards
Charles G. Ramsey & Harold R.
Sleeper; John Wiley & Sons Canada,
Limited, 1970, 695 pp., \$39.95.

For nearly 40 years, *Architectural Graphic Standards* has been the source to which architects, builders, and draftsmen have turned for necessary information. This new edition is the result of six years of collaboration by the American Institute of Architects, 94 architectural and engineering firms, and hundreds of professionals in the building industry.

31



Approach to Architectural Design
A. R. G. Isaac; University of Toronto
Press, 1971, 112 pp., illus., \$15.00.

The creation of a pleasing and stimulating environment is the aim of every generation of architects. This study uses a practical rather than a theoretical approach and emphasizes the importance of human perception in environmental design. It applies the principles and processes of design to the aspects of planning, space, spectators' route, colour, lighting, unity and scale. Architecture and design students, as well as practising architects, will find this book a definitive study of the relationship between human perception and environmental design. Profusely illustrated with drawings and photographs.

32

Periodicals

Abitare, ten times a year, \$20.00 (English and Italian editions, French summaries), Piera Peroni, Via Guerrazzi 1, Milan, Italy. 97
Acropole, monthly, Editora Gruenewald Ltda., Caixa Postal 3798, Sao Paulo, Brazil. 98
American Institute of Architects Journal, monthly, \$10.00, The Octagon, 1735 New York Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. 99
American Institute of Landscape Architects Journal, quarterly, \$4.50, 1154 12th Avenue, San Diego, California 92101. 100
Architects' Journal, weekly, Architectural Press Ltd., Queen Anne's Gate, London S.W.1, England. 101
Architectural Culture / Kenchiku Bunka, monthly, \$27.50 (English summaries), Japan Publications Trading Co. Ltd., Box 5030, Tokyo International, Tokyo, Japan. 102
Architectural Design, monthly, \$15.60, Standard Catalogue Co., Ltd., 26 Bloomsbury Way, London WC1A 2SS, England. 103
Architectural Forum, monthly \$12.00, Whitney Publications Inc., 130 E. 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022. 104
Architectural Record, monthly, \$7.50, McGraw-Hill, Inc., 330 W. 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036. 105
Architectural Review, monthly, \$15.00, Architectural Press Ltd., 13 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London S.W. 1, England. 106
Architecture Canada, monthly, \$10.00 (text in English and French), Greey de Pencier Publications Ltd., 56 Esplanade Street E., Toronto 1, Ontario. 107
Architecture D'Aujourd'hui, bi-monthly, \$22.50, 5 rue Bartholdi, Boulogne (Seine), France. 108
Architecture PLUS, monthly, \$18, Informat Publishing Corp., 1345 Sixth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.
Architektura (Society of Polish Architects - SARP), monthly, \$24.00 (English and French summaries), Krolewska 27 235, Box 169, Warsaw 1, Poland. Subscribe to Export and Import Enterprise, "Ruch", Wronia 23, Box 194, Warsaw 1, Poland. 109
Arkhitectura SSSR, monthly, \$14.40, ul. Shchuseva 3, Komn. 16, Moscow K-1, U.S.S.R. Subscribe to Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga, Smolenskaya Sennaya 32/34, Moscow G-200, U.S.S.R. 110
Arkitekten (Federation of Danish Architects), bi-monthly, \$23.20, Arkitektens Forlag, Nyhavn 43, Copenhagen K, Denmark. 111
Arkitektur (Sweden), bi-monthly, \$18.70 (English summaries), AB Byggmastarens Forlag, Sveavagen 17, Stockholm C, Sweden. 112
Arquitectura (D.F.), quarterly, \$9.00 (English and French summaries), Volga 77, Mexico 5, D.F. 34
Bauwelt, weekly, Tauentzienstr. 18a, Berlin 30, W. Germany. 35
Canadian Architect, monthly, \$10.00, Southam Business Publications Ltd., 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ontario. 36

Canadian Building, monthly, \$10, MacLean Hunter Publishing, 481 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Ont. 37
Canadian Interiors, monthly, free to architects, MacLean Hunter Publishing, 481 University Ave., Toronto 2, Ontario. 38
The Canadian Landscape Architect, annually, \$2.50, P.O. Box 3304, Station C, Ottawa, Ontario. 39
Casabella, monthly, \$32.00 (text in English and Italian), 11 via dei Piatti, 20123 Milan, Italy. 40
City, bi-monthly, \$10, National Urban Coalition, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. 41
Design and Environment, quarterly, \$14.00, RC Publications, 19 W. 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036. 42
Domus, monthly, \$30.00, Via Monte di Picta 15, Milan, Italy. 43
Edilizia Moderna, quarterly, \$10.00, Centro Pirelli, Piazza Duca d'Aosta 3, Milan, Italy. 44
Ekistiks, monthly, \$12, Athens Centre of Ekistiks, Box 471, Athens, Greece. 45
House & Home, monthly, \$8, McGraw-Hill Inc., 330 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036. 46
Indian Institute of Architects Journal, quarterly, Architects Publishing Corp. of India, 97 S.V. Road, Bombay 64 NB, India. 47
Inland Architect, monthly, \$10.00, American Institute of Architects, 1800 S. Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60616. 48
Japan Architect, monthly, \$15.00 (text in English and Spanish), Shinkenichikusha Company Ltd., 31-2 2-Chrome, Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan. 49
North Carolina Architect, bi-monthly, \$3.00, 115 W. Morgan Street, Raleigh, N.C. 27601. 50
Nuestra Arquitectura, monthly, Editorial Contemporanea S.R.L., Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires, Argentina. 51
Palladio, semi-annually, Instituto Poligrafico Dello Stato, Libreria Dello Stato, Piazza G. Verdi 10, Rome, Italy. 52
Professional Builder, monthly, \$24, Industrial Publications, Inc. 5 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60603. 53
Progressive Architecture, monthly, \$5.00, Reinhold Publishing Corp., 600 Summer Street, Stamford, Connecticut 06904. 54
Royal Institute of British Architects Journal, monthly, \$11.00, 66 Portland Place, London WIN 4AD, England. 55
Society of Architectural Historians Journal, six times a year, 1700 Walnut Street, Room 716, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19203. 56
UIA Bulletin / Union Internationale des Architectes Bulletin, monthly, \$5.00 (text in English and French), 4 Impasse d'Antin, Paris (8e), France. 57
WERK, monthly, \$14.00 (English and French summaries), Werk Publishing Co., Box 210, 8401 Winterthur, Switzerland. 58

(continued from p. 2)

president C. F. T. Rounthwaite prepared a very detailed brief with a number of appendices. This is now being put into final form by RAIC headquarters in Ottawa - working closely with Science Council officials.

Further, since this matter will be a subject of continuing study by Federal Government agencies, RAIC should maintain a file of work which is being done by architects in the general area. RAIC frequently is requested to supply information and opinion at very short notice. If all members would advise Headquarters of their activities in the area of energy conservation it will facilitate gathering information and provide a list of experts who may be able to contribute to a well informed submission in the future.

New directions for building research

The National Research Council is conducting a study of the research needs of the construction industry as a basis for possible recommendations to government.

It is planned to prepare a draft report based on the extensive experience of the Division of Building Research, with assistance from interested organizations such as the RAIC. The Institute has been invited to submit a brief to assist in identifying the more urgent problem areas requiring research and to provide a cross-section of opinion on the ways the scientific activities, including research, required in support of the construction industry, should be organized and financed.

D'Arcy Helmer of Ottawa is writing this document, along lines suggested by president C. F. T. Rounthwaite.

RAIC certification board

A task force of the Certification Board was appointed by RAIC Council to produce a recommendation on a national standard of professional competence, as a first concrete step towards national certification. Marvin Cohen and Kay Otbo, assisted by Lorraine Wade, are charged with producing a final report for action to the forthcoming Annual Meeting.

(de page 3)

Ce sujet devenant source d'une étude continue par les diverses agences du gouvernement fédéral, l'IRAC devrait maintenir un dossier du travail effectué par les architectes canadiens dans ce domaine. L'Institut, fréquemment, est appelé à présenter information et opinions à courte échéance.

Les recherches en bâtiment

Le conseil national de recherches mène actuellement une étude quant au genre de recherches requises pour l'industrie de la construction et qui pourraient servir de base pour recommandations au gouvernement.

Il est prévu qu'un projet de rapport sera préparé, basé sur l'expérience étendue de la division des recherches en bâtiment, avec l'assistance d'organismes intéressés tels que l'IRAC. L'institut a été invité à soumettre son dossier en vue d'aider à identifier les problèmes les plus urgents requérant des recherches et de procurer un profil d'opinions sur les moyens d'organiser et de financer les activités scientifiques, y compris

les recherches visant à supporter l'industrie de la construction.

M. D'Arcy Helmer, d'Ottawa, procède à la rédaction de ce document conformément aux indications suggérées par le président, C. F. T. Rounthwaite.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Position vacant

Architect required with design ability and experience in institutional, residential and commercial projects. Please apply to: Leo E. Venchiarutti Architect, 194 Wilson Avenue, Toronto, M5M 3A8. (416) 481-5151.

Positions wanted

Planner/architect seeks employment in Canada. Master's in architecture and planning, U.S. planning agency experience. Write S. Mistry, 115 Lenox Rd., E8, Brooklyn, New York 11226.

Office space available

Downtown Toronto, NW corner Wellington and York, immediately across from new third tower of T-D Centre. Entire top floor with skylights, 90' x 110', windows on three sides, fully-sprinklered building with two elevators. Firm lease, immediate possession. Mr. Kennedy, (416) 363-9096.

Just for the record: Canada's tallest apartment tower is built with concrete containing **POZZOLITH**

Soaring 540 feet above midtown Toronto, the 51 storey Manufacturers Life Centre is the tallest reinforced concrete building in Canada.

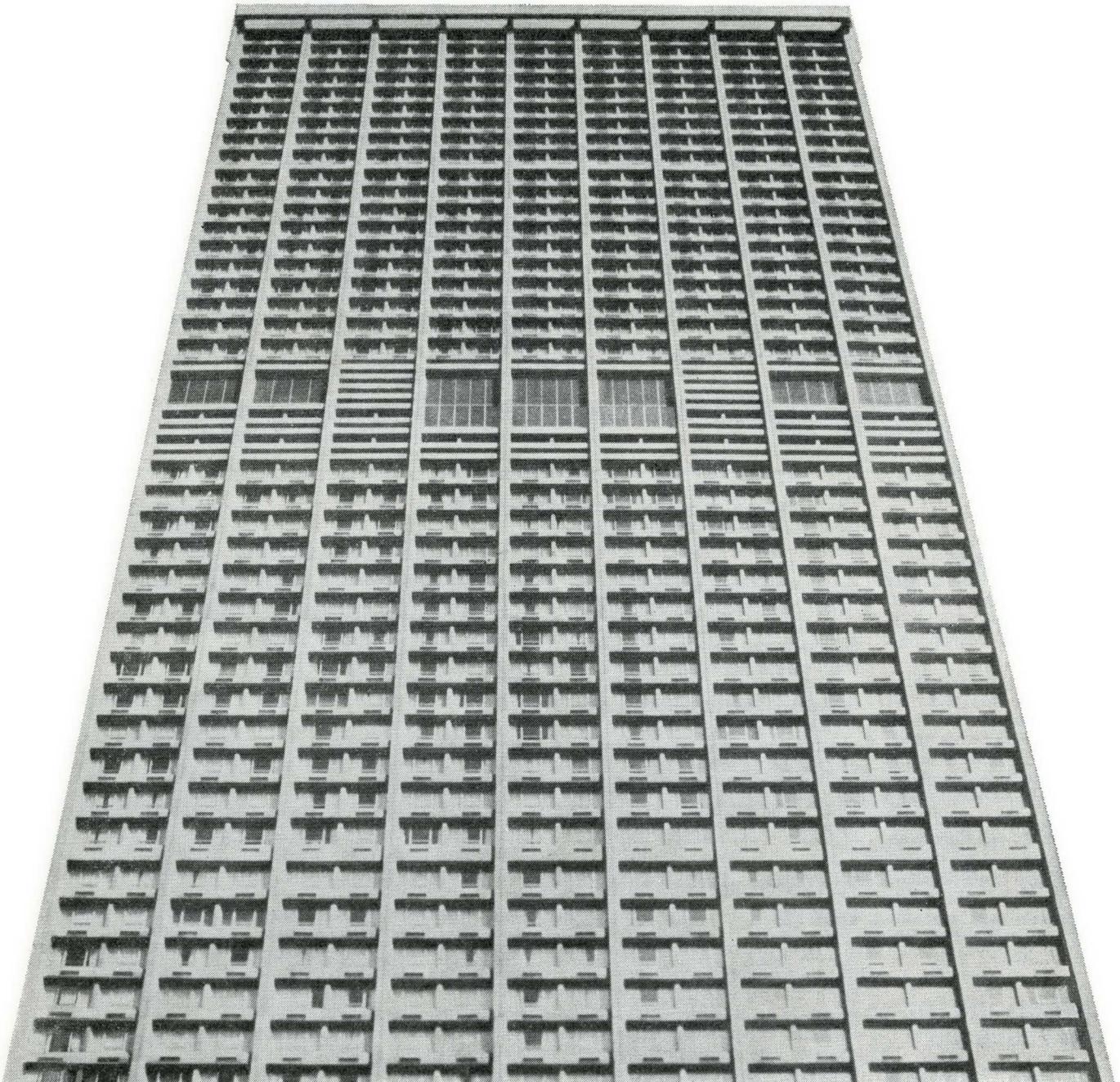
Standard weight concrete was employed for the underground and next three levels. From there up, semi-lightweight concrete was used to save on dead-weight and thereby reduce the size of structural members.

POZZOLITH admixture was used in all of the 100,000 cu. yds. of concrete. Why POZZOLITH? It makes versatile concrete do what the designers and builders want it to do with *dependable predictability*. POZZOLITH

is "the performance admixture". For all the facts, ask a Master Builders fieldman. General office and factory, Toronto. Branch offices: Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, London, Hamilton, Sudbury, Ottawa, Montreal, Halifax.

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A Product of
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*POZZOLITH, a registered trade mark of The Master Builders Company, Ltd.



Owner—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company. Architect—Clifford & Lawrie. Consulting Structural Engineer—Farkas Barron Jablonsky. Construction Manager—Goldie-Burgess Limited. Concrete Supplier—McCord & Company. Pre-Cast concrete—Pre-Con Company.

MC-7211P