

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA JOURNAL



Les médailles
MASSEY
Medals

NOVEMBER 1961

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA
INSTITUT ROYAL D'ARCHITECTURE DU CANADA

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA JOURNAL

MANAGING EDITOR, WALTER B. BOWKER
ASSISTANT EDITOR, LEONARD WEBSTER
EDITORIAL ADVISER, ERIC R. ARTHUR (F)
REGIONAL ASSISTANT EDITORS
MARITIMES, LESTER J. PAGE, *Halifax*
QUEBEC, PAUL O. TREPANIER, *Granby*
PRAIRIE PROVINCES, HENRY D. KALEN, *Winnipeg*
WEST COAST, CHARLES A. TIERS, *Vancouver*
ADVERTISING MANAGER, J. F. SULLIVAN
ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE, LLOYD SAWYER

JOURNAL COMMITTEE

EARLE C. MORGAN (F), *Chairman*,
F. BRUCE BROWN (F), R. A. DICK, FORSEY PAGE (F),
D. E. KERTLAND (F), R. SCHOFIELD MORRIS (F),
Toronto; GERARD VENNE (F), *Quebec*.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Chairman, R. A. DICK, *Toronto*
Vice Chairman, L. A. OXLEY, *Toronto*
H. D. R. BUCK, *Toronto*
HOWARD D. CHAPMAN, *Toronto*
PETER COLLINS, *Montreal*
HUGH ELLIS, *Hamilton*
H. A. DUNN, *Edmonton*
ROBERT C. FAIRFIELD, *Toronto*
HENRY FLIESS, *Toronto*
D. C. HALDENBY, *Toronto*
J. A. LANGFORD, *Regina*
J. S. MACDONALD, *Halifax*
H. CLAIRE MOTT (F), *Saint John*
EARLE C. MORGAN (F), *Toronto*
WM. J. RYAN, *St John's*
L. E. SHORE (F), *Toronto*
DENIS TREMBLAY (F), *Sherbrooke*
JOHN G. WASTENEYS, *Toronto*
G. EVERETT WILSON (F), *Toronto*
DONALD WOOKEY, *Winnipeg*

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA
EDITORIAL OFFICE, 600 EGLINTON AVENUE EAST,
TORONTO 12, TELEPHONE HU 7-4714.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT,
1133 LESLIE STREET, DON MILLS, ONT., 447-5196

Subscriptions: Canada, Commonwealth
and U.S. (12 issues) \$7.00; foreign, \$8.00

*The Journal and the RAIC do not hold themselves
responsible for opinions expressed by contributors.*

Editorial	41
1961 Massey Medals for Architecture	
The Gold Medal and the Nineteen Silver Medal Awards	48
The Report of the Jury	45
Rapport du Jury	46
The Gold Medal Winner	48
Winners of the Silver Medals	52
Pilkington Travelling Scholarship in Architecture Award, 1961	
The Winning Design by Bruno B. Freschi	72
The Stainless Steel Design Award Committee Competition for a Branch Bank and its Furnishings	
The Winning Designs	75
Canadian Building Digest No. 23	83
Air Leakage in Buildings By A. G. Wilson <i>The November Insert from the Division of Building Research NRC, Ottawa</i>	
Departments	
From the Executive Director's Desk	74
Book Reviews	87
Letters to the Editor	87
Institute News	88
Provincial News	88
Coming Events	90
Product Index	91
Industry	92
Index to Journal Advertisers	116



The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

Founded 1907 • Patron Her Majesty The Queen

OFFICERS 1961-62

PRESIDENT, HARLAND STEELE (F), *Toronto*
 VICE-PRESIDENT, JOHN L. DAVIES (F), *Vancouver*
 HONORARY SECRETARY, F. BRUCE BROWN (F), *Toronto*
 HONORARY TREASURER, R. C. BETTS (F), *Montreal*
 EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 88 METCALFE STREET, *Ottawa*
 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ROBBINS ELLIOTT
 SECRETARY, MAURICE HOLDHAM, MBE

COLLEGE OF FELLOWS

CHANCELLOR, H. H. G. MOODY (F), *Winnipeg*
 DEAN, J. Y. McCARTER (F), *Vancouver*
 REGISTRAR, F. BRUCE BROWN (F), *Toronto*

REPRESENTATIVES TO COUNCIL

ALBERTA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS — G. B. McADAM, T. A. GROVES, D. G. FORBES, H. L. BOUEY (F), J. A. CAWSTON (F).
 ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA — JOHN L. DAVIES (F), W. G. LEITHEAD (F), C. E. PRATT (F), P. M. THORNTON (F), J. H. WADE (F), R. W. SIDDALL.
 MANITOBA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS — J. E. SEARLE, G. A. STEWART, H. H. G. MOODY (F), S. LINDGREN.
 ARCHITECTS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK — N. M. STEWART (F), J. R. MYLES.
 NEWFOUNDLAND ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS — W. J. RYAN, L. W. HOPKINS.
 NOVA SCOTIA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS — J. L. DARBY, L. J. PAGE, C. A. E. FOWLER (F).
 ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS — F. B. BROWN (F), E. C. S. COX (F), G. D. GIBSON (F), C. H. GILLIN, G. Y. MASSON (F), N. H. McMURRICH, W. T. PENTLAND, A. R. PRACK (F), W. G. RAYMORE (F), H. STEELE (F), G. E. WILSON (F), J. W. STRUTT.
 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS — M. PAYETTE (F), R. C. BETTS (F), H. MERCIER (F), P. MORENCY (F), G. VENNE (F), F. J. NOBBS (F), H. A. I. VALENTINE (F), P. G. BRASSARD (F), R. E. BOLTON (F), E. FISET (F).
 SASKATCHEWAN ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS — J. P. PETTICK, G. R. FORRESTER, G. BERRY.

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION, JOHN L. DAVIES (F), *Vancouver*
 BUILDING RESEARCH, S. A. GITTERMAN, *Ottawa*
 PROFESSIONAL USAGE, HARLAND STEELE (F), *Toronto*
 SCHOLARSHIPS, A. T. GALT DURNFORD (F), *Montreal*
 DUTY ON PLANS, L. E. SHORE (F), *Toronto*
 EDITORIAL BOARD, R. A. DICK, *Toronto*
 EXHIBITION AND AWARDS, A. R. PRACK (F), *Hamilton*
 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE, JOSEPH PETTICK, *Regina*
 JOURNAL COMMITTEE, EARLE C. MORGAN (F), *Toronto*
 LEGAL DOCUMENTS, MARVIN ALLAN, *Toronto*
 SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS,
 E. R. ARTHUR (F), *Toronto*
 MASSEY MEDALS COMMITTEE, J. A. RUSSELL (F), *Winnipeg*
 PACKAGE DEAL COMMITTEE, JOHN M. DAYTON, *Vancouver*
 PUBLIC INFORMATION, G. Y. MASSON (F), *Windsor*
 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, JAMES A. MURRAY (F), *Toronto*
 ARCHITECTURE ABROAD, HARLAND STEELE (F), *Toronto*
 ARCHITECT-ENGINEER RELATIONS, RANDOLPH C. BETTS (F), *Montreal*
 RAIC-CCA COMMITTEE ON BUILDING MATERIALS,
 ERNEST J. SMITH, *Winnipeg*
 PLANNING FOR 1967 CENTENARY, PETER THORNTON (F), *Vancouver*

THE MASSEY MEDALS

We have just seen the faded catalogue of an exhibition in 1834 that was organized by Mr John G. Howard, the donor of High Park to the city of Toronto. We know only by a marginal note of 1878 of a Canadian Institute of Architects, but more clearly of the first meeting of the O.A.A. at the Queen's Hotel in 1889. It is always a matter of wonder to us how these little bits of history are preserved, and how the seemingly insignificant in one century become important in another. The architectural historian writing in the second millennium will undoubtedly be interested in the origin of the Massey Medals. We would suggest to him that all the relevant papers must be safely housed with the RAIC, but we are glad to fill in some details that will not be included in the official records. We first heard of the Medals from Mr Vincent Massey and Mr. Hart Massey at Batterwood, Mr Massey's home near Port Hope, in the summer of 1949. We were naturally enthusiastic about the proposal and confident that it would do much to raise the quality of architecture in Canada. A week or so later, a meeting was held at the York Club, and there with help from Mr A. S. Mathers, a draft of aims and categories was prepared. Mr Massey was able, even then, to describe the design and size of the medal which was executed later by Mr Eric Aldwinkle.

Since the first Massey Medal competition, the standard of design seems to have increased with each succeeding show till a climax, almost, has been reached in 1961. We have always been suspicious of claims for regional architecture in Canada, but even a superficial examination of this year's crop will indicate unmistakable testimony of a French culture, a few buildings that clearly claim the prairies as their home, and a Gold Medal to British Columbia that justifies the Jury comment — "In this building there is evidence of the flowering of modern architecture."

It seems to us that only one thing is missing from the Massey Medals competition. We remember very well at those first meetings at Port Hope and the York Club, Mr Massey's frequent references to more beautiful streets, to unity, harmony and the dignity we once had in earlier Canada. The Medals have produced fine buildings in isolation without yet affecting street architecture, the architecture of Ottawa or some of our universities. Last week, we saw some big scale work in the United States, and there it was evident that, while a master plan existed, the individual architects went their merry way in massing, scale, colour and material. We talked to Dr Gropius about it at dinner, and we got the distinct impression that lack of team work on great projects was a national problem. We have seen it in a small way with university architects on contiguous buildings, and the important streets in Ottawa and the provincial capitals are made up of "gems", blissfully or deliberately made unaware of their neighbours on both sides. Unforgivably, we find this sort of thing on two Toronto streets where the same architects have done adjoining buildings. They knew better in London in the 18th Century, and better by far in Canadian towns in the early nineteenth.

The Massey Medals have served a great purpose, and their influence is immense, but, in their eleventh year is the committee in charge ready to look on the past as stepping stones to the larger vision of the street, the university, large scale housing or somebody's new pasture in Ottawa? One or several architects may be involved, but the necklace rather than the individual jewel will win the prize. If we had anything to do with it, the Gold Medal would be reserved for all time for the building complex, or the block in a city street. Nothing, we feel sure, would so raise the stature of our architecture in the public and the official mind as such a gesture.

E.R.A.

LES MÉDAILLES MASSEY

Un catalogue jauni nous apprend la tenue en 1834 d'une exposition organisée par le donateur de High Park à la ville de Toronto, M. John G. Howard. Une simple note marginale atteste l'existence d'un Institut canadien d'architecture en 1878 mais nous en savons un peu plus sur la première assemblée de l'A.A.O. à l'hôtel Queen en 1889. Il est merveilleux de voir comment ces bribes d'histoire sont conservées et qu'elle importance un siècle peut donner à de simples faits divers. L'historien du prochain millénaire se demandera sans doute d'où est venue l'idée des Médailles Massey. Il pourra évidemment trouver tous les documents dans les archives de l'IRAC mais empressons-nous d'ajouter certains détails non mentionnés dans les pièces officielles. C'était pendant l'été de 1949 que M. Vincent Massey et M. Hart Massey avait abordé le sujet à la résidence de M. Massey à Batterwood, près de Port Hope. Nous avons accueilli la proposition avec enthousiasme y voyant un grand moyen de relever la qualité de l'architecture. Environ une semaine plus tard avait lieu au Club York une réunion au cours de laquelle, avec l'aide de MM. A. S. Mathers, on a ébauché les objets du concours et les classifications. Dès cette réunion, M. Massey a pu donner une description du dessin et de la grandeur de la médaille qui a ensuite été réalisée par M. Eric Aldwinkle.

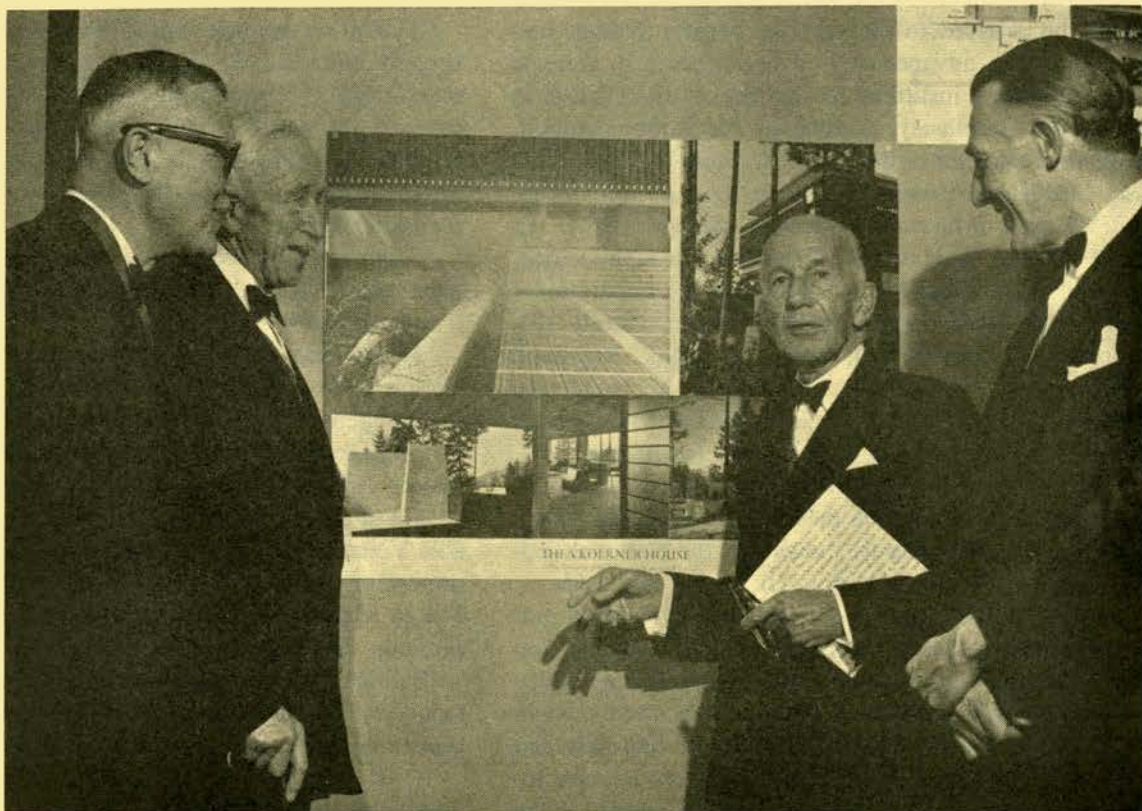
Depuis le premier concours, la qualité des dessins n'a cessé de s'améliorer, au point de toucher presque un sommet en 1961. Nous avons toujours eu des doutes sur le caractère régionaliste de l'architecture au Canada. Or un simple coup d'oeil sur les oeuvres de cette année permet de constater l'existence d'une culture française; certains bâtiments ont été nettement inspirés par la nature des Prairies, alors que la médaille d'or va à la Colombie-Britannique pour une oeuvre qui, selon une déclaration du jury, "constitue une preuve de l'épanouissement de l'architecture moderne".

Une seule chose semble manquer à ce concours. Durant les premières réunions à Port Hope et au Club York, M. Massey est maintes fois revenu sur l'amélioration de nos rues et sur l'unité, l'harmonie et la dignité qui existaient jadis au Canada. Les médailles ont produit de belles oeuvres isolées mais n'ont pas encore influé sur l'aménagement des rues, sur l'architecture d'Ottawa ni de certaines de nos universités. La semaine dernière, nous avons vu de grands travaux aux Etats-Unis mais il était manifeste que, malgré un plan d'ensemble, chaque architecte s'était donné libre cours dans le choix des dispositions, des dimensions, des couleurs et des matériaux. Au cours d'une conversation avec M. Gropius, après le dîner, nous avons eu nettement l'impression que le manque de travail d'équipe dans les grands projets est un problème national. C'est un peu ce qui arrive pour des bâtiments contigus sur nos terrains d'universités, dans les grandes rues d'Ottawa et de nos capitales provinciales où l'on voit des "perles" sans aucun rapport avec leur entourage. Malheureusement, la même chose se trouve dans deux rues de Toronto où les mêmes architectes ont construit les édifices voisins. On savait faire mieux à Londres au 18e siècle et dans nos villes canadiennes au début du 19e.

Les Médailles Massey ont déjà rendu de grands services; leur influence est immense mais, en cette onzième année de leur existence, le comité doit être prêt à s'inspirer des succès passés et à faire porter cette influence sur l'amélioration de nos rues, de nos universités, des grands projets d'habitations et de certaines nouvelles entreprises à Ottawa. Plusieurs architectes seraient peut-être en cause mais mieux vaut un beau collier que quelques perles isolées. Si nous avoions un conseil à donner ce serait de réserver la médaille d'or aux ensembles de bâtiments ou aux pâtés de maisons de nos villes. Assurément rien ne saurait autant relever l'architecture dans l'esprit de notre population et de nos gouvernants. — E.R.A.

Presentation of 1961 Massey Medals for Architecture

GOVERNOR GENERAL PRESENTS AWARDS AND OPENS EXHIBITION AT OTTAWA



At the 1961 Massey Medals Exhibition, left to right, Mr Harland Steele (F), President RAIC; His Excellency the Governor General, Major-General Georges P. Vanier; Right Honorable Vincent Massey; and Mr C. E. Pratt (F), Vancouver, whose firm, Thompson Berwick and Pratt, won the Gold Medal.

Mr C. E. Pratt (F), left, being presented with the Gold Medal by His Excellency the Governor General, assisted by Mr Robbins Elliott, RAIC Executive Director.



APEX PHOTOS

PRESENTATION OF THE 1961 MASSEY MEDALS for Architecture by His Excellency the Governor-General, Major General Georges P. Vanier, took place in the National Gallery at Ottawa on Thursday, November 2, in the presence of a distinguished gathering, which included Madame Vanier, Mr Harland Steele (F), President RAIC, and the Right Honorable Vincent Massey, CH, representing the Massey Foundation. Dr W. S. A. Dale, Assistant Director of the National Gallery, presided.

Following an address by the President, Mr Steele, in which he referred to the part the Massey Medals had played in the advancement of architecture in Canada since they were instituted by the Massey Foundation in 1950, His Excellency, assisted by Mr Robbins Elliott, Executive Director of the Institute, presented the medals and certificates. Present to receive their awards on behalf of their firms and associates were Messrs C. E. Pratt (F) and R. Harrison, Vancouver; Joseph Pettick, Regina; G. A. Libling, M. P. Michener, Kenneth Snider and J. M. Ross, Winnipeg; Mr Harland Steele (F), Gordon S. Adamson (F), Philip R. Brook, Raymond Moriyama, L. E. Shore (F), Toronto; L. M. Huget and Saul Herzog, St Catharines; Jean Michaud and Victor Prus, Montreal, and Evans St Gelais, Jonquiere.

The Governor-General afterwards opened the exhibition of the 100 Finalists in the 1961 Competition, which is to tour Canada after its showing at the National Gallery. Addressing the gathering, His Excellency said:

"I am pleased indeed to be here this evening to present the Massey Medals, for they exist to recognize and encourage the best in architectural design. It is an added pleasure to perform this task in the presence of the Right Honorable Vincent Massey. I look on him first and foremost as a friend, but a friend to whom we owe tonight a special place of honour. Long a patron of the arts, he was responsible for the creation of these awards.

"My travels in Canada and abroad convince me that nowhere else, perhaps, is there such a crying need for

architects of vision. We have magnificent natural scenery, a dwindling number of fine old buildings, and all too few really inspiring modern structures. By the side of these assets how many acres of aesthetic distress, how many miles of ugliness do we not see. Some dyspeptic critics have even gone so far as to talk of urban jungles and suburban wastes covered with toy houses. I should add that this criticism has been volunteered before their morning coffee, because the situation is not quite as bad as that.

"I count on the members of this Royal Institute not to become what Ruskin called "respectable architectural man-milliners", purveying the latest fashions. On the contrary you will, I am sure, give proof that good design need not be costly design, that good proportions speak for themselves, and that harmonious colours are often the most telling.

"I look upon the works now on display as sign-posts to cities of the future that shall be worthy of free and thoughtful men.

"Je remercie le Conseil d'administration de la Galerie Nationale du Canada et les membres de l'Institut Royal d'Architecture d'avoir bien voulu m'inviter à présenter les médailles Massey aux gagnants du concours d'architecture 1961.

"Cette exposition est due à l'initiative du très honorable Vincent Massey, mécène des arts et, ce qui est plus important pour moi, un ami depuis plus de trente ans. J'ai eu le plaisir de travailler sous sa direction pendant plusieurs années au Haut Commissariat à Londres.

"J'ai la conviction que l'encouragement qu'il témoigne aux architectes contribuera à donner un visage plus esthétique à nos villes et à enrichir la qualité de l'urbanisme.

"C'est avec plaisir que je déclare ouverte l'exposition 'Médailles Massey pour le Concours d'Architecture 1961'.

"It is with very great pleasure that I now declare the exhibition formally open."

The 1961 Massey Medals jury, left to right, John Bland (F), Montreal; Peter Thornton (F), Vancouver; and Pietro Belluschi, FAIA, Boston.



WE WISH TO RECORD OUR THANKS to the Committee for the arrangements made for both the preliminary and final judging of this competition. The use of booklets for the first stage greatly facilitated the judging of 325 entries. The method of hanging the final 100 and the documentation of this was most appreciated.

We are of the opinion that open judging is far superior to that system previously adopted. We have been able to judge quality without relation to category or building type. We unanimously recommend that the system of judging introduced this year be continued in the future.

Two entries submitted in the preliminary stage were not judged. These entries were excluded, for their inclusion could have been embarrassing to the Jury. It is recommended that these entries be allowed to enter the next competition.

The Jury, particularly the visiting member, remarked upon the high standard of the works submitted, and noted the great breadth of expression of the architecture of modern society. "These compare well with the best anywhere in the world". The Jury was so impressed that it wishes to mention several entries that were of very high quality although they have not been awarded medals. These are:

John Meyer House, West Vancouver, Architects, Wensley and Rand, North Vancouver.

Four Seasons Motel, Toronto, Architects, Peter Dickinson and Associates, Toronto.

Salle Desjeunesses musicales Du Canada, Mont Orford, Que, Architects, Desgagne and Cote, Chicoutimi, Que.

Willmington Park Community Centre, North York, Ont, Architects, Jack Klein and Henry Sears, Toronto.

CIBA Building, Dorval, Que, Architect, Percy Booth, Montreal.

The following nineteen entries were awarded Silver Medals. They are listed here in the order in which they were numbered by the Committee prior to judging:

Summer Residence, Husavick, Man,

Waisman, Ross and Associates

Lapierre Residence, St Catharines, Ont,

James E. Secord and Saul Herzog

Executive House Apartments, Winnipeg,

Libling, Michener and Associates

Commons Block, University of BC,

Thompson, Berwick and Pratt

High Rise Apartments, Regent Park South, Toronto,

Page and Steele

Parkwood Terrace, South Burnaby, BC,

Hale, Harrison, Buzzelle

Moose Jaw Civic Centre,

Joseph Pettick

Kipling Collegiate Institute, Etobicoke, Ont,

Gordon Adamson and Associates

Richmond Hill Public Library, Richmond Hill, Ont,

Philip R. Brook

Rockland Shopping Centre, Town of Mount Royal, Que,

Ian Martin and Victor Prus

Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System, Sub-Station No. 21,

Libling, Michener and Associates

Research Building for Imperial Oil Limited, Sarnia,

Shore and Moffat

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Pickering,

Ajax, Ont,

Gordon S. Adamson and Associates

Thompson Municipal Offices, Thompson, Man,

Waisman, Ross and Associates

Town of Mount Royal Post Office, Que,

Jean Michaud and R. T. Affleck of Affleck, Desbarats,

Dimakopoulos, Lebensold, Michaud, Sise

Chapel St Louis Le Roi, St Boniface, Man,

Libling, Michener and Associates

Eglise St-Raphael, Jonquiere, Que,

St Gelais and Tremblay

Foot Bridge for the Niagara Parks Commission,

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont,

Huget and Secord

Private Golf Course, Toronto,

Raymond Moriyama and Associates

Of these Silver Medal winners, the Jury wishes to especially commend:

Chapel St Louis Le Roi, St Boniface, Man, Architects, Libling, Michener and Associates;

Research Building for Imperial Oil Limited, Sarnia, Architects, Shore and Moffatt;

Town of Mount Royal Post Office, Architects, Jean Michaud and R. T. Affleck of Affleck, Desbarats, Dimakopoulos, Lebensold, Michaud, Sise.

The Gold Medal was considered to be thoroughly well earned by the Thea Koerner House, University of British Columbia, Architects, Thompson, Berwick and Pratt, and associate architect Peter Kaffka. This building was considered excellent in plan and section, and in its exterior and interior expression. Full advantage of its superb site was taken and the sculpture and landscaping enhances the whole. The consistency of this entry is remarkable. The jury was impressed with the sensitive use of materials and the care in detailing. In this building there is evidence of the flowering of modern architecture.

It should be noted that the jury was unaware of the names of the architects during judging.

The Jury wishes to recommend strongly that all panels comprising the final judging stage of the competition be included in the exhibition, with the one exception that nine panels only of entry number 26 be hung. Further, the Jury recommends that a catalogue of the 100 entries be published and be made available in quantity, and that this procedure be repeated each time the competition is held. The value to posterity of such records cannot now be fully appreciated.

Respectfully submitted:

Pietro Belluschi, FAIA,

John Bland, FRAIC,

Peter Thornton, FRAIC.

NOUS TENONS TOUT D'ABORD A REMERCIER le Comité des dispositions qu'il a prises tant pour l'appréciation préliminaire que pour l'appréciation définitive des oeuvres soumises au concours. L'emploi de livrets pour l'étape initiale a de beaucoup facilité le premier choix parmi les 325 oeuvres présentées. Pour le choix définitif, le fait que les illustrations et la documentation relatives aux cent oeuvres retenues étaient suspendues a été grandement apprécié.

Nous sommes d'avis que le libre choix vaut beaucoup mieux que la méthode employée précédemment. Nous avons pu nous en tenir à la seule qualité sans nous soucier de la classification ni du genre des bâtiments. Nous sommes unanimes à recommander le maintien de cette méthode pour les concours futurs.

Deux oeuvres soumises au choix préliminaire ont été exclues du concours parce que leur admission aurait pu être une source d'embarras pour le jury. Nous recommandons qu'elles soient acceptées au concours prochain.

Les membres du jury, en particulier le visiteur, ont noté la haute qualité des oeuvres soumises et noté la largeur d'expression architecturale dans la société moderne. "Ces oeuvres se comparent à ce qu'il y a de mieux au monde." Ils ont été si favorablement impressionnés qu'ils tiennent à accorder des mentions spéciales à certaines oeuvres de grande valeur qui n'ont pas été primées. Il s'agit des

Maison John Meyer, Vancouver-Ouest, Architectes: Wensley et Rand, Vancouver-Nord.

Four Seasons Motel, Toronto, Architectes: Peter Dickinson & Associates, Toronto.

Salle des Jeunesses musicales du Canada, Architectes: Desgagné et Côté, Chicoutimi.

Willmington Park Community Centre, York-Nord, Architectes: Jack Klein et Henry Sears, Toronto.

Edifice CIBA, Dorval, Architecte: Percy Booth, Montreal.

Les dix-neuf oeuvres énumérées ci-après ont mérité des médailles d'argent. Elles sont indiquées ici dans l'ordre des numéros qui leur avaient été attribuées par le Comité avant le concours:

Résidence d'été, Husavick, Man,

Waisman, Ross et Associates

Résidence Papierre, St Catharines, Ont,

James E. Secord et Saul Herzog

Executive House Apartments, Winnipeg,

Libling, Michener et Associates

Centre social, Université de la C-B,

Thompson, Berwick et Pratt

High Rise Apartments, Regent Park Sud, Toronto,

Page et Steele

Parkwood Terrace, S. Burnaby, C-B,

Hale, Harrison, Buzelle

Centre municipal de Moose-Jaw,

Joseph Pettick

Kipling Collegiate Institute, Etobicoke, Ont,

Gordon Adamson et Associates

Bibliothèque publique de Richmond Hill,

Richmond Hill, Ont,

Philip R. Brook

Centre commercial Rockland, Ville Mont-Royal, P.Q.,

Ian Martin et Victor Prus

Réseau hydro-électrique de Winnipeg, Sous-station no 21,

Libling, Michener et Associates

Edifice de recherche de l'Imperial Oil Limited,

Sarnia, Ont,

Shore et Moffatt

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada,

Pickering, Ajax, Ont,

Gordon S. Adamson et Associates

Bureaux municipaux de Thompson, Thompson, Man,

Waisman, Ross et Associates

Bureau de poste de Ville Mont-Royal, P.Q.,

Jean Michaud et R. T. Affleck, de Affleck, Desbarats,

Dimakopoulos, Lebensold, Michaud, Sise

Chapelle Saint-Louis le Roi, Saint-Boniface, Man,

Libling, Michener et Associates

Eglise Saint-Raphaël, Jonquière, P.Q.,

St-Gelais et Tremblay

Passerelle pour la Commission des parcs de Niagara,

Niagara-sur-le-Lac, Ont,

Huget et Secord

Terrain privé de golfe, Toronto

Raymond Moriyama et Assoc.

Parmi ces oeuvres auxquelles ont été attribuées des médailles d'argent, le jury désire mentionner de façon spéciale les

Chapelle Saint-Louis le Roi, Saint-Boniface, Man. Architectes: Libling, Michener et Associates;

Edifice de recherche de l'Imperial Oil Limited, Sarnia, Ont, Architectes: Shore et Moffatt;

Bureau de poste de Ville Mont-Royal, P.Q. Architectes: Jean Michaud et R. T. Affleck, de Affleck, Desbarats, Dimakopoulos, Lebensold, Michaud, Sise.

La médaille d'or a semblé bien méritée par le no 36 au concours, la Maison Thea Koerner, Université de la Colombie-Britannique, oeuvre des Architectes Thompson, Berwick et Pratt et de l'architecte associé Peter Kafka. Cette maison a été jugée excellente des points de vue du plan, de la coupe, ainsi que de l'expression extérieure et intérieure. Les architectes ont su tirer tout le parti possible de la beauté de l'endroit et l'ensemble est rehaussé par les sculptures et l'aménagement paysagiste. L'harmonie est véritablement remarquable. Le jury a été frappé par l'emploi délicat des matériaux et par le soin des détails. Ce bâtiment est une manifestation de l'épanouissement de l'architecture moderne.

Nous tenons à signaler que lors du jugement les noms des architectes étaient inconnus des membres du jury.

Le jury recommand instamment que tous les panneaux soumis au choix définitif soient inclus dans l'exposition, à une exception toutefois: neuf panneaux seulement du numéro 26 devraient être exposés. De plus, le jury recommande qu'un catalogue des cent oeuvres soit publié en nombreux exemplaires et que l'on procède ainsi à l'occasion de tous les concours futurs. Ces catalogues auront pour la postérité une valeur qui ne peut être pleinement appréciée aujourd'hui.

Respectueusement soumis,

Pietro Belluschi, FAIA

John Bland, AIRAC

Peter Thornton, AIRAC

THE THEA KOERNER HOUSE

University of British Columbia

Architects: Thompson, Berwick & Pratt
Vancouver, British Columbia

Photos by Selwyn Pullan

Partner in charge:
C. E. Pratt (F)

Associate Architect:
Peter Kaffka

Project Architect:
Zoltan S. Kiss

Architectural Adviser
to Mr Koerner:
E. Stewart Williams AIA

Landscape Design:
Dr J. W. Neill

Sculptor:
Jack Harman

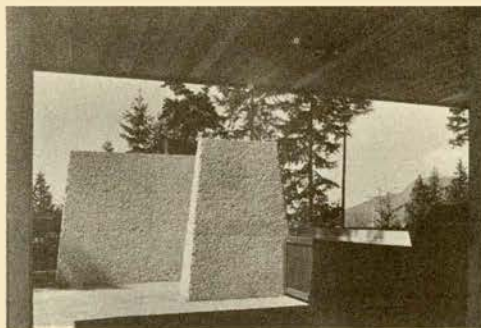
Engineering Consultants

Electrical:
Simpson & McGregor

Structural:
Otto Safir & Company Ltd

Mechanical:
D. W. Thomson
& Company Ltd

General Contractor:
Anglin-Norcross
Western Ltd



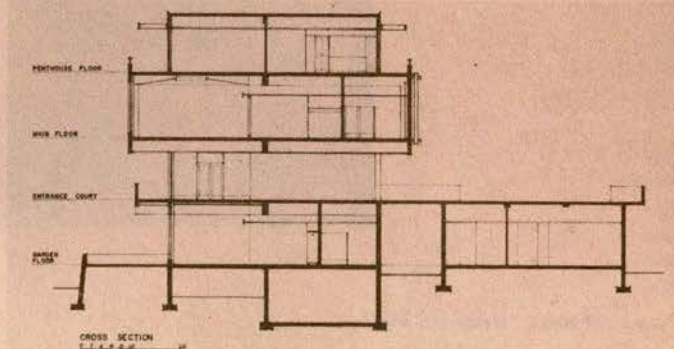
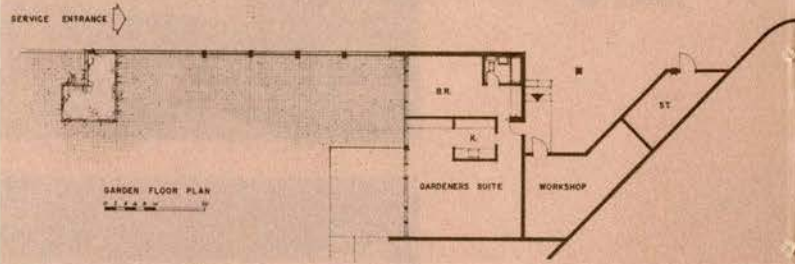
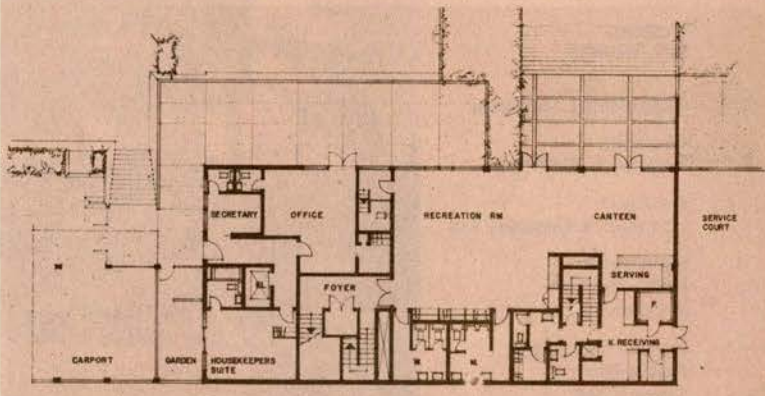
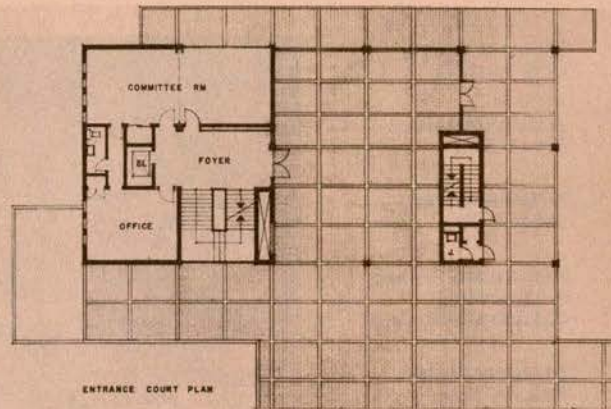
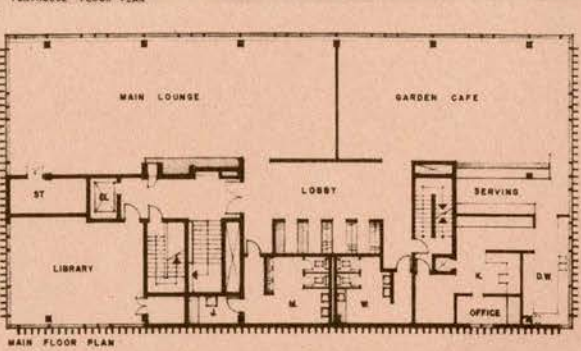
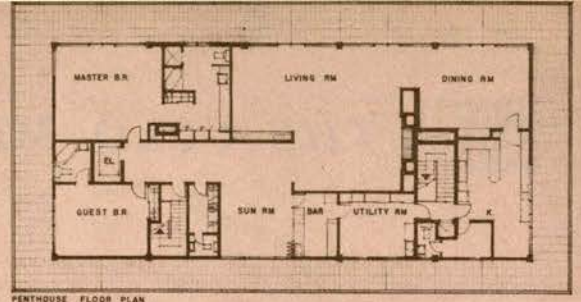
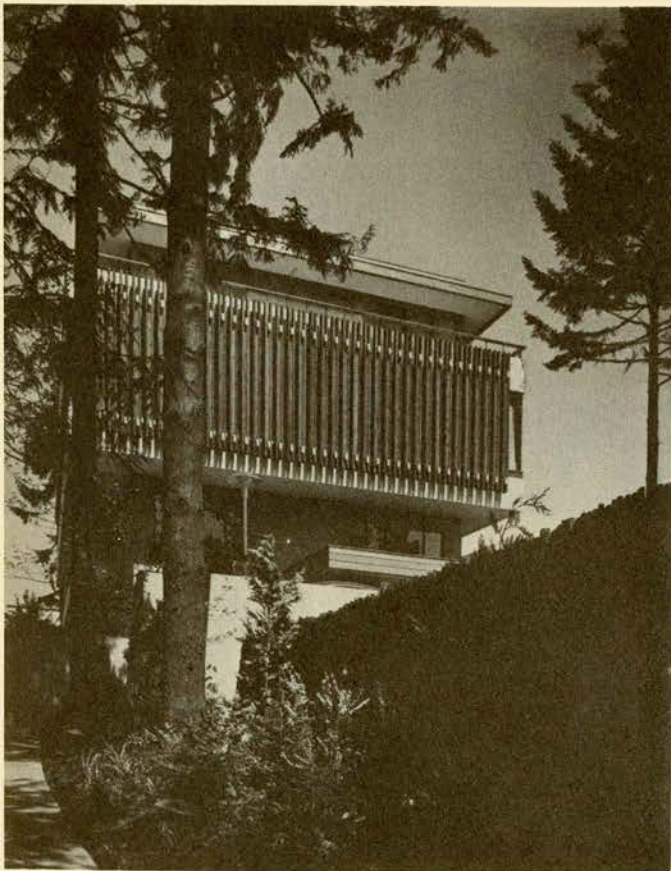
"The Gold Medal was considered to be thoroughly well earned by the Thea Koerner House, University of British Columbia . . . This building was considered excellent in plan and section, and in its exterior and interior expression. Full advantage of its superb site was taken and the sculpture and landscaping enhances the whole. The consistency of this entry is remarkable. The jury was impressed with the sensitive use of materials and the care in detailing. In this building there is evidence of the flowering of modern architecture."

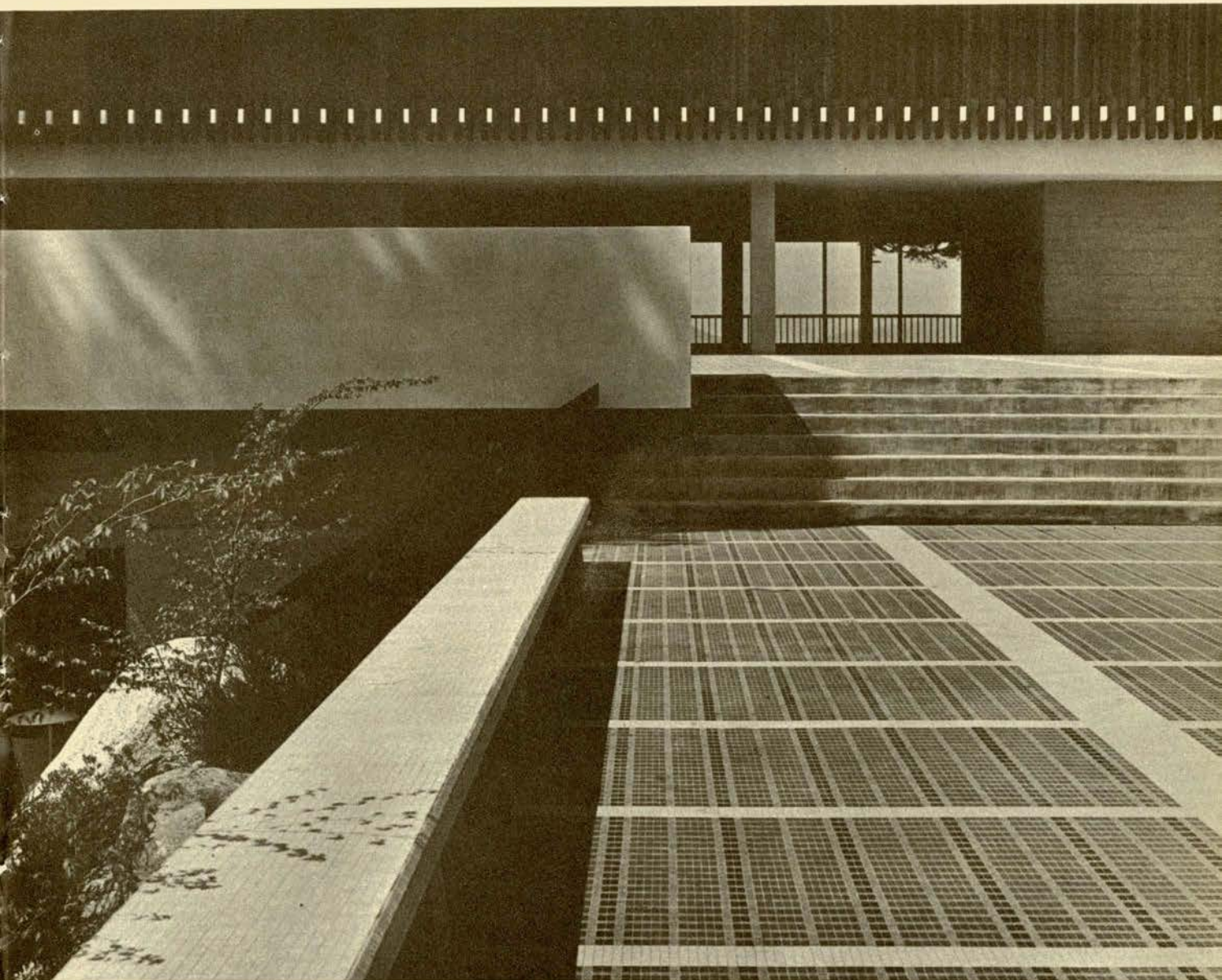
REPORT OF THE JURY.

The Thea Koerner House is a Graduate Students' Social Centre for the seven hundred students taking postgraduate studies at the University of British Columbia on grants and scholarships.

The donor, Dr L. J. Koerner, in memory of his late wife, Thea Koerner, wanted to provide a meeting place for these students assembled from various parts of the world.

Located in a wooded area next to the Faculty Club (also donated by Dr Koerner), the main approach is from the south through a tiled plaza with pool and sculpture. The slab of the plaza extends through the building. This separation of the upper storeys containing formal functions, from the lower recreation areas at the entrance plaza level, allows the beautiful view on the north to be enjoyed from every point. The plaza also hides a service court (inherited from the Faculty Club), caretaker's suite and service tunnel.

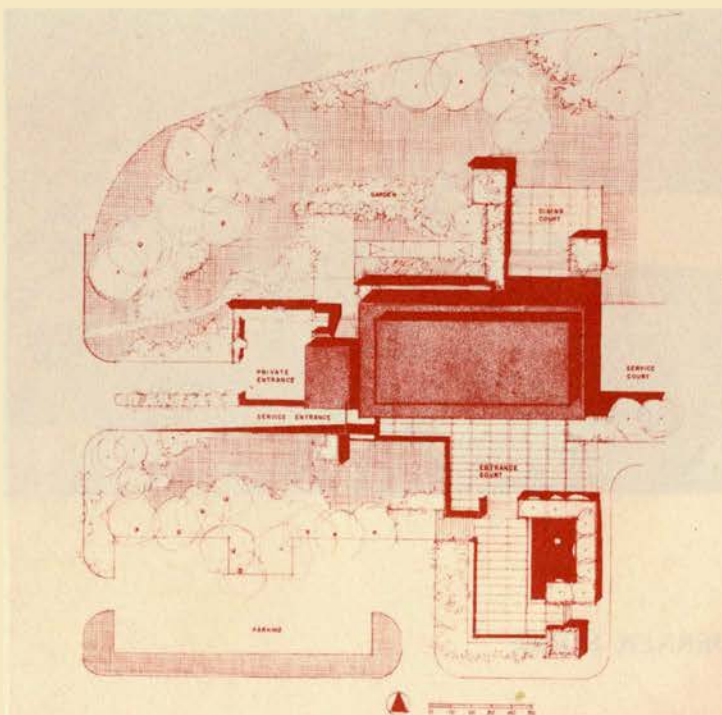


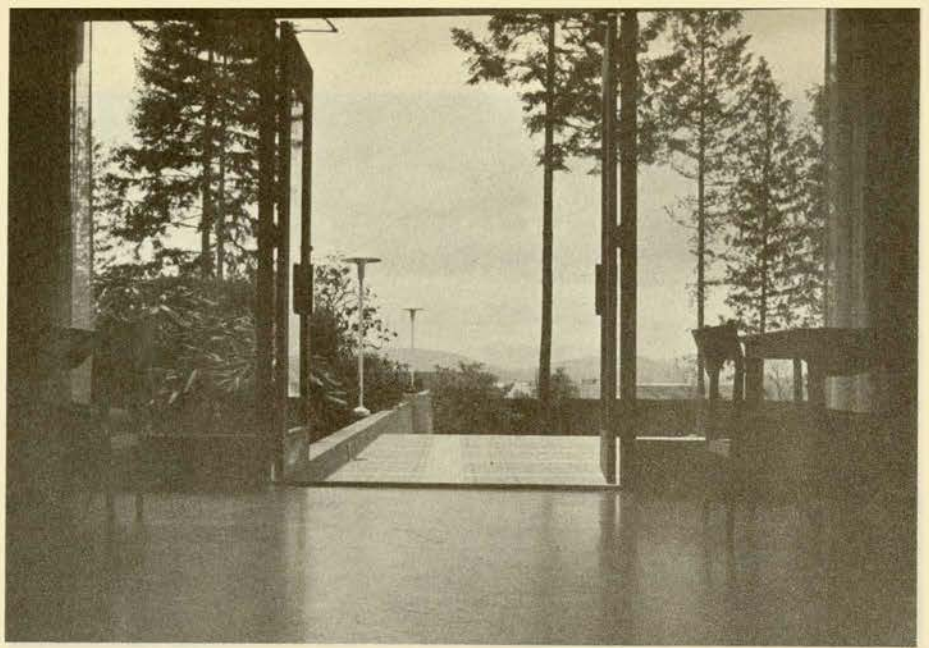


The penthouse and parts of the lower floor are occupied by Dr Koerner and his staff.

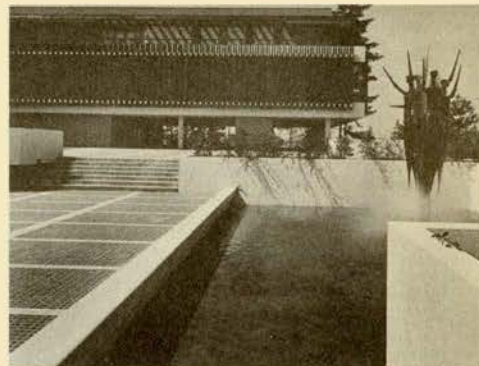
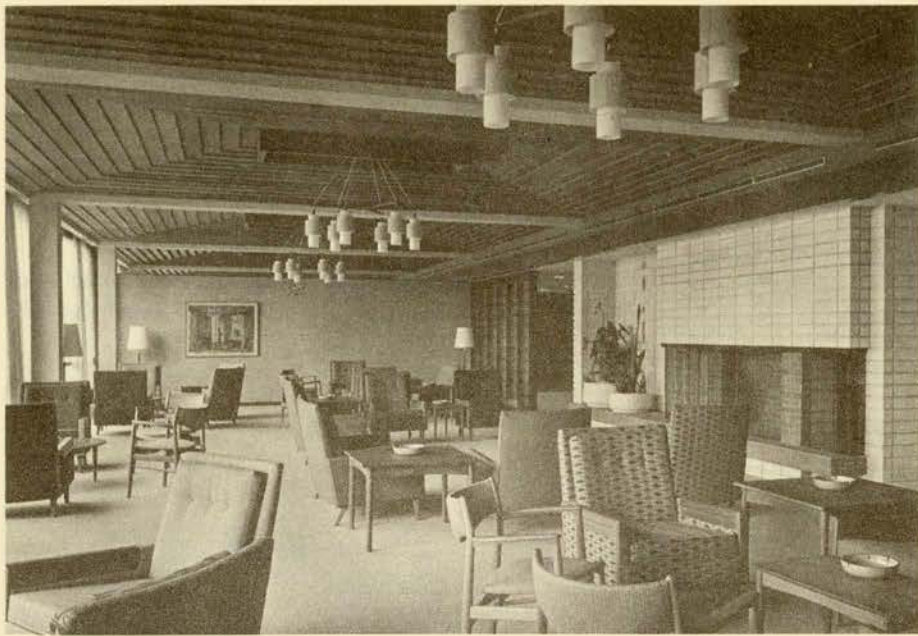
The structure reaches out into the surrounding landscape with walls, screens, terraces, and massive planting boxes, to provide various outdoor areas; wind screened covered places for rainy days, tiled, formal courts, and intimate gardens.

To achieve unity with inexpensive materials, concrete and wood only were used on the exterior. The bush-hammered massive concrete areas at the bases were contrasted with rough cedar sun louvres and fascias. On interior surfaces, besides plaster, native hemlock panelling was used. The structure is reinforced concrete with large spans and cantilevers to allow flexibility for the entirely different function of each floor.





THEA KOERNER HOUSE





SILVER MEDAL

COMMONS BLOCK

University of British Columbia

Architects: Thompson, Berwick & Pratt
Vancouver, British Columbia

Partner in charge:
Roy Jessiman

Project Architect:
Barry Downs

Engineering Consultants

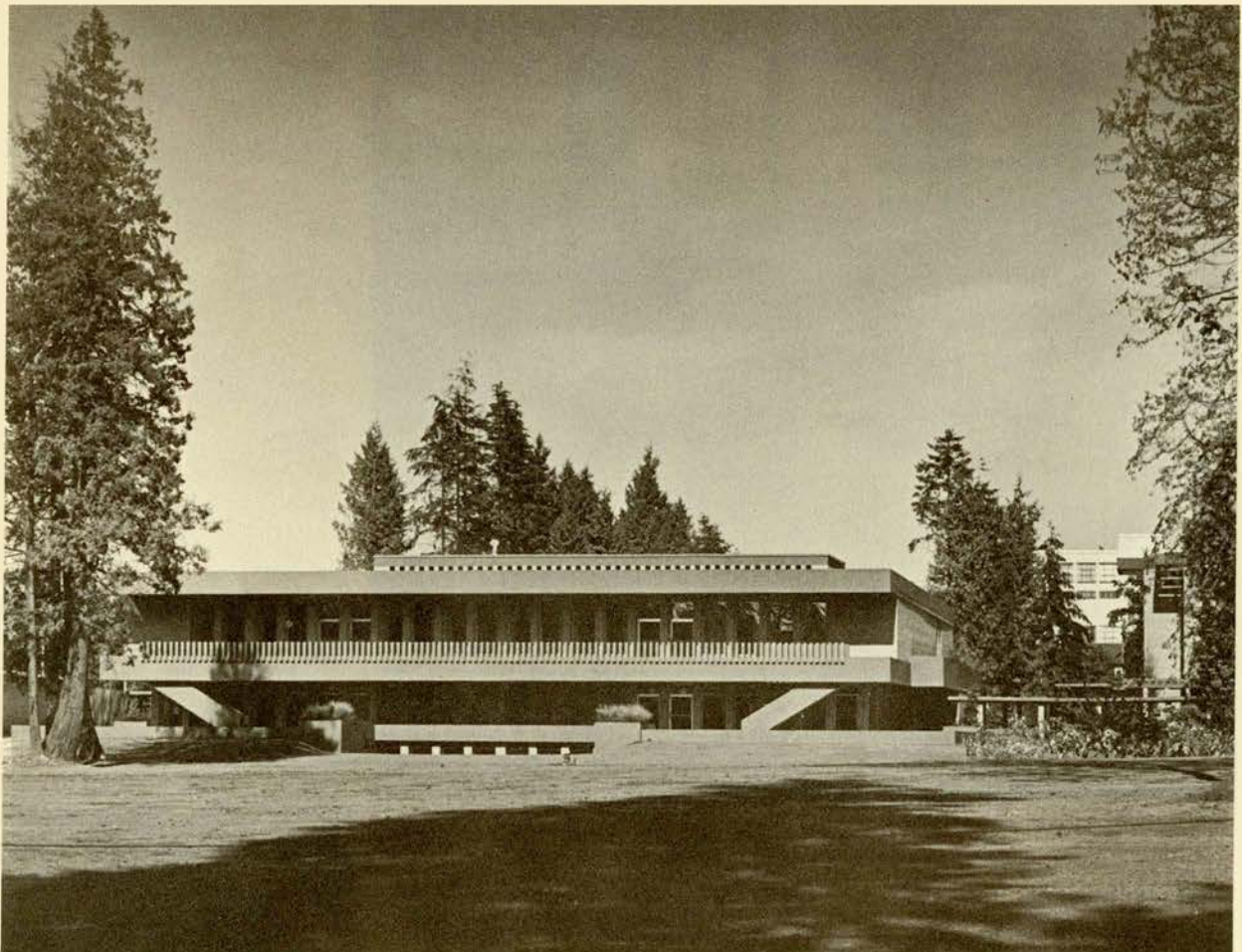
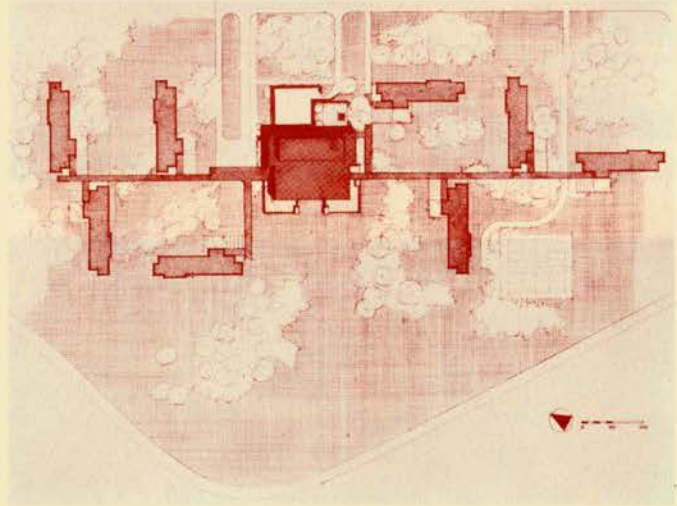
Electrical:
Simpson & McGregor

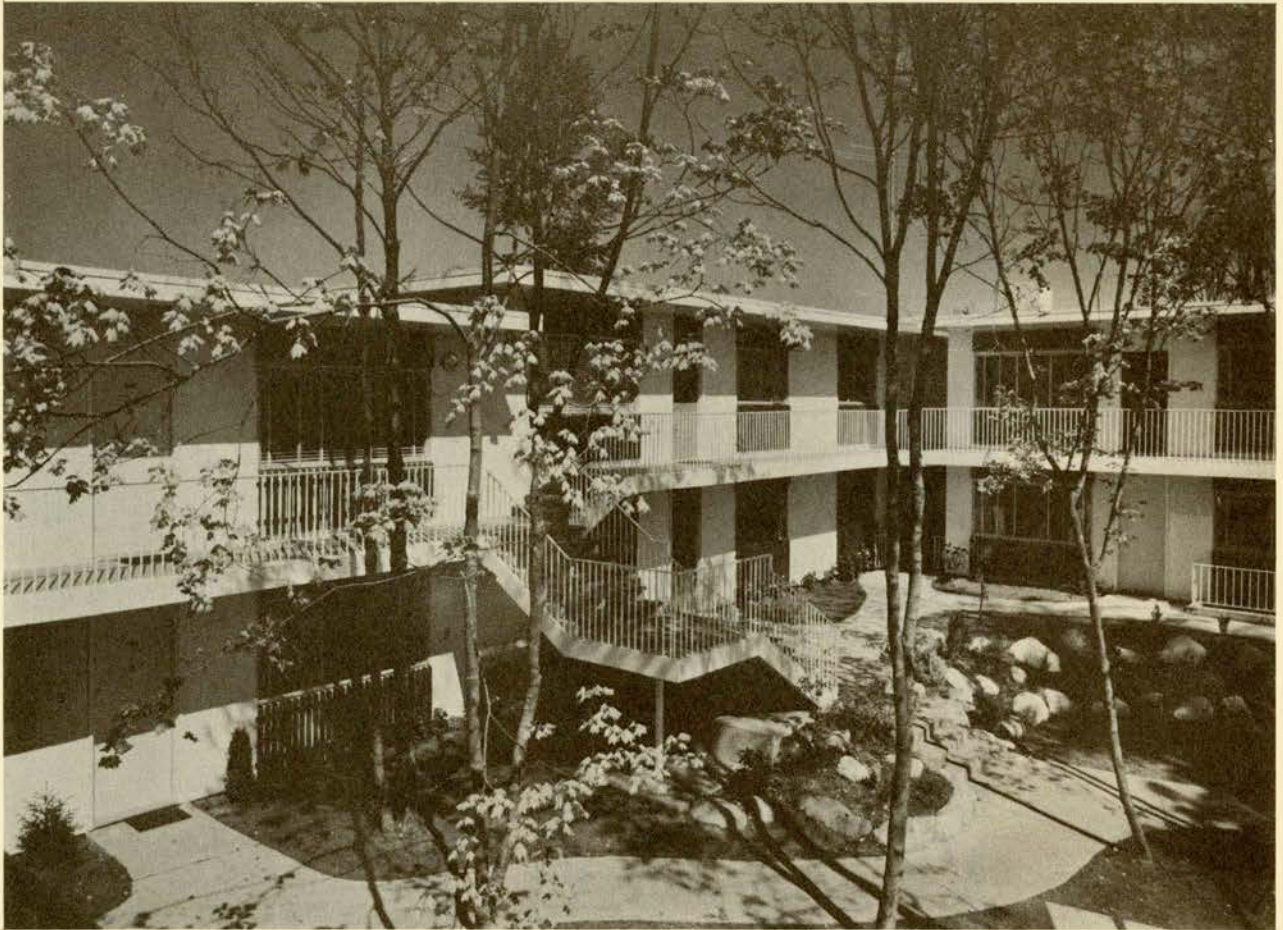
Structural:
Otto Safir & Co Ltd

Mechanical:
D. W. Thomson & Co Ltd

General Contractor:
Burns & Dutton Concrete &
Construction Co Ltd

Photo by Selwyn Pullan





PARKWOOD TERRACE

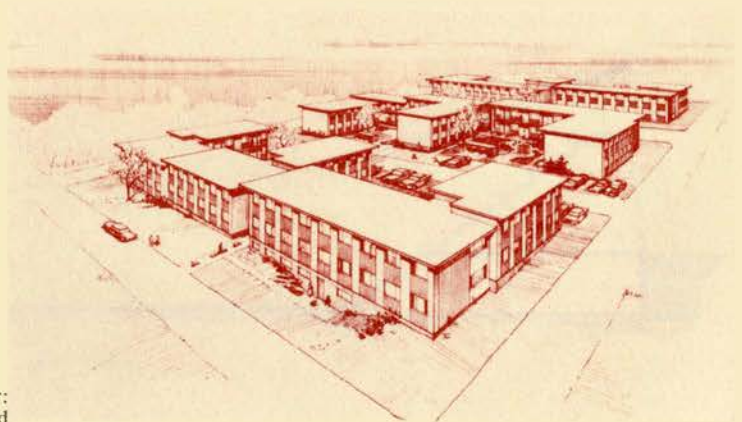
South Burnaby, BC

SILVER MEDAL



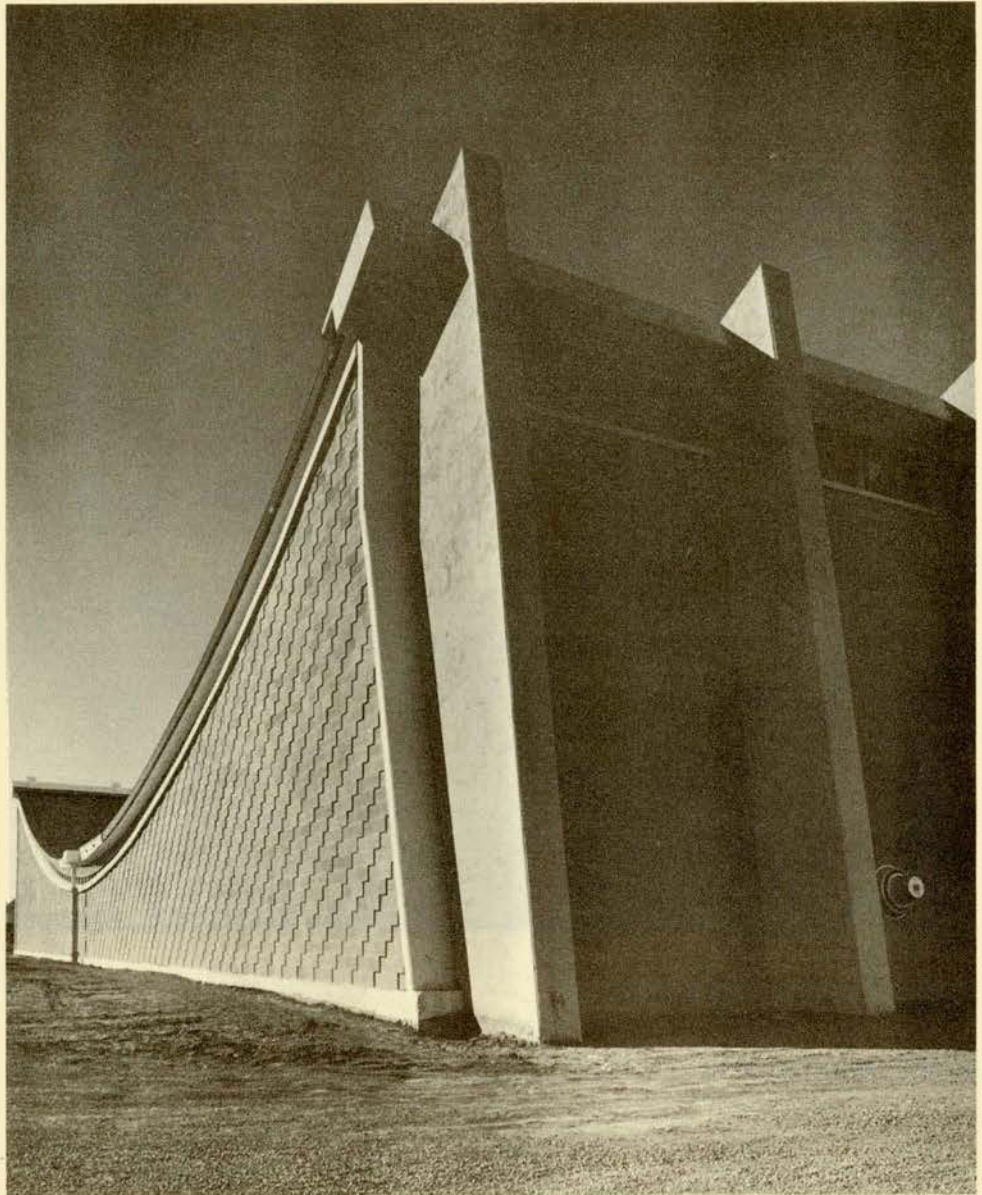
Architects: Hale, Harrison, Buzzelle
Vancouver, British Columbia

Photo by John Fulker



General Contractor:
Biely Construction Co Ltd

SILVER MEDAL



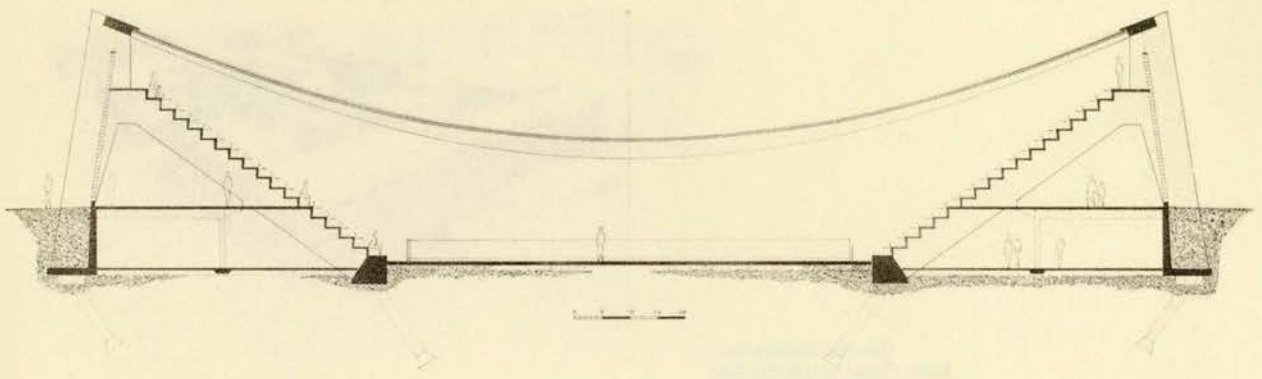
Structural Engineer:
J. L. Miller

General Contractor:
Piggott Construction Co.

MOOSE JAW CIVIC CENTRE
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

Architect: Joseph Pettick
Regina, Saskatchewan

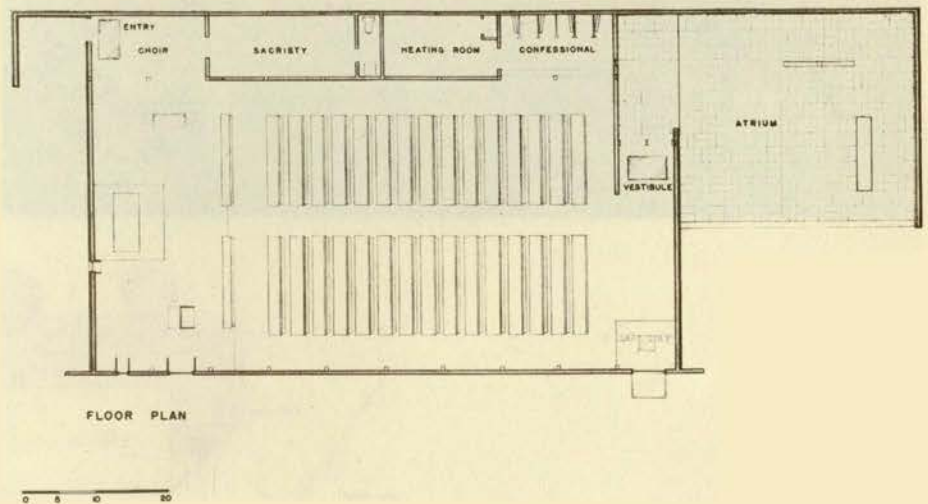
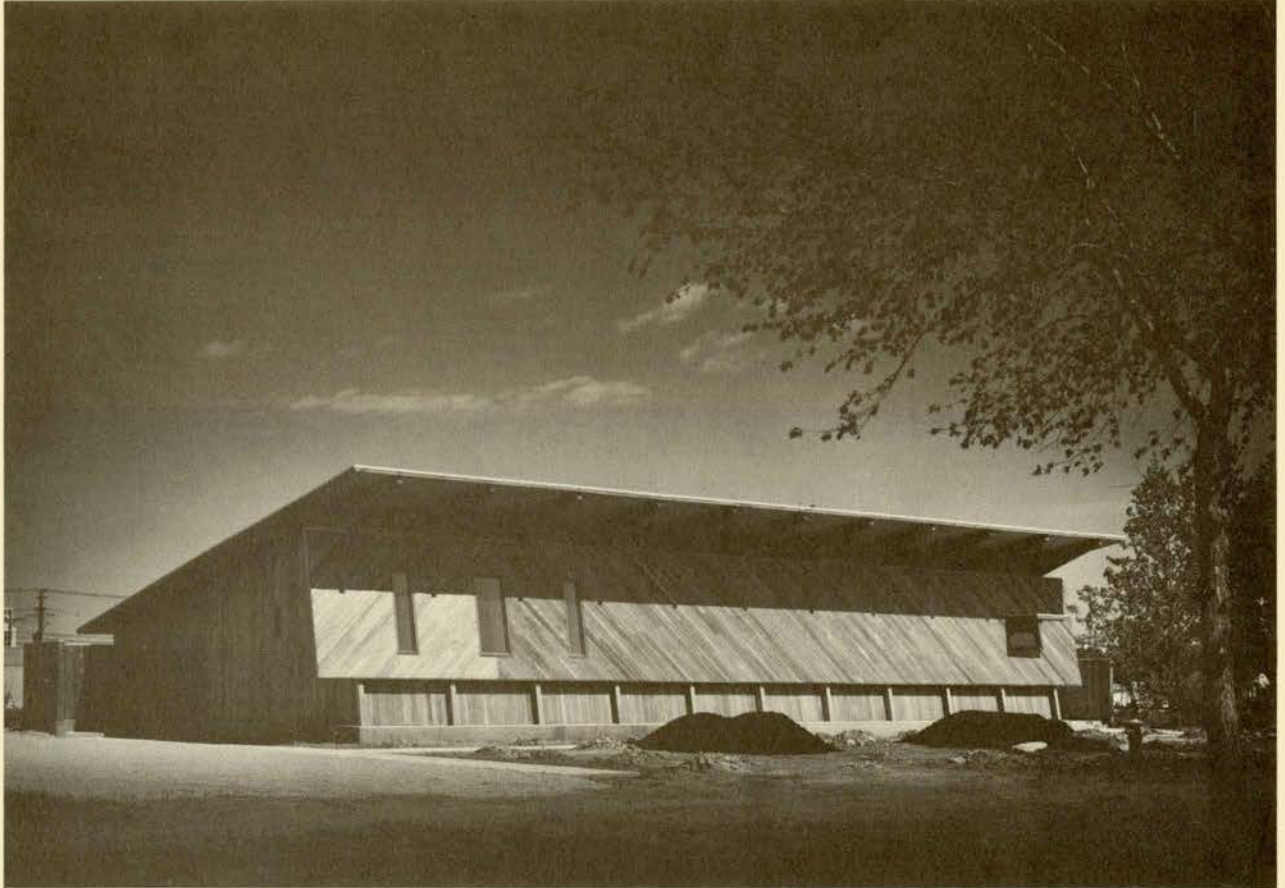
Photo by Exceco Photo Co Ltd



Architects: Libling, Michener and Associates
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Photo by Henry Kalen

General Contractor:
Conito Construction Co Ltd

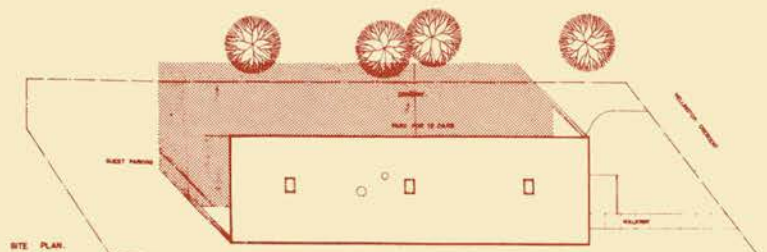
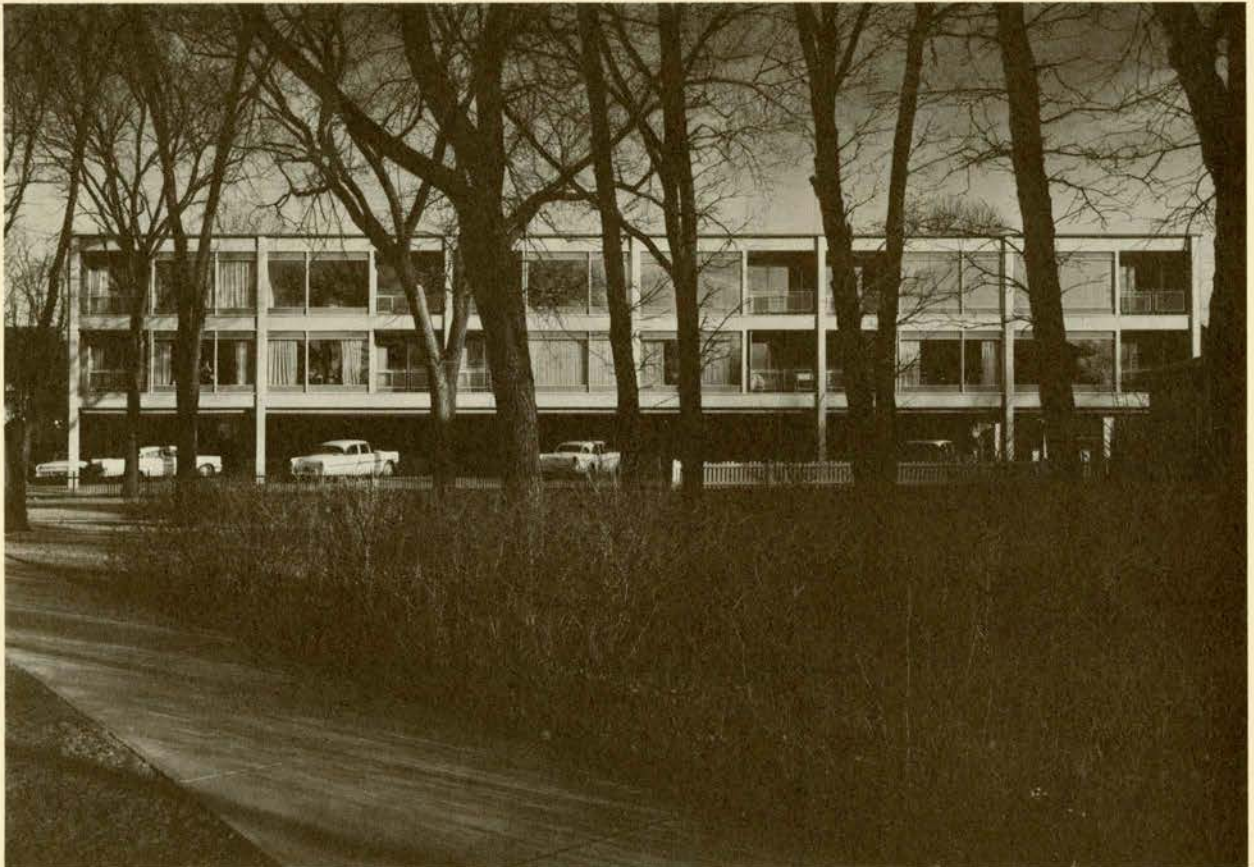


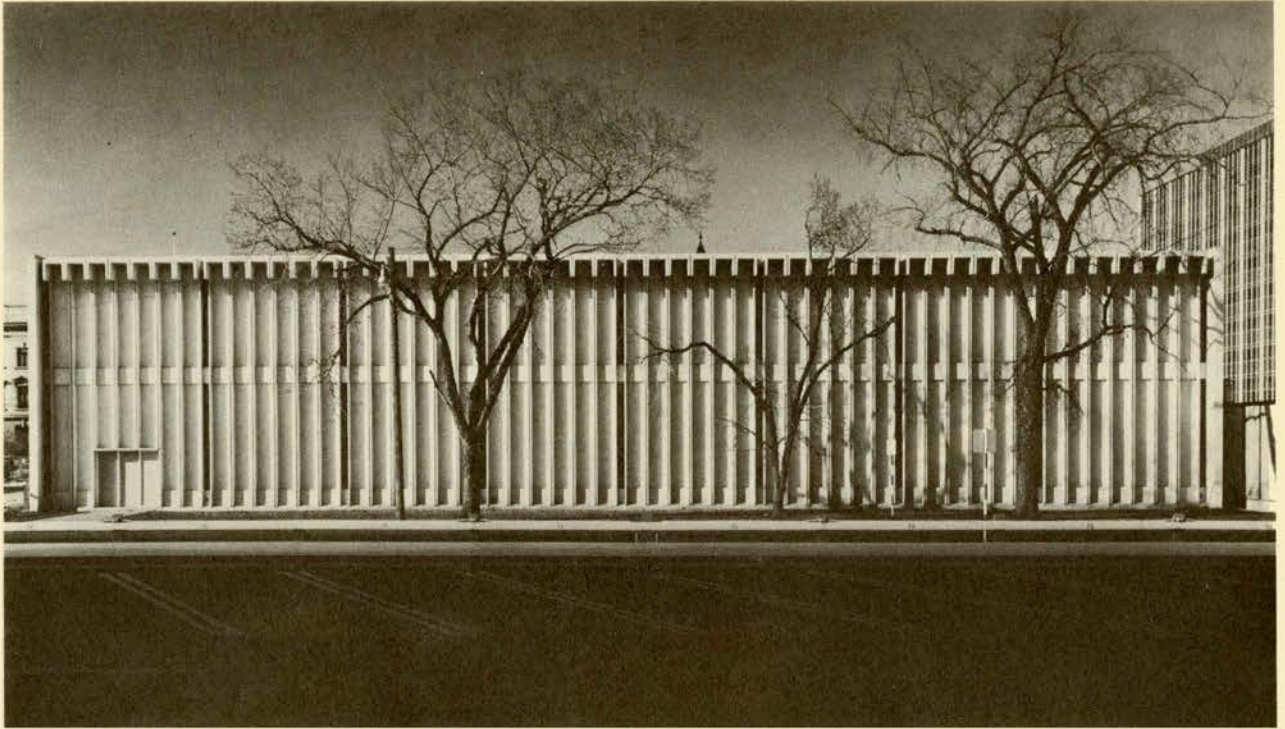
SILVER MEDAL

Architects: Libling, Michener and Associates
Winnipeg, Manitoba

General Contractor:
Winnipeg Construction Co Ltd

Photo by Henry Kalen





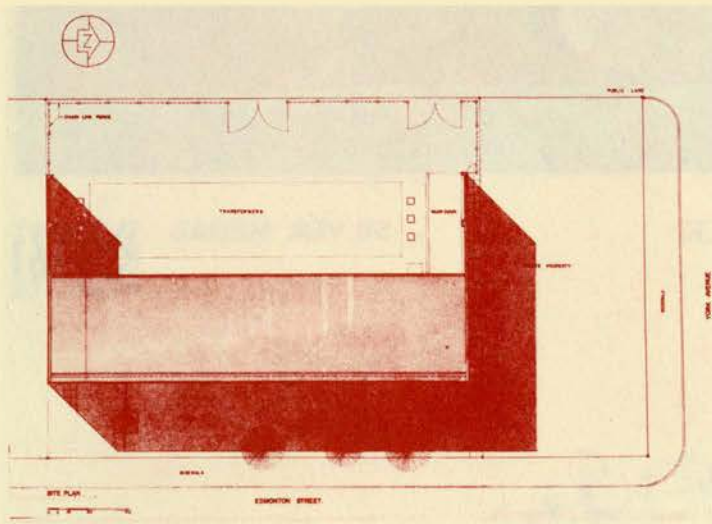
CITY OF WINNIPEG
HYDRO ELECTRIC SYSTEM
SUB-STATION No. 21

Winnipeg, Manitoba

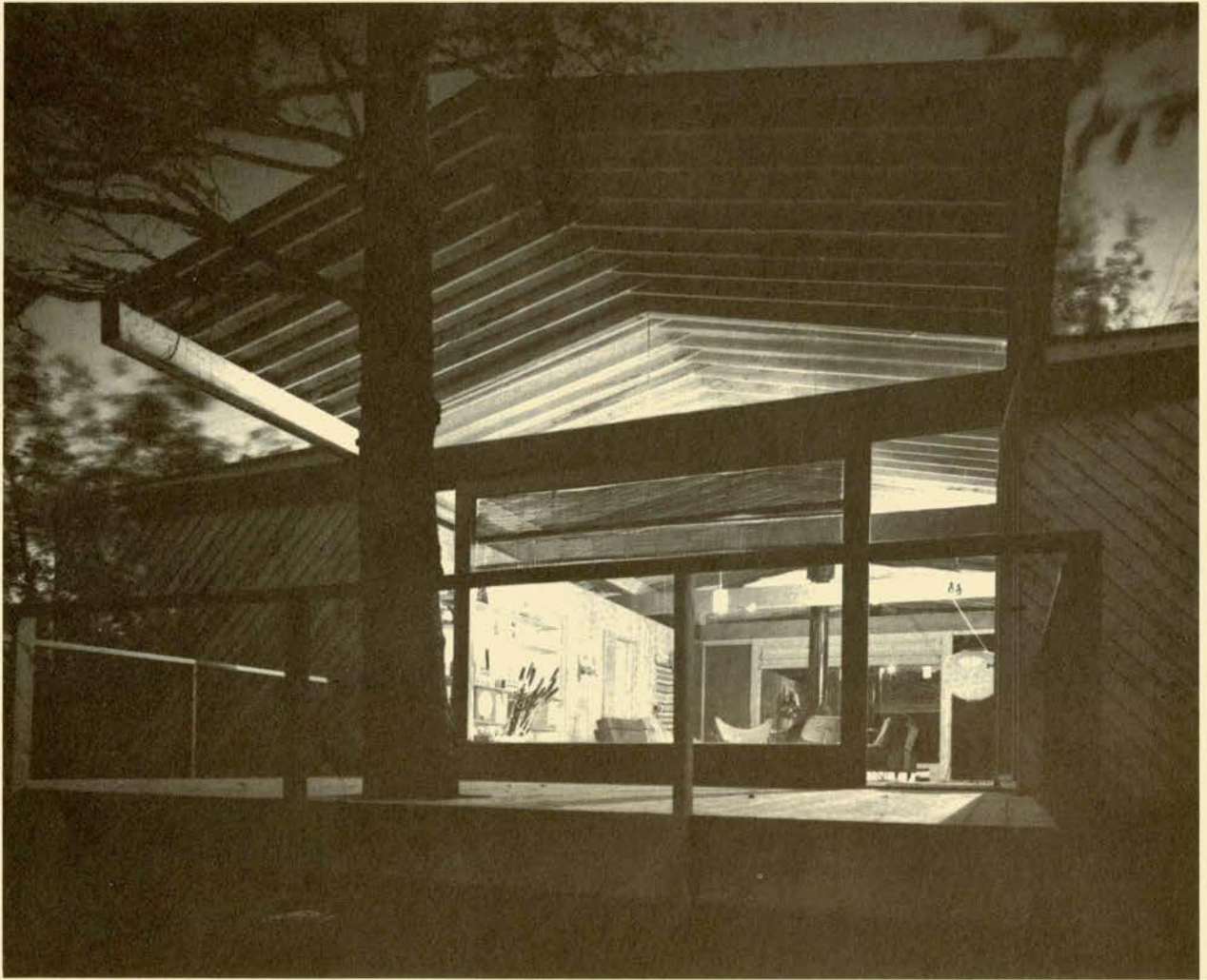
Architects: Libling, Michener and Associates
Winnipeg, Manitoba

General Contractor:
Borger Bros. Ltd

Photo by Henry Kalen



SILVER MEDAL

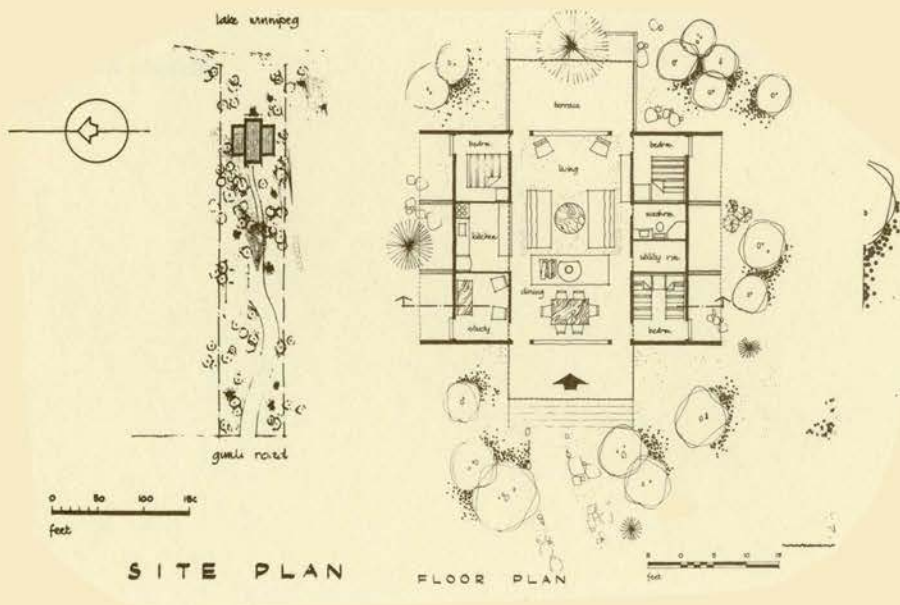


SUMMER RESIDENCE AT HUSAVICK
 Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba

SILVER MEDAL

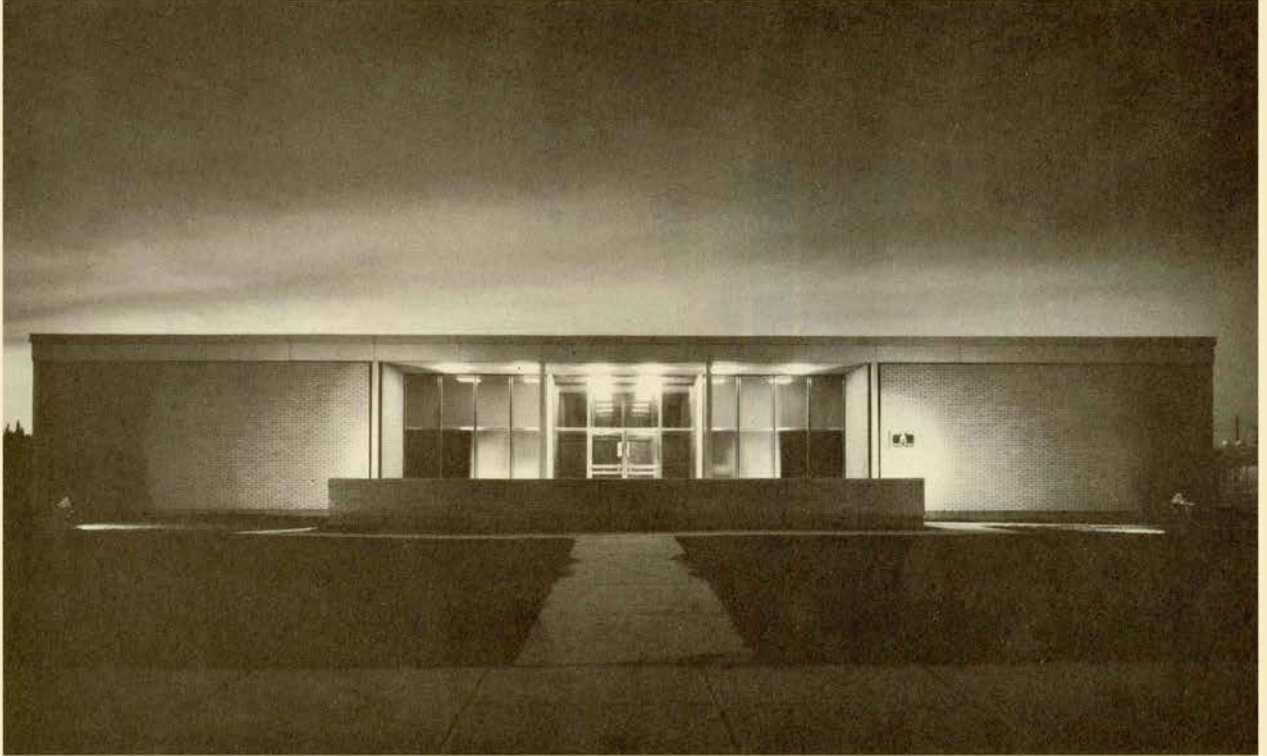


Architects & Engineers: Waisman Ross & Associates
 Winnipeg, Manitoba



General Contractor:
 Peter Svenson Construction

Photo by Henry Kalen

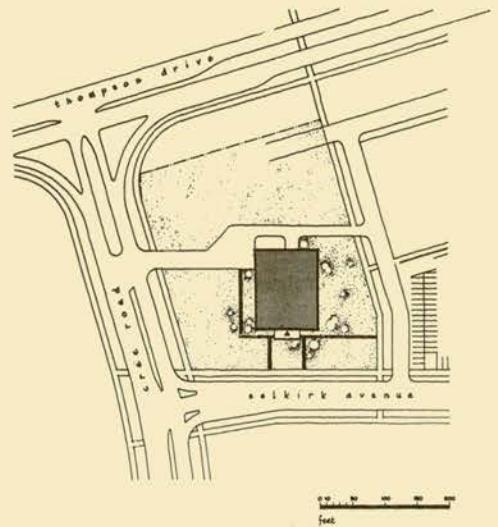


THOMPSON MUNICIPAL OFFICE BUILDING
for the International Nickel Co of Canada Ltd
Thompson, Manitoba

Architects & Engineers: Waisman Ross & Associates
Winnipeg, Manitoba

General Contractor:
Malcom Construction Co Ltd

Photo by Henry Kalen



S I T E P L A N



SILVER MEDAL

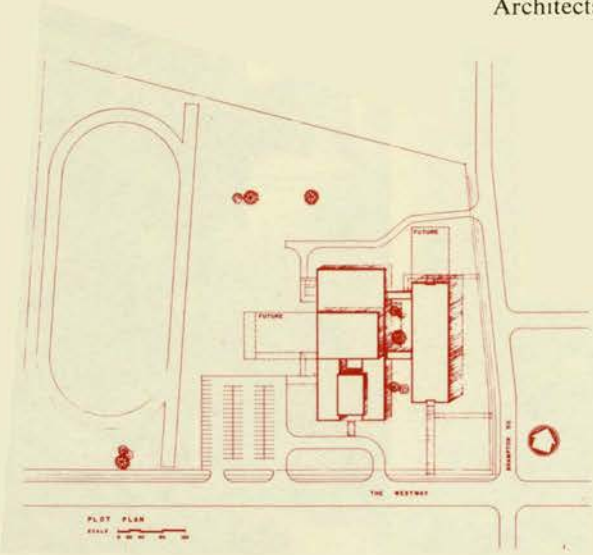


KIPLING COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE Etobicoke Township, Ontario

Architects: Gordon S. Adamson & Associates
Toronto, Ontario

General Contractor:
Varamae Construction Ltd

Photos by Panda



*This building was published in
the July 1961 issue of the Journal*



SILVER MEDAL

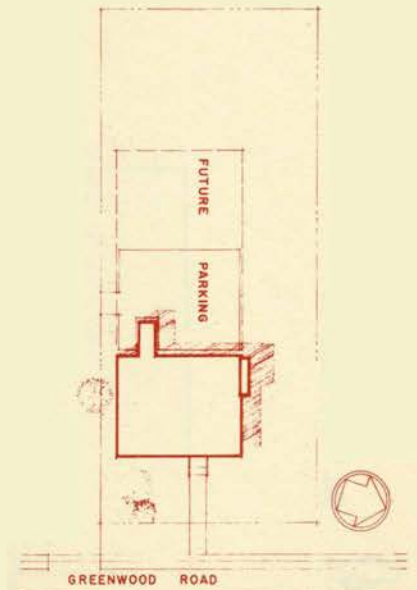
THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Pickering-Ajax, Ontario

Architects:
Gordon S. Adamson & Associates
Toronto, Ontario

General Contractor:
Camston Ltd

Photo by Keith Spratley



PLOT PLAN

SCALE



Architect: Philip R. Brook, of Brook & Banz
Toronto, Ontario

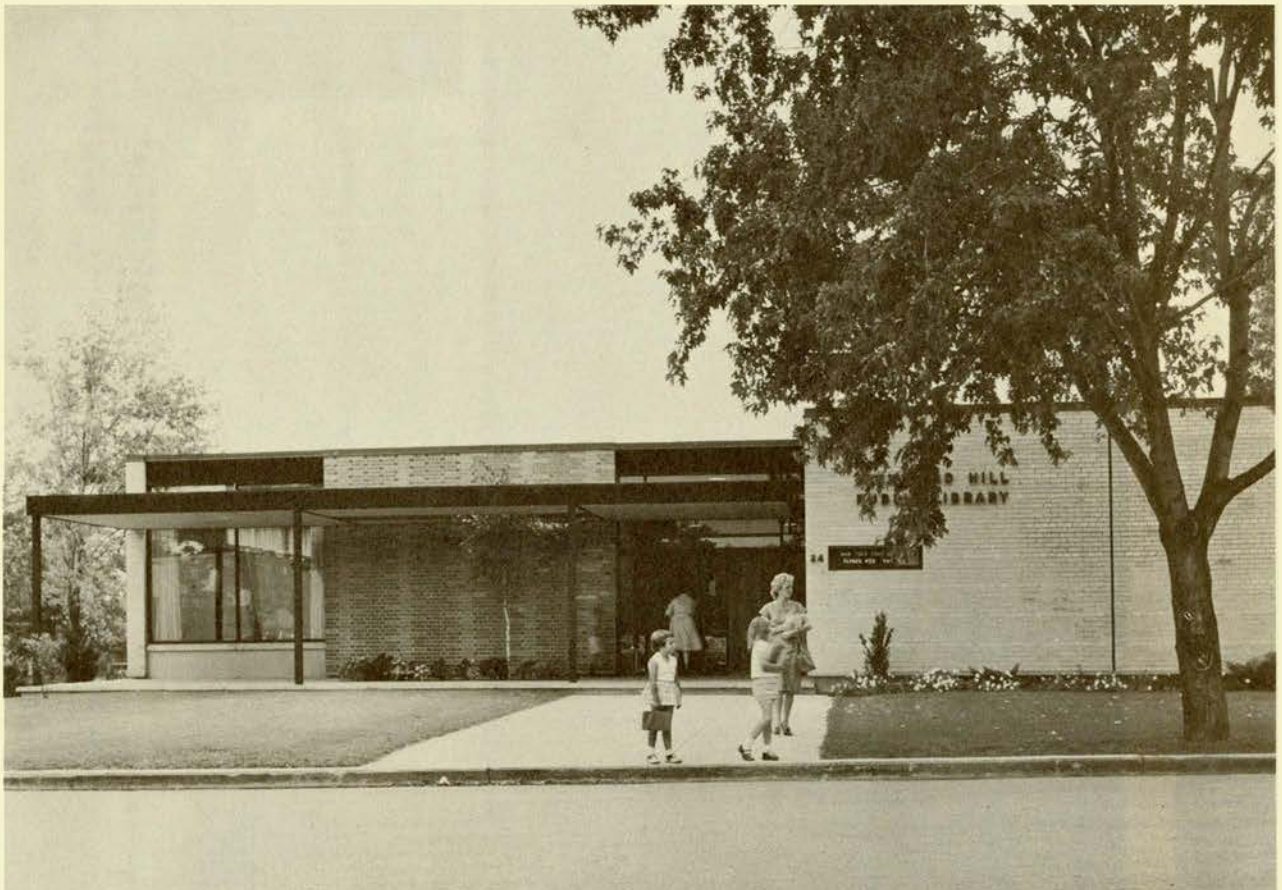
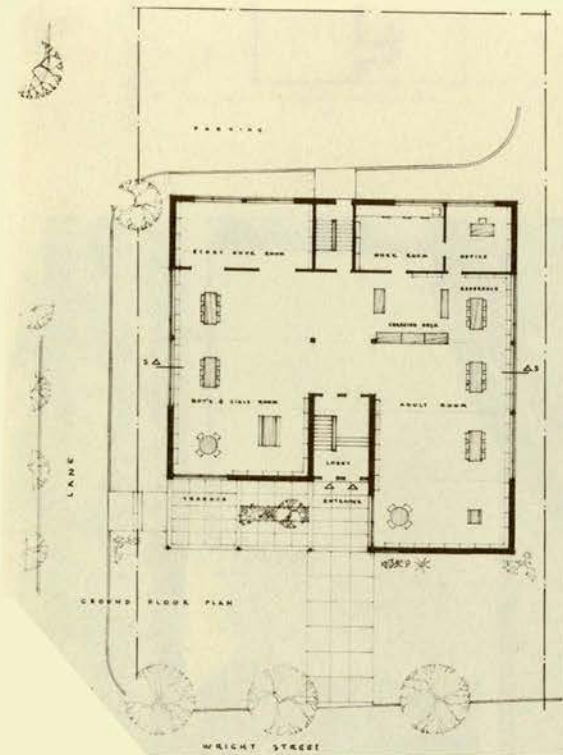
Engineering Consultants

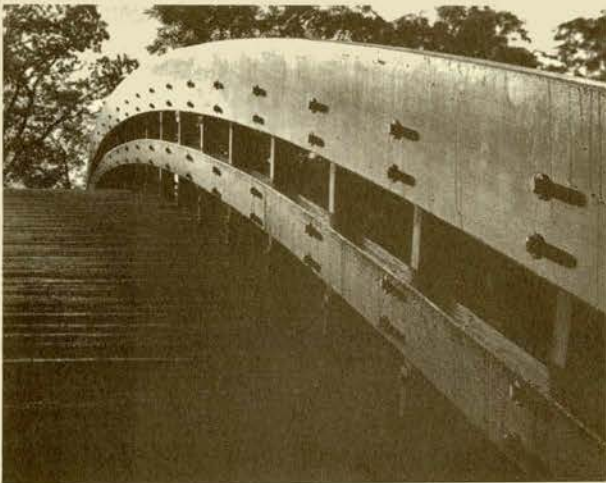
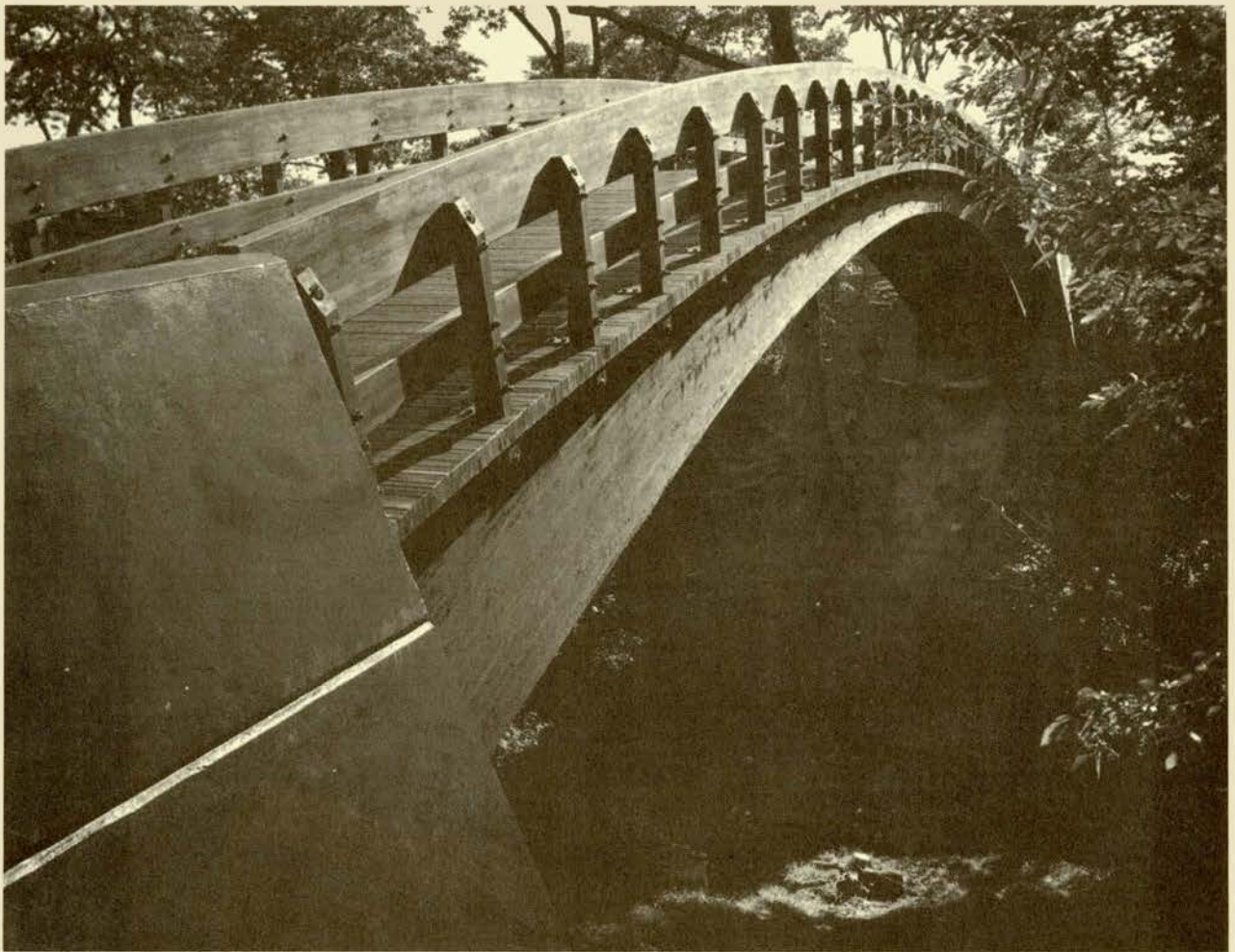
Structural:
Reicher & Bradstock

Mechanical:
Flanagan & Black

Furnishings:
J. & J. Brook

General Contractor:
W. J. Lee Ltd

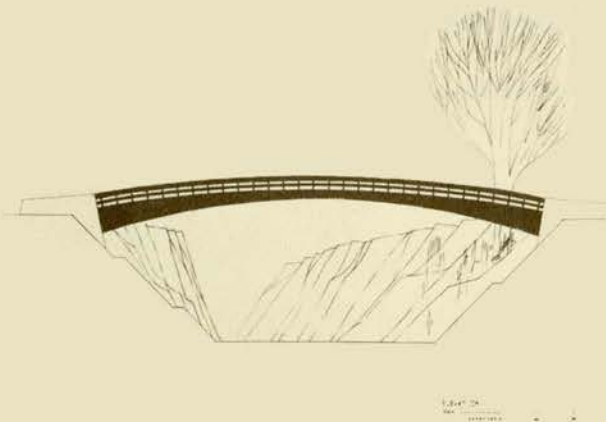




FOOT BRIDGE, FOR THE
NIAGARA PARKS COMMISSION

near Niagara-On-The-Lake, Ontario
on the Niagara Parkway

Architects: Huget & Secord
St. Catharines, Ontario



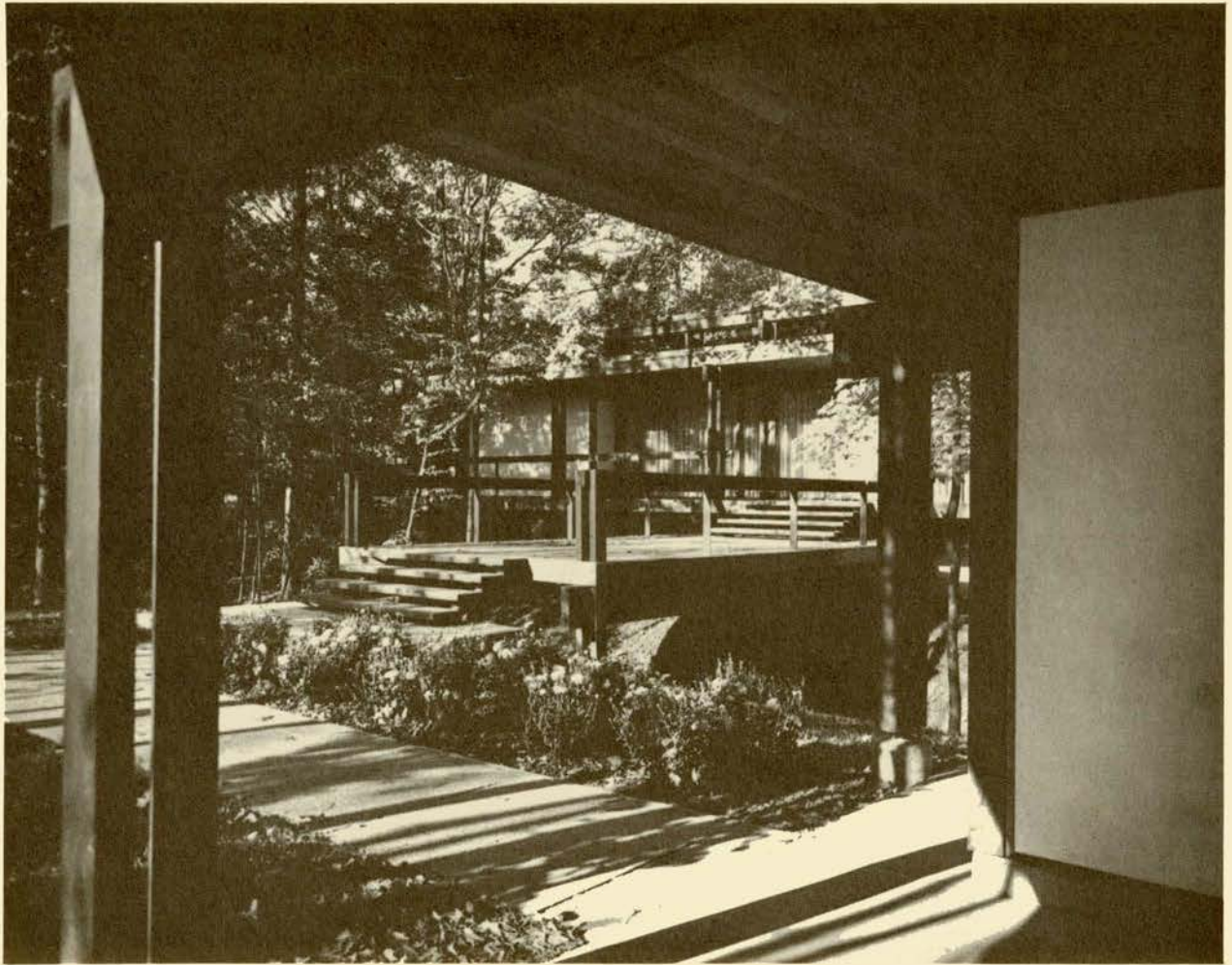
Engineering Consultants:
R. H. Harrison

General Contractor:
Barratt & Sons

Photos by McGlenister & Brisson

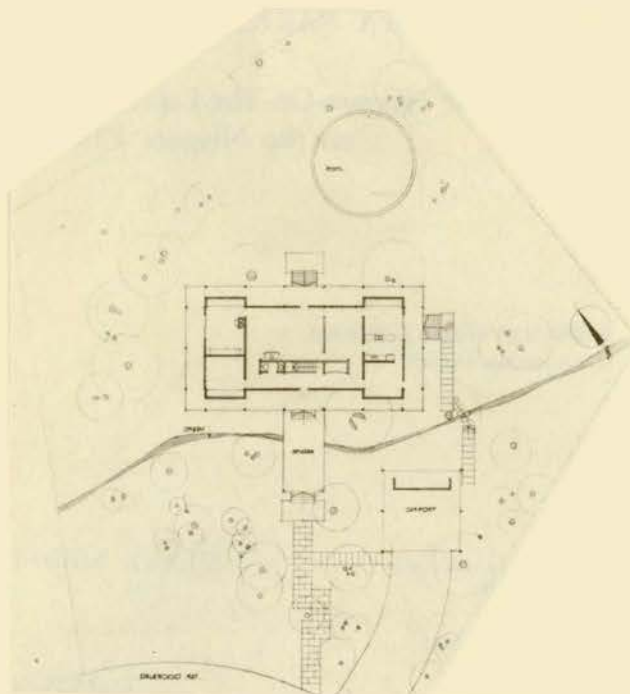
SILVER MEDAL





LAPIERRE RESIDENCE

St. Catharines, Ontario



Architects: James Secord & Saul Herzog
St. Catharines, Ontario

General Contractor:
Willoughby Development

Photo by McGlenister & Brisson

SILVER MEDAL **MASSEY**
1961 **M**
MEDALS

RESEARCH BUILDING, FOR IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
Sarnia, Ontario

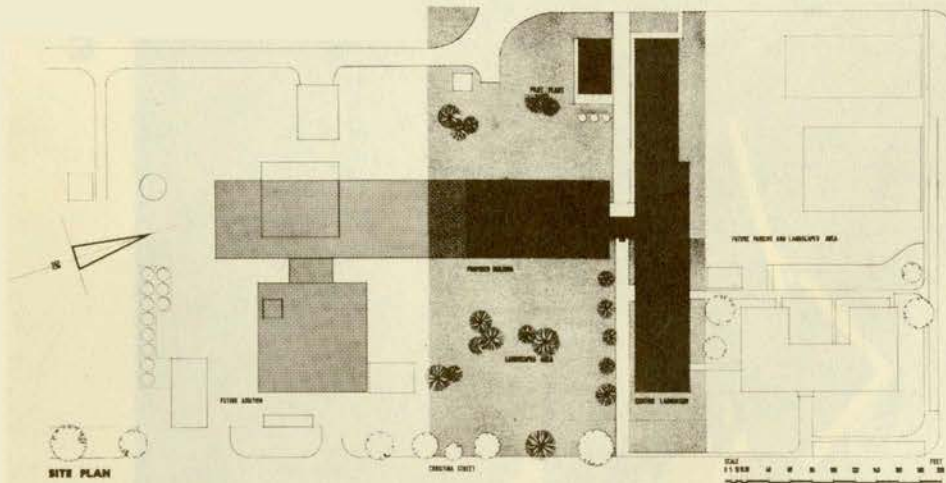


Architects: Shore & Moffat
Toronto, Ontario

SILVER MEDAL

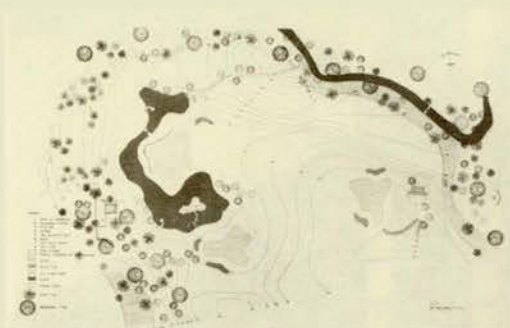
General Contractor:
Curran & Herridge Construction Co Ltd

Photo by Douglas Paisley



RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED SARNIA





Architects:
Raymond Moriyama & Associates
Toronto, Ontario

Landscape Architect:
George Tanaka

Engineering Consultants
Structural:
G. Dowdell & Associates

General Contractor:
Owner's maintenance crew
(gardeners and carpenters)

Photo by Panda



PRIVATE GOLF COURSE

Toronto, Ontario



SILVER MEDAL

HIGH RISE APARTMENTS—REGENT PARK SOUTH
Toronto, Ontario



SILVER MEDAL

Architects: Page & Steele
Toronto, Ontario

Ian MacLennan, (*F*),
Chief Architect and Planner,
CMHC, Ottawa.

Engineering Consultants

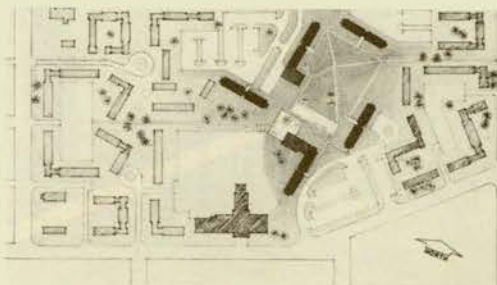
Structural:
M. S. Yolles & Associates

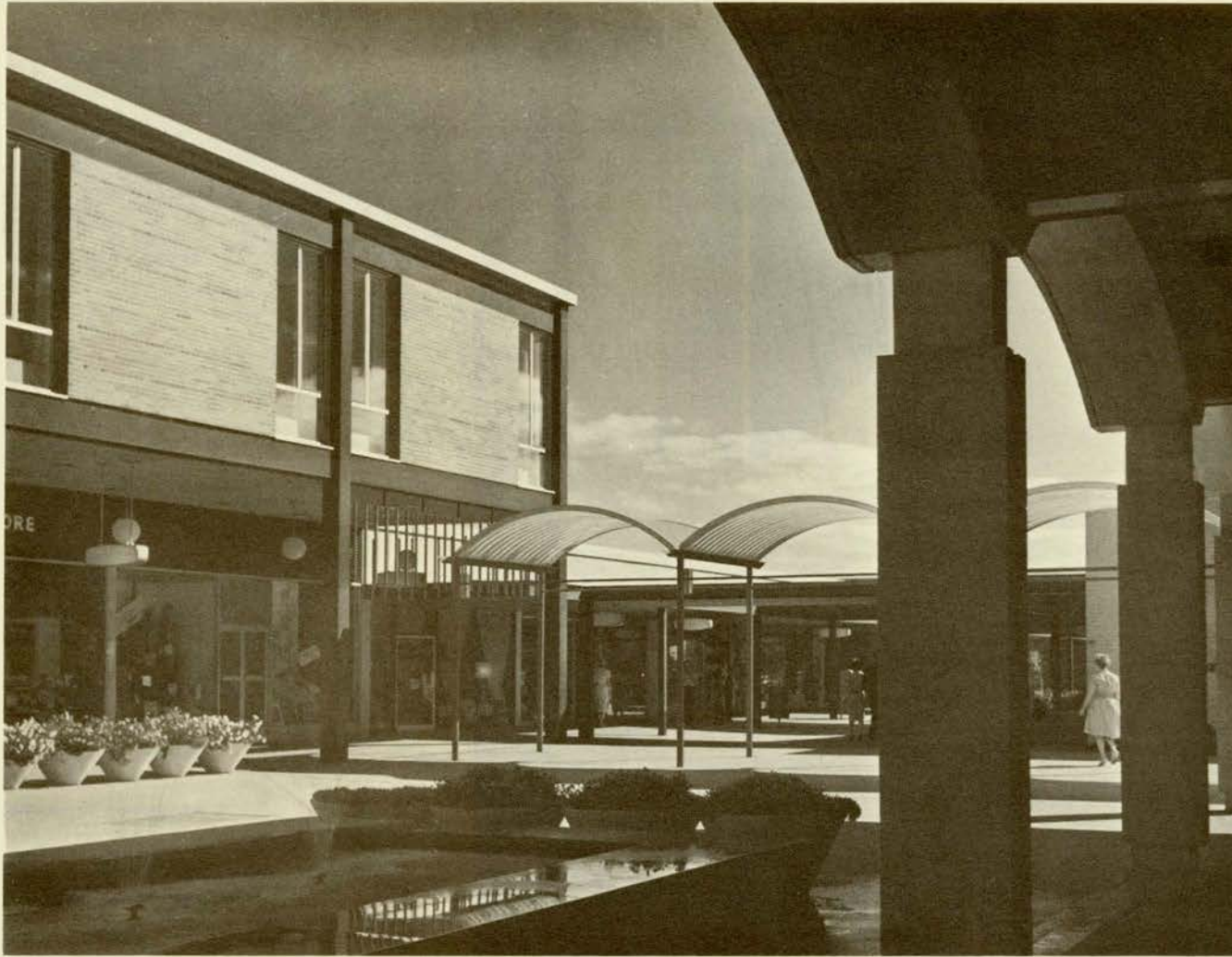
Mechanical:
G. Granek & Associates

Electrical:
Jack Chisvin & Associates

General Contractor:
Louis Donolo

Photo by Neil Newton





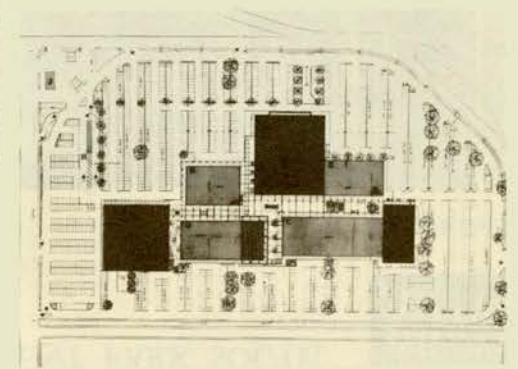
ROCKLAND SHOPPING CENTRE
Town of Mount Royal, P Q

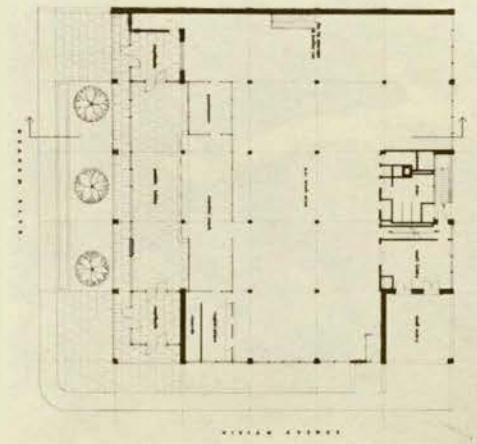
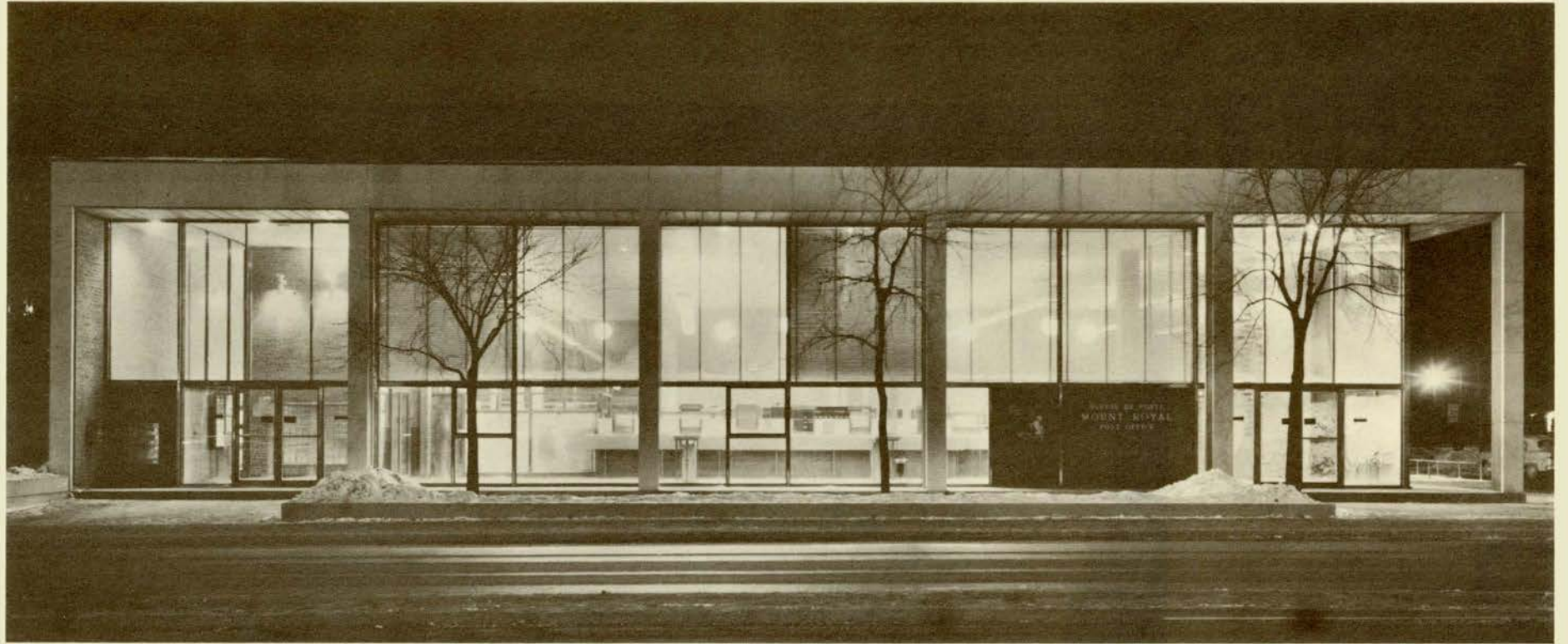


SILVER MEDAL

Architects: Ian Martin & Victor Prus
Westmount, P Q

General Contractor:
Industrial Realty Corporation





TOWN OF MOUNT ROYAL POST OFFICE
Town of Mount Royal, P Q

Architects: Affleck, Desbarats, Dimakopoulos,
Lebensold, Michaud, Sise
Montreal, P Q

Engineering Consultants
Mechanical:
Leblanc & Montpetit

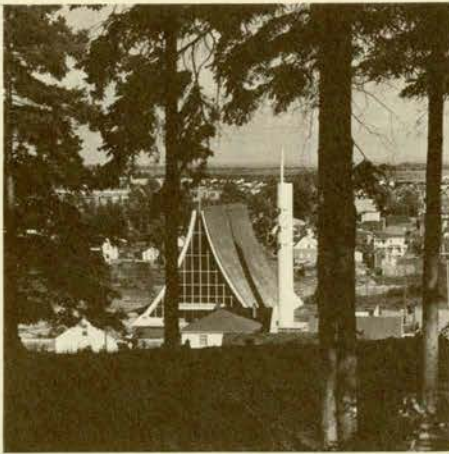
Structural:
J. P. Marceau

General Contractor:
Leeds Construction Ltd



SILVER MEDAL

Photo by Panda



EGLISE ST-RAPHAEL

Jonquiere, P Q

Architects: St-Gelais & Tremblay
Jonquiere, P Q

SILVER MEDAL

Engineering Consultants

Structural:
Laquerre & Lemieux

General Contractor:
Fabrique St-Raphael

Photos by Ellefsen



The 1961 Pilkington Travelling Scholarship in Architecture

THE JURY

PAUL-O. TRÉPANIÉ, GRANBY
President of the Jury and Professional Adviser

GORDON EDWARDS, MONTREAL
Representing McGill University

GÉRARD VENNE (F), QUEBEC
Representing L'Ecole D'Architecture de Montreal

ROBERT C. FAIRFIELD, TORONTO
Representing University of Toronto

DENNIS H. CARTER, WINNIPEG
Representing University of Manitoba

PETER THORNTON (F), VANCOUVER
Representing University of British Columbia

DR. R. G. HUNTER
Representing Pilkington Glass Limited

The 1961 Winner, Bruno Freschi of the University of British Columbia, seen with the model of his entry "A Village for the Rehabilitation of the Mentally Ill."



THE JUDGING OF THE PROJECTS submitted by the Canadian Schools of Architecture, for the Travelling Scholarship and awards in Architecture, given annually by Pilkington Glass Limited was held this year in Quebec City.

The object of the jury was to choose a candidate who could pursue his studies further. The members of the jury wanted to "choose the man", insofar as it was possible through his project, and not "the best project" submitted.

The project chosen first, by majority decision, was "A Village for the Rehabilitation of the Mentally Ill", submitted by Bruno B. Freschi from the School of Architecture, University of British Columbia. The jury think that this student knows many facets of architecture; he can analyse a plan; he can synthesize; he appreciates the use of space. The materials are well chosen for their purpose and in the right context of their environment. His project, a rehabilitation hospital, is a place to recuperate and give a sense of security. It is extremely well controlled for a student. The individuality of patients is respected.

This student can go much further. His project is the result of a tremendous amount of thinking. The difficulty of the problem was appreciated by the jury. The choice of scale was discussed by the jury. The careful choice of the structural detail contributed to the solution, although the original use of this particular structural system was better handled in its original form. The model gives a different aspect. There was a disparity of atmosphere between the design and model.

The project chosen second, a majority decision, was "Housing Study", submitted by Gordon Gourlay, from the School of Architecture, University of Toronto. This student could benefit from a scholarship. He is a mature, serious and sensitive man. He submitted an excellent written report with the plans. There is a sense of enclosure within the unit, and between the units. There is a sense of living "in". The scheme is introverted. He has experience with the arrangement of windows. This is done with taste. This student has benefitted from a previous scholarship. He has successfully solved in detail one type of housing.

The project chosen third, by majority decision, was "A Municipal Art Gallery for Kingston, Jamaica", submitted by Maurice K. Henriques, from the School of Architecture, University of Manitoba. This project denotes a young man, mature and ready to undertake other studies. The masses are extremely well handled. The program was simple to solve. The solution is sensitive; the design is good. The interior and exterior space good. It shows a precise dealing with the problem. The galleries are independent. Access can be direct; that is good. The presentation is neglected; the solution is strong. The use of towers balance the design and emphasize it — it could be the focus of a town. It appears to be a good town planning concept.

The jury thinks that the standard of quality of exhibits is very high. Quality of the solutions are fairly high, with perhaps one or two exceptions. The jury believes that too much expense and energy was put forth in the preparation of photos and models. Students should take time for thinking, drawing, designing, etc.

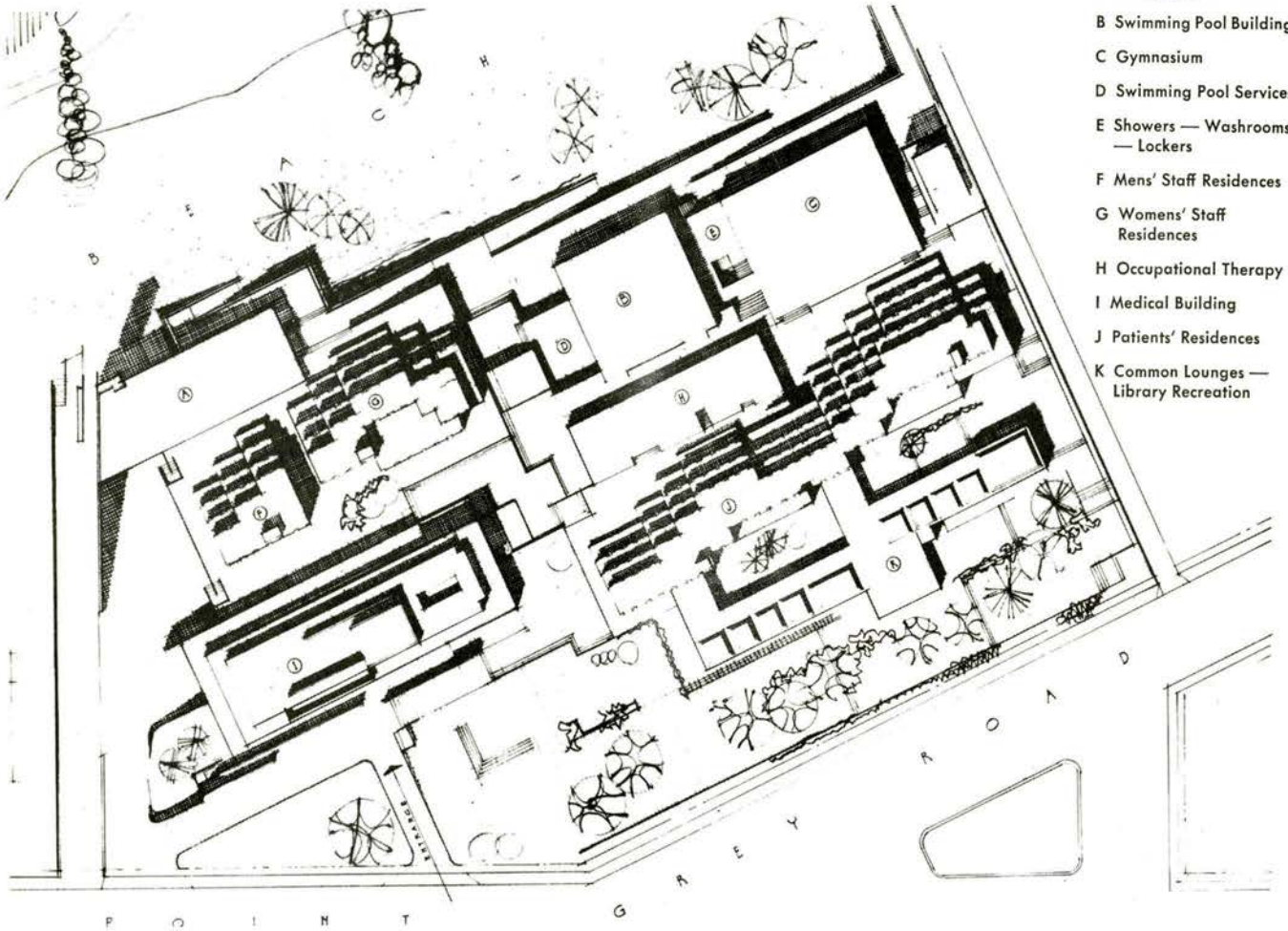
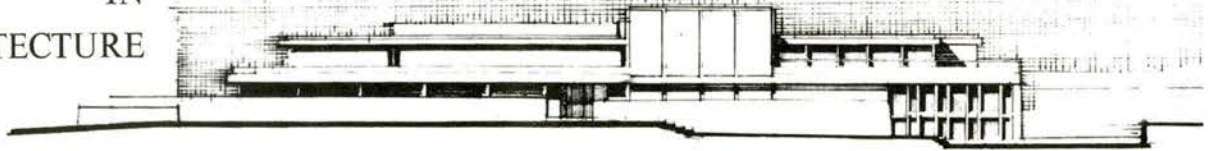
The projects of the winners of the nine last years show an improvement in architectural quality. A travelling exhibition could be organized and could benefit the students in architecture. Consent of the architects concerned should be obtained before public showing of their projects.

The Schools of Architecture should encourage the study of projects that are less practical, more idealistic, more intellectual — the students should go to the root of the problems.



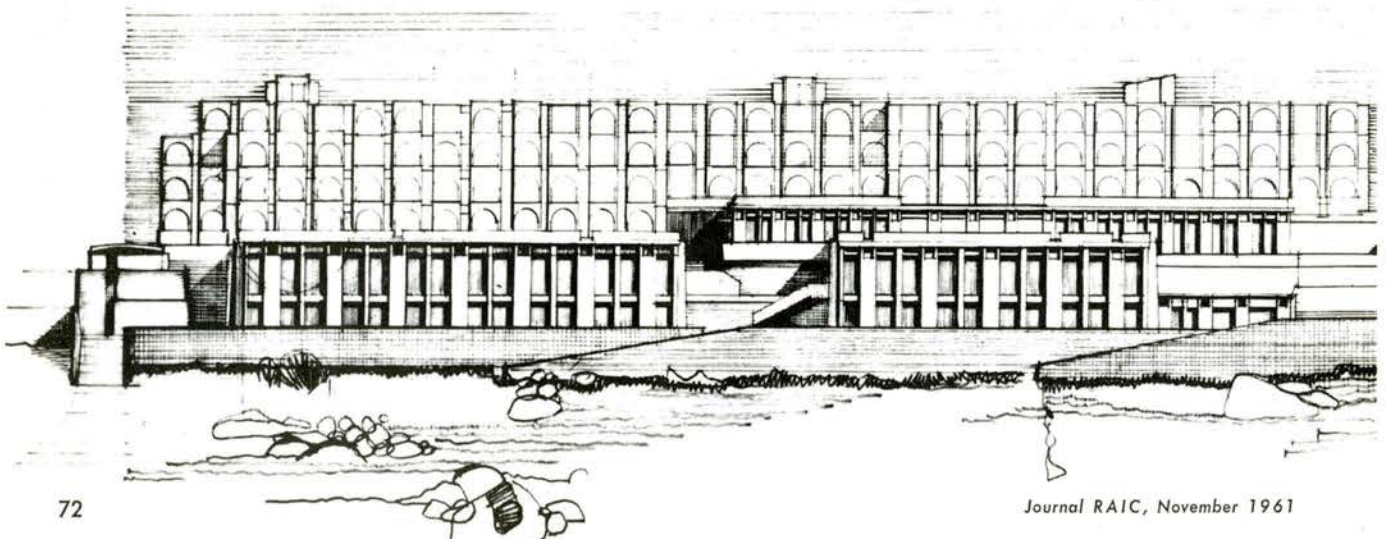
Left to right, Dennis H. Carter, Winnipeg; Robert C. Fairfield, Toronto; Paul-O. Trépanier, Granby (Chairman of the Jury); Gérard Venne (F), Québec; Peter Thornton (F), Vancouver. Not present, Gordon Edwards, Montreal.

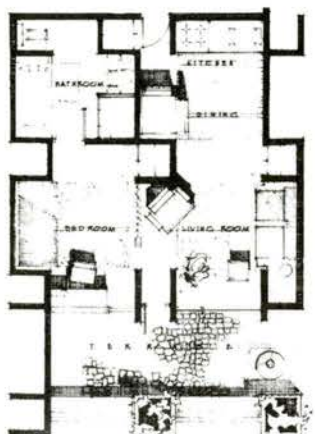
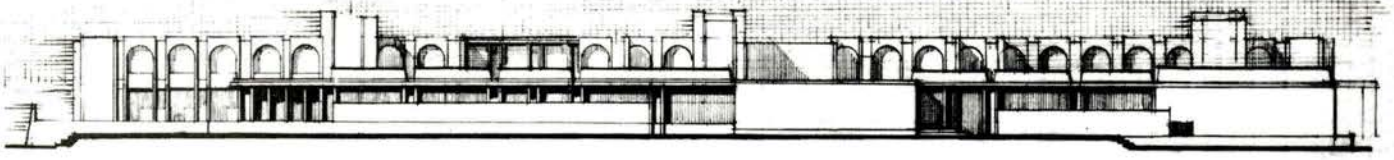
THE 1961
PILKINGTON
TRAVELLING
SCHOLARSHIP
IN
ARCHITECTURE



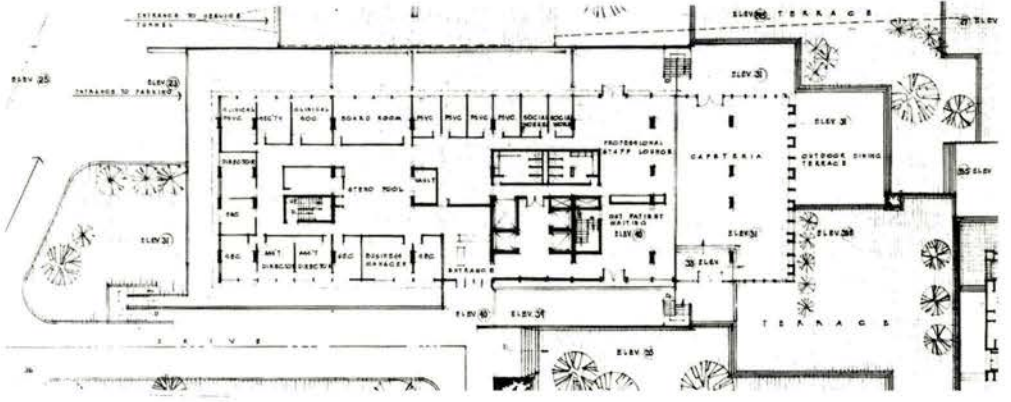
- A Mechanical — Laundry
— Kitchen
- B Swimming Pool Building
- C Gymnasium
- D Swimming Pool Services
- E Showers — Washrooms
— Lockers
- F Mens' Staff Residences
- G Womens' Staff
Residences
- H Occupational Therapy
- I Medical Building
- J Patients' Residences
- K Common Lounges —
Library Recreation

The winning project by Bruno B. Freschi "A Village for the Rehabilitation of the Mentally Ill"

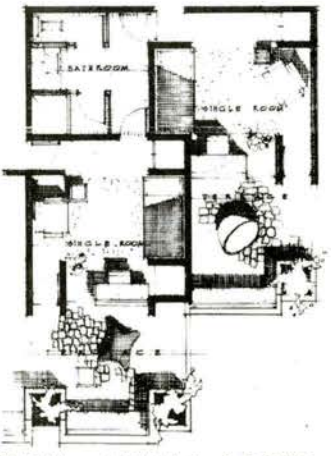




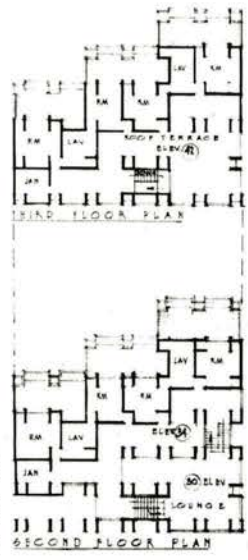
TYPICAL SELF CONTAINED SUITE



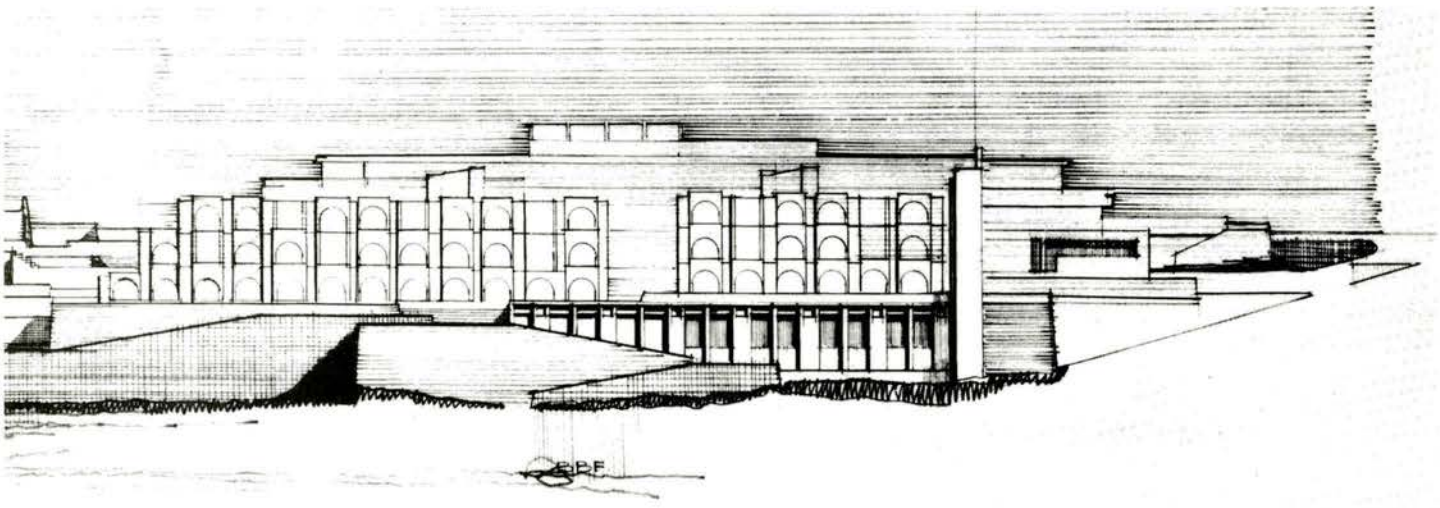
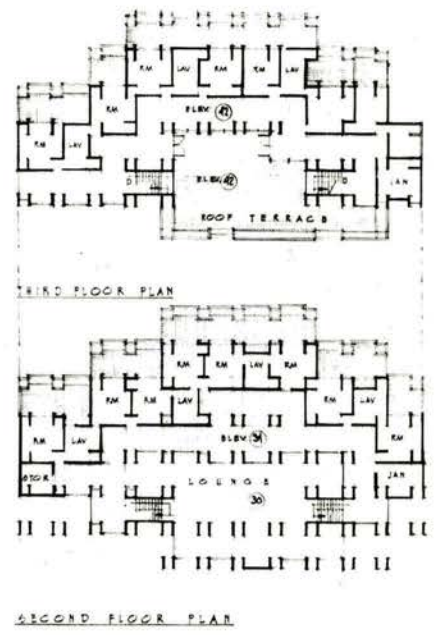
Above: Ground Floor of the Medical Building (See I on Master Plan)



TYPICAL SINGLE ROOMS



Right: Mens' Staff Residences
Womens' Staff Residences



FILLING A NEED

A CANADIAN COUNCIL ON URBAN AND REGIONAL RESEARCH

MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE who claim more than just a nodding acquaintance with the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Design of the Residential Environment will remember that the last of 32 recommendations — Paragraph 201 — urged Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation “as the agency with a national mandate in housing and planning research, to convene a conference on the idea of a permanent Canadian Institute of Urban Studies. The Corporation need not in so doing commit itself in advance to this instrument. It should invite to the discussion the representatives of those governments, universities, national corporations and other research bodies that have already made significant contributions in urban studies in Canada.”

Over the period of 16 months since the RAIC Residential Environment Report was released at Winnipeg to begin the 1960 Assembly, an attempt has been made to provoke implementation of nearly all report recommendations, but special attention was given to the long-term implications of paragraph 201. The Journal report of last month recorded the successes or partial successes of the implementation program during 1960-1961, but throughout, special optimism has been held out for the establishment of some form of urban institute or council.

The optimism was nourished during several months of careful planning on the part of a steering committee composed of Stewart Bates (Hon. F) CMHC President, Eric Beecroft, Ottawa Bureau Manager of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, and Peter Dobush (F). This behind-the-scenes activity culminated in a conference at Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation in Ottawa on October 20 when representatives of professional societies, national organizations, government agencies and the universities voted unanimously to establish a Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research. The founding conference of the Council will be held at Ottawa next February 22-23.

Why is an Institute or Council of Urban Studies or Research necessary? Can its creation be justified? The planners of the new organization answer in these words: “At present the many complex problems created by these conditions are faced by professional, educational and administrative organizations with insufficient opportunity to benefit from one another's experience. Inter-communication between those mainly concerned in the problems of the urban environment is hampered by an inadequate accumulation of recorded experience and by the absence of an organization to promote a continuing exchange of ideas.”

The architectural profession can derive some satisfaction from the knowledge that the Committee of Inquiry Report was directly instrumental in creating a research agency which, when fully operational, will play a very vital role in bringing more direction and purpose to our urban society. The profession, too, must hail the selection of Peter Dobush who will be a key figure in founding the Council as a practical reality.



SATISFAIRE LE BESOINS

LE CONSEIL CANADIEN D'URBANISME REPOND A UN BESOIN

LES MEMBRES DE L'INSTITUT qui ont porté plus qu'une attention distraite au Rapport sur les conditions de l'habitation se rappellent que, dans la dernière de ses 32 recommandations (paragraphe 201), le Comité prie la Société centrale d'hypothèques et de logement “à son titre d'agent chargé d'une tâche nationale en matière d'habitation et de recherche en urbanisme, de convoquer une réunion à laquelle on étudiera la fondation, en permanence, d'un Institut canadien d'urbanisme. Il n'est pas nécessaire que la Société s'engage d'avance à réaliser ce projet. Elle devrait inviter à cette réunion des représentants des gouvernements, des universités, des sociétés nationales et d'autres organismes de recherche qui ont déjà apporté une contribution appréciable à l'étude de l'urbanisme au Canada”.

Au cours des 16 mois qui ont suivi la présentation du Rapport de l'IRAC sur les conditions de l'habitation au début de l'assemblée de 1960 à Winnipeg, on s'est efforcé de donner suite à tous les voeux énoncés dans le rapport mais de façon particulière au voeu à longue portée compris dans ce paragraphe. Dans son numéro du mois dernier, le Journal présentait un compte rendu des succès, ou succès partiels, remportés par le programme de mise en oeuvre en 1960-61. Pendant ce temps, on a surtout gardé l'espoir de voir s'établir une forme quelconque d'institut ou de conseil d'urbanisme.

Cet espoir a été entretenu pendant plusieurs mois par des préparatifs spéciaux de la part d'un comité de direction composé de MM. Stewart Bates, président de la S.C.H.L., Eric Beecroft, directeur du bureau d'Ottawa de la Fédération canadienne des maires et des municipalités, et Peter Dobush, AIRAC. Leur travail discret a abouti le 20 octobre à la tenue d'une conférence à la Société centrale d'hypothèques et de logement à Ottawa, où des représentants de sociétés professionnelles, d'organismes nationaux, de services gouvernementaux et des universités se sont prononcés à l'unanimité en faveur de l'établissement d'un Conseil canadien d'urbanisme. La réunion de fondation aura lieu à Ottawa les 22 et 23 février prochains.

Pourquoi un tel organisme? Sa fondation est-elle justifiée? Les auteurs du projet répondent ainsi à la question: “A l'heure actuelle, les associations professionnelles, éducatives et administratives doivent faire face aux nombreux problèmes complexes créés par ces conditions individuellement, sans l'avantage de pouvoir profiter suffisamment de l'expérience acquise par les autres. Les communications entre les divers organismes spécialement chargés des problèmes des conditions de l'habitation dans les villes sont entravées par une insuffisance des données accumulées et par l'absence d'un organisme ayant pour fonction de stimuler en échange constant d'idées”.

Notre profession a lieu de se réjouir du fait que le rapport du comité d'enquête a été la cause directe de la formation d'un service de recherche qui, lorsqu'il sera en pleine activité, contribuera au premier chef à assurer une orientation et un objet au développement de notre société urbaine. Elle doit se féliciter aussi du choix de M. Peter Dobush qui deviendra une figure dominante dans la fondation de ce Conseil.



Sponsored by the Stainless Steel Design Award Committee whose members represent Atlas Steels Limited, International Nickel Co. of Canada Limited, and Union Carbide Canada Limited.

Report of the Jury of Award

CATEGORY 1

The jury were well pleased with the number of entries and the presentation both of drawings and models where the execution was of a high order.

Competitors took seriously the statement in the Conditions of Competition that the requirements of the bank called for a high degree of imagination. The fact that the site was visible on four sides, and that there was "no inferior elevation", caused a majority of competitors to produce a circular plan. This worked well in some cases, but, where wings were added to the central circular form, the result was usually forced and unhappy.

Surprising too, in several cases, was the competitor's ignorance of Banking procedure. This was particularly evident where the customer was obliged to carry his safety deposit box up a stair to a gallery. However nice the view and however luxurious the balcony gallery, the effort would hardly seem justified.

It may be that the requirement of "imagination" put too great a strain on some competitors. It was the opinion of the jury that the design placed first achieved dignity, a sense of space and not a little dramatic effect with the simplest means. It was also the submission that most nearly approached ideal banking conditions.

The jury of award felt most competitors needed guidance in the proper use of stainless steel, and that many were uninformed in matters relating to air-conditioning.

The jury took the view that a good solution would provide useful working space for the staff with adequate daylight as well as a well lit, well defined space for the public. An ill defined working space often counted against the competitor as the arrangement of desks frequently suggested congestion, noisy machines in the wrong places or remoteness from the range of windows.

Even some in the prize money class gave little indication of where and how they would place the name of the bank.

First Prize —

Chapman and Hurst, Toronto
Howard D. Chapman, Len A. Hurst

Design Consultant on Fountain, Alex Von Svoboda, Toronto.

This competitor created a good first impression by a beautiful model and quite the most competent landscape design in the competition. His drawings too, were excellent. It will be noted with this competitor that he chose a most difficult module for a repetitive pattern but he carried it out admirably from interior to garden.

This scheme stood out on the following points:

- 1 It was the most efficiently planned bank submitted.
- 2 The manager was excellently placed for contact with staff and public.
- 3 The night depository was exceptionally well studied for convenience of motorists.
- 4 Daylight was equally good for staff and public.

All jury members felt both the interior and the exterior indicated a bank with which it would be a pleasure to do business.

Continued on Page 80

CATEGORY 1

The Jury

E. R. Arthur (F)
Chairman

H. Dodgson
Toronto

James E. Searle
Winnipeg

Paul-O. Trepanier
Granby, Que

G. Everett Wilson (F)
Toronto

First Prize

Chapman and Hurst
Toronto

Second Prize

J. A. Szarvas
A. G. Zimmerman
B. Meredith
all of Niagara Falls, Ontario

Third Prize Tie

McCarter, Nairne & Partners
Vancouver

Third Prize Tie

Lipson and Dashkin
Toronto

Honourable Mention

Daryl Charles Jorgenson
Vancouver

CATEGORY 2

The Jury

E. R. Arthur (F)
Chairman

Joanne Brook
Toronto

G. Everett Wilson (F)
Toronto

C. G. Shepherd
Toronto

First Prize

McIntosh Design Associates
Toronto

Second Prize

John Ensor
Toronto

Third Prize

Dalite Corporation (Canada) Ltd
Montreal



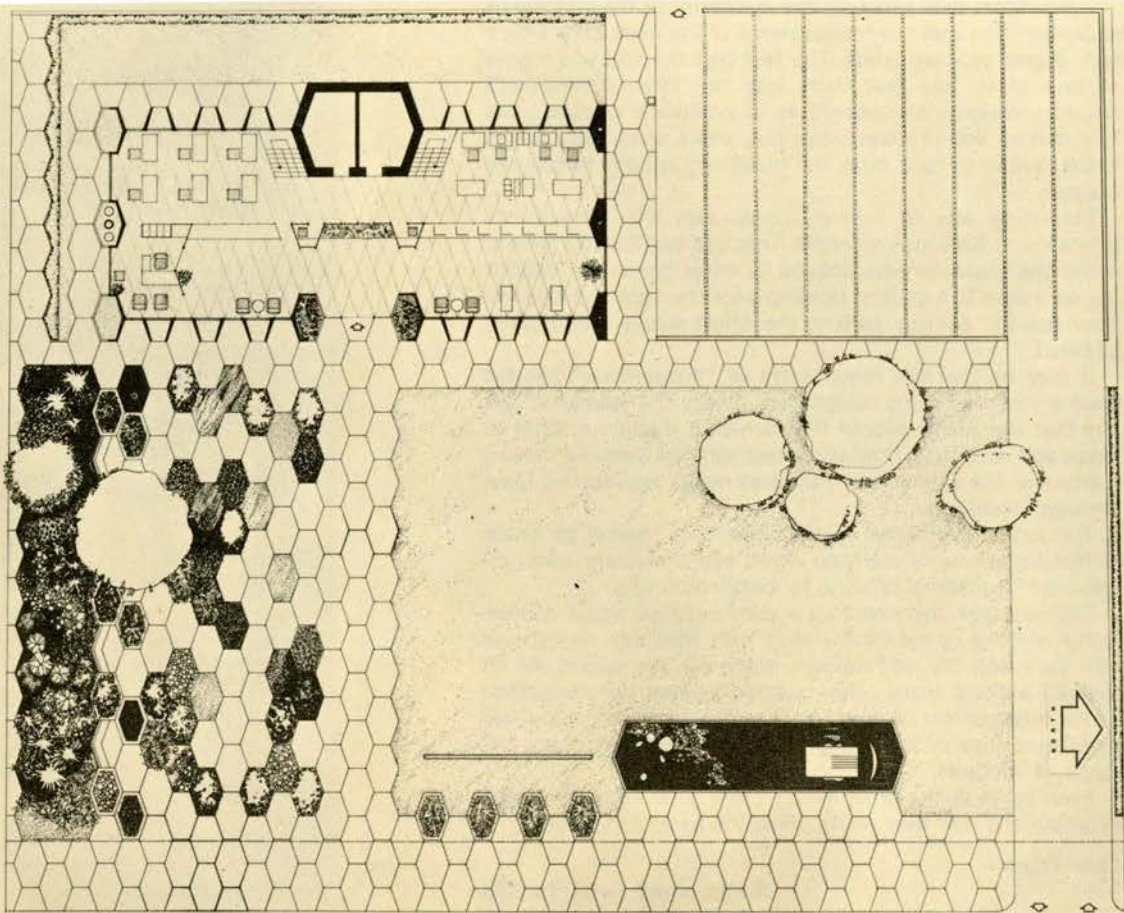
PANDA

CATEGORY 1

FIRST PRIZE

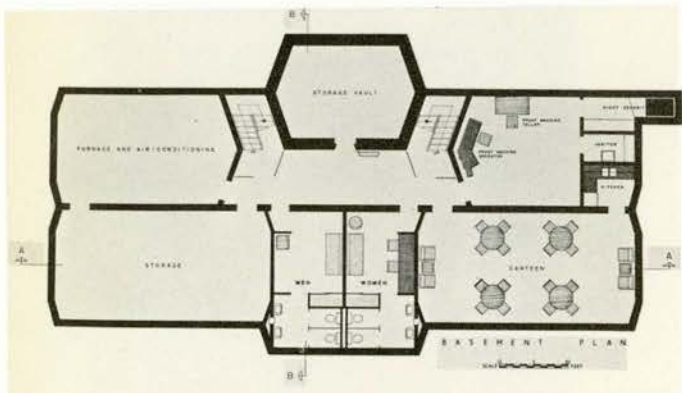
Howard D. Chapman, B Arch
 Len A. Hurst, B Arch
 Chapman and Hurst, Toronto

Design Consultant for the fountain
 Alex Von Svoboda, Toronto

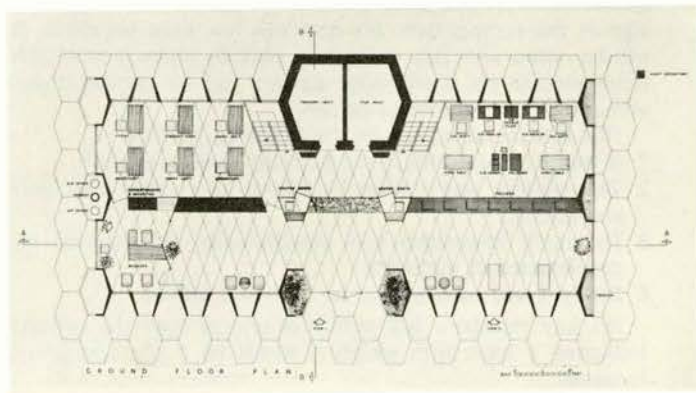


SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0" FEET

SITE PLAN



BASMENT PLAN



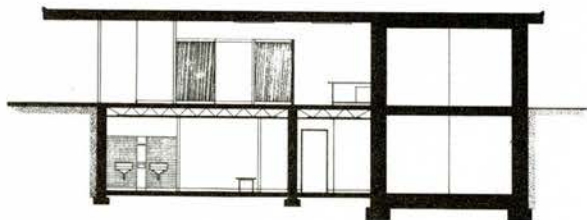
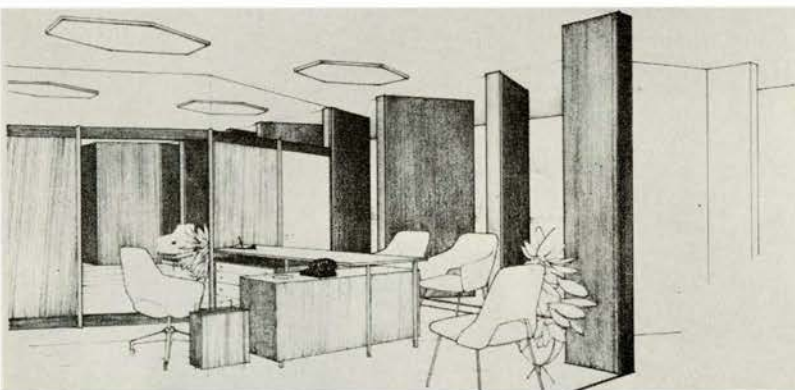
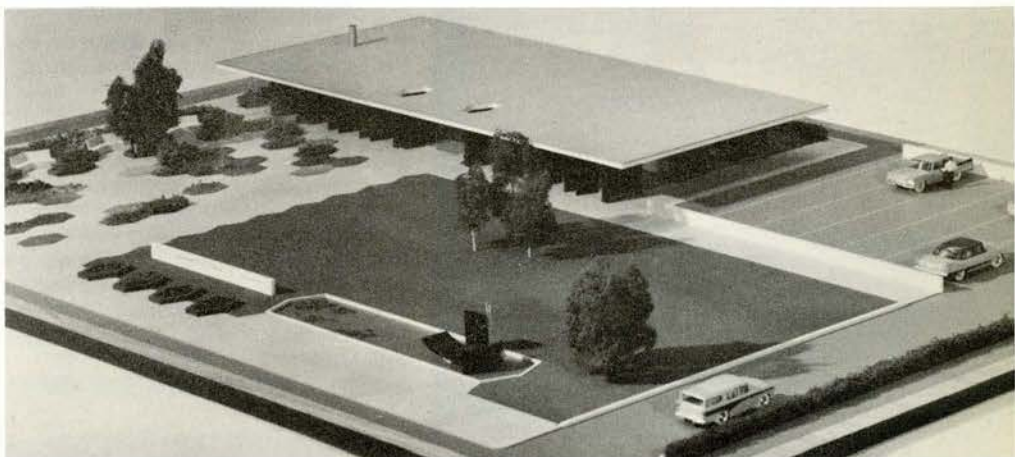
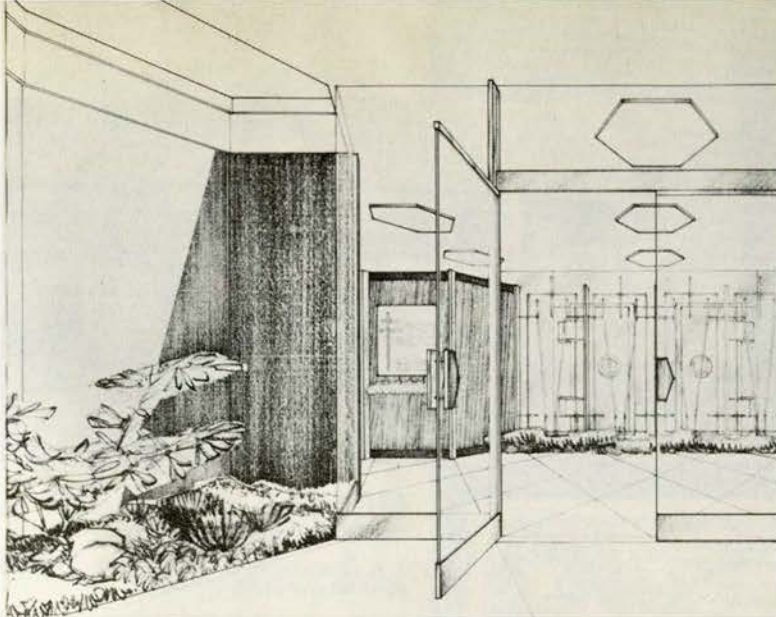
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



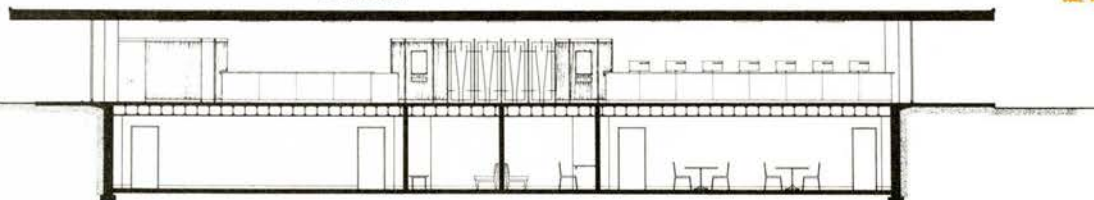
"... A strong and simple form seemed essential to stand out against a sea of parked cars and the shopping centre buildings beyond. A horizontal roof gave the desired silhouette and allowed a plastic modelling of the enclosing walls. The glass walls have been broken up by fins which encase the structural columns and provide protection from the sun. The generous roof overhang assists as a sun screen as well as providing cover from rain.

The interior of the banking floor is organized into two areas. The tellers are located in the one area... the manager and other officers in the other area... The articulation of the banking hall into these two areas with foyer space between creates pleasant public spaces and affords customers seeking loans more privacy from the banking area proper. Basic to this scheme is the placing of the vault in a prominent axial location, visible as a symbol of the bank from inside and outside the building..."

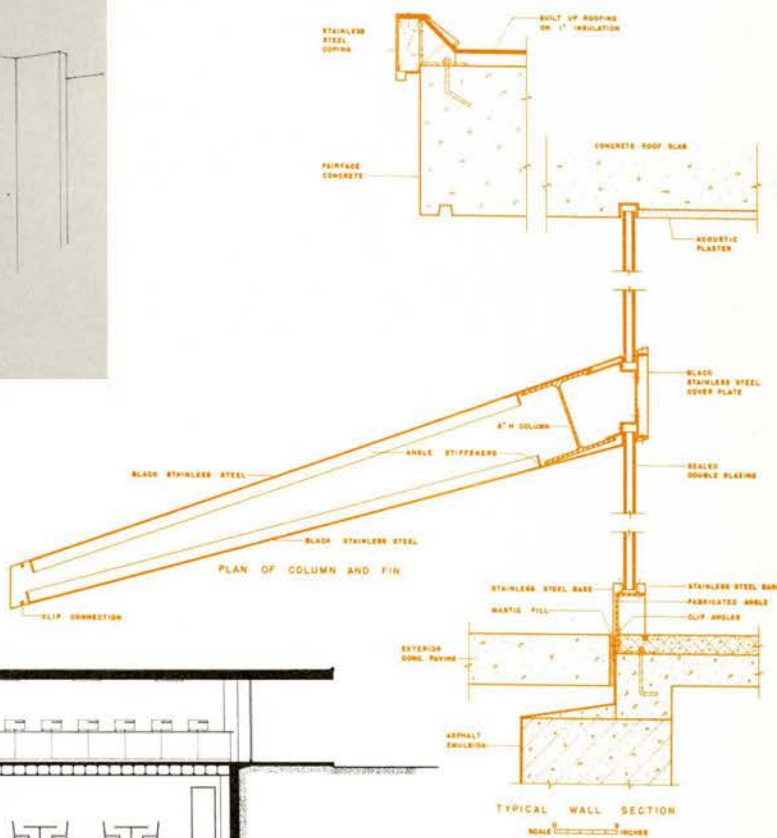
From the Architects' statement

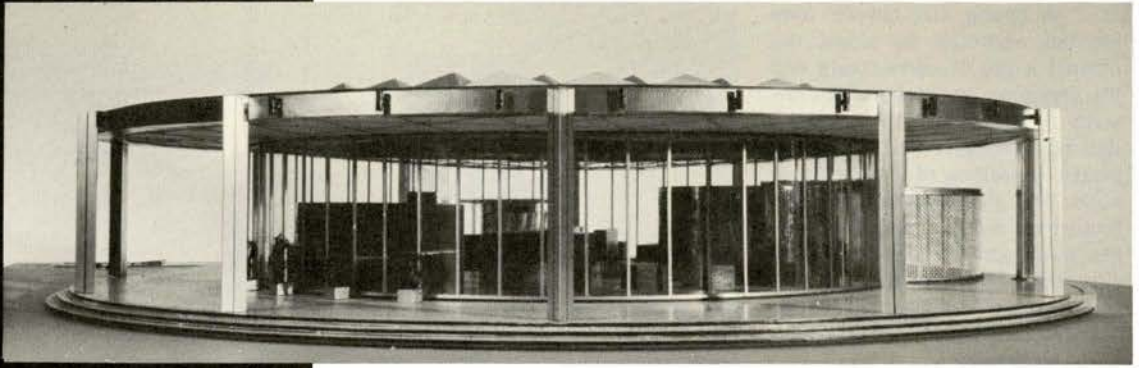


SECTION B - B



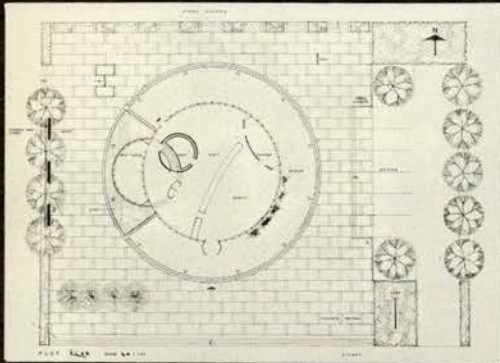
SECTION A - A





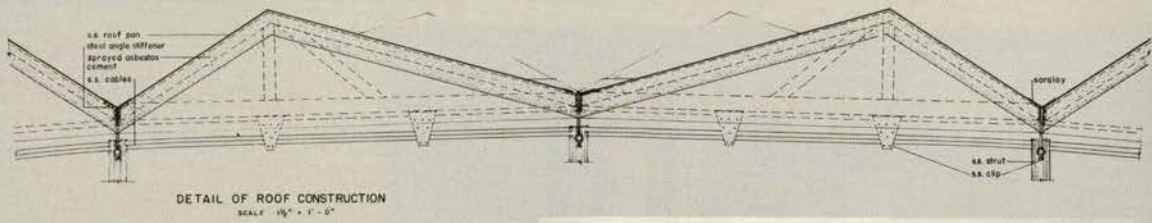
**CATEGORY 1
SECOND PRIZE**

J. A. Szarvas, A. G. Zimmerman and B. Meredith
all of Niagara Falls, Ontario

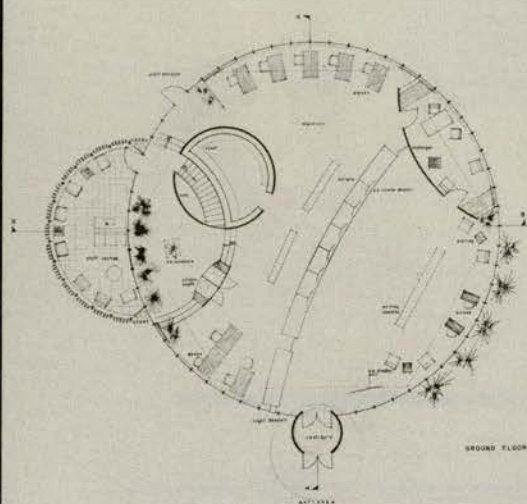


... The basic concept has been the creation, in architectural terms, of a jewel-like building symbolic of the role of modern banking. . . . The whole of the bank site, with the exception of the bank parking, has been raised so that the bank podium stands on a low terrace — and the site is separated from the sea of surrounding parked cars. The decision to glaze completely the exterior wall of the bank required that some containment of the view be sought to retain a sense of human scale. This has been done, first by using a deep colonnade which increases the sense of spaciousness and shields the glazed wall from the sun, and second, by the planting of trees and shrubs. . . . In the bank interior a variety of spatial relationships has been created by balancing circular and curved, solid and transparent forms. The solid forms of the vault and the manager's office are separated to preserve maximum openness of view and the curved forms arranged to achieve short and direct circulation patterns. . . . The concave curving counter unfolds its full length to view of entering customers, and with the manager's office at its far end, encompasses the public area. . . . A garden court behind the staff area provides a year round touch of cheerful and luxurious greenery.

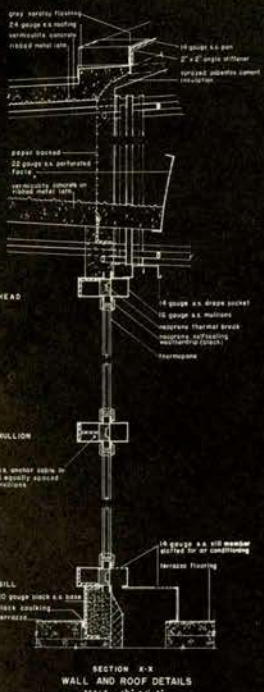
From the Architects' statement



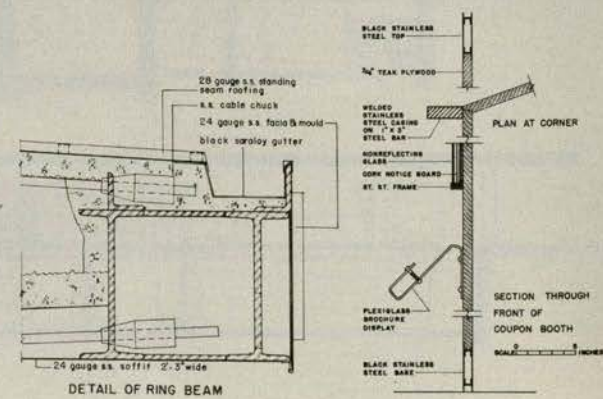
DETAIL OF ROOF CONSTRUCTION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



GROUND FLOOR



SECTION X-X
WALL AND ROOF DETAILS
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

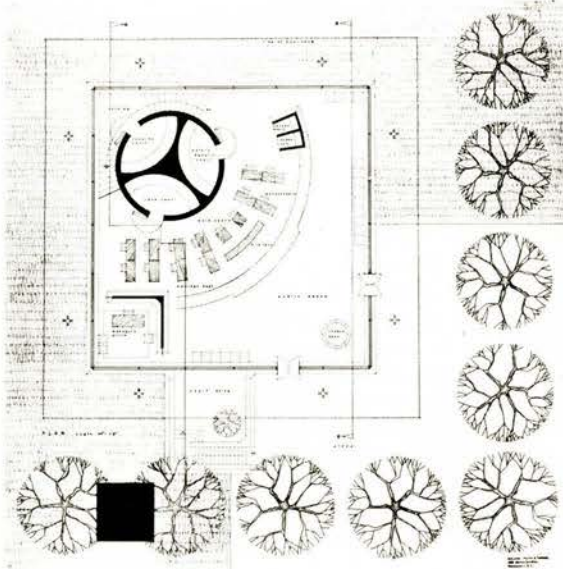
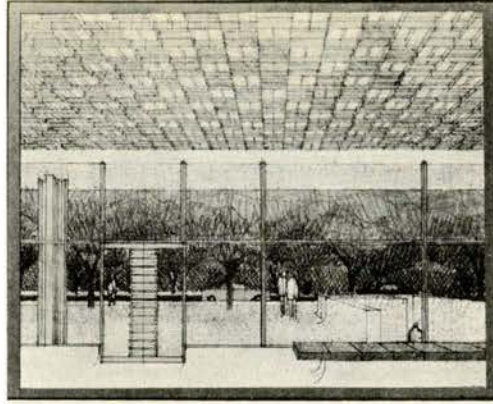


DETAIL OF RING BEAM

SECTION THROUGH
FRONT OF
COUPON BOOTH
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

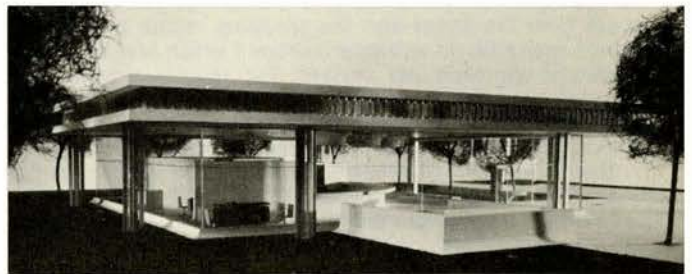


CATEGORY 1
THIRD PRIZE TIE
 McCarter, Nairne & Partners, Vancouver, BC
 R. S. Nairne
 W. G. Leithead
 K. E. R. Kerr
 J. Blair Macdonald



... The building is conceived as a glass pavilion set within a "moat" of laburnum trees. By day the building will be seen through a lacework of foliage — by night the brightly lit interior will silhouette the trees and become its own "neon sign". . . . Travertine faced partitions and fixed furniture "grow" from the travertine floor forming a strong sculptural foil to the light stainless steel columns and ceiling. The vault is the tallest and largest form and the whole plan radiates from its centre, thus giving the vault its due symbolic role.

From the Architects' statement



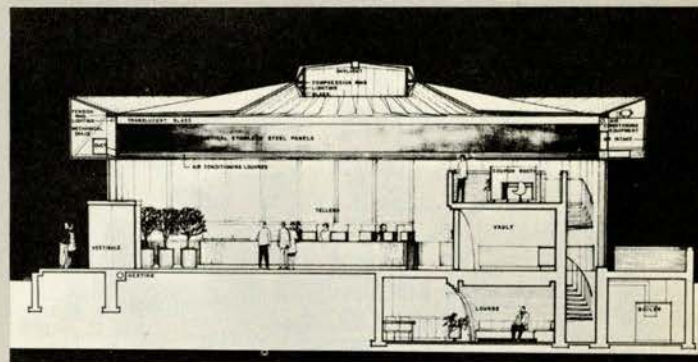
... The circular conception arose from the description of the site: "that the bank has no back in the ordinary sense and no inferior elevation." This also led to a powerful symbolic form — the coin. As the design progressed the decorative qualities of the roof structure suggested its exploitation in the graphics field as a symbol or trademark for the bank; i.e. as a bank crest, letterhead, etcetera.

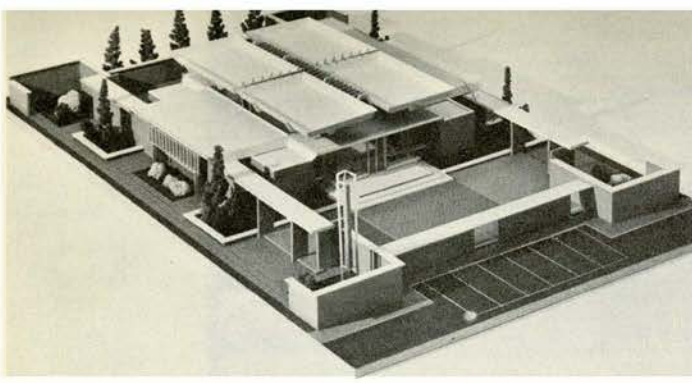
The goal was to produce an elegant, organized space as an expression of the efficiency and integrity of a contemporary banking establishment. To this end all effort in simplifying the visual expression was concentrated. For example, the vault is expressed as an impregnable fortress of masonry about which the openness of contemporary business revolves.

From the Architects' statement



CATEGORY 1
THIRD PRIZE TIE
 Lipson & Dashkin, Don Mills, Ontario
 M. David Lipson
 Ubbly Dashkin
 Harvey G. Cowan
 Associate — Ensor Industrial Design Associates



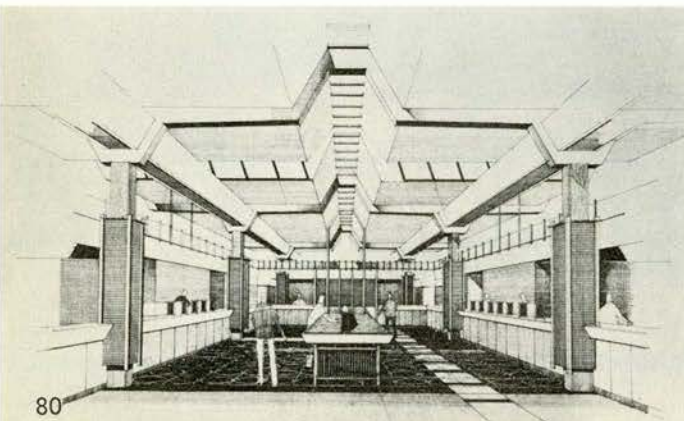
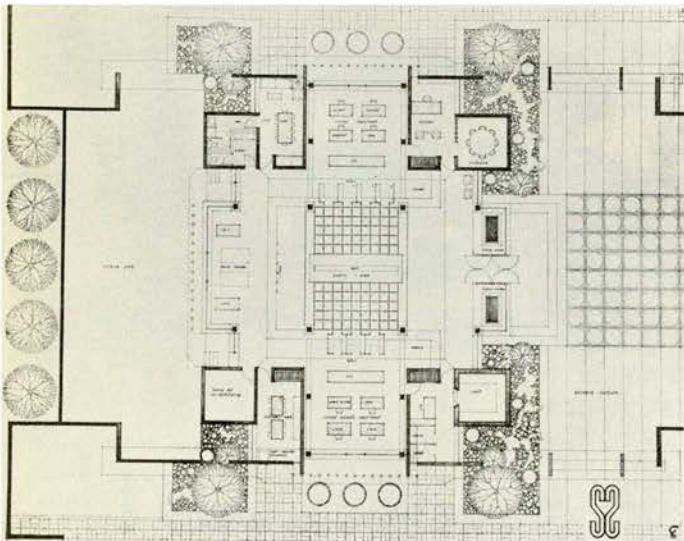


**CATEGORY 1
HONOURABLE MENTION**

Daryl Charles Jorgensen
Vancouver, BC

... The site, being surrounded on three sides by parking and on the fourth by a street, presented the problem of how to approach a building situated on the property. Since an equal access from the street and the shopping centre parking lot seemed desirable, an entrance courtyard which allowed a free directional approach was devised. Two interior sides of the site were used for parking, one for cars from the shopping centre, the other for vehicular traffic from the street. The third interior side of the site was allotted to a screened service yard. ... The building was conceived as four solid brick piers on the corners with glazing between. Above this floated a roof in four segments, supported on pillars of light. ... The four brick piers seemed to provide the solidity required by the nature of the building and yet not interfere with the transparency that is desirable for light, security and the well-being of those who occupy the building. Often today's Branch Banks possess a transparency that borders on the flimsy. It is felt that a certain inherent strength of materials and form is of cardinal importance in any bank.

From the Architect's statement



Continued from Page 75

**Second Prize — J. A. Szarvas, A. G. Zimmerman, B. Meredith
all of Niagara Falls, Ontario.**

Merits

- 1 This competitor more than any others, showed an imaginative use of stainless steel.
- 2 Staff facilities were excellent.
- 3 Bulges on the plan were skilfully placed beneath a roof overhang, and were better done than other competitors who had similar problems with circular plan.
- 4 He is to be commended for the way his building is raised on a podium.
- 5 His model and drawings were of particularly high standing.
- 6 His report was the best submitted.

Demerits

- 1 The jury felt that the scale of the design was large for a branch bank.
- 2 By contrast with the scale, the entrance was small, if not actually forbidding. The canopy and its supports seemed out of character with the building. The ceiling of the vestibule appeared to be 7' 0".
- 3 Identification of the bank from the shopping centre seems not to have been considered.
- 4 The site plan needs further study especially where the paving module indicated a unit of 5' x 9'.
- 5 The best use was not made of the available work space.
- 6 Credit is given this competitor for his staff facilities but they adjoin a depressed sculpture court which seemed out of bounds to the staff and invisible by the public.
- 7 The manager was unhappily situated out of the working space and the customer entrance was poor.

**Third Prize Tie — McCarter, Nairne & Ptnrs, Vancouver, BC
R. S. Nairne, W. G. Leithead, K. E. R. Kerr, J. Blair Macdonald**

Merits

- 1 A serene classical solution.
- 2 Consistently good detailing, especially in interior fittings and skylights.

Demerits

- 1 Plan arrangements questionable and interior shapes disturb the serenity of the outside.
- 2 Working arrangements were thought to be inadequate and public space was wasted at both ends.
- 3 The jury could find no argument in favour of the depressed staff area.
- 4 The identification of the entrance was obscured by labouring trees, one of which had to be felled to give the jury and, later, the photographers a glimpse of the interior.

**Third Prize Tie — Lipson and Dashkin, Don Mills, Ontario
M. David Lipson, Uby Dashkin, Harvey G. Cowan,
Associate — Ensor Industrial Design Associates.**

Merits

- 1 Excellent set of model and drawings.
- 2 The jury commends this competitor for his many ingenious uses of stainless steel.
- 3 Character of the internal space was good. He succeeded in getting all his accommodation within the circle and thus avoided the bulges of other competitors.
- 4 Impression on entering was dramatic.

Demerits

- 1 In spite of (3) above, this competitor put his coupon booths on top of the vault, an eyrie most difficult of access for the elderly well-to-do. He was criticized too, for the general planning of the staff area.
- 2 The fascia over his glass circular form was unduly heavy.
- 3 Parking access from the street was difficult and even obscure and the parking area did not seem to relate to the main entry.

Merits

- 1 Very high standard achieved in model, drawings and report.
- 2 Interesting scale of bank interior, even though exclusive, perhaps, for a branch bank.
- 3 Good vault coupon-both.
- 4 Attempt at signs on individual towers.

Demerits

- 1 The jury was not opposed to the romantic nature of the scheme as such, but thought it grandiose for a branch bank.
- 2 It was also impractical with too great a separation between elements in the plan.

Respectfully submitted,

E. R. Arthur, Chairman. H. Dodgson. James E. Searle. Paul-O. Trepanier. G Everett Wilson

Report of the Jury of Award

Category 2

The jury of award noted with regret that so few professionals competed. This was evident in a majority of submissions where it was clear the designer had little knowledge of stainless steel or its potentialities. Several designs were impractical, and, even where they indicated taste of a kind, they would be prohibitively expensive in poundage alone. In the same class were dazzlingly flashy objects that, certainly in a bank, would have benefited by a secondary material to complement and enhance the beauty of stainless steel.

The jury would have welcomed stock items of good design, but have to report several very expensive examples that showed no evidence of creativity on the part of the designer.

The competition in this category, if it did nothing else, must point to the need for professional designers in a wide variety of fields. The jury of award takes the liberty of suggesting that a future competition be confined to professionals.

First Prize —

**Lawrie G. McIntosh,
McIntosh Design Associate, Toronto**

The jury of award took great pleasure in examining the card file submitted by this competitor. In point of size there was nothing smaller in the competition, but it had outstanding merits.

- 1 It was an original idea well worked out.
- 2 Stainless steel was eminently suited for the purpose to which it was put.

Second Prize —

**John Ensor,
Ensor Industrial Design Associates, Toronto**

The jury was impressed with the versatility of this designer as indicated by the seemingly limitless uses of his locking joint. He is commended, therefore, for the following:

- 1 An ambitious attempt to design a stainless steel faced component with a locking device which he demonstrates by drawings of roof, ceiling and other areas of a branch bank.
- 2 The jury commends him for the very ingeniously designed box in which his exhibit was packed.

Third Prize —

**Dalite Corporation (Canada) Limited, New Toronto, Ontario.
Architects — Ross, Fish, Duschenes & Barrett, Montreal.**

This submission was a spandrel panel made up of stainless steel pyramids, painted black, with a fattened bright top. The jury expressed doubts about a trend for obscuring so beautiful a material as stainless steel with colour of any kind, and found the chief interest in this submission in the economy of material coupled with its obvious stability as a panel.

Respectfully submitted,

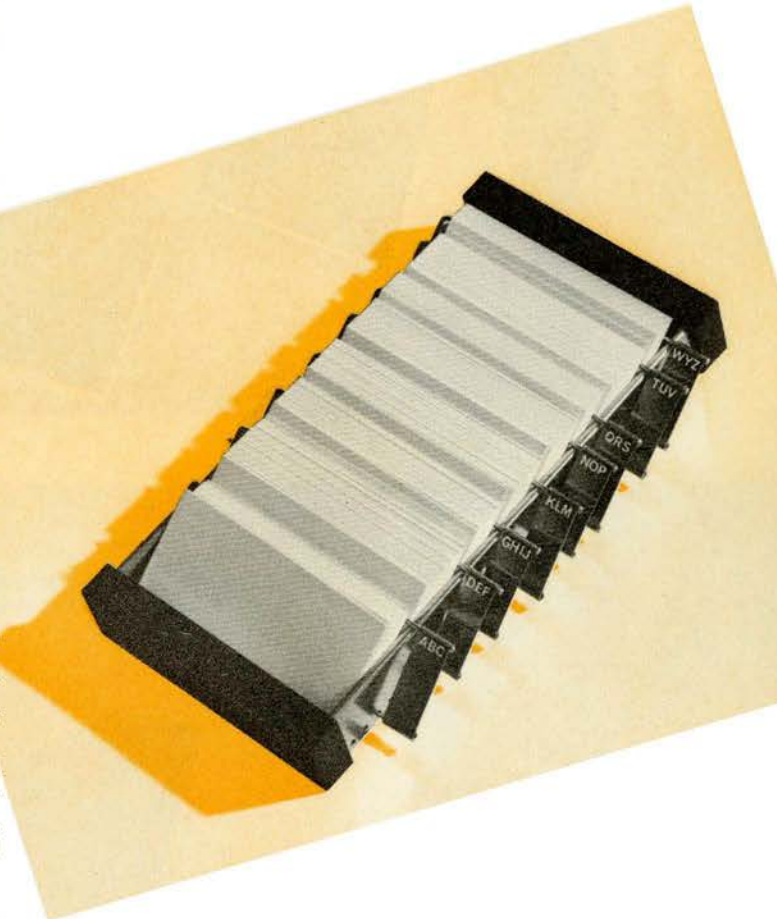
E. R. Arthur, Chairman. G. Everett Wilson. Joanne Brook. C. G. Shepherd.



CATEGORY 2

FIRST PRIZE

Lawrie G. McIntosh
McIntosh Design Associate, Toronto

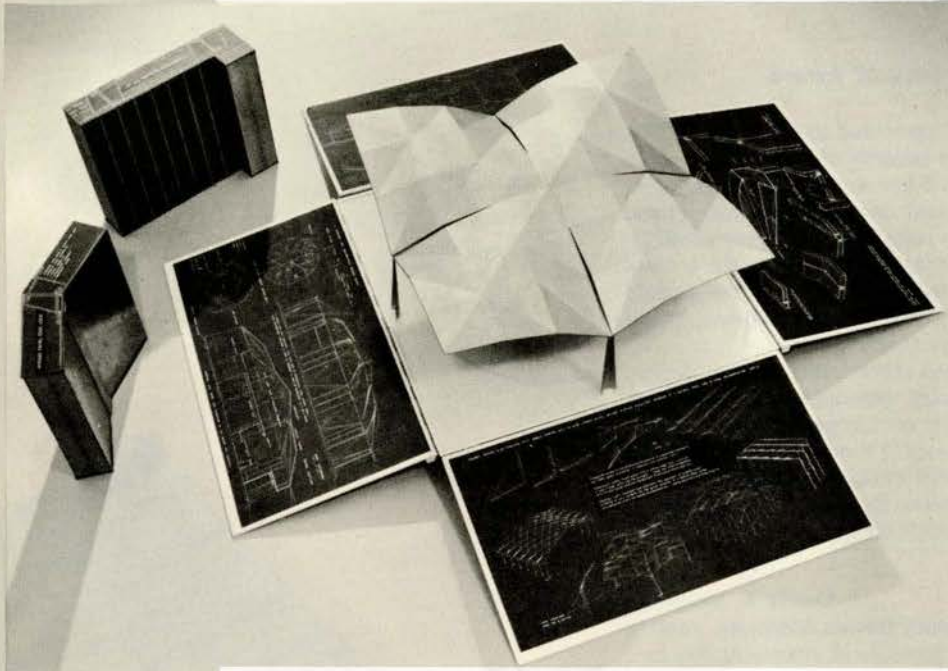
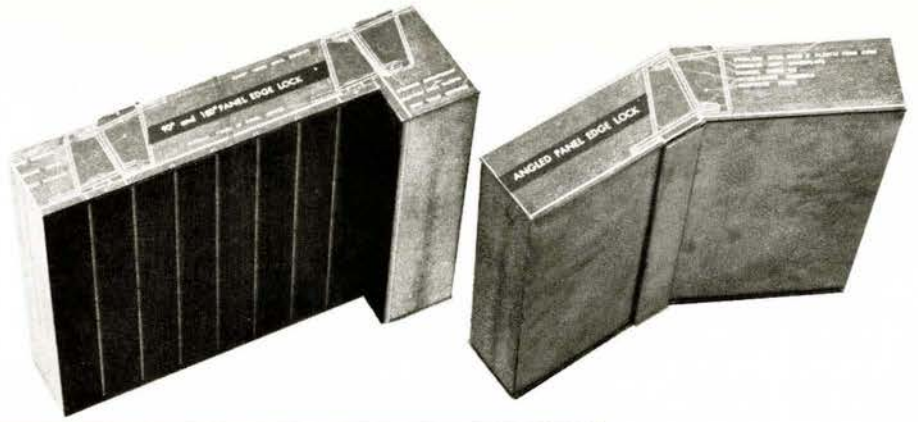


--- the card file submitted by this competitor. In point of size there was nothing smaller in the competition ---
From the Report of the Jury



**CATEGORY 2
SECOND PRIZE**

John Ensor
Ensor Industrial
Design Associates,
Toronto

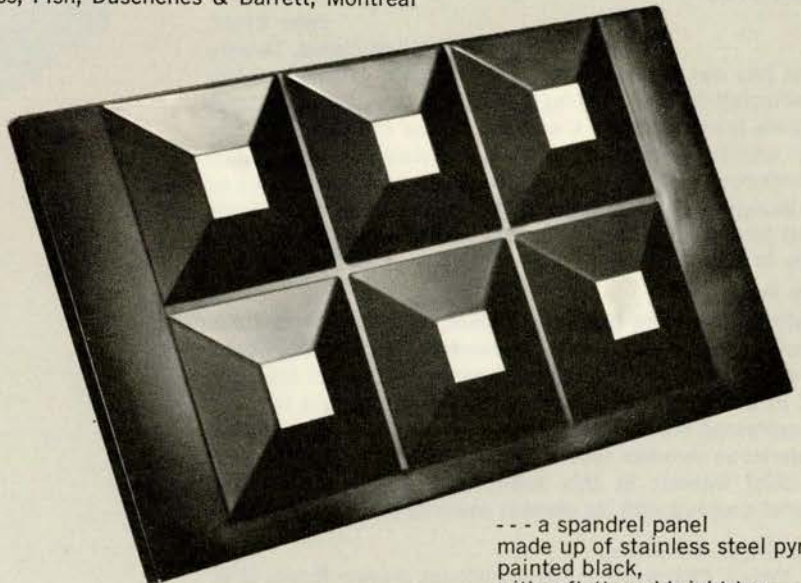


--- the seemingly
limitless uses
of his
locking joint ---
From the Report
of the Jury



**CATEGORY 2
THIRD PRIZE**

Dalite Corporation (Canada) Limited, New Toronto, Ontario
Architects — Ross, Fish, Duschenes & Barrett, Montreal



--- a spandrel panel
made up of stainless steel pyramids,
painted black,
with a flattened bright top ---

From the Report of the Jury

CANADIAN BUILDING DIGEST



DIVISION OF BUILDING RESEARCH • NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

CANADA

AIR LEAKAGE IN BUILDINGS

by A. G. Wilson

UDC 697.921

Air leakage has a number of important implications in relation to the performance of buildings. It occurs through cracks and openings in windows, doors, walls and roof. Its extent depends on the design and condition of the building enclosure, the quality of materials and workmanship and the air pressure differences acting across the cracks and openings. Air leakage into buildings is called infiltration and leakage outward, exfiltration.

The relative humidity in most heated buildings in Canada is uncontrolled and depends largely on the over-all rate of infiltration. This subject is discussed in CBD 1. In buildings without mechanical air supply systems air infiltration provides the air changes required for ventilation and may also be a source of contaminants such as smoke, soot and dust. As air infiltration increases the heating load in winter and the cooling load in summer, a good estimate of infiltration is required for the proper sizing of heating and cooling equipment. Windows and doors are the major source of air infiltration in most buildings and will usually determine the importance of air leakage in relation to heating and air conditioning.

One of the most important aspects of air leakage in relation to the performance of Canadian buildings is the extent to which it is responsible for serious condensation problems. Unfortunately this is largely unrecognized in the design and construction of many buildings, and even when failures develop the source of moisture is often incorrectly identified. To appreciate this and other implications of air leakage, air leakage characteristics of cracks, distribution of pressure across the building enclosure and the resulting pattern of air flow must be understood.

Air Leakage Characteristics. The flow of air through openings in a structure follows laws similar

to those describing air flow through orifices and capillaries. Flow through a capillary is directly proportional to the pressure drop across it; flow through an orifice is proportional to the square root of the pressure drop. The relationship for building openings or cracks falls between these limits; the flow rate also depends on the effective area of the openings perpendicular to the direction of flow.

Flow through a single opening of uniform cross-section large in relation to its length can be approximated from the relationship for a sharp-edged orifice: $Q = 2400 A \sqrt{h}$, where Q is the air flow in cubic feet per minute, A the area in square feet and h the pressure difference in inches of water. For complex openings such as cracks around windows and doors or cracks in walls air flow relationships must be determined by test. Air leakage around windows is often given in terms of the length of the crack around the perimeter of the sash; in a masonry or frame wall it may be related to the over-all area of the wall. Expressing leakage in terms of the equivalent area of a simple square-edged orifice sometimes provides a useful yardstick for comparing the air leakage characteristics of different components of a structure (Table I).

TABLE I—EQUIVALENT ORIFICE AREAS, SQ IN.

13-inch porous brick wall, no plaster, 100 sq ft.	3.1
Wall as above, 3 coat plaster, 100 sq ft.	0.054
Frame wall, wood siding, 3 coat plaster, 100 sq ft.	0.33
Door, tight fitting, 3 by 7 ft.	7.6
Window, double-hung, loose fitting, 3 by 4 ft.	4.7
Window, double-hung, tight fitting, 3 by 4 ft.	0.93

Pressure Differences. Differences occur in air pressure between the inside and outside of buildings

because of the effects of wind, temperature differences between inside and outside, and sometimes as a result of the operation of mechanical ventilation and exhaust systems.

Air flow around and over a building causes variations in pressure around it. Distribution of pressures over building surfaces depends on wind speed and direction, height and shape of the building, and surrounding terrain. In general, pressures are positive on the windward side resulting in infiltration, and negative on the leeward side resulting in exfiltration. Pressures on the remaining sides may be negative or positive, depending on the angle of the wind. They are generally negative over roofs except on the windward side of steep ones.

Pressures over the surfaces of buildings are related to the velocity head or stagnation pressures of wind. For air at standard density, the relation between velocity head and wind speed can be expressed as $p_v = 0.000482 V^2$, where p_v is the velocity head in inches of water column and V is the wind velocity in miles per hour. Values of the stagnation pressure for winds from 5 to 25 mph are given in Table II.

TABLE II—STAGNATION PRESSURES

Wind Speed, mph	p_v , in. water
5	0.012
10	0.048
15	0.104
20	0.193
25	0.301

For buildings of simple rectangular shape, pressures might vary from plus 0.5 p_v to 0.9 p_v on the windward side and from minus 0.2 p_v to minus 0.7 p_v on the leeward side. Pressures on the other sides parallel or at small angles to the wind direction may vary from minus 0.1 p_v to minus 0.9 p_v . Pressures over flat or low pitched roofs may range from minus 1.0 p_v at leading edges to minus 0.2 p_v over other areas. Greater values of suction may occur in small localized areas.

Inside buildings pressures due to wind action depend on the resistances to flow of cracks and openings in the building exterior and to their location in relation to wind direction. Inside pressures must adjust so that inflow equals outflow. With openings uniformly distributed around the walls the inside pressure might range from plus to minus 0.2 p_v . If most of the openings occur on the windward side, inside pressures will increase, approaching the values on the outside. The converse will occur when most of the openings are on the leeward side.

The selection of pressure differences across building walls for calculations involving air leakage is further complicated in that the relationship between recorded wind and wind at a building site varies and is difficult to establish. Maximum instantaneous rates of air leakage are usually not important. Instead, maximum average values that prevail over several hours or longer during extremes in outside temperature are often what is required. Thus wind speeds in excess of 25 mph are usually not significant in air leakage problems.

When the temperature in a building differs from that outside, pressure differences occur between inside and outside as a result of difference in the density of the air. This is called chimney or stack effect, since it is the same mechanism that causes a draft in a chimney. With inside temperature higher than that outside, chimney effect produces a negative inside pressure relative to outside and infiltration at lower levels, with a positive pressure and exfiltration at higher levels. The opposite occurs with inside temperature lower than that outside.

When no other pressure forces are acting there is a level, sometimes called the neutral zone, at which inside and outside pressures are equal. The difference in pressure between inside and outside can be expressed as

$$p_c = 7.6 h \left(\frac{1}{t_e + 460} - \frac{1}{t_i + 460} \right)$$

where p_c is the theoretical pressure difference due to chimney effect in inches of water column, h is the distance from the neutral zone or effective chimney height in feet, and t_e and t_i are outside and inside temperatures in °F. Selected values of p_c are given in Table III; the value of p_c for other heights is in

TABLE III—PRESSURE DIFFERENCE DUE TO CHIMNEY ACTION (EFFECTIVE HEIGHT = 100 FT)

Temperature Difference, °F	p_c
20	0.055
40	0.115
60	0.179
80	0.250
100	0.326

direct proportion. Thus the location of the neutral zone in a building is important in relation to air leakage since it determines the pressure difference at all other heights.

If the building has no space separations, or if their resistance to flow is small, air entering at lower levels can pass vertically through the building

unhindered; the location of the neutral zone will depend only on the resistances and vertical distribution of openings in the enclosure. If these openings are uniformly distributed vertically the neutral zone will be at mid-height of the building. If the floors are isolated from one another, however, each will have a separate chimney effect and neutral zone level with respect to outside, so that the distance of any opening from the neutral zone will be less than the distance between floors. Pressure differences due to chimney effect will never be very great under these conditions.

On the basis of a few measurements made in large multi-story buildings, it appears that the separation between floors is usually not effective in preventing air flow vertically through a building and that the pressures across the enclosure are affected by the chimney action of the building as a whole. In such buildings, neutral zone levels under winter conditions are likely to be between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ the height of the building.

Since the neutral zone in winter is the level below which infiltration occurs and above which exfiltration occurs, any openings through which air is exhausted will raise the neutral zone level. Measurements on houses indicate that the neutral zone is probably well above mid-height owing to the flow of air up the chimney and into the attic through partitions, ceiling electrical fixtures and around plumbing stacks.

The actual pressure difference across cracks and openings and the resulting pattern of air leakage depends on wind and chimney action combined and on the effects of air supply and exhaust systems, where present. Pressure differences are approximately the algebraic sum of the separate effects. For example, when wind is superimposed on chimney action in a multi-story building, infiltration at lower levels is increased on the windward sides and decreased on leeward sides. The relative importance of wind or chimney action will depend on the type of building, local climate and on the particular air leakage problem involved. In most parts of Canada chimney action is continuous throughout the heating season and results in a consistent pattern of infiltration and exfiltration, whereas wind is usually intermittent and results in a variable pattern of air leakage because of changes in direction.

Air Leakage and Condensation. Condensation in walls and roof construction from the flow of water vapour by diffusion under a vapour pressure difference has received much attention during the past 25 years. It is now common practice to provide vapour barriers in house construction (see CBD 9),

and similar practices are now usually followed in constructing other types of insulated buildings. The extent, however, to which moisture can be transferred as a component of air flowing through cracks and joints in materials as a result of air pressure differences is not often appreciated. One aspect of this, condensation between panes of double windows, is discussed in CBD 5; such condensation is due almost entirely to moisture carried with air flowing from inside to outside through cracks around the sash. This is confirmed by observation of actual buildings, where severe condensation may occur between panes on windows at upper levels although not at lower levels. Exfiltration of air above the neutral zone is the source of moisture. Similarly, condensation between panes is more excessive on leeward than on windward sides of buildings.

Condensation can also occur in hidden parts of walls or roofs as a result of air exfiltration through cracks, openings and porous construction. The extent of such condensation in heated buildings depends primarily on indoor humidity, outdoor temperature and on the rate and duration of air flow. Exfiltration induced by chimney action and by wind from the prevailing direction is thus particularly significant in this respect. Condensation problems associated with air leakage in heated buildings will be most prevalent in upper floors, especially on leeward sides; and will increase with increasing severity and duration of winter weather and with increasing building relative humidity.

Several cases of severe wall deterioration caused by exfiltration in multi-story buildings have recently come to the attention of DBR/NRC. With increasing humidification of buildings such problems will increase. Some of these cases have resulted from cracks between window frames and the structure, particularly at the sill and head, and cracks that develop between the structural frame and non-bearing masonry walls, as below spandrel beams and especially under parapets. A system of caulking or jointing to eliminate such cracks should be provided. Severe moisture problems have also been traced to air leakage through unplastered masonry, e.g., walls of penthouses and elevator shafts, and wall construction hidden by suspended ceilings. Table I shows that plastering of masonry walls greatly increases air-tightness.

Air leakage into roof arrangements with an attic or air space above an insulated ceiling, as is common in houses, can result in serious condensation problems. Condensation control in houses is usually achieved by ventilating the attic with outside air. In large multi-story buildings, however, air pressure differences from chimney action are much greater

and natural ventilation of roof spaces more difficult, thus requiring a different approach to roof design.

Chimney action between a heated building and a vertical air space incorporated in walls can develop in the same way as that between the building and outside. When such a space is connected to the inside of the building by cracks or openings at two levels, air can flow into the space at the upper level, deposit most of the moisture it contains and flow back into the building at the lower level. This happens with double windows with tight outside sash, furred spaces around columns or vertical risers in outside walls. Air-tightness between such spaces and the inside of the building is required to prevent condensation.

Significant air pressure differences caused by chimney action exist across the walls of cold storage buildings in summer or across cold rooms in heated buildings. Many of the condensation problems in such buildings originate with the infiltration of surrounding warm humid air through cracks in the upper part of the cooled structure; a corresponding exfiltration occurs through cracks in the lower part. The need to preserve air-tightness in such buildings by an unbroken vapour and air barrier completely enveloping the structure cannot be over-emphasized.

Effect of Supply and Exhaust Systems. Buildings are sometimes pressurized by a substantial excess of supply over exhaust air. The purpose of such pressurization is to reduce infiltration, presumably to overcome drafts and prevent the entry of dust. The amount of excess air required to achieve a given degree of pressurization will depend on the air-tightness of the structure. Any excess air beyond the equivalent of outdoor air required for ventilation will increase the heating or cooling costs of the buildings. To achieve significant pressurization, e.g., equal to the velocity pressure of wind at 10 or 15 mph, the building must be unusually air-tight.

Pressurization sufficient to overcome pressure differences from chimney action at the lower floors of tall buildings requires a total outside air supply much in excess of the infiltration that will otherwise occur, unless the various floors can be effectively isolated from one another. Pressurization magnifies condensation problems that result from exfiltration of air and the practice is of doubtful merit in most Canadian climates. Instead, more attention should be given to increasing the air-tightness of the warm side of buildings. In general, humidified buildings should not be pressurized, and provision of a small suction in such buildings might be advantageous if condensation problems are anticipated.

Conclusion. Air leakage affects building performance in several ways and each should be considered in design and construction. Heating load and building relative humidity in winter are affected by over-all air infiltration and ventilation rates. Since windows and doors usually represent the major source of air leakage in buildings, significant reductions of over-all air infiltration are achieved principally by increasing the air-tightness of these components. Reduction of the air infiltration rate through windows, however, will not reduce exfiltration through other cracks and porous construction.

To overcome condensation problems resulting from exfiltration, cracks and porous construction must be eliminated on the warm side of the structure. It may be desirable, sometimes, to provide venting around the outer cladding so that moisture entering the construction from inside will be more readily dissipated to the outside. The air-tightness of the inner part of the enclosure must always be many times greater than that of the outer cladding. This is especially important in buildings that are humidified. In multi-story buildings air flow between floors should be restricted to reduce pressure differences resulting from chimney action.

"NEW JAPANESE ARCHITECTURE" by Dr Udo Kultermann. Published by The Architectural Press, London. 180 pages, 63/-

Dr Kultermann attempts to erase the false ideal, the "Japonica", that the West reads into the new architecture of Japan — Zen, studied informality and elegant simplicity — and to show the awakening of an architecture that is not afraid of mass, thickness and solidity; not afraid of bold plastic and sculptural forms, not afraid to mate the most advanced technology with the most hallowed traditional usages. With 180 photographs, backed by 30 pages of texts and biographies of some two dozen leading architects he succeeds in conveying this general message.

However, this generality is applicable not only to Japan, but to France, Tunisia or most other countries. The photographs are not original but ones already published in various international magazines and books. Dr Kultermann contributes very little to a fuller and deeper understanding of the contemporary architectural scene in Japan. The texts are over simplified and shallow for those in the West with any knowledge of Japan. To those who are complete strangers to Japan and/or architecture, his references to a great list of names, places and dates contribute only confusion. Dr Kultermann may be an authority in this field, but the 30 pages of texts certainly fail to give any such indication. He may do well to expand the texts.

The fascination in Japan is the contemporary causes and effects; the doubts; the restless vitality; the dilemma; the inner conflict of western technology and eastern philosophy; the individual man's desire to hold to tradition and the external influences and economic pressure to cast it aside; the schizophrenic atmosphere; a country at the cross roads of a major decision; all contribute to the architecture that is Japanese.

Summing up, a one sided view of new Japanese architecture, a hard covered pictorial book with a good list of contemporary buildings for those visiting Japan.

Raymond Moriyama, Toronto.

"AN ANTHOLOGY OF HOUSES" by Monica Pidgeon and Theo Crosby. Publishers, B. T. Batsford Ltd, 174 pages, \$10.50.

THE original meaning of the word "anthology" in the Greek was "the gathering of flowers", hence it means in modern terms a kind of bouquet. The word is very aptly applied in the case of this book, for a bouquet implies a selection of blossoms and not in any sense

an attempt to cover the whole range of flowering plants. We find this same selectivity at work in the choice of the material for this book. The result is that fifty houses are described in text and pictures, but not any fifty, rather a fine bouquet of houses of a similar genus.

There is a sensitive awareness shown both in the selection of the material and in the design of the book itself. The text is concise, being made up of an introduction outlining the reasons for the authors' choices and a clear description of each house, though lacking a little in technical information. To complement the text are over three hundred photographs, plans and diagrams of a high calibre, making a handsome presentation of the subject.

A somewhat disturbing factor, however, is the clinical nature of both the houses selected and the layout of the material. Everything has such a precise, rather contrived appearance that it was quite a relief to see on page 97 an interior with a lumpy looking sofa askew in the corner. Also there were relatively few photographs (I counted only four) in which people are visible. One wonders about life in such controlled, laboratory-like environments. Could they make do with mere humans?

Most architects will lament the lack of details, and of constructional drawings. However, one must remember that this anthology is for presentation to many different groups of people — architects, builders, clients, home owners and homemakers, and within its limits it is quite successful.

It is an enjoyable and informative book which will certainly please those people who are fond of the particular species.

Ronald Whiteley, MRAIC, Toronto

NEW BOOKS

"PHYSICAL URBAN PLANNING, System of General Concepts and Principal Features", by Sergei N. Grimm, School of Architecture, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y. 87 pages. \$2.00

"ARCHITECT AND PATRON", by Frank Jenkins. Oxford University Press. 245 pages. \$5.25

"FAILURE AND REPAIR OF CONCRETE STRUCTURES", by S. Champion. John Wiley and Sons Inc. 199 pages. \$6.75

"THE DESIGN OF STRUCTURAL MEMBERS, Part One. With Model Answers to RIBA Intermediate Examination Questions," by H. T. Jackson, FRIBA, AMI Struct/E. Architectural Press. 176 pages. \$6.00

"SIMPLIFIED MECHANICS AND STRENGTH OF MATERIALS", by Harry Parker. John Wiley and Sons Inc. 285 pages.

"ARCHITECTS' WORKING DETAILS Volume 8", Edited by D. A. C. A. Boyne, Executive Editor, and Lance Wright, ARIBA, Technical Editor, of *The Architects' Journal*. 160 pages. 25s.

"FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT", by Finis Farr. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 293 pages. \$7.50

"AN INTRODUCTION TO MODERN ARCHITECTURE", by J. M. Richards. British Book Service (Canada) Ltd. (Cassell & Co. Ltd.). 176 pages. \$5.25

"ESTIMATING AND COST CONTROL", by James Nisbet, FRICS. British Book Service (Canada) Ltd. (B. T. Batsford Ltd.). 227 pages. \$7.75

"THE ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF REINFORCED CONCRETE DESIGN", by W. H. Elgar, MA, M.Eng. Architectural Press. 112 pages. \$4.50

"STANDARD ON ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING PRACTICES" 33-GP-7, 28 July 1961, Canadian Government Specifications Board, National Research Council, Ottawa. 37 pages. \$1.00

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Monsieur le Rédacteur,

Permettez-moi de protester contre l'attitude impolie et anti-démocratique des organisateurs du concours national pour le "Fathers of Confederation Memorial Building". Leur façon de procéder est un affront aux Canadiens-français:

- En effet,
- (a) la formule d'inscription au concours est en Anglais seulement
 - (b) les règlements et conditions du concours sont publiés en Anglais seulement
 - (c) l'article 17 des règlements du concours, en page 12, stipule: 17. REPORT

"Each set of drawings shall be accompanied by a report which shall be in ENGLISH, and not more than..."

Le Dr E. R. Arthur, aviseur pour le concours, m'a écrit que je pouvais rédiger mon texte en Français: mais sa lettre n'était pas signée. Venant de lui, j'y vois là un geste de prudence, sinon de "je m'en lave les mains". Cela ne change d'ailleurs pas le texte très explicite du règlement.

Participer à un concours qui nie mon existence, en temps que membre de la nation Canadienne-française, ne m'intéresse pas. Mais je crois raisonnable de souligner le manque de civisme d'une telle attitude, chez les organisateurs du concours.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

François Rousseau, Québec

INSTITUTE NEWS

1962 Reynolds Memorial Award

The American Institute of Architects advises that nominations for the 1962 R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award will be accepted until December 18, 1961. Nominations should be sent directly to AIA Headquarters, 1735 New York Avenue, Washington 6, DC. The \$25,000 annual award is conferred for design of "a significant work of architecture, in the creation of which aluminum has been an important contributing factor." In the criteria for the award, it is explained that "the size or type of structure and the quantity of aluminum used are not of major significance."

Competition

The University of Liverpool has announced a competition, open to all architects on the United Kingdom register, including those in Canada, for a group of Students' Residences and other buildings. The cost of the works is estimated at approximately £1,500,000. The premiums are £5,000; £3,000; £1,000. Further premiums, to a total not exceeding £2,000 may be awarded at the discretion of the Assessors for other designs of merit. The Assessors for the competition are Sir James Mountford, Vice-Chancellor of the University; Donald Gibson (FRIBA) and Prof. Myles Wright (FRIBA). Last day for submitting designs is 4th September, 1962, and last day for questions is 1st January, 1962. Conditions may be obtained on receipt of a deposit of £3 from the Registrar, The University of Liverpool, Liverpool 3.

UN Appointment

The United Nations Technical Assistance Administration has appointed Dr H. Peter Oberlander for a short term mission to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

Dr Oberlander, Head of the Planning Department at the University of British Columbia, is to advise the Government of Trinidad and Tobago through the Town and Regional Planning Division in the Prime Minister's office on the establishment of an ap-

propriate planning organization, bearing in mind new legislation recently passed in the Territory, and the Territory's relationship to the new Federation of the West Indies.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago is engaged in an extensive development program which proposes an expenditure of \$220,000,000 in a 5-year period for housing, transportation, education, agriculture and industry.

Notices

Waisman Ross & Associates have taken new offices at 10 Donald Street North, Winnipeg 1. Telephone WH. 2-0981.

Neil M. Stewart (F) has been appointed by the RAIC to the Advisory Board of the new School of Architecture at the Nova Scotia Technical College.

POSITION VACANT

Wanted for design position - Graduate Architect with two or three years experience for medium sized Toronto Architects' office. Phone Mr Meyer, HU. 1-5151 or write Venchiarutti and Venchiarutti, 194 Wilson Avenue, Toronto 10.

REGISTRATIONS

Ontario Association of Architects September 25, 1961

Dufresne, Raymond, ADBA Ecole des Beaux Arts, 1275 Hodge Street, St. Laurent

Edwards, Gordon, B.Arch. McGill University, 2290 St. Matthew St., Montreal (*Bland, Le Moyne, Edwards*)

Hall, Douglas McLaren, B.Arch. University of Toronto, 19 Bradgate Road, Don Mills (*Marani, Morris & Allan*)

Kravis, Janis, B.Arch. University of Toronto, 83 Forest Heights Blvd., Willowdale (*Pentland & Baker*)

Le Moyne, Roy Emile, B.Arch., McGill University, 2290 St. Matthew St., Montreal (*Bland, Le Moyne, Edwards*)

Liff, Joseph, B.Arch. McGill University, 154 Nelson St., Ottawa (*Ronald Ogilvie*)

Meredith, Bernard, Dip.Arch., ARIBA, 5 Church Street, Chippawa, Ont. (*H. G. Acres and Co. Ltd.*)

Ramsay, Albert, Dip.Arch. (Dundee), ARIBA, 99 Cartier Street, Ottawa 4 (*Burgess, McLean and McPhaddyen*)

Ross, Alistair Menzies, c/o Peter Dickinson Associates, 48 Rideau St., Ottawa

Sharp, Lionel Charles, Dip.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic School of Architecture), ARIBA, 1241 Ontario St., Cobourg, Ont. (*B. G. Ludlow & Partners*)

Wong, Clifford Chun Fai, B.Arch. McGill University, 5 Hoi Ping Road, 7th Floor, Hong Kong

Prov of Quebec Assn of Architects Sept. 5, 1961

Lepage, Firmin, DEAM, C.P. 353 - Rimouski, P.Q. (*Martin and LePage*)

Mercure, André, DEAM, 2880, rue Girouard, St-Hyacinthe, P.Q. (*Desnoyers & Brodeur*)

October 10, 1961.

Boutin, Maurice, DEAM, 1422 avenue Du Buisson, Sillery, P.Q., (Lucien Mainguy, Architect).

Zukowski, Victor, 126 rue Conrad, Laval-des-Rapides, P.Q., (Ministère des Travaux Publics).

Gedey, Assad, 2076 ouest, rue Sherbrook, Montréal, P.Q., (Commission d'Urbanisme de la Cité de Hull).

Beaupré, Joseph Lorenzo Wilfrid Louis, ADBA, 2536 Place Monceaux, no. 29, Sillery, P.Q.

Barkham, John Brian, M.Arch, 283 Gilmour Street, Ottawa, (Schoeler and Barkham, Architects).

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Ontario

"Centenary Celebrations" Theme of Ottawa Chapter's Meetings

The Ottawa Chapter has decided to make "Centenary Celebrations" the theme of the monthly meetings for this year. At the first meeting on October 23rd, attended by 49 members and guests, four architects gave their ideas.

Sam Gitterman said that Ottawa is built at the junction of two rivers and a canal, but few facilities exist to appreciate the beauties of a waterfront. He suggested a development along the Ottawa River from Rockcliffe to Nepean Point in which people could walk, sit and enjoy themselves. Sites could be made available for a concert hall, a theatre, bandshells and restaurants.

George Bemis said that the new union station is being relocated outside the centre of the city, freeing a site of 22 acres for development in the heart of the City. The NCC, had made a proposal for development of this area. Mr Bemis showed some slides of the South Bank Development in London, England, and showed how this had been started by using this site for the Festival of Britain in 1951.

Stig Harvor spoke on urban renewal generally, and suggested that a scheme for renewal of an older part of the city should be encouraged.

The fourth speaker, Rod Robbie, made a plea for the establishment of a cultural educational institution in the capital with particular emphasis on the need for a school of architecture and planning.

A discussion conducted by Ross MacLean, author and TV Producer followed. Mr Fred Sherwood, an Ottawa developer suggested that architects should encourage the city to change the by-law, so that higher buildings could be constructed. Bill Boss, of the University of Ottawa, and Bert Katz, realtor, and Allan Clarke, chairman of the government sponsored Centenary Celebrations Committee, who were guests of the Chapter, also spoke briefly.

Quebec

Du Secrétariat de l'AAPQ

Écrites au son de la scie ronde et au bruit des coups de marteau, ces lignes vous parviennent du plus récent local d'association professionnelle au Canada: le nouveau siège social de l'Association des Architectes de la Province de Québec, au 1825 ouest, boul. Dorchester, Montréal 25, numéro de téléphone: 937-6168.

Autrefois résidence du sénateur Rainville, l'intérieur de la bâtisse a subi une complète rénovation d'après les plans et sous la surveillance de Jean-Louis Lalonde, MAAPQ. Le local comprend un bureau général, les bureaux du président et du secrétaire administratif, la salle du Conseil, une bibliothèque et, ce qui n'est pas le moindre, un salon ou club pour les membres, où consommations et repas seront servis dans un avenir très rapproché. On ne se le cache pas, les services administratifs souffraient péniblement de l'exiguïté des bureaux antérieurs dans l'Édifice Birks, sur la rue Cathcart; entre autres, le soussigné pour sa part étouffait dans un bureau de 8' x 10' et la bibliothèque était devenue tout simplement une chambre de débarras. Il n'y a pas de doute qu'une fois les travaux terminés, le personnel du Secrétariat sera plus en mesure de rendre aux membres de l'Association des services beaucoup plus adéquats auxquels ils sont en droit de s'attendre. Mais là n'est pas le principal but qui a suscité l'acquisition de ces nouveaux quartiers généraux. Les autorités de l'Association, et plus particulièrement le Comité de la propriété sous la présidence de Michael Ellwood, ont jugé le moment venu de créer un endroit de rencontre où confrères pourraient fraterniser, échanger leurs points de vue, se tenir au courant d'une façon générale des activités de leur groupement professionnel et aider de façon tangible à l'amélioration des conditions présentes et en définitive au progrès de la profession.

British Columbia Host Committee for 1962 Assembly meets



Plans for the 1962 Annual Assembly of the RAIC to be held at the Bayshore Inn, Vancouver, May 30-June 2, 1962, are now being made by the Host Committee of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia.

Shown above at a recent meeting of the Host Committee, are (l to r standing) Frank Russell, reception; Bob Kerr, tours; Wolfgang Gerson, program; Ken Terris, exhibitions; Chuck Tiers, publicity; John Davies, representing RAIC and Fred Brodie, accommodation; (l to r seated) Warnett Kennedy, Bill Leithead, chairman, and Mrs Joyce Damsell, secretary. Not present: Fred Hollingsworth, entertainment; Peter Thornton, program; Peter Cotton, Victoria arrangements; Bob Siddall, Ned Pratt, Bob Gibson, special events; John Wade, College of Fellows and R. B. Deacon, registration.

Pour ma part, je n'y vois pas seulement un avantage pour les membres aînés de l'AAPQ, mais j'y vois également, et surtout, une occasion magnifique de nous occuper enfin des "inconnus dans la maison", dont je parlais dans mon article du mois dernier, c'est-à-dire les nouveaux admis. Une fois son chèque déposé, une lettre de confirmation officielle envoyée à l'effet qu'il est membre en règle de l'AAPQ et la remise de son diplôme au Dîner des anciens présidents, le jeune architecte, à toutes fins pratiques, disparaît dans l'ombre. Quelques-uns ont l'audace, dès le départ, d'écrire à leur Association pour protester contre certains états de choses; d'autres communiquent par téléphone pour se renseigner sur ce qui peut nous sembler des notions tout-à-fait élémentaires, comme par exemple la rédaction d'un certificat de paiement ou d'un contrat, l'interprétation de certains règlements, et surtout du Tarif que même les membres plus expérimentés ne semblent pas tous comprendre de la même façon. Il nous a été donné dernièrement de constater que les articles 8 et 12 du Tableau des honoraires reçoivent de la part des membres de l'Association des interprétations qui non seulement diffèrent, mais sont entièrement contradictoires.

Qu'il me soit permis ici de vous rappeler les impressions amères, voire même désagréables, de certains de mes confrères avant et au moment de leur admission au Barreau. On nous a tout d'abord demandé le somme de \$102.00, simplement pour l'admission à l'étude,

i.e. avant même d'entrer à l'université. Une fois le diplôme obtenu de l'université, il en coûtait \$202.00 pour pouvoir se présenter aux examens du Barreau, lesquels incidemment étaient autrement plus compliqués et plus longs (une affaire de deux jours) que le rudimentaire examen de pratique professionnelle de trois heures qu'on fait subir aux candidats-architectes. Plusieurs futurs disciples de Thémis ont alors crié à l'exploitation. Je me demande si les aspirants à l'exercice de la profession d'architecte n'entretiennent pas semblables réactions. Il semble que le montant versé ne constitue qu'une condition d'exercice et une simple exigence de la Loi des architectes tandis que, sans le moindre doute, les nouveaux membres auraient droit à plus d'égard et à plus d'attention de la part de l'AAPQ.

À l'instar du Jeune Barreau qui groupe les avocats de 10 ans ou moins d'exercice, je souhaiterais ardemment la formation d'un organisme de jeunes architectes, où ces nouveaux venus pourraient discuter des problèmes tout neufs qui se présentent à eux lors de leur premier contrat, ce qui, j'en suis certain, leur éviterait des faux pas et en définitive servirait à la profession en général. Le public est intolérant, qu'on se le rappelle, lorsqu'il note une erreur de construction ou simplement de goût, commise par l'un de nos membres, et le tout rejaillit sur la profession tout entière; mais il oubliera par contre les oeuvres qui méritent ses félicitations. Des malins répètent que le mé-

decin a l'avantage d'enterrer ses erreurs, alors que la faute de l'architecte reste en surface pour le pointer du doigt.

La maison des architectes de la rue Dorchester offre une opportunité toute choisie pour tenir des séances ou séminars, où les jeunes membres pourraient, à l'aide d'un ou de plusieurs aînés, qui agiraient comme moniteurs, échanger leurs problèmes de novices et y chercher des solutions avantageuses et pour eux et pour les clients qui ont bien voulu leur faire confiance. S'il se trouve un de ces jeunes membres qui s'adonne à lire ces lignes et qui désire prendre la direction d'un tel mouvement, ma collaboration tout entière lui est d'avance assurée.

Dans un autre ordre d'idées, nous traversons ces temps-ci une ère de mémoires. A tort ou à raison, une foule de commissions font enquête sur tous les sujets imaginables, depuis quelques mois: par exemple, le Comité d'étude sur l'enseignement technique et professionnel, le Conseil du tourisme de la Province de Québec, la Commission royale d'enquête sur l'enseignement, etc, etc.

Il est bon que les membres de l'Association sachent, que le Conseil n'a pas laissé passer ces occasions d'exprimer des vues et points de vue, qui ne reflètent peut-être pas l'opinion unanime de tous les membres, mais qui sauront sans doute apporter une contribution profitable aux travaux de ces différentes Commissions. Le jour de la Toussaint, notre président, M Richard E. Bolton, MM. Guy Desbarats, Peter Dobush, Denis Tremblay et le sous-signé se sont présentés devant le Comité d'étude sur l'enseignement technique et professionnel pour soumettre des mémoires préparés par MM. Desbarats, Dobush et Tremblay, mémoires qui, je tiens à le préciser, se complétaient et contenaient des recommandations à l'endroit du Gouvernement provincial

sur la formation des ouvriers spécialisés en construction.

Le 8 novembre, un mémoire rédigé au nom de l'Association par M John Bland sur le tourisme dans la Province de Québec a été soumis au Conseil spécial chargé de recueillir les opinions et suggestions des divers groupes et particuliers. M Hazen Sise a également produit en son nom personnel un mémoire sur la question.

En troisième lieu, le Conseil s'apprête à former un comité spécial qui verra à préparer un travail à l'attention de la Commission royale d'enquête sur l'enseignement dans la Province de Québec, qui sera remis aux autorités concernées le printemps prochain.

Loin de rester dans l'ombre, comme vous le notez, l'Association saisit toutes les occasions qui se présentent de faire entendre sa voix et en même temps de faire savoir publiquement qu'elle est bien vivante et s'intéresse aux questions capitales qui se discutent ces jours-ci.

Jacques Tisseur
le secrétaire administratif

The Province of Quebec Association of Architects is pleased to announce that it has moved its offices to a new locale on Friday, October 27th last.

After 14 years in the Birks' Building, on Cathcart Street, the Association now occupies its own property located at 1825 Dorchester Blvd West, Montreal 25, with a new telephone number: 937-6168. The interior of the house has been entirely renovated after the plans and under the supervision of Jean-Louis Lalonde, MPQAA, to include a general office, the President's and the Executive Secretary's offices, the Council Room, a library, and, last but not least, a lounge. The PQAA is holder of a liquor permit and meals will be served on the premises in the very near future.

Architects in, coming to or going through Montreal are cordially invited

to visit our new Headquarters. It will be our great pleasure to greet and show them around.

Jacques Tisseur,
Executive Secretary, PQAA

COMING EVENTS

January 28th to February 3rd, 1962

"Banff Session 62"

Sponsored by Alberta Association of Architects

December 14th and 15th, 1961
Conference on Soil Mechanics and Foundations

The University of Wisconsin
University Extension Division
Department of Engineering
Madison 6, Wisconsin, USA

March 12th to 15th, 1962
58th Annual American Concrete Institute Convention

Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colorado, USA

March, 1962

Western Canada Conference on School Architecture

Banff School of Fine Arts
Auspices of Alberta Association of Architects

May 30th to June 2nd, 1962

55th Annual Assembly
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
Bayshore Inn, Vancouver, B.C.

February 8th to 10th, 1962

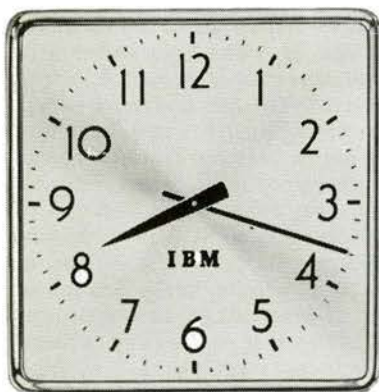
Annual Meeting
Ontario Association of Architects
Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario

February 8th to 10th, 1962

Annual Meeting
Province of Quebec
Association of Architects
Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal, P.Q.

February 2nd to 4th, 1962

Annual Meeting
Alberta Association of Architects
Palliser Hotel, Calgary, Alberta



IBM time control

IBM Time Control Systems are designed to meet the ever expanding requirements of Canadian business. Every IBM installation is backed by the technical knowledge and know-how acquired by IBM in half a century of manufacturing and maintaining Time Equipment.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES COMPANY LIMITED
Don Mills Road, Toronto 6, Ontario. Branches in Principal Cities

PRODUCT INDEX

NOVEMBER, 1961

Products advertised in this issue listed in accordance with RAIC-AIA Standard Filing System

3	Masonry Materials	
	Master Builders Company Ltd., The	Third Cover
	Medicine Hat Brick & Tile Co. Ltd.	113
	Murray-Brantford Limited	101
5	Brick Masonry	
	Plibrico	91
7	Waterproofing & Dampproofing	
	Murray-Brantford Limited	101
10	Masonry Unit Construction	
	Brick and Tile Institute of Ontario	102
12	Roofing & Siding	
	Coal Tar Products Division, Dominion Tar & Chemical Company, Limited	33
13	Structural Metals	
	Algoma Steel Corporation Limited, The	15
	Dominion Bridge Company Limited	36-37
	Steel Company of Canada, Limited, The	26
14	Miscellaneous Metal Work	
	Davidson, J. Lorne, Limited	112
15	Ornamental Metal Work & Metals	
	International Nickel Company of Canada Limited, The	107-8-9-10
16	Doors, Windows	
	Bilco Company, The	118
	Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing of Canada Limited	111
	Russell, The F. C., Company of Canada Limited	Back Cover
17	Pre-fabricated Buildings	
	Dominion Aluminum Fabricating Limited	96
	Du Pont of Canada Limited	24
	Rosco Metal Products Ltd.	16
	Siporex Limited	14
	Tremco Manufacturing Company (Canada) Limited	20
	Truscon Steel Works	32
20	Furring & Lathing	
	Canadian Gypsum Company, Ltd.	11
	Pedlar People Ltd., The	100
23	Floor & Wall Finishes	
	Armstrong Cork Canada Limited	17
	Building Products Limited	31
	Canada Creosoting Company Limited	27
	Cyanamid of Canada Limited	7-8-9-10
25	Paint, Painting & Finishing	
	Osmose Wood Preserving Company of Canada Ltd.	114
26	Glass & Glazing	
	Canadian Pittsburgh	12
	Compagnie de Saint-Gobain	97
	Duplicate Canada Limited	12
	Glaverbel	117
	Les Glaceries De La Sambre, S. A.	112
	Pilkington Glass Limited	6

27	Hardware	
	Cressell Pomeroy Limited	30
	Hager Hinge Canada Limited	94
	Russwin-Belleville Lock Division, International Hardware Company of Canada Limited	35
	Sargent of Canada Limited	104-105
28	Furnishings & Interior Decoration	
	Canadian Steelcase Co., Ltd.	28
	Johl, B. K., Inc.	34
	Royal Metal Manufacturing Ltd.	25

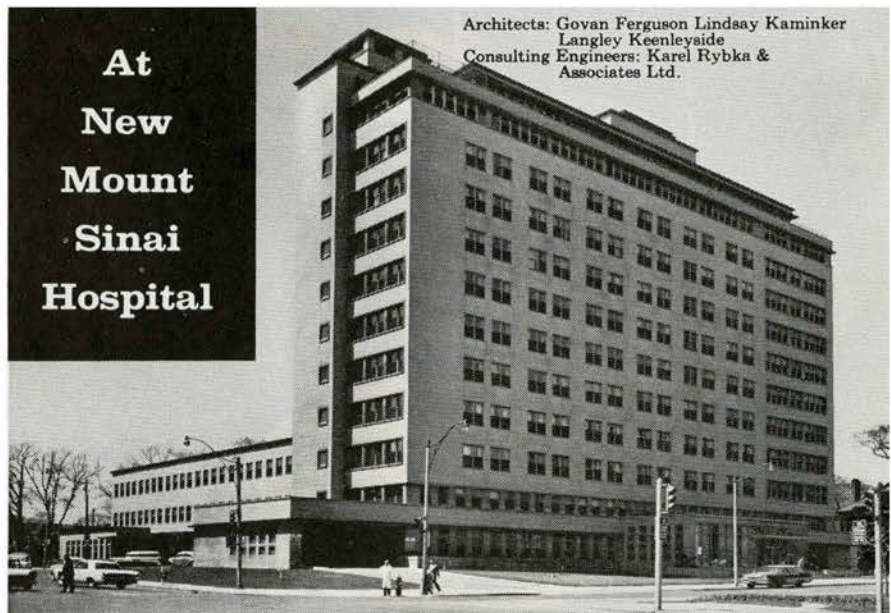
30	Heating, Ventilating, Air Conditioning & Refrigeration	
	Babcock-Wilcox and Goldie-McCulloch Limited	106
	Canadian Armature Inc.	95
	Trane Company of Canada Limited	Second Cover

31	Electrical	
	Blumcraft of Pittsburgh	38
	Electro-Vox Intercom Inc.	112
	Holophane Company Limited, The	3
	International Business Machines Company Limited	90
	Metropole Electric Inc.	103
	Northern Electric Company Limited	5-29
	Rotaflex of Canada Limited	92
	Wilson, J. A., Lighting & Display Ltd.	13

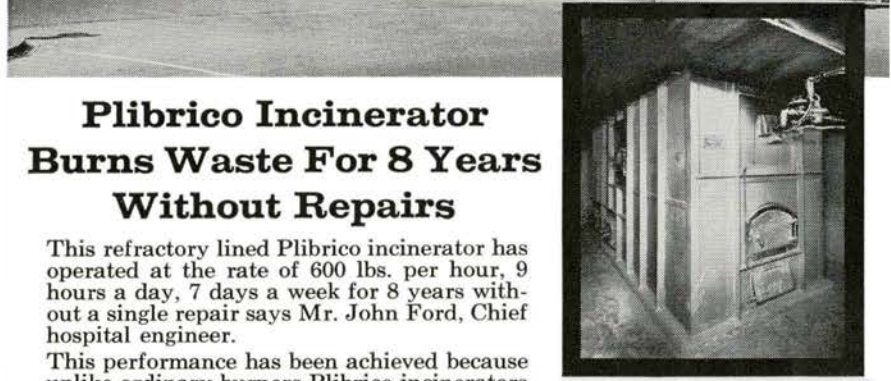
33	Elevators, Moving Stairways,	
	Otis Elevator Company Limited	22-23

35	Equipment	
	Brunswick of Canada	93
	Hunter Douglas Ltd.	4
	Westeel Products Limited	21

**At
New
Mount
Sinai
Hospital**



Architects: Govan Ferguson Lindsay Kaminker Langley Keenleyside Consulting Engineers: Karel Rybka & Associates Ltd.



Plibrico Incinerator Burns Waste For 8 Years Without Repairs

This refractory lined Plibrico incinerator has operated at the rate of 600 lbs. per hour, 9 hours a day, 7 days a week for 8 years without a single repair says Mr. John Ford, Chief hospital engineer. This performance has been achieved because unlike ordinary burners Plibrico incinerators feature jointless, monolithic refractory linings that permit close control of combustion conditions, resulting in added years of maintenance-free service.

Plibrico incinerators may be used indoors or out. There is a choice of models to fit any space and a choice of features to meet your operating requirements.



Write for free catalogue giving complete data on all models.
PLIBRICO (CANADA) LTD.
Dept. 9, Box 10, New Toronto, Ont.

Halifax • Montreal • Winnipeg • Edmonton • Vancouver



INDUSTRY

37 Insulation
Fiberglas Canada Limited 18-19

39 Acoustics
Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd. 98-99

Not Classified

Anglin Norcross 93
Metro Industries Limited 115
Taylor Woodrow (Canada) Limited 116

Stanley Push Release Latch

A new concealed gravity "Push Release" latch has been introduced by the Stanley Hardware Division of the Stanley Works of Canada Limited. This functionally designed latch is intended for use with recessed or surface mounted light fixtures. The new con-

cealed latch allows clean fixture design to eliminate light leak and is easily adaptable to all lighting fixtures of door or troffer design. The simple "push to open . . . push to close" action requires only 1/8 inch vertical release travel and the nylon cam strike is engineered to allow the latch to function perfectly with plus or minus 1/8 inch horizontal misalignment. Both these features allow broad assembly tolerances.

For further information, write: Stanley Works of Canada Limited, Hardware Division, Imperial Street, Hamilton, Ontario.



Large Sized Waste Container

45 gallon steel drums can now be easily and economically converted instantly into useful waste containers. All that is necessary is to top the empty steel drum with Wood's new #3750-W Drum Top Converter. This converter has two independently operating doors that can be used simultaneously for the immediate disposal of used paper towels or other refuse.

G. H. Wood states these units are bonderized prior to spraying for greater rust resistance. Designed for safety, having no sharp edges or corners. The finish is of durable baked-on "outdoor-green" enamel.

Further details may be secured from G. H. Wood & Company Limited, Head Office, Toronto - or any G. H. Wood & Company Branch across Canada.




Westinghouse Air Conditioners

Canadian Westinghouse will offer nine "Mobile Deluxe" air conditioners this year which are distinct from its domestic air conditioner line. There are six standard "Deluxe" units and three heavy duty models with BTU/hour capacity ranging from 6500 to 12,500.

All units feature pushbutton controls, adjustable thermostat, washable filter, variable ventilation control, and two speed fans. All units are available single phase, 60-cycle. The lowest capacity models in both the deluxe and heavy duty models are rated at 115 volts. All others are rated at 208 and 230 volts. Special transformer accessory kits convert the 230-volt units to 208 volts.

For further information, write to Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited, Hamilton, Ontario.

out of this world !
rotaflex . . . the most exciting lighting!

for full details  **rotaflex** OF CANADA LIMITED
609 King Street West, Toronto 2B, Ont.
Telephone No. 366-2727

Drywall Screw

A new Drywall Screw, now available from Canadian Gypsum Company, Ltd, introduces an advanced method of attaching wallboard to wood framing.

Made with a Phillips head, the special screw is self-drilling and self-dimpling. It is designed to be power-driven with an electric screw gun, equipped with a positive clutch and adjustable depth control.

Each screw is driven to an exact pre-set depth, providing a slight depression below the plane of the wallboard without injury to the wallboard's surface. These small, uniform depressions result in strong, smooth, blemish-free walls, and are easy to cover with joint treatment.

Twisted firmly into wood studs or joists, the C.G.C. Drywall Screw gains a strong hold. The chance of boards working loose is minimized, and the screw won't "pop".

For further information, please write to Dept. DWS, Canadian Gypsum Company, Ltd, 790 Bay St, Toronto 2, Ontario.




"Modernlite" Horizontal Sliding Windows

The F. C. Russell Company announce the introduction of their Modernlite range of horizontal sliding windows.

These windows, available in a wide selection of types and sizes, are of timber construction with inserts of tubular, hot-dip galvanized steel, and are finished with a range of 19 colours. Screens are of Fiberglas in reinforced steel frames, and fitted weatherstrips are of wool felt, wool pile and vinyl plastic.

For further information, please contact the F. C. Russell Company of Canada Limited, Scarborough, Ontario.



**BRUNSWICK
OF CANADA**

VANCOUVER, CALGARY, WINNIPEG, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC CITY

WINNER
of the
**MASSEY GOLD MEDAL
AWARD**

▼
Thompson Berwick & Pratt
Architects

▼
ANGLIN-NORCROSS WESTERN LIMITED
Builders



THEA KOERNER HOUSE
UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER

ANGLIN-NORCROSS CORPORATION LIMITED
VANCOUVER TORONTO MONTREAL HALIFAX

HAGER'S NEW

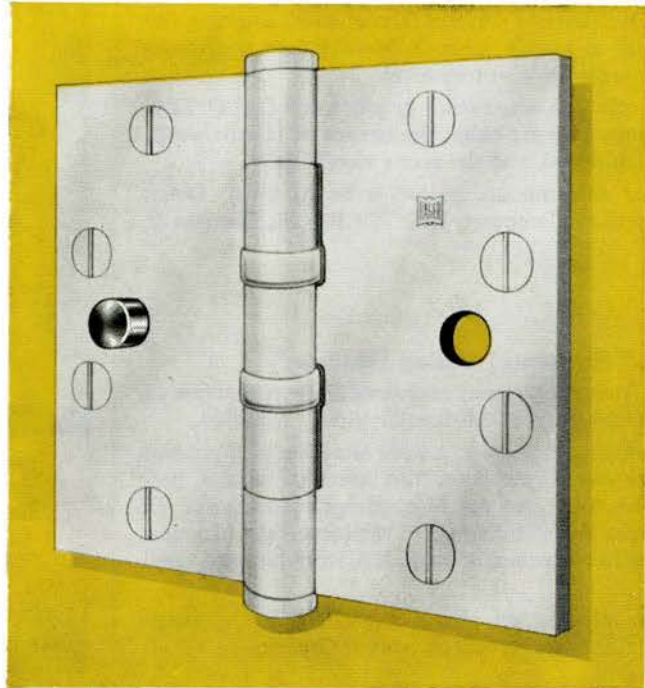
Syncretized SAFETY STUD

for maximum security

even if the pin is pulled...

**you can't pull
the leaves apart!**

**IT'S
TAMPER-PROOF**

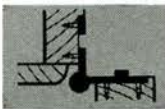


Available on
all Ball Bearing
and template
Plain Bearing
Butt Hinges, at
additional charge.
Specify
Symbol SH.

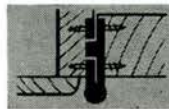
No question about the simple unailing function of HAGER'S new SYNCRETIZED safety stud. Come night-fall when doors swing shut, an inconspicuous yet rugged metal stud on one hinge leaf penetrates the thickness of the other. All's secure. Pull the pin...knock off the knuckles...the leaves remain "locked" at a point beyond a prowler's reach. Here is maximum security in a handsome, Hager hinge!

For pilfer-proof protection specify Hager's new *Syncretized* Safety Stud feature on that next *security* job!

EVERYTHING... security, flawless performance, beauty... Hinges on Hager! ®



1. Position of syncretizing metal stud when door is open. It is unnoticed.

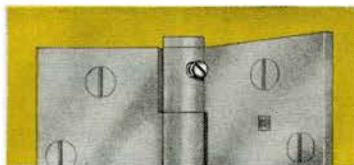


2. Door closed. Leaves are interlocked by metal stud, preventing movement of door in any direction with respect to jamb.

Hager

®

EVERYTHING HINGES ON *Hager!*



FOR MEDIUM SECURITY...
specify set screw in barrel
reducing easy pin removal.

Specify symbol N.R.P.

HAGER HINGE CANADA LIMITED • 61 LAUREL STREET, EAST, WATERLOO, ONTARIO

MANITOBA

H. W. Glassco & Co.
Winnipeg 2, Manitoba

QUEBEC

LaLiberte & LaLiberte
Montreal 28, Quebec

ONTARIO

J. M. T. Phillips
Toronto (Port Credit), Ontario

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Hans Carstens
Vancouver 4, British Columbia

NOVA SCOTIA

Stairs Agencies
Rockingham, Nova Scotia