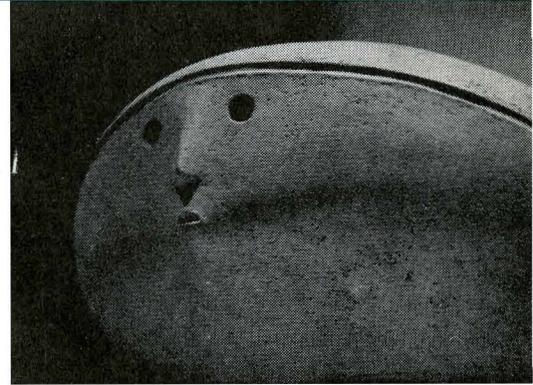


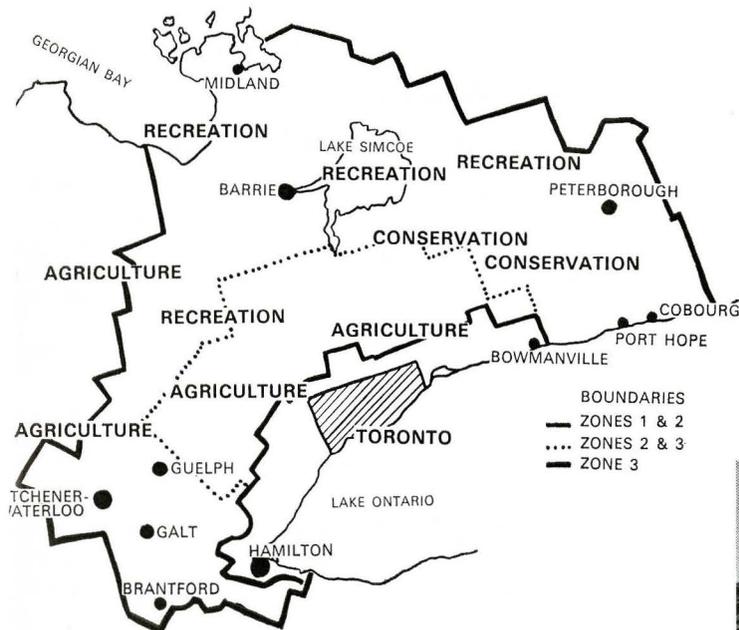
Architecture Canada

NEWSMAGAZINE

Published every two weeks by RAIC/IRAC June 8, 1970



See page 3



The Toronto-Centered Region:
Design for Development is a blueprint for how the provincial government hopes to organize Ontario's "golden horseshoe" as it doubles in population (to 8 million) by the end of the century. For details, see p. 2.

A glamorous new development for the Toronto waterfront

Jane Jacobs calls it "probably the most important advance in planning for cities that has been made in this century". And the politicians, doubtless sensing that this may well turn out to be an even more widely talked about housing development than Expo 67's Habitat, are already jockeying for position to share in the kudos. Harbor City, Craig, Zeidler and Strong's visionary proposal for a huge new community on the Toronto waterfront, was unveiled last month, after a year's study and development of the forward-looking concepts involved. The Venice-like park and island community will house 50,000 to 60,000 people on 1,120 acres of water and land — 900 acres of which have yet to be created by dredging and landfill. Most of its inhabitants will be within three minutes' walk of a rapid transit stop — and those who want may moor a sailboat at the end of their backyard. A five-minute ride away is the heart of downtown Toronto; ten to fifteen minutes' walk the other way is the existing island park system (currently reached by ferry). The concept owes much to Expo 67 in its feeling for people and organization of pedestrian spaces (there'll be few cars in evidence). Says Mrs. Jacobs: "If certain views [of the model] seem hauntingly like glimpses of famous cities beloved by artists and tourists, this is because Harbor City shares with them the underlying principles of urbanity." For a more detailed look, see page 4.



OPINION

A student's thoughts on the RAIC Assembly, Winnipeg

I went to the RAIC convention in Winnipeg last month to talk about my responsibility as an architect and as a citizen.

One of the ideas I wanted to share was the notion that my responsibility as a person is to everybody and that my role is to struggle to make things a little better for everyone and worse for no-one. I learned that although this is a nice idea, in the real world, my responsibility is only to my client, that is, the man who pays.

I had a different conception of the client. I thought that he is everyman who lives around a building and that it is my job to predict exactly what is going to go on there so that whatever it is, it will be an enjoyable occasion. I learned that this is not possible because nobody will pay for it.

But I thought that people have always paid to have their habits accommodated, as it makes these habits a pleasure rather than a chore and that the cost has been more in imagination than dollars. I learned that this problem is not solved by imagination but rather by amassing huge amounts of useless information, processing it, and then asking it to point out a course for future action. In this way, the complexity of the problem is inflated, it becomes more difficult to define and is eventually filed away as hopeless. The responsibility is nowhere.

Opinions on this and other topics are welcomed. Contributions to this column should not exceed 450 words (two double-spaced typewritten pages) and should be sent to A/C's editorial offices at 56 Esplanade East, Toronto 1.

I thought that the experts consulted in these solutions should be those for whom they are built — the children, housewives and factory workers. I learned that an expert is a person who skirts around a problem in an objective (how can anyone be objective?) smoke-screen and makes suggestions in a humble way so that he will not be blamed if something goes wrong.

I thought that the best way to define a problem is to spend a lot of time and effort learning to listen to it speak. The solution is developed by finding ways to encourage what I interpret to be good and to discourage what I interpret to be bad. I learned that since one can't afford the time or discomfort of learning the symptoms of a disease, he needs simply to consult a sociologist, an urbanologist and a landscape architect, add a little Architecture, and consider the job done.

I thought that a convention of architects was to come together to discuss common problems and work

towards solutions in the light of new ideas. I learned that a convention is to meet old friends, drink, and not to risk offending anyone.

I thought that most of us have a great deal of rethinking and re-defining to do and learned that now, more than ever, it is an absolute necessity.

Dan McAlister, University of Toronto

Lambasting the construction industry is justified

A/C's opinion column opened in the March 30 issue with Vancouver architect Roger Kemble calling for more people involvement in architecture. Colin Davidson, Montreal professor and editor of Industrialized Forum in the next issue (A/C, 4/13), charged Kemble with "alienating all parties in what is already a fragmented industry" by "lambasting everyone... from property owner to building contractor". He suggested that the systems approach could provide the "framework within which all the building industry can cooperate towards an effective use of resources for quality products". Kemble replies:

The differences between Professor Davidson and myself are deep, far reaching and fundamental.

It is necessary to question in total the industrial-economic oligarchy. It is insufficient to rely on systems, computers and organization. These are instruments of suppression and have achieved little more than maintaining the status quo. Please read "Vertical Mosaic" by John Porter.

The need to change the attitudes of people first before we can use to better advantage our new scientific power is apodictic. Lambasting everyone in the construction industry is justified. What more evidence is needed than good eyesight.

Dispersion and discontinuity does not characterize variety, it characterizes uniformity. Please read any topical magazine that deals seriously with urban blight.

For twenty years the construction industry has teetered on the brink of pending change; probably it will do so for many years more.

It is indeed depressingly feasible to categorize people. Don't fiddle with systems. Religions have had the answers to man's woes for centuries on paper. Who needs the Czar with Kosygin awaiting in the wings? It is the fundamental attitude of people that must be faced.

In the construction industry the students, the professionals and the trade will persist in searching for means to define people in terms of tangible assets. We are forced into a narrow channel of conformity by economic and industrial pressures.

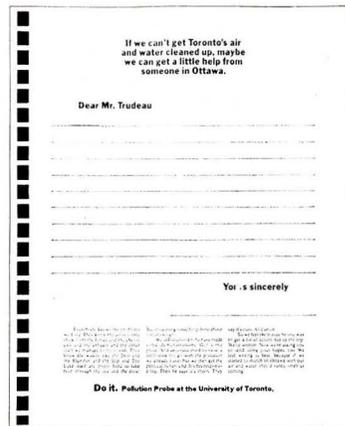
There is no answer in central co-ordinated control in the interests of efficiency. There is no answer in breaking ritual links only to create the smooth running corporate behemoth. The answer may be a patina of culture created by people

participation in the interests of diversity. Please read "The making of a counter culture" by Theodore Roszak.

Roger Kemble

ENVIRONMENT

Pollution Probe ad wins award



An advertisement for the University of Toronto's Pollution Probe won a top award last month for its "honest approach".

Designed to inform people about the problems of pollution and what Pollution Probe is doing about them, the advertisement also provides a letter form for readers to send the Prime Minister urging his help in cleaning up air and water.

Judges in the annual awards program sponsored by *Marketing*, a magazine for advertising and marketing executives, said the ad had "just the right common touch". Agency is Vickers and Benson.

PLANNING

Ontario plans for the year 2000

The Ontario Government made public last month a long-range planning and development concept for the 90-mile arc around Toronto.

Forecasts indicate that population in the province will jump from a current 7.6 million to 13 million in the next 30 years. "Design for Development — Toronto Centred Region" is part of the government's plan to accommodate this growth.

The current recommendations and findings are an outgrowth of feedback from six alternatives suggested two years ago in the report of the Metro Toronto and Region Transportation Study. MTARTS, originally designed to devise a transportation plan, before attempting this found it had to focus on the development of an acceptable regional plan as transportation problems could not be solved without an understanding of future distribution of population and employment.

Premier Robarts emphasizes that the recently developed program is an "umbrella" under which "decisions affecting each region, made by all levels of government and the private sector can be co-ordinated".

Implementation of the program, the government predicts, will be

accompanied by a relative shift of population from the urbanized area along Lake Ontario to areas on the periphery of the arc as far north as Midland.

Among the guidelines presented: 1) to maintain the shores of major lakes, the Niagara escarpment and valley systems of the "commuter-shed" for recreation and open spaces; 2) to create a well-structured urbanized area along Lake Ontario from Bowmanville to Hamilton; 3) to develop an urban axis north from Toronto to Barrie; 4) to develop urban areas of significant size on the periphery to decentralize growth in Metro Toronto; 5) and to determine the role of the Kitchener-Waterloo, Guelph-Galt urban cluster.

THE PROFESSION

BC discusses Act and bylaw revisions

The Architectural Institute of British Columbia has started a revision of its Act and bylaws.

Approximately 90 architects met May 22 at Cecil Green Park, UBC, for a special general meeting called to familiarize members with the mechanics of Act and bylaw revision committees. Both committees started research at the beginning of the year.

Debate at the meeting was hot; the majority of members felt the rules of practice needed updating. "The purpose of this recent meeting," says AIBC president William R. Rhone, "was to give feedback to the committees. No conclusions were reached."

Prior to the meeting the AIBC circulated a partial list of issues involved in changing the Act, plus



Architecture Canada is published every two weeks by the 5th Company (Greedy de Pencier Publications Ltd.) for the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada / l'Institut Royal d'Architecture du Canada. The Company also publishes Architecture Canada Journal twice a year, and Architecture Canada Directory once a year. RAIC/IRAC office 151 Slater Street, Ottawa 4.

Subscriptions are \$10 a year.

Architecture Canada editorial, circulation and advertising offices are at 56 Esplanade St. E., Toronto 1 416-364-3333.

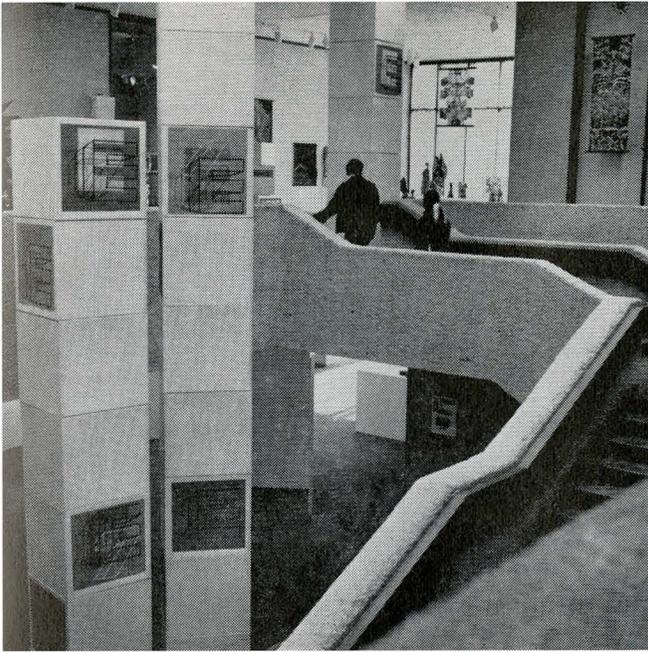
5th Company editorial committee: Annabel Slight, Patrick Hailstone, Ron Butler, Janeva Van Buren, Michael de Pencier.

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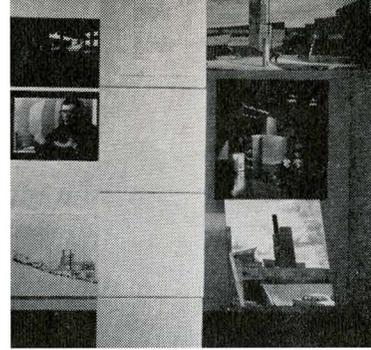
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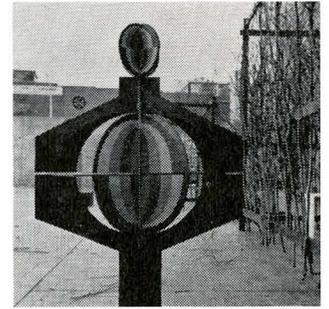
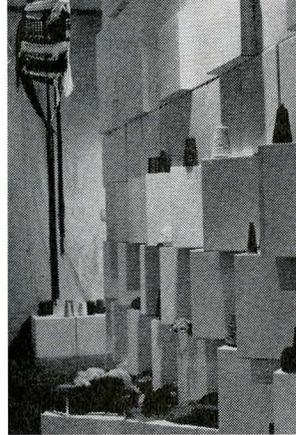
Environment '70

The Edmonton Art Gallery was the scene of a new type of art exhibit recently. Its purpose: to assist public understanding of the process of art. Supplementing the usual displays were tools and materials plus photographs and biographies intended to reveal exhibitors' personalities. This was the second environmental show to be sponsored by the Arts and Crafts Division of the Alberta government's Cultural Branch. Last year's exhibit explored the siting of art.



Gordon Atkins' work.

Forty-one artists-craftsmen participated. Architects represented were Gordon Atkins, Calgary, and Douglas Cardinal, Edmonton



Courtyard sculpture by Bob Oldrich

Tapestry by Whyona Yates, Edmonton. Also shown are some of her materials.

such background reading as excerpts from recent speeches and articles on the changing role of the architect.

Membership classification and practice ownership have been getting most attention. The first is being examined by the bylaw revision committee headed by John Lishman of Vancouver. It is specifically exploring the possibility of allowing salaried "architects" to become Institute members. Rules governing incorporation and partnership are among those being reviewed by the Act revision committee, whose chairman is Ronald S. Nairne.

Reflections by Eric Arthur

Eric Arthur after receiving the Institute's top honor, the RAIC Gold Medal, at the Winnipeg Assembly last month (*A/C 5/11*), commented on subjects as varied as the College of Fellows' convocation ceremony, long hair and revolution.

Some excerpts from his speech: "... in 1930 Galt Durford asked me to help him make the language of the [College of Fellows] ceremony less archaic. I think we achieved something though I see ... the Chancellor still asks 'How standeth the agenda'. Galt and I missed that one, which probably goes back to an early chancellor with a lisp."
... "the present revolution of education cannot help but lead, in

the long run, to greater architecture in a finer Canada. As for the young architects, I believe them to be more informed on a variety of subjects and more articulate than their forebears. A whole world of interests has opened up for them."

... "some are shocked by such external trivia as long hair. I have been offered a bobby pin by a lady myself, but it would be interesting to know how that long-haired Royalist Inigo Jones viewed a new generation of Round Head architects in the Commonwealth of his day."

BOOKS

Designing for mentally handicapped

Planning Buildings for Handicapped Children, by Ivan Nellist. Crosby Lockwood & Son Ltd., London, 1970, \$7.00.

This book in the words of the author gives: "... information helpful to designers and all who are concerned with environment for mentally handicapped children." He adds: "it is not a design manual" perhaps hoping that it would have a broader function. A design manual, however, does seem to be the book's most likely use.

The introduction is excellent. It describes types of abnormality and gives some administrative, social and historical background. Suc-

ceeding chapters are of uneven quality and range through planning analyses to studies of mechanical services, finishes and the like.

The book reads like a series of observations and comments noted during field research; unfortunately the presentation is wordy, repetitive and often irrelevant. Thinking on many aspects is narrow and finite in contrast with the author's plea for flexibility. Perceptive observation and noteworthy comment are there, but this reader wishes a good editor had precised and structured the contents.

Diagrams are unnecessarily complicated and often succeed only in confusing rather than clarifying points made. The few photographs of existing schools are of little value except as visual relief from the printed word. Neither planning notes nor photographs help substantiate the author's belief that schools for handicapped children need be completely different from ordinary schools except for a few obvious differences.

There are no plans of existing buildings referred to, nor has any attempt been made to evaluate their successes and shortcomings. There is no mention of teaching methods or school design outside England nor has any attempt been made to use the detailed research finding as a springboard for analysis in greater depth.

At a time of dramatic new developments in education and mental health treatment (why not in architecture?) it is disappointing that this book attempts so little.

Neil Jackson, Victoria

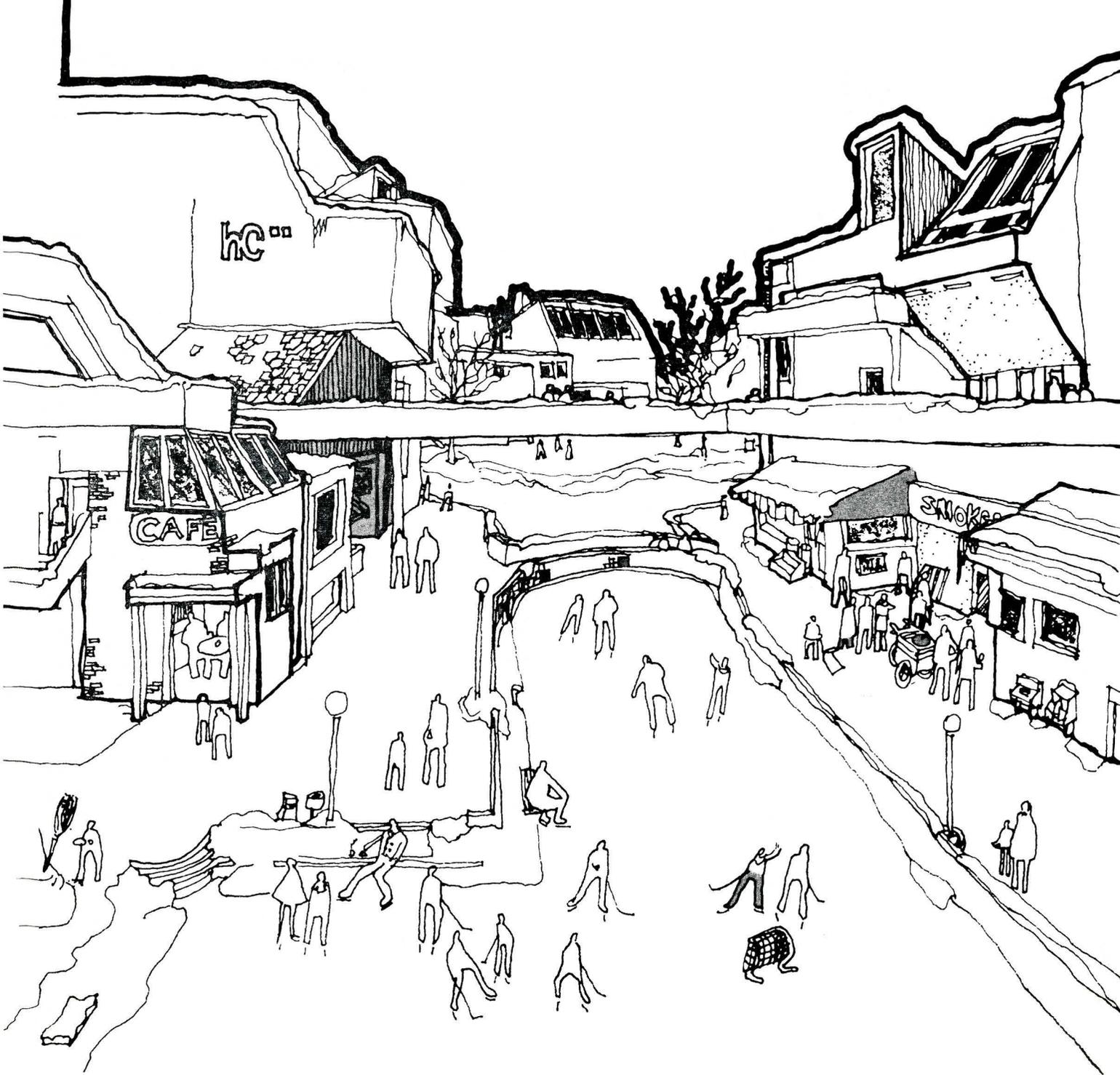
The craft of making models

Architectural Models, by Rolf Janke, Frederick A. Praeger, New York (in *Canada, Burns and MacEachern*), 1968, 135 pp, \$10.75.

"The primary purpose of this book," the author says, "is to provide architects and architectural students with a guide to model making."

By "model" the author means physical model and seems unaware of other types used by, and useful to, architects, such as analogue models (e.g. drawings, ripple tanks, etc.) and symbolic models (mathematical, systems models, etc.). The physical models illustrated in the book are mainly limited to the visual representation of buildings, that is, limited to the traditional use of physical models in architectural design.

Despite disclaimers to the contrary this book is mainly concerned with the craft of model making. Much of the text and many of the photographic captions provide information on materials and methods of construction as well as on methods of presentation, scale and degree of accuracy appropriate to



various types of models.

The author feels that the value of (physical) models in designing is still unrecognized or underestimated.

If models are underestimated they are likely to remain so as long as books such as this one continue to concentrate on visual qualities, traditional uses of models, and the craft aspects of model making rather than on greater definition of what sorts of information models can provide and how this relates to the information needed in design.

M. Rubinger

Urban problems examined

The Quality of Urban Life (Volume III of Urban Affairs Annual Reviews), edited by Henry J. Schmandt and

Warner Bloomberg Jr., Sage Publications Inc., Beverly Hills, Calif., 1969, \$20.00.

The editors of this solid volume have assembled twenty highly readable essays by various authors into what would be an excellent text for an introductory course in urban problems. Each essay attempts to cover one aspect of the whole complexity of urban life, ranging from the history of urban development to the effects of mass media. It is questionable whether such a fragmented approach is desirable when dealing with a field where particular expertise needs to be understood in context. Since, of necessity, each essay offers a limited examination, the whole is neither particularly

unified nor comprehensive. However, what is presented is of considerable merit (and mercifully free of both jargon and esoteric studies). For those who want to go beyond, there are reference lists for each essay and an extensive bibliography.

Several cautions for potential buyers should be noted: the editors use "quality" to mean basic nature rather than degree of excellence; the essays deal with the social, economic, political and cultural structure of urban life rather than any physical or technological specifics (such as architecture); and the emphasis is definitely on studying and understanding the present rather than on programs to reach

the millennium.

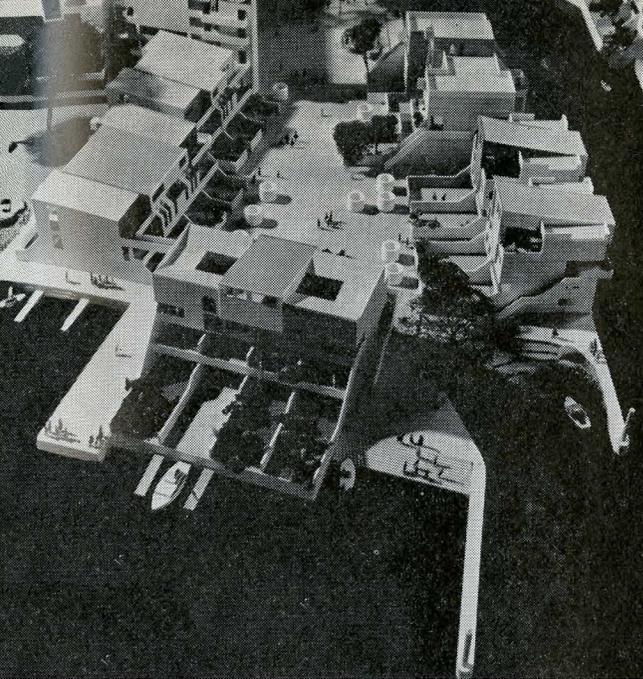
Henry Hawthorn, Vancouver

PEOPLE

Henry Elder, head of the University of British Columbia's School of Architecture returns July from a year's sabbatical. Wolfgang Gerson, acting head for the past year, leaves for his year's sabbatical on Elder's return.

PROJECTS

A 3½-storey prefabricated structure has been proposed to replace 1924 army huts as headquarters for the Department of Geology on the UBC campus. Architects McCarter Nairne



Double-sided exposure — all houses face a canal and a courtyard.

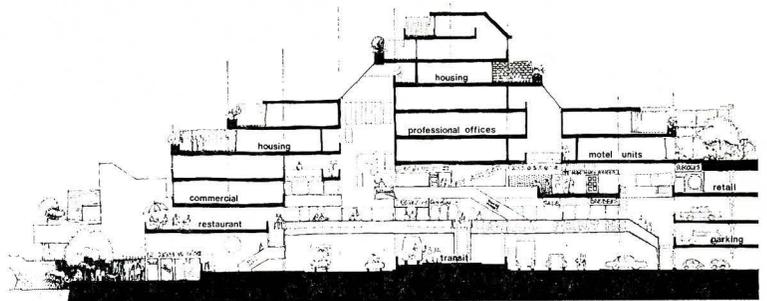
Harbor City — an island community proposed for Toronto's waterfront

Toronto architects Craig, Zeidler and Strong undertook the design of Harbor City for the Ontario Government to prove that a socially oriented project can be reasonable financially. The result is a scheme which may well be a turning point in planning. Complete housing, commercial and recreation facilities for 60,000 are sited on 730 acres of islands and waterways extending 1½ miles into Lake Ontario.

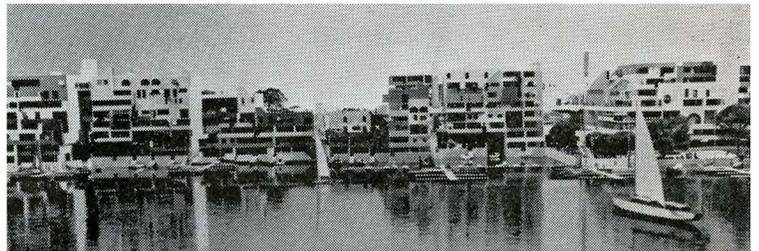
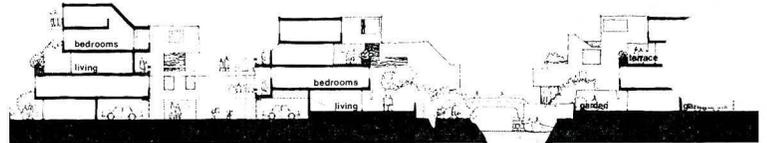
Flexibility is the keynote. Because designer Zeidler has used a transportation system and canal circulation pattern as a framework into which any combination of public and private facilities can be planned, the community will never be static or frozen. Experience gained in each phase can be used in planning subsequent phases. Commercial areas can grow or contract, residential areas can easily be converted to other uses, commercial spaces can be transformed for residential use.

Housing density is planned for 80–90 persons per acre (compared to an overall urban density for Toronto of 32 per acre). Buildings range from two to five stories. Dwellings range from studio apartments to large family townhouses. Average cost is \$21,000 per unit.

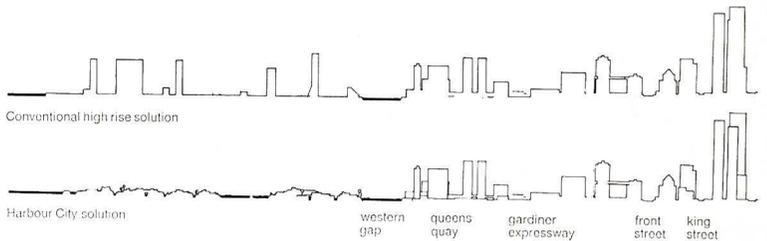
Public and private transportation systems form an interlocking network with canal and pedestrian systems so that everyone has access to both roadways and canal-pedestrian walkways.



Land use over arterial roads and transit stop.



Modules are combined to form residential and commercial facilities of various sizes and types



& Partners report that the Geological Sciences Centre will come in at just over \$29/sq. ft., vs. \$40/sq. ft. for other recent UBC laboratory buildings. The new lab will be almost square (150' x 180') to hold down perimeter wall and window areas.

A new school for Meaford, Ont., will be one of the first to incorporate recommendations of the recent Hall-Dennis report on education in Ontario. Architects Shore & Moffat have eliminated walls between classrooms in the St. Vincent Euphrasia Elementary School so that teachers and students can work in groups of varying sizes arranged according to interests rather than age. The school will be ready by September. Estimated cost is \$15.80 per sq. ft.

A \$19.5 million children's hospital opened last month in Halifax. The Walton Killam Hospital for Children has been designed by local architects Duffus, Romans, Kundzins and Rounsefell so that the children's surroundings will be as colorful and interesting as possible. A prime aim was to remove the "institutional look". The 324-bed hospital is to be the major teaching research and referral hospital for children in the Atlantic provinces.

A 29,000 sq. ft. building housing a swimming pool for St. James-Assiniboia, Manitoba, will feature an L-shaped pool and a roofless sun court and patio. The building was designed by a team of architects and engineers averaging 26 years of age

from Smith Carter Parkin, Winnipeg. They say the structure will set a low-cost record for its type in Winnipeg. It is scheduled for completion this December.

QUOTES

Art and Technology

"It is a well-established fact, that many Latin American and European artists no longer appear to have any interest in pop art, but rather seem to be pre-occupied with art and technology. Hopefully the situation in Canada is no different. One of the most intriguing and far reaching possibilities of such a collaboration is that engineering and in particular engineers will find brand new goals

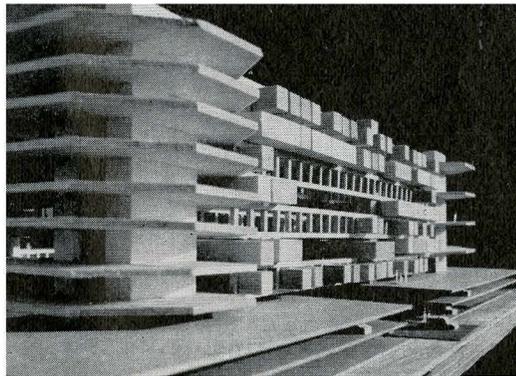
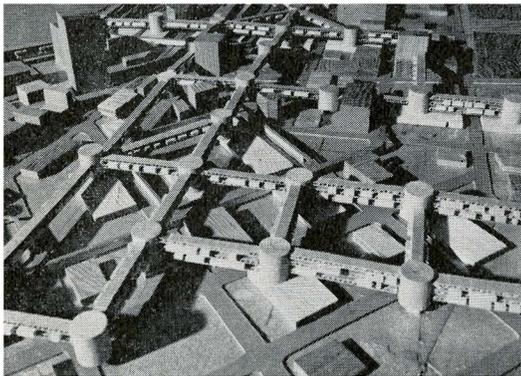
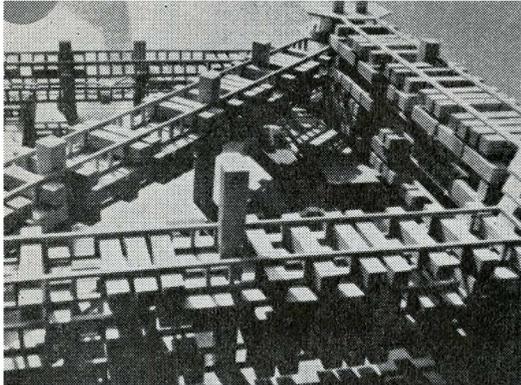
... the enrichment of environment and life in a human way could become a major goal of engineers, and the promise that art holds for engineering in this regard is strong indeed."

John de Mercado of the Federal Department of Communications at Seminar "Telecommunications and the Arts," York University

"Architecture has comported itself far too long as an art profession when it ought to have operated as a business. In an age of total communication, architects still speak in a jargon that is often totally incomprehensible to the guy paying the bills. They talk about the 'architectural experience' when they should

Plug-in urban living

University of Manitoba architecture student Ron Hoffart devised for his thesis a flexible scheme for restructuring downtown Winnipeg. He achieves a density of 67 persons per acre by combining living and commercial space with an extensive movement network. For his ideas he has won this year's \$4,000 Pilkington Scholarship. Hoffart says the flexibility of his scheme (modules are fitted into a steel truss framework) would prevent areas from becoming obsolete and therefore would eliminate slums.



be speaking about the client's discounted cash flow and his rate of return."

Edmund S. Twining III, partner, newly formed architectural "monoglomerate", Stahl/Bennett, New York, Boston

Building technology

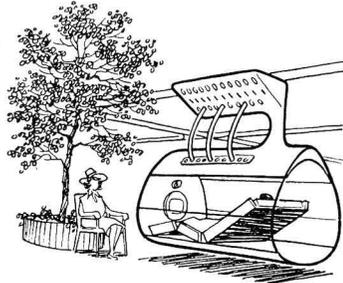
... The building industry is the last holdover of the archaic craft system. We are going to have to revise our building technology. The Lockheed Corporation already has drawings for an aircraft holding ten thousand passengers. There is no reason why you couldn't build a New York skyscraper along similar lines. It could be built horizontally under mass production conditions and flown in horizontally to minimize drag, then upended. In this fashion we would be able to deliver a whole city in one day by air.

Buckminster Fuller, In New York Magazine's Environmental Forum, March 30, 1970

INNOVATIONS

Hospital capsules

Hospital patients of the future may spend their time in a plastic capsule according to an article in the latest (May) issue of *The Architectural Forum*.



The self-propelled capsule would be for short term patients (two to five days) only and would move on a mono-rail between receiving, treatment centres and visiting areas. Its advantages according to the system's creator, William N. Bregger

of New York, include protection from infection, improved medical care (each unit is centrally monitored). He says it might even help to shorten the patient's hospital stay [because he'd have such a strong urge to get out?]. The concept evolved from Bregger's experience as designer of chronic hospitals and as director of a Pratt Institute study on how hospitals can be expanded and made more flexible.

MISCELLANY

... A one-day seminar on computer applications in architecture will be held June 24 at Multiple Access General Computer's Education Centre, 885 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ont. It's free for practising architects in the Toronto area.

... Buckminster Fuller and 11 others will speak on computer applications in planning and design of health facilities, June 24-26 at Ottawa's Skyline Hotel. Waterloo University's School of Architecture and the

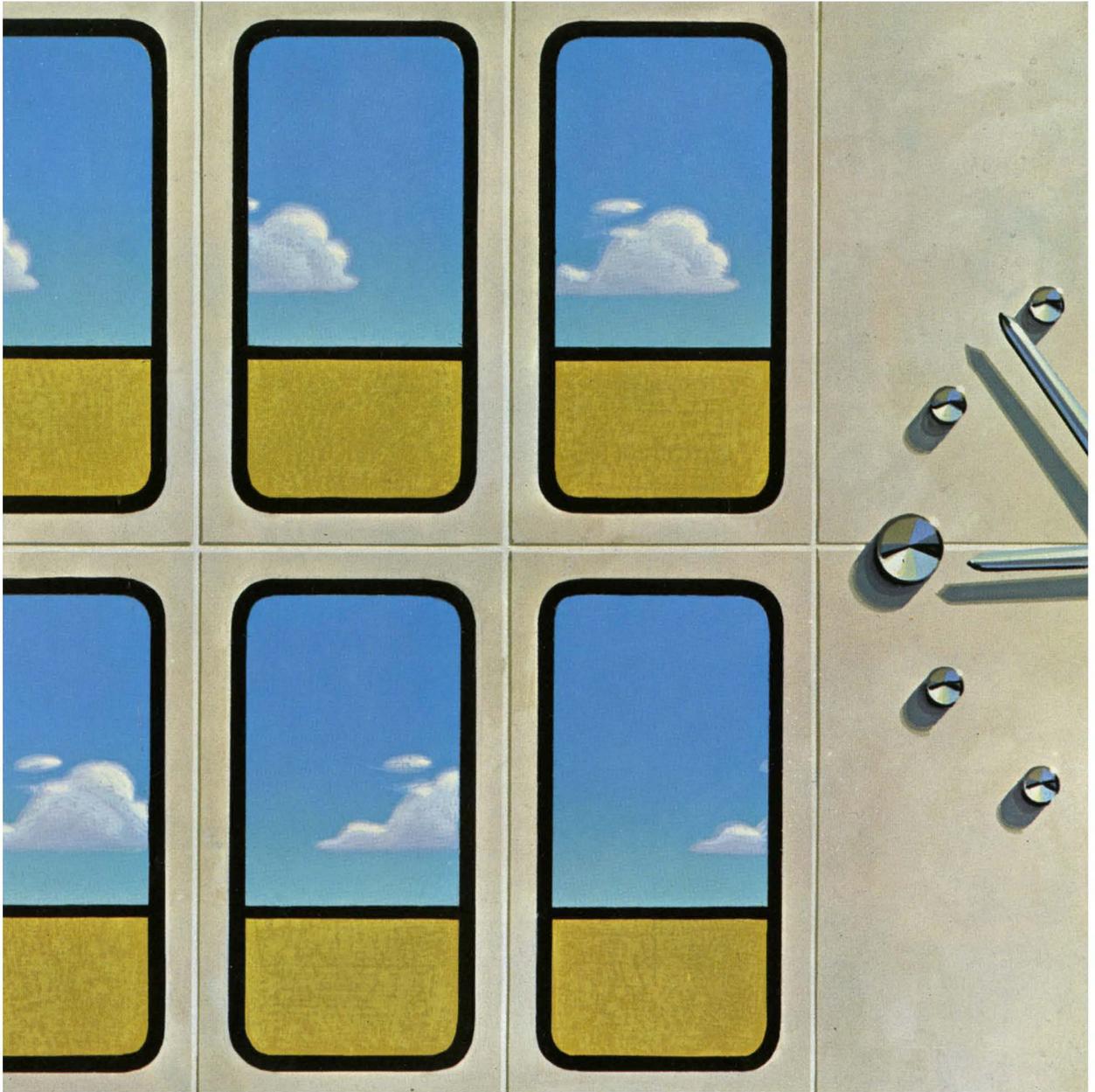
Health Facilities Design Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare are joint organizers. For information contact Tore Bjornstad, Division of Environmental Studies, School of Architecture, University of Waterloo.

... The advisory selection committee to appoint a dean for the University of Calgary's Faculty for Environmental Design expects to announce its choice by mid-summer. If plans go according to schedule the new dean will start acquiring faculty and establishing curriculum this fall.

... Guests at the opening of Michael Hayden's latest show in Toronto were treated to refreshment other than the usual raw white wine. In keeping with the theme, "Vibrations" (caused by pulsating and glowing neon lights), guests were served vibrating jello "liberally" spiked with vodka. The show, at Gallery Moos and the Electric Circus, closed at the end of May.

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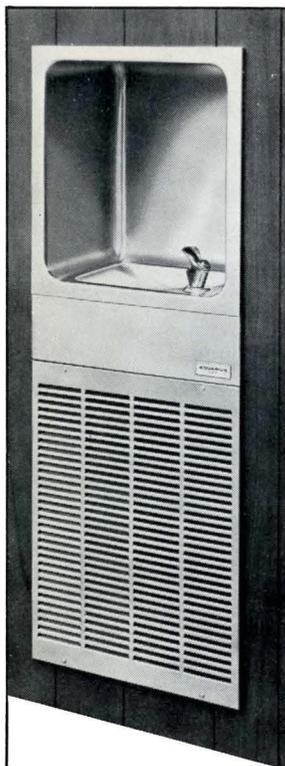


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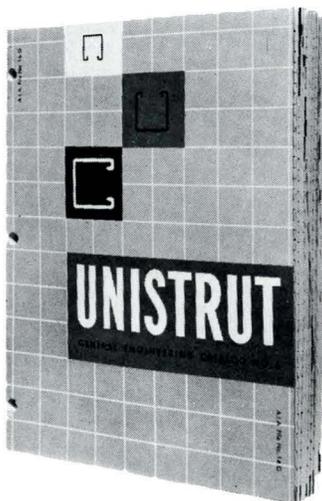
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CITYSCAPE

Omni-rental store, Tokyo

"A shop's exterior resembles but must be more symbolic than a billboard," says Tokyo architect Shinjuku Ward. With this in mind he designed Ichi-ban-kahn, a rental building whose tenants are bars, restaurants and snackbars.

Half mirrors cover the slanting sides of the front of the building. During the day, its surroundings are reflected on the mirror surface yet people on the stairs inside can look out. By night, the architect designed the interior lighting to transform the stairways and the people climbing into a "kaleidoscope pattern of colour shadows, and illumination." Critics say, however, that in darkness the building fails to compete with neon signs from neighbouring shops and restaurants and fades quietly into the background.



RESEARCH

NHA grant for McGill

A \$40,000 federal grant has been awarded to McGill University School of Architecture for a three-year program of studies of minimum cost housing and the special training of architects to assist national and international agencies concerned with housing in poverty areas.

The program is expected to stimulate the interest of architects and students in housing problems in poverty areas and to introduce graduate studies in methods of assessing housing needs and skills to improve minimum housing. It may lead to a centre which could advise on projects to aid minimum cost housing both in Canada and abroad.

Program director is Alvara Ortego, a graduate of McGill and Colombia. Mr. Ortego has spent the last 12 years in the United Nations, directly concerned with housing in underdeveloped parts of the world.

TAX

RAIC, OAA present briefs to Commons' Committee

One of the first tasks for new RAIC president Gordon R. Arnott was an appearance May 19 before the House of Commons' Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economics.

With Honorary Treasurer C. F. T. Rounthwaite and the Institute's lawyer John P. Nelligan he presented the same RAIC Brief on the Benson White Paper put before the Senate Committee on Banking Trade and Commerce in April (A/C 4/27). The brief was again well received.

Appearing with the RAIC group this time was a delegation from the Ontario Association of Architects comprised of F. J. K. Nicol, Toronto, OAA v-p, and John Ranta of Thunder Bay with the OAA's independently prepared recommendations. Both delegations stressed that the profession has obligations above purely commercial transactions. Although they were concerned about the implications of the white paper as they affected architects, they would much rather address themselves to larger issues such as housing and urbanization in Canada, they said.

RAIC

Architecture Canada to publish membership directory

Architecture Canada will publish a directory issue this summer which will incorporate the most valued features of ADA (Architectural Directory Annual).

The Directory issue will include names and addresses of members of each provincial association, lists by province of all practices in Canada, a comprehensive index of manufacturers and the Building Construction Index (BCI).

Architecture Canada surveyed the profession last month and found that 90% of Canadian architects often referred to the membership lists; 75% used lists of practices and over half found the BCI an important working tool. According to the survey, the other sections were seldom used. Therefore, in keeping with the new "less is more" philosophy of publishing, *Architecture Canada* has decided to publish only the sections found to be most useful.

CLASSIFIED ADS

\$2 per line for RAIC members.
All others, \$3 a line.

Professional Services

Artist, experienced in architectural renderings will make illustrations of architectural projects in color or black and white from plans. Stanley Wyatt, Artist, Studio, 100 Gloucester St., Toronto 5, Phone 923-6510.

Position wanted

English student from the School of Architecture, Hull, Yorkshire, seeks a position in Canada for one year before returning to complete his fifth year. Available October 1, 1970. Write Neil Cawley, 159 Annesley Road, Hucknall, Nottinghamshire, England.

Change of address

Mr. John Leaning, architect and urban design consultant, of Ottawa, has contracted with the Canadian International Development Agency to act as Senior Advisor and Planning Team Leader to the Tanzanian Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban development. His address from June 19th onwards for a period of two years will be c/o Canadian High Commission, Box 1022, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

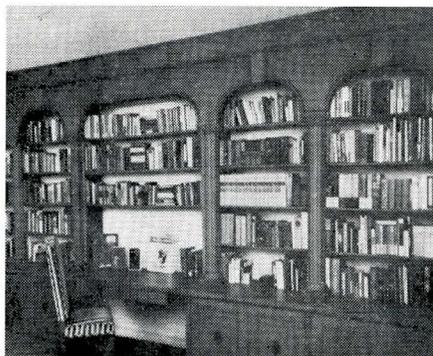


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Georgia State Hospitals safeguard with Sargent Maximum Security System



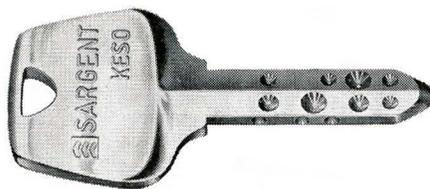
Jones & Fellers — architects and engineers.

The Georgia Regional Hospitals have an architectural design in common — a low cluster of buildings, rather than a towering, forbidding institution. This is the Augusta hospital which is typical.

The state of Georgia has just completed three regional hospitals in Savannah, Augusta, and Atlanta. They form the vanguard of 8 to 10 such hospitals, each designed to provide the best possible treatment for emotionally disturbed or mentally retarded patients.

Every one of the doorways in the three complexes is guarded by the new Sargent Maximum Security System lockset which operates only with a special key that cannot be duplicated on "corner-store" key cutting machines.

Analyzing the reasons for the selection of the Sargent system, William R. Scaife, manager of the architectural firm of Jones and Fellers said, "We looked over every advanced lockset system — but



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Other outstanding installations of the Sargent Maximum Security System include the Los Angeles County Medical Center at Olive View, the Loyola University Medical Center in the Chicago suburb of Maywood and the offices of the Secretary of Defense in the Pentagon.

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