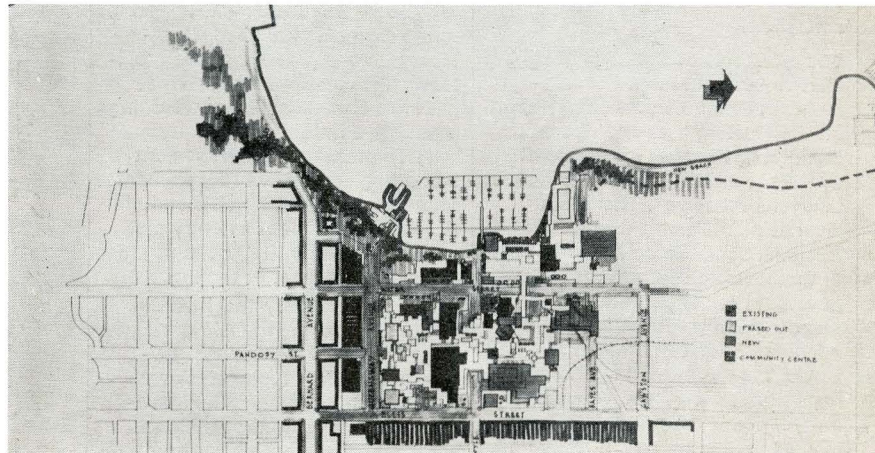


A recreation-oriented waterfront for Kelowna

Eight architects from Kelowna, B.C. have recently completed a voluntary study for their city's waterfront. When a fire last year razed the Aquatic Building located in the resort city's park, its replacement became a public issue. Citizens realized that the building (housing bleachers facing an outdoor pool, a ballroom, a restaurant, changing facilities, etc.) was a focal point of summer regatta activities but the sweeping view left in its place was visually more pleasing. Architects Arajs, Barnes, Blumer, Fulker, Hartley, Utley, Turik and Woodworth all felt that the city's downtown should be the centre of activity and came up with the following recommendations: that the Aquatic Building be located on the downtown waterfront; that the main waterfront area become publicly-owned for recreation; that no large-scale buildings be located in the park and that competition pool and diving facilities eventually be built on land reclaimed from the lake. The city generally agrees and is proceeding with implementation.



Architecture Canada

NEWSMAGAZINE
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Infill: student ideas for the University of Toronto



Three graduate students in architecture at the University of Toronto, Brian Carter, Nic Hill and Gavin Loyd-Jones, have been exploring the technique of "infilling" spaces which accumulate between buildings. Left, they have moved Royal Ontario Museum exhibits into Toronto's Bloor St. and livened up the underside of U. of T.'s Varsity Stadium. On page 6, Brian Carter fills in spaces around academic buildings with a student centre.

THE PROFESSION

Aims and objectives of a professional institute

A month has gone by since Gordon Arnott took over as president of the RAIC at the annual assembly in Winnipeg. At the time he took office, we asked him to outline the aims and objectives of his program for the forthcoming year. He has replied with the following article which discusses the general purpose of a professional society. He particularly outlines areas for RAIC self-examination.

The architects of Canada should be alert to several recent developments in Ontario, namely the Report on the Healing Arts and a recent editorial in the May 2nd issue of the *Globe and Mail* entitled, "Not a Lawyer's Preserve". There is a distinct public trend against professional societies comprised solely of members of that profession governing entrance to membership and controlling education of such members prior to admittance. Unlike the medical and perhaps the legal profession, these views are not yet being publicly stated with respect to architecture. It is my firm belief that this is just a question of time.

Sidney Webb in a paper entitled "The Function of the Architectural Society" delivered to an RIBA conference in 1917 said that, "the key fault of the professional association is its approach to exclusiveness". I submit that this will still be seen as a fault by both laymen and legislators today. In spite of the need to maintain high standards of education and the like, we must make sure that our societies in each province so conduct themselves that they cannot be accused of being private "clubs" making arrangements solely for the benefits of their members. Young aspirants to the profession must want to become registered, and not have to become registered solely because of legal requirements. Similarly, the salaried architect must want to become a registered member of his provincial association.

Most of the practitioners who are active in the RAIC and certainly most of the officers received their education at least twenty years ago. Already we are the older men of the profession, although I would hope we would not think that way. Nevertheless, we must realize that there is a body of young Canadian architects out there, many of them not members, who were brought up under a different situation from us and now, in the spirit of the times, see the inadequacies of the professional establishment very clearly and how little our impact is on society. I submit it should be one of our objectives to endeavour to remedy this by our acts and deeds.

Certainly the objectives as stated in our Act of Incorporation cannot basically be criticized:

1) To establish a bond between societies and to promote the welfare of the architectural profession in Canada. We must make sure that in addition to the profession's welfare the welfare of the public is taken into account. Let's not make the mistake that the doctors have made in completely misjudging the attitude of the public towards a basic need.

2) To promote a knowledge and appreciation of architecture in the architectural profession. Very commendable. Are we achieving this?

3) To promote and make available to the members knowledge pertaining to the practice of the architectural profession. Again, what have we done lately? Are we doing a good job in this area?

4) To promote encouragement and recognition of worthy aspirants to the profession. Laudable enough providing conditions of entry are not construed by the public as being protectionist or monopolistic.

Not governed by the Institute, but subject to provincial control, is the question of regulations governing conduct of members or professional ethics and the establishment of fees. In the legitimate assertion of our proper place in the world, we must guard against that feature of exclusiveness that society would not tolerate today. We must also make sure that our professional ethics do not take a form that is against the public interest. We must also be alert in the matter of fees, to the genuine concern of the lay public that our work, based on a percentage fee on the construction cost, cannot help being misconstrued from time to time as a tax on the building and hardly an incentive to reduce building costs.

Other broadly based functions of an architectural society that we have not always agreed upon at Institute level might include:

1) To claim for ourselves the right and duty to criticize anything that is done by government, whether federal, provincial or municipal, in the architectural and planning field. Such criticism of course should not be irresponsible but mounted by the best minds and knowledgeable members of our profession from time to time as need arises. Such criticism should be able to be put on the record, and, if properly done, I believe, would be one step in gaining the respect both of government and the public that we do not always have. Our members should be prepared to offer themselves on advisory committees of any government department at any level. This need not involve architects in criticism of another architect's work but more in the realm of actions of government.

2) It should also be our duty, if we really believe that our services are valuable, to argue that the benefits of architectural service should reach all segments of society. We have got to find a way to participate in the growth of cities and

the manmade environment. The public think we have a great deal to do with "houses", but we all know we have hardly anything to do with the way our cities are growing and the appearance of them. This is not in any self-seeking way to increase work for architects but in the highest ideals of service to the public. The route we follow to achieve this objective is uncharted, but follow it we must even though its course may fall along completely untraditional lines.

Gordon R. Arnott

ENVIRONMENT

Urban quality

Consistency of environmental product is impossible without consistency of fiscal policy, John C. Parkin told delegates at the 34th annual meeting of the Canadian Standards Association in Winnipeg this month.

The construction industry (which Parkin prefers to call "the industry of environment") has suffered, he said, from "inordinate abuse from the wrong kinds of government intervention". Periods of intense activity with depressed periods in between, mass infusions of capital and sudden withdrawals of reasonable financing have beset the industry with insecurity. "It is clearly impossible to provide other than an average product so long as we are the principal lever for the whole economy."

Parkin, who has been associated with the CSA's involvement in building and architecture, talked mainly about the problems of cities as "social destruction is brought most sharply into focus" there. He especially criticized a number of current practices which affect the quality of urban life.

"Land," he said, "is not a commodity to be traded and gambled with in the way other commodities may be . . . Those involved with the science and technology of the building process can do little to lower housing costs when the more influential factors of high land costs and high mortgage rates remain. . . . There is need for the strictest constraints on speculation.

"Architecture as a form of communication as well as a basic need requires protective encouragement. . . . I trust [the National Design Council] will develop . . . a national design policy based on international standards of beauty and function."

Dynamics of change: Banff Session '70

Plans for the Banff '70 session, sponsored by the Alberta Association of Architects, have now been finalized. The topic is the Dynamics of Change; the location, Banff Springs Hotel; dates October 16-19.

See advertisement on page 8, this issue, for details.

The number of participants will be limited so early registration is advised. Session fee is \$90 (\$40 for students or recent graduates). Accommodation may be arranged either through Session '70 or directly with the hotel. Write: Session '70, Alberta Association of Architects, 318 Revillon Building, 10201 - 104 St., Edmonton 14, Alta.

AWARDS

1970 Peter Barott Awards

The schedule and jury for the 1970 awards for excellence in building product literature were announced this month.

All entries must be received by the Secretary of the Canadian Joint Committee on Construction Materials, Construction House, 151 O'Connor St., Ottawa, no later than October 5. Judging will take place on or about October 8 and awards will be presented at a dinner at the Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa, on November 6.

A BEAM study estimates that over \$300 million is spent each year by construction manufacturers on product literature. The awards program was established in 1962 to encourage high standards of efficiency in the categories of catalogues, brochures and leaflets, installation and maintenance literature, samples and publication advertising directed to the construction industry and design professions.

This year's judging will be done by architect Wilson Salter, RAIC Executive Director; engineers John Adjeleian, and P. E. Brule, Ottawa; and Allen J. Sherrard, acting presi-



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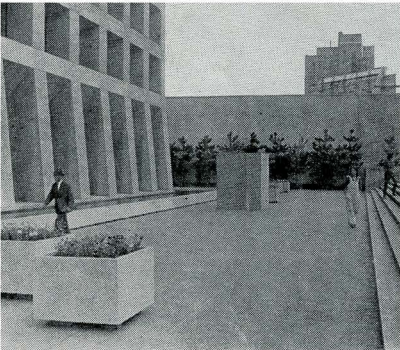
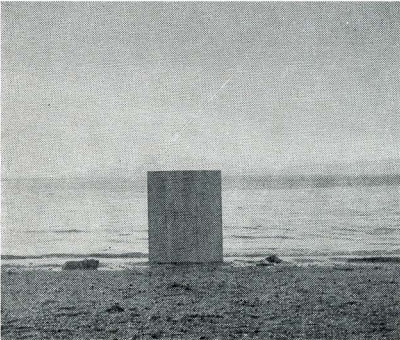
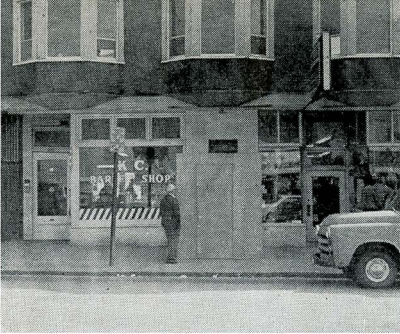
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Opinions published in Architecture Canada do not necessarily represent the views of the RAIC, nor of the publishers.

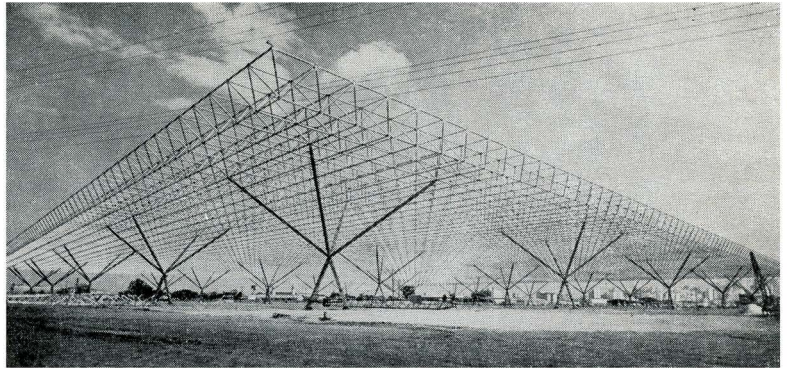
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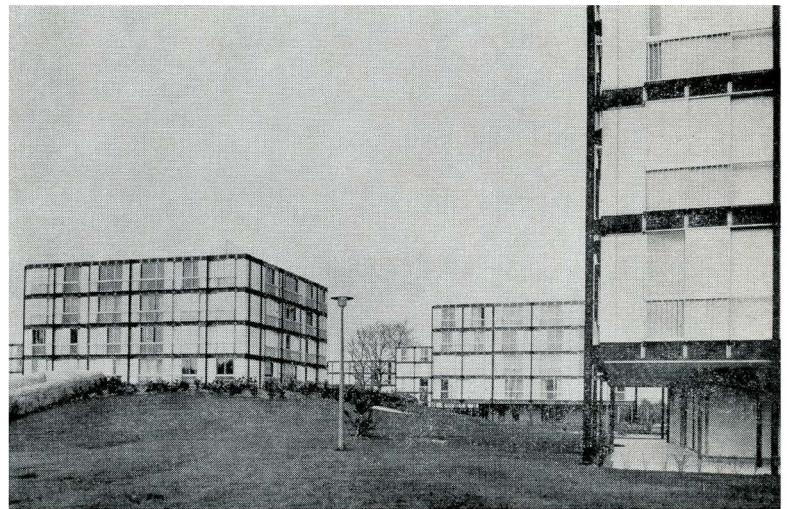
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"Closets" by artist Glenn Lewis are being exhibited this month at the Vancouver Art Gallery. His "micro-environments" are containers for people and his ideas. On entering the closet the viewer becomes an audience-of-one. Above, three closets photographed on location in the city.



Montreal consulting engineer Cedric Marsh with a little help from a computer at Waterloo University designed this 17-acre aluminum space-frame roof for an exhibition building in Sao Paulo, Brazil. The 737-ton roof was hoisted in one piece onto 25 columns in just 27 hours.



This low-cost housing development, site-assembled in Rouen, France, from factory-produced components, has won the 1970 \$25,000 annual Reynolds Award for architecture making significant use of aluminum. The 25 five-story buildings were completed within a year. Cost: \$10.50 per sq. ft. Architects: Lods, Depondt, Beauclair, Paris.

dent and representative of the Industrial Marketers of Toronto. Professional Adviser is Toronto architect Frank J. K. Nicol.

Further information may be obtained from the CJCCM Secretary, Ottawa.

EDUCATION

A see and do book for environmental study

Philadelphia architects and educators hope to improve visual literacy in the US with their new primer on architecture and urban design.

Our Man-Made Environment is aimed at seventh graders but it's apparently so fascinating it is being used by university students as well.

The idea came about when educators approached members of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for help in explaining architecture. The architects wanted to go even farther:

Alan Levy explains that he hopes the book, one in a series being produced by newly formed GEE! (the Group for Environmental Education), will "help give students confidence in their ability to make judgments about what they like and dislike."

Beginning lessons are simple. Children punch out shapes and arrange them in pleasing designs, assemble cardboard buildings and plan towns. As lessons get more complex students learn how weather, topography and motion are determinants of design.

Big learning blocks

Some expensive but exciting brightly colored plastic children's block sets have been introduced by Monsanto's Learning Products Division. Costs vary from \$92 for a set of 12 large interlocking panels to \$24 for a set of 80 smaller open-ended blocks that stack and nest and bend.

HOUSING

High-rise living to be Stratford Seminar topic

"Apartments and Families — are they Compatible?" is the topic for discussion at this year's Stratford Seminar on Civic Design, July 5 to 7. Delegates, in informal discussion and debate, will explore design, economics and the social implications of high-rise living.

The session kicks off with optional visits to either Thorncliffe Park or St. James Town developments in Toronto on Sunday (July 5) afternoon. Another optional tour is arranged for July 6 to Berkshire Village, London.

Seminars themselves begin Sunday evening at the Victorian Inn, Stratford after a welcome by chairman, Toronto architect Anthony Adamson. Speakers will include the Rev. Charles Forsyth, Secretary, Board of Evangelism and Social Service, the United Church of

Canada; William Michelson, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto; professors James A. Murray and Alex Murray, Toronto.

For further information write the Stratford Seminar of Design, Box 24, Station F, Toronto 5 or phone (416) 922-7924.

PROJECTS

A five-acre precast-prestressed concrete roof will cover a giant mushroom growing and processing plant for Leaver Mushrooms Ltd., Campbellville, Ont. The entire roof will be constructed from the outside-in, permitting the general contractor to proceed uninterrupted with walls and other work. Roof elements will be poured at a rate of 4,000 sq. ft. per day and will be erected at more than 10,000 sq. ft. in the same period. The roofing contract is scheduled to be completed in 16 weeks. Architect for the project is J. C. Van Huyse of Weston, Ont.



Toronto architect Harry B. Kohl will co-operate with a Fiji firm of architects and engineers in the design of a hotel and multi-million dollar integrated resort and residential community on the south-east coast of Viti Levu, Fiji.

The 100-room ocean-front hotel, to be operated by American Airlines, will be designed to harmonize with the traditional island style of architecture. Rooms will overlook either the Pacific or a river at the side of the site.

The first phase of the community will involve 1,100 acres with extensive navigable waterways and a 70-acre lake. The two firms will be designing single family houses, villas, apartments, condominiums,

other hotels and motels for the project.

BUSINESS

American architect sees tople of general contractor

An American architect has said that rising costs, combined with stretched-out time requirements, signal the end of the general contractor's reign in the school construction field.

Charles MacMahon, Jr., of Bloomfield Hills, Mich., told members of the American School Facilities Council last month that the contractor is destined to be replaced by a professional construction manager. "This trend is of real

significance in school construction", he said, "because it holds the major promise of important cash savings to offset constantly rising costs."

And where will the industry look for these new professionals in the construction field? MacMahon says, in the ranks of the general contractor, who have many of the required skills, "but whose present involvement causes them to act more like brokers or money managers than builders".

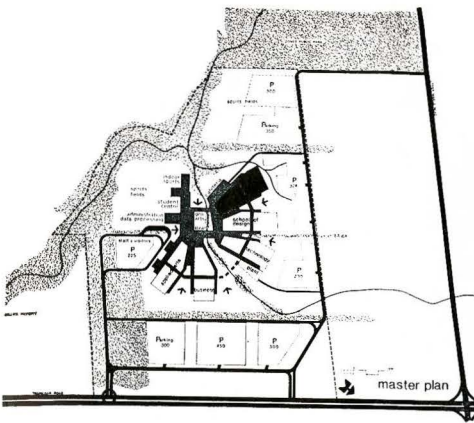
Tough days ahead

The construction industry will require some ingenuity and teamwork to get through the "tough days" ahead, land developer S. Bruce McLaughlin said at a recent meeting

of the Toronto chapter of the Ontario Construction Association.

McLaughlin, president of S. B. McLaughlin Associates, the Port Credit firm responsible for the new Mississauga, Ont. community being developed for 1½ million persons, is worried that mortgagees are in the driver's seat. The federal government, he said, "is demoralizing our industry by taxation and depreciation proposals that are shaking investor confidence. Short-term labor contracts and an inadequately organized industry are generating inflationary building price increases which cause new buildings to be economically non-competitive with existing buildings."

He suggested to the general con-

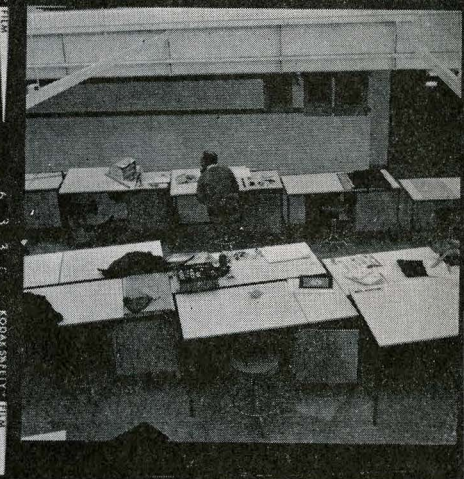
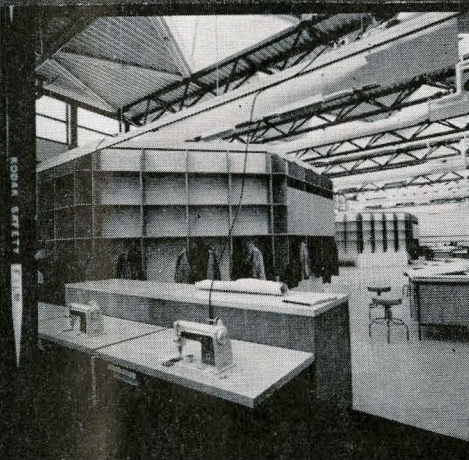
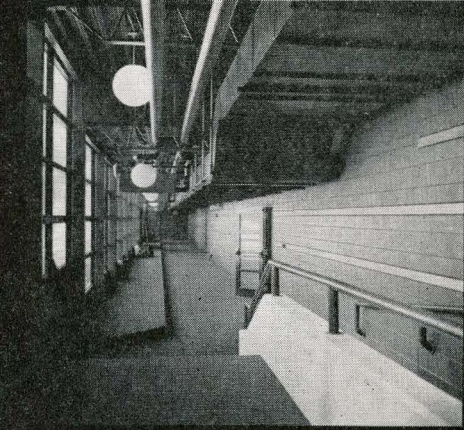


Sheridan College – an environment for self-teaching

The first wing of Sheridan College, Oakville, Ont. (for visual and creative arts) is a result of an educational concept which, in essence, advocates a return to the one-room schoolhouse – each student has his own space and instructors circulate informally.

Students are arranged without regard to year or program in four large open "home base" working spaces, one each for fashion design, commercial art, drawing and painting, and photography. Teachers can provide unscheduled instruction to small groups in adjacent acoustically-isolated demonstration rooms. A library, a student lounge and a faculty office are also in separate areas.

The exterior of the studio area is exposed steel framework with cladding of reusable modular panels of glass and asbestos cement. Inside partitions are painted exposed concrete block. Total area is 68,065 sq. ft., cost \$24 per sq. ft. The next wing, for the English Faculty, starts July and will be completed in one year. Architects are Marani, Rounthwaite and Dick.



tractors three areas for improving their position:

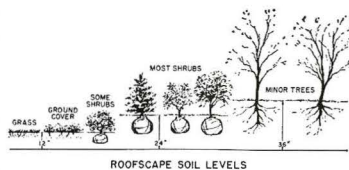
"General contractors should no longer leave house building and apartment building to merchant builders. They should submit building proposals to developers and investors.

"Contractors should substantially increase their working capital so that their billings to owners can be related to mortgage draws rather than building schedules. Contractors with the capacity to make this step would be in a class by themselves in an industry which has many problems due to the ease of entry into the business. Mergers, therefore, may be one of the answers. Perhaps the alternatives are killing

competition or higher capitalization. "General contractors should participate in the development of component building systems."

LANDSCAPING

Gardens in the sky



Roof gardens may be a way to provide more green space in cities and needn't be prohibitively expensive, according to a recent announcement

from the Perlite Institute in New York.

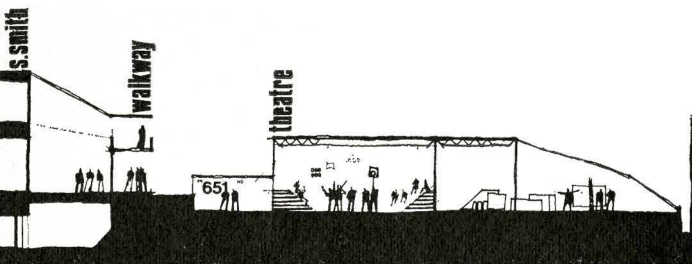
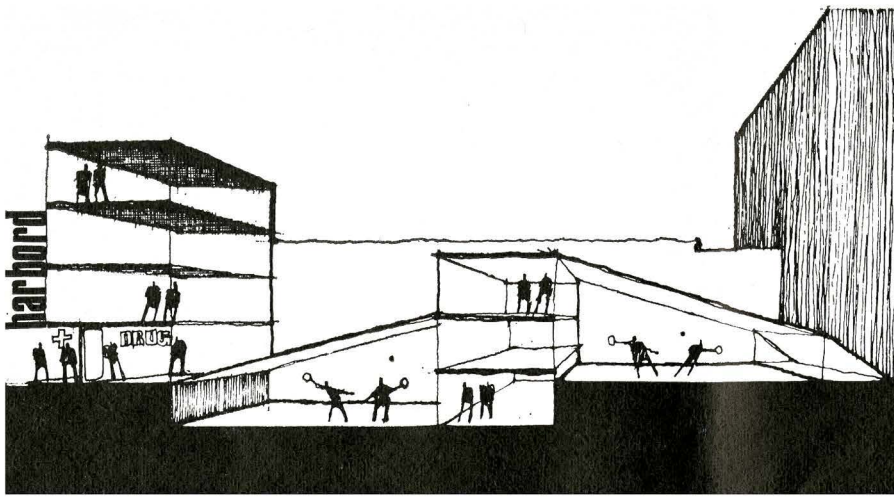
A normal roof will support enough soil for grass and low ground cover, they suggest, but reinforcing can either be eliminated or reduced if a lightweight bulking agent like perlite is added to topsoil. The ratio of 1/4 perlite to 3/4 soil is recommended. Perlite, which is not a brand name, but a term for "volcanic glass with a concentric shelly structure", weighs approximately eight pounds per cu. ft. as opposed to 100-125 pounds for earth.

PEOPLE

Hans Blumenfeld has received the American Institute of Planners Dis-

tinguished Service Award for his special contribution to planning theory and philosophy during his lifetime as an educator and practitioner of planning. Dr. Blumenfeld, born in 1892 in Osnabrueck, Germany, has practiced architecture and planning in Germany, Austria, Russia, the US and Canada. From 1955 to 1961 he was Assistant Commissioner of the Metro Toronto Planning Board, and remained a consultant to that body until 1966. He currently teaches at the universities of Toronto and Montreal.

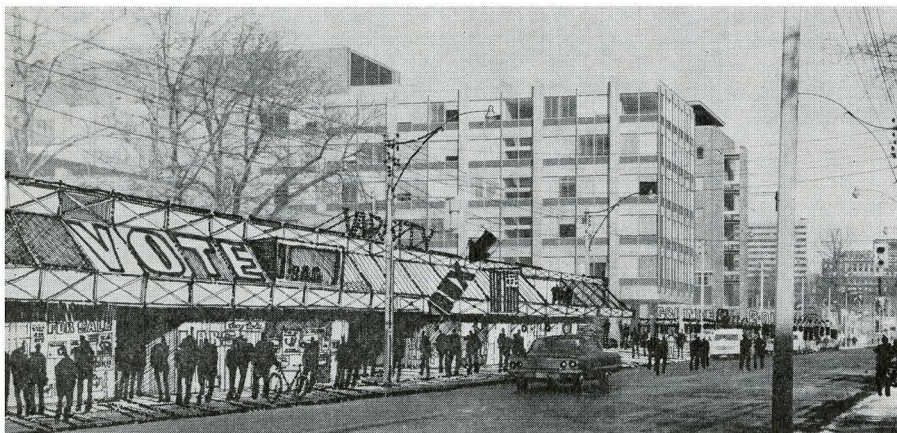
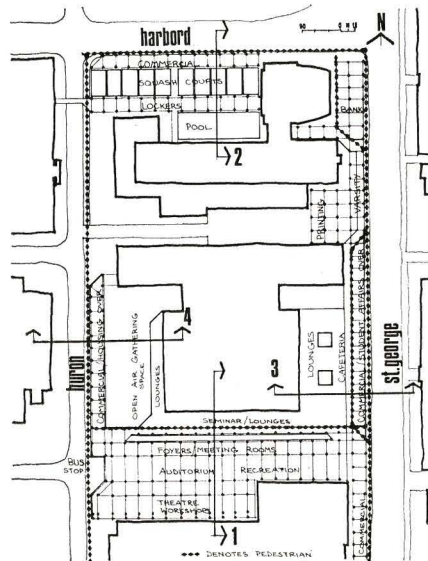
Josette Michaud, a graduate of the University of Montreal, School of Architecture, has won the 1970 André Francou Scholarship. Miss



Infill: the street is a student centre

Although the fence around the U. of T. St. George campus has long since been removed, the university is still turning its back on neighbouring Bloor St. A scheme by graduate student Brian Carter could change all that and develop seldom-used spaces around academic buildings as well. He proposes to re-use these spaces for a student centre.

In a variety of indoor and outdoor spaces, he would house social and sports facilities, club space, eating and commercial space accessible to students and public alike. Estimated cost per sq. ft. is \$25, with of course, no additional cost for land. An added bonus would be weather protected circulation routes within the area. The technique does not interfere with the function of adjoining buildings or violate city zoning or setback rules. Carter's scheme could get built: the Students' Administrative Council has hired him to study the feasibility of its implementation.



Michaud was born in 1945 in Drummondville, Que., and received her primary and secondary education there. She plans to travel through France in August and return to Montreal next January.

Jonathan King, vice-president and treasurer of Education Facilities Laboratories Inc., New York, ends his twelve year association with EFL in August. King has been directly involved in the development of major school building systems in the US and Canada including SCSD and URBS in California, SEF in Toronto and RAS in Montreal. He will join Caudill Rowlett Scott architects, planners and engineers of Houston, New York, and Hartford, to direct their activities in the systems building field.

John C. Parkin of Toronto retired last week as chairman of the National Design Council. He was chairman since the council's establishment in 1961. He is succeeded by lawyer I. C. Pollack of Quebec City. Other appointments to the National Design Council include RAIC president Gordon R. Arnott, Regina.

OUTLOOK

Future challenge for artists

"In all ages, the perceptiveness of the artist has preceded social change, has indicated social imbalance and has heightened occasions for exaltation or celebration." This is what RAIC past president W. G. Leithead told graduating students of the Vancouver School of Art last month.

Artists, he said, have the power to direct society in a variety of ways. He brought to mind, as illustrations, political posters, the commentary of the cartoonist, the triviality of the TV detergent commercial and the uplift of a joyous movie and the impact of Picasso's Guernicia.

Leithead stressed practical idealism. Although he said that "idealists only have brought us to where we are, and it is only idealists who can save us from dire calamity", he added that "there is no place... for the dreamy, passive, or demagogic idealist trying to impose ill-formed ideas on everyone".

"Human beings with their aspirations and expectations are still the most vital force we have going for us... Out of all this chaos", he said, "we will achieve a working formula which will determine that life... not infinitely better, but not infinitely worse than the present... will go on."

Garbage to urban ore

A new name for municipal waste was coined at a recent seminar in New York sponsored by the American Management Association. The conference was told that if garbage is looked upon as "urban ore" instead as a source of pollution, it can become the raw material of valuable products.

The reclamation of garbage could

be achieved by "pyrolysis"—the technique of burning material in a charcoal furnace. The residue from slowly burnt wood, paper and other combustibles would be converted into charcoal which could be sold or used in industry. Generated gases, such as methane, could be piped to power plants and burnt to make electricity. Scrap metal would automatically be sorted out and sold, liquid organic chemicals could be recovered and used and exhaust would be scrubbed and discharged into the atmosphere.

Pyrolysis furnaces are being used presently in industry but tests show that they can operate using municipal waste.

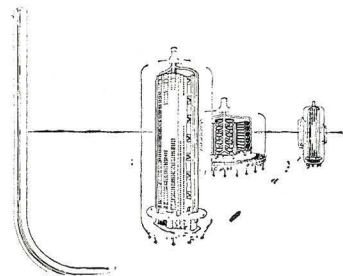
When the question of costs came up, the proponent of the pyrolysis technique said only that it would be more expensive than merely dumping, but the question for today must be "How much does it cost not to do it?"

OUTLOOK

Air-supported living modules

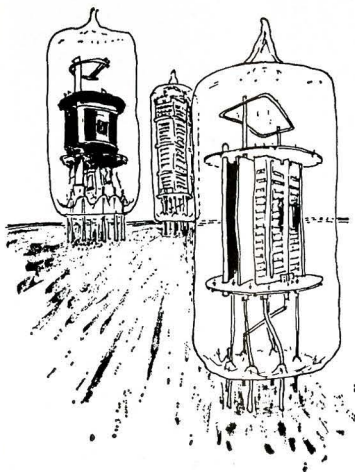
Some atmospheric scientists predict that by the next decade, man will find it necessary to use gas masks to survive in many North American cities. Such predictions have given rise to a new game for architects and others who enjoy looking ahead. Called "projection", the game is simply to project current trends in the qualitative aspects of our lives to a future point in time.

Theodore Lundy, assistant professor at the University of Kansas, School of Architecture and Urban Design, illustrates his "projection" below and comments on the purpose of the game:



These drawings of air-supported living modules offer a projection to a time when the atmosphere has become so toxic that animals can no longer survive breathing it. By this time most plant and animal life will have perished. The famines which are now so devastating in India will have spread and reduced the human population drastically. The few remaining human beings will be forced to live in completely artificial environments such as these modules. These depict the kind of isolation which men will have achieved from the *hostile environment*, particularly from those elements which are most hostile: the air, the earth, and other human beings.

These modules are buildings in a balloon. The membrane of the



balloon is thin enough to be transparent to light and sound but impermeable to water, air, and sulphuric acid. My brother calls these modules "the ultimate curtain wall", I call them "the final architectural style". They are *final* because they would represent a last-ditch effort, on the part of men, to *conquer* the environment which he had *conquered* so many times before. If men and governments continue to pursue their program of exploitation and conquest, of nature, ideology, and love, until they reach the conditions illustrated in these modules, then mankind will probably not survive to produce any architectural styles beyond them.

A new direction must be developed. A new architecture must evolve—an *architecture of harmony*, rather than an architecture of conquest. Possibly through this game of "projection", architects will see the grim prospects for the quality of life in the future. And then, having seen where we are headed, these architects will join with others now working to redirect the human path of conquest to one of *harmony*.

Theodore Lundy

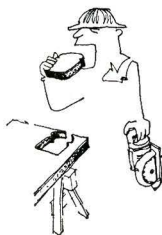
BOOKS

Plastics primer

Plastics for Architects and Builders, Albert G. H. Dietz, General Publishing Company, Toronto, 1969, pp. 129, \$9.20.

This book should be a valuable reference for the architect who wishes to expand his design vocabulary to include plastics.

The author's objective is modest—to generally acquaint the reader with plastics rather than to make him an expert. The book is written not for the specialist but for the designer who needs an understanding of what plastics are, their properties and limitations, how they are fabricated and the influence of their properties and fabrication upon their application in building.



In an orderly fashion and with text liberally supported by sketches and tables, author Dietz acquaints the reader with the basic knowledge of the nature and applicability of polymers. Examples are given in an extensive section of case histories.

Large installations

The Impact of Large Installations on Nearby Areas: Accelerated Urban Growth, Gerald Breese et al, Sage Publications, Inc., Beverly Hills, California, 1969, 640 pp. \$24.00

This book documents a study carried out by the Bureau of Urban Research, Princeton University, of the effects of land use, economics, population, and administration, on areas adjacent to large military and industrial installations in the United States.

The objectives were twofold: first, to establish both the characteristics of impact patterns and the methods for predicting their ramifications, with the emphasis being placed on the early years of the impact situation in order to ascertain the harbingers and characteristics of future change. The second goal was to investigate the means for dealing effectively with the various phases of impact development, again with special attention being given to the critical initial period. Also briefly discussed are the consequences of the withdrawal of the facility or the modification of its function. "The underlying considerations involved are anticipation and preparation by both the host area and the new installation. The attempt is to achieve a 'feed-forward' instead of the usual 'feed-back' situation—the very antithesis of planning."

A large section of the book is devoted to a comparative analysis of five case studies which have been selected in order to provide appropriate diversity in type and character of installation. Their differences and similarities are then discussed, followed by a summary and recommendations for the solution of future problems of the same order.

Gavin Scott, Montreal

NSTC reports

Three reports on academic and professional issues have recently been published at the School of Architecture of the Nova Scotia Technical College.

The series was made possible through the School's "Directors Fund" originally set up through contributions from the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia architectural associations and a later research grant from the NSAA.

Topics are "The Planning and Design Implications of Mixed Land Use," by Dimitri Procos; The "Application of Squatting to the Dual Problem of Housing and Central City Decay in North America," by Ignacio Armillas, and "On the Rediscovery of Architectural History in the Second Half of the Twentieth Century," by Anthony Jackson.

MISCELLANY

... Plans are advancing for the Canadian Construction Show to be held December 7 to 10 in Toronto's Exhibition Park. Over 200 companies from Canada, the US, Britain, Japan and Europe will exhibit latest advances in construction equipment, machines and components. Seminars organized by the CCA on industry problems will be held in the show building so delegates can tour exhibits between sessions.



... One of the designers of the Netherlands pavilion for Expo '70, Wim Crowel, has designed the first Dutch stamp to honor a world exhibition. The stamp, a line drawing of the Netherlands pavilion, is orange-red, dark and light silver-grey and blue.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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

Practice Notes

George E. Morley has disbanded his architectural practice at 17 Hincks St., St. Thomas, Ont. to accept an architectural position with the Niagara South Board of Education.

A. J. Diamond and Barton Myers Architects and Planners announce the relocation of their Toronto office to 322 King St. West. Telephone (416) 863-1600.

Lester John Page Architect Consultant announces the relocation of their professional offices to 5413 Spring Garden Rd., Halifax, Nova Scotia. Telephone (920) 429-2040.

Quantity Surveyors

Donald Hamlett, Chartered Quantity Surveyor and Consulting Engineer, Richard Poddubiuk, MCIQS and staff continue consultant services in quantity surveying and budget cost control under the new name of Hamlett, Poddubiuk & Associates Ltd. Montreal address remains unchanged at 1584 Barré, St. Laurent 380, P.O. (514) 748-7049.

Positions Wanted

Indonesian architect, 38, with ten years' experience in Indonesia and Germany, seeks employment in Canada with a design-oriented firm. Write Hoemar Tjokrodiatmo, 1 Berlin 33, Egerstr. 1. Germany.

American, BSc Arch University of Cincinnati, seeks a permanent position in Toronto. Five years experience, married. 28 years of age. John Gluth, 3304 Jefferson Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45220.

"What is new is new not because it has never been there before, but because . . . it has changed in quality . . .

"One thing that is new is the prevalence of newness, the changing scale and scope of change itself, so that the world alters as we walk in it, so that the years of a man's life measure not some small growth or rearrangement or moderation of what he learned in childhood, but a great upheaval."

ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
Physicist

SESSION '70

October 16, 17, 18,
and 19, 1970

Banff Springs Hotel,
Banff, Alberta

DYNAMICS OF CHANGE . . .

towards the discovery
of its effect upon;
its relevance to;
the nature of man
and the physical environment

INVITED PARTICIPANTS

University of British Columbia
student group

University of Manitoba student group
environment simulation
feedback response and manifesto

Ray Affleck - community architect, Montreal

Bronson B. Baker - general manager,
Oceanic Properties, Inc.
"The Sea Ranch", California

Dave Diver - musician planner, Calgary

Stanton Leggett - educationalist, Chicago

James Millar - Professor of Anthropology,
Saskatoon

John Page - Rector of St. Paul's College
engineer, planner and environmentalist

William Slayton - executive vice-president,
A.I.A.

Lazarus Wesley - Morley Indian Chief,
Morley, Alberta

Grant L. White - conservationist,
Pennsylvania

Denis Wilkinson - architect-landscape
architect, Madison, Wisconsin

AS WELL AS . . .

Phone in Lectures

Explanation of **Buckminster Fuller's World Game** by Spaceship Earth Design Science
Exploration Institute

Documentary Film on Session

REGISTRATION

Session fee: \$90.00 (\$25.00 per day)
\$40.00 student rate and recent
graduates

Resource Material: All Session applicants
will be mailed a free copy of "Dynamics
of Change" by Fabun

There will be a limit to the number of
session participants. Please confirm at the
earliest possible date through:

Session '70

Alberta Association of Architects
318 Revillon Building, 10201 - 104 St.
Edmonton 14, Alta.

HOTEL LODGINGS

Hotel lodgings can be arranged by
direct registration to **Banff Springs Hotel**
or through **Session '70**.

Reservation request cards will be mailed
to those indicating interest.

ITINERARY

Thursday evening

Guests arriving by air in Calgary will be
met by a host and driven to Banff.

Activities begin.

Friday, 10 a.m.

Program commences with

Introduction to Session Process by Father
Page

Monday, 10 a.m.

Summary of Session Process by Father Page