

This glass-fibre reinforced plastic house, 1969 winner of the Prince Philip prize for design in Australia, may soon be marketed and manufactured in Canada (negotiations are underway with a Maritimes firm). It's 24' by 14', can be used singly, in multiples, on the ground, or stacked.

Its originators, Transtar Villas Ltd. in Australia, say it can even be used as a houseboat.

Architecture Canada

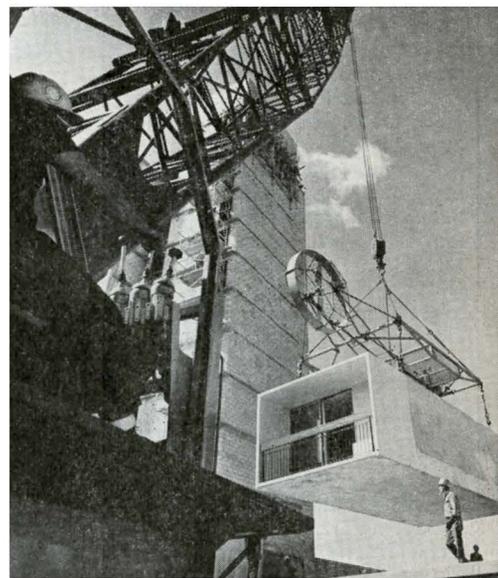
NEWSMAGAZINE

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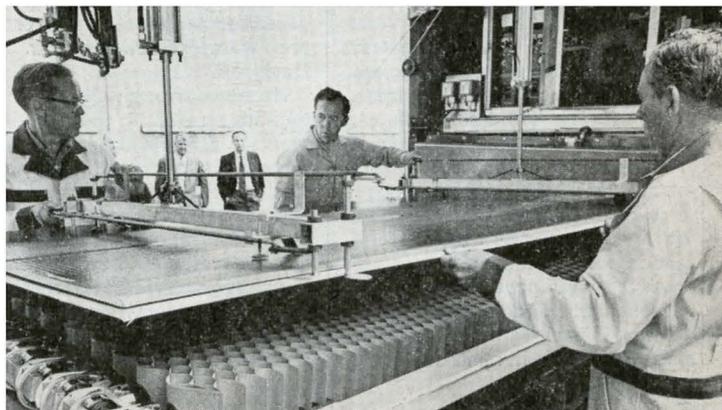
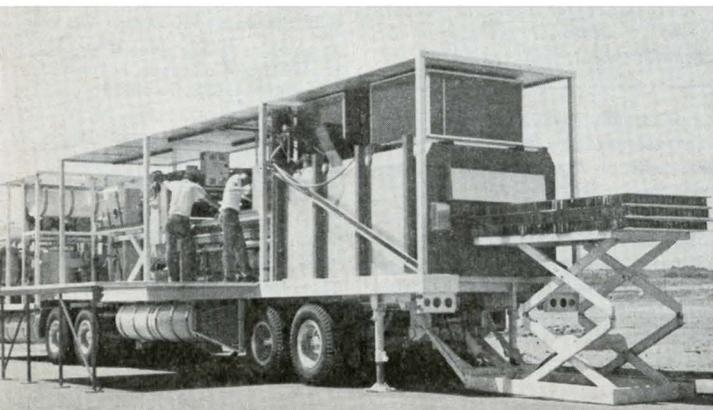


Systems hotel

This 252-room Holiday Inn opposite Yorkdale Shopping Centre in Toronto is the first in a series of projects for Ontario to be erected using a new off-site construction system. Precast cube-shaped units, complete with doors, windows, plumbing, hydro and telephone connections built in a Systems Construction (Ont.) Ltd. plant, are transported to the site on float trailers then swung into place by a giant crane. Architect is James Keywan, Toronto. To follow are another Holiday Inn and a 162-unit townhouse project by Irving Grossman.



A new on-site fabrication system for housing, see page 4



OPINION

OAA's proposed act called "retrograde"

At a time when architects are trying to break down unnecessary barriers to architectural practice I am surprised that the O.A.A. Council has seen fit to raise a new one. In the process of revising the Ontario Architects Act to enable corporations to practise architecture, the Council is proposing that in future all architects shall be Canadian citizens. Licensed architects who are not Canadian citizens would cease to be able to practise architecture within one year under the terms of the proposed Act.

This retrograde step is against general trends towards international reciprocity, and may make it harder for Canadian architects to practise elsewhere. In the United Kingdom and the majority of states in the U.S.A. citizenship is not a requirement to practise. For several years the RAIC, the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and the Architectural Registration Council of the United Kingdom have been working towards recognition of basic qualifications for registration. Agreement has been reached between the NCARB and ARCUK.

It is my opinion that a licence to practise architecture should be based on training, experience and the passing of either national or provincial examinations; and that requirements for citizenship, race, color, creed, sex or national origin have absolutely no bearing on a person's ability to provide competent architectural services to the public. Nationality is not a prerequisite of skill.

In all Canadian provinces (except Quebec) citizenship is not required to practise medicine or engineering; in most provinces it is not required to practise law; nowhere is it required to vote — so why should it be required to be an architect?

This proposed new requirement is not designed to protect the public from unqualified practitioners. Surely it is not merely a device to cut down the number of licensed architects on the part of the O.A.A. Council? Is it time the power of architectural licensing was taken away from the O.A.A. by the Provincial Legislature, and given to a separate licensing board?

John A. Ware, Toronto

The OAA replies:

Mr. Ware is mistaken when he says that members of the OAA who are not Canadian citizens will cease to be members within one year of the proposed Act coming into force. The provisions of the Act will not be retroactive, and any person presently a member who might not qualify under the new rules will not cease to be a member.

As to the proposal that Canadian citizenship be a requirement as to full membership in the OAA, it should be borne in mind that one of

the present requirements for membership is that the applicant be a British Subject. The committee felt that this anachronism should be dropped and a more realistic qualification adopted in its stead; i.e.: Canadian citizenship. It is felt that Canadian citizenship will provide a sound base for not only reciprocity between provincial associations (as provided in the draft documents) but, as time and circumstances warrant, reciprocity at an international level.

Mr. Ware in his final paragraph suggests that the Architects Act (both present and proposed) provides the means by which the OAA can cut down the number of licensed architects. He questions whether or not such power of licensing should be removed to a body other than the OAA. I am more than satisfied that the OAA Registration Board over the years has exercised its admission functions with a view only to the qualifications of each incumbent applicant for the greater good and protection of the public and that a narrow, selfish guild attitude has never played a part in the performance of their duties. I am convinced that there is no other body in Ontario as competent and as interested as the Registration Board of the OAA to assess the qualifications of applicants to the profession of architecture.

Stan H. Butcherd,
Chairman, Special Committee

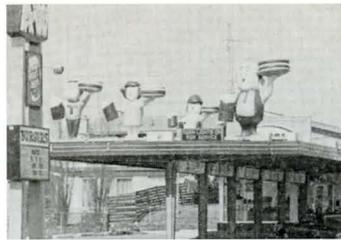
The drive-in world expresses concern about environment

I should like to respond to the opinion of Vancouver architect Ian Davidson in his article "The Real Environment" (*A/C 10/8/70*).

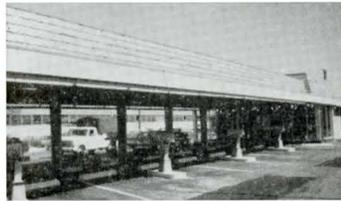
As architects striving for the perfect environment to live in and seeking architecture in the purest form we, many times, are quick to condemn something we see without stopping to think or do sufficient research and homework of the circumstances surrounding that which is objectionable.

Such is the case in Mr. Davidson's article. Let me quickly state I do not disagree with his opinion. I agree with much of what he states, but I do disagree with his facts and obviously no homework has been done on the drive-in scene, especially A & W. It is extremely important for the drive-in industry that this be corrected, otherwise it may suffer as a result of the misrepresentation by Mr. Davidson.

He states wrongly that the architect has no voice in the drive-in world. A & W Food Services of Canada retains on staff a fully professional team. All new buildings and concepts have been designed by either in-house or consultant architects. Had Mr. Davidson chosen to investigate A & W Food Services of Canada, whose office incidentally is right on his own doorstep in Vancouver, he would



The offending A&W



Two modern versions

have found that the drive-in world is extremely concerned about the environment and is attempting to do much to clean up its own mess of the past.

The photograph on the front cover of the issue was of a building erected in or around 1955, when not only drive-ins were guilty of being bad architecture. Since 1968, when A & W was taken over by new management, some \$20 million has been spent in updating existing buildings and providing new outlets across Canada. This will continue, but with a total number of units in excess of 270, both company and franchise-owned, and the present economic situation, it is unfortunately impossible to instantly revise architecture. It is further important to note that in major cities across Canada proficient professional staff is employed to impose stringent conditions. Most major cities have town planners who are demanding that drive-ins be placed in pre-designated commercial strips, and thus a major step has been taken towards achieving a controlled environment.

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

Fortunately I have passed the naive stage of life and am now a realist. Much of what I see around me I do not like and am quick to condemn. Yet I know all the things which form the commercial scene today in Mr. Davidson's "neon studded drive-in raped car polluted but terribly real environment of today", are there because we, the public, demand them. Certainly

economically, we cannot do or live without them.

Since 1955, the drive-in has come a long way. And for the future, all involved shall continue to find ways and methods to improve the environment. As with sex, the drive-in is a fact of life, here to stay. The public wants and demands this service, so it is one we are all going to have to live with.

Being much closer to the drive-in scene than obviously Mr. Davidson is, I know it is of concern to management that the drive-in concept and buildings blend harmoniously with surroundings. But I cannot kid myself, the drive-in is a commercial building and unlike most architectural situations, what is new today is obsolete in ten years' time.

A. C. W. Roberts, MRAIC,
Director — Architecture &
Construction,
A & W Food Services of Canada

SEMINARS

Low-cost housing

October 8 and 9 are dates for the international symposium of low-cost housing to be held on the campus of the University of Missouri, Rolla. According to conference organizer Dr. Oktay Ural, several Canadians have submitted briefs to the symposium further to a call for papers published in *A/C* (20/7/70).

The symposium objective is to bring together specialists in the field to consider physical, technical, economic, sociological, psychological and other factors which converge into housing problems.

For further information contact Dr. Ural, Civil Engineering Dept., University of Missouri, Rolla, Missouri 65401.



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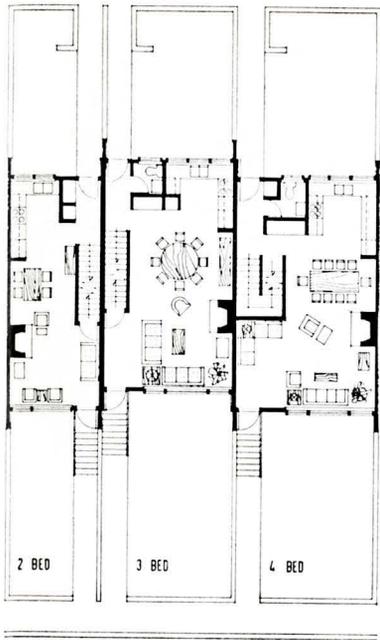
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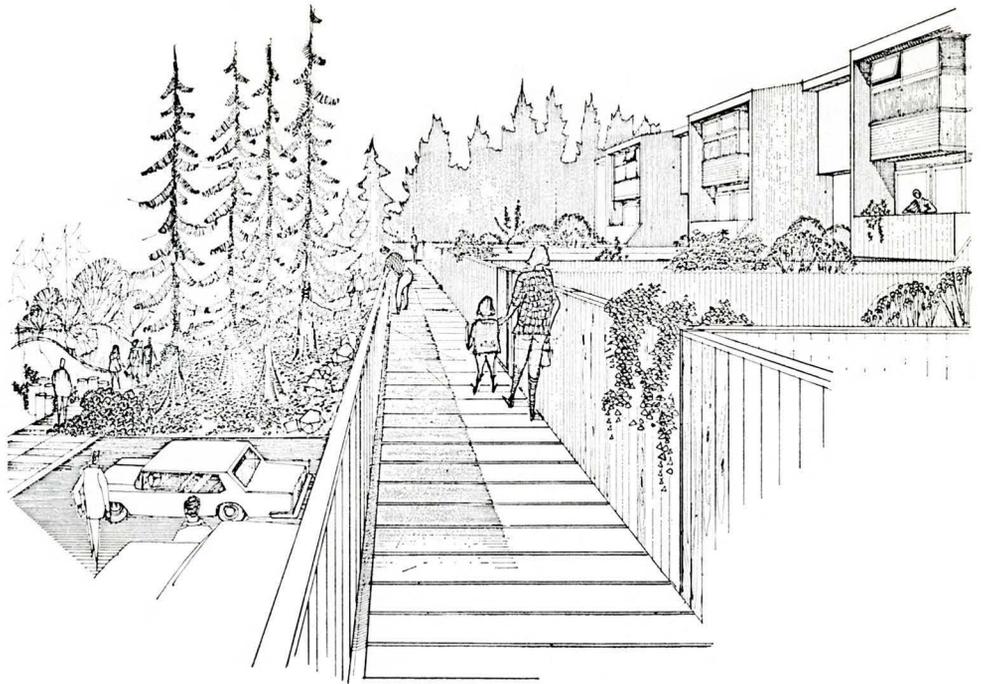
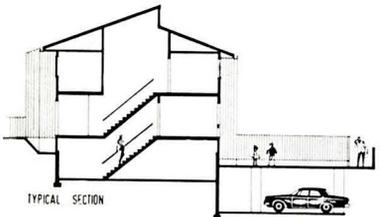
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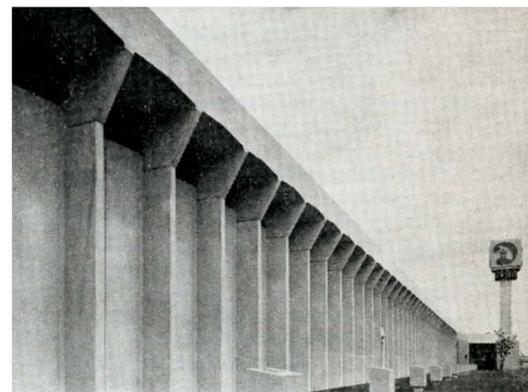
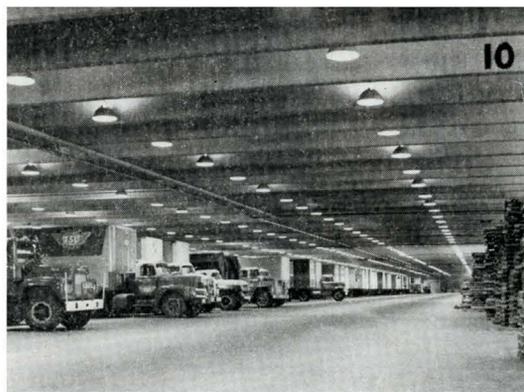
Indian housing

The Squamish Indian Band at Mission Reserve, North Vancouver is getting into the housing development business. It's being helped with loans from CMHC who hopes the program will help the Band take on and finance its own educational and social advancement. Up till now, an Indian band hasn't been able to finance such a development as it wasn't allowed to use its land, held in trust by the federal government, as collateral.

The Squamish Band's first project is 87 housing units, and its housing committee has been working closely with Vancouver architects Wade Stockhill Armour and Blewett. Houses are designed on an open plan, each has a private yard and access from front and rear. A walkway links houses with the community centre. The traditional Indian building material, rough cedar, will be used on the exterior facade.

Modular supermarket warehouse

This new Dominion Store distribution centre in Metro Toronto is said to be "one of the most revolutionary of its kind in North America". It's equal in size to seven football fields, has 450,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space free of divided partitions, an enclosed truck court for 70 tractor trailers, a ventilation system which will control heat build-up during summer months and computers that control inventory so that up to 60 orders of six to 120 tons can be processed in a day. Its prefab concrete walls have an inner core of rigid foam. Designers are A. D. Margison Assoc.



Banff Session '70

Organizers of Banff Session '70 announce a reduction in registration fees. According to organizers, all invited participants have agreed to forego their honoraria. The \$90 registration cost can therefore be lowered to \$50 (including wives) for architects and \$25 for students or non-registered graduates.

The session takes place at the Banff Springs Hotel, October 16 to 19.

Acoustics

The University of Alberta, Department of Extension, announces a seminar for engineers, architects, contractors, suppliers and technical

persons to discuss the acoustic problems facing the building industry. Technical talks will deal with steps by designers and contractors to meet the specific space acoustic requirements, as well as the acoustical performance which can be expected of different types of spaces under today's construction practices and costs. These will be given by Robert A. Strachan, P.Eng., a partner in the firm of Barron & Strachan, Consulting Acoustical Engineering, Vancouver, B.C. and Warren D. Blazier Jr., the technical manager of the San Francisco office of Bolt, Beranek & Newman, Inc. The moderator will be R. D. Grantham, P.Eng., Branch Manager for Dominion Construction Co. Ltd.,

Edmonton. The technical talks will be followed by group workshop and discussion sessions.

The date: October 15. The registration fee is \$30.00. Brochures are available from Department of Extension, The University of Alberta, Corbett Hall, Edmonton 17, Alberta.

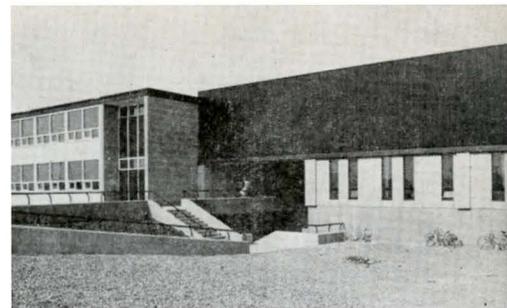
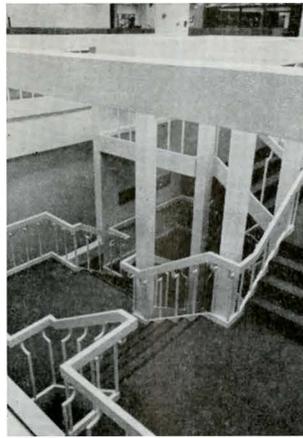
HOUSING

The not-so-mobile mobile home

The Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs is beginning some research on the future of mobile homes and mobile home parks in the province. It'll be the third major study in Canada in the past two years to investigate the implications of such

forms of housing for community planning.

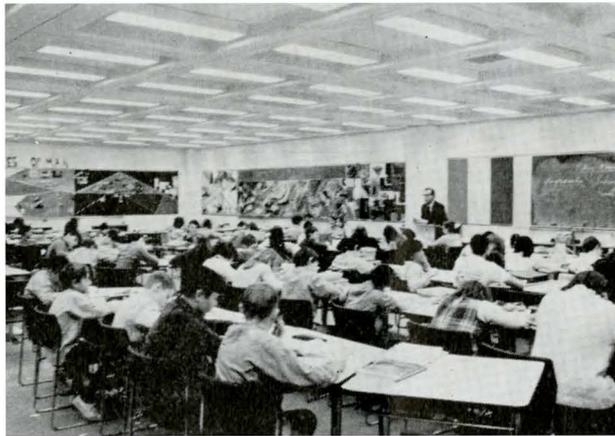
Previous research was done in Edmonton, in 1968, and Winnipeg, earlier this year. Both cities found their mobile home facilities inadequate and that no distinction was being made between mobile homes and travel trailers. Mobile home parks, they said, were often situated in areas zoned for commercial and industrial uses. They recommended, therefore, that they "should enjoy a proper residential environment". They advised that standards be set for park (or subdivision) size, density of lots, space between units, road surfacing, utilities, playground areas and landscaping. The Winnipeg report suggested



Unique collegiate for Thompson, Manitoba

R. D. Parker Collegiate, opened earlier this year in Thompson, Man., may be the first junior-senior high school in Canada designed for open area or community classroom teaching. It combines 102,000 sq. ft. of new space and 60,000 of renovated space (from the former Thompson High School) in a new facility for 1,400 students.

The heart of the school is a tiered open "bear pit". A staircase with large landings connects it to the major resource area above. Classrooms in the old school have been converted to open teaching areas, corridors house study cubicles. A three-storey indoor street with an open balcony at its upper level links the new and old sections. The new theatre can be partitioned, and has access from the outside to allow its use by the community. Architects are Smith Carter Parkin, Winnipeg.



low and medium density housing areas as suitable locations for mobile home subdivisions but advised strongly against integrating individual units within conventional housing areas. Parkbelts, screen-fencing or planting strips were considered necessary as buffers between mobile home parks and conventional housing areas in both reports.

The Ontario study, to be implemented by the Department's Community Planning Branch, unlike the western studies will concentrate as well on the effects of mobile housing on municipal finance. To date they have found (from American sources) that the economic factor is the principal cause of the mobile home's popularity, but feel that whether or not it is indeed cheaper is a matter for debate.

New mobile factory produces modular houses

A brand new approach to housing construction was unveiled this month by a Vancouver firm, Richwood Industries. It combines the best of a modular panel system with a factory-on-a-truck assembly line.

The operation was demonstrated to construction industry members from Canada and the US at the International Conference of Building Officials in Portland, Ore. as the forerunner of a large-scale introduction program for North America. In

Canada, Central Mortgage and Housing Corp. has given the new system its blessing and the BC government says it's so impressed it'll investigate the system's applications not only for housing but for schools and hospitals.

Its basis is a "structural comb" panel manufactured from kraft paper and then expanded to honeycomb shape 3/8ths of an inch deep. Various types of face panels are then bonded on. The other key element is a patented mobile factory, electronically controlled and fully automated for maximum economy. The whole operation can be stepped up to churn out three complete houses a shift.

The beauty of the system, says Charles R. Sullivan, vice president of the Los Angeles planning, architectural and engineering firm, Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall, consultants to Richwood, is that it can be applied to both expensive and inexpensive housing (it's capable of trimming one-third off present house-building costs). It leaves the architect full design freedom, he says, and when completed one can't tell a systems house from a conventional home.

RAIC

A/C readership survey results

Three months ago the RAIC mailed a readership survey to all its English-

speaking members. Its purpose was to find out if architects read—and like *Architecture Canada* in its new fortnightly newsmagazine format.

The response was heartening: over 10% of those polled answered their questionnaires, and many respondents spoke on behalf of their whole office. The answers they gave indicate clearly that most architects not only read most of *A/C* but find it good and useful.

The results, specifically, are as follows (discrepancies in figures occur because some respondents indicated more than one option, others didn't answer some questions):

1. Do you read			
all	27%	(70)	} 81%
most	54%	(142)	
half	9%	(23)	
some	10%	(28)	
none	—	(1)	

2. Do you rate <i>A/C</i>			
fabulous	1%	(3)	} 77%
indispensable	7%	(20)	
great	10%	(36)	
good	38%	(127)	
useful	21%	(69)	
fine	5%	(16)	
OK	8%	(24)	
not bad	2%	(6)	
fair	3%	(10)	
mediocre	2%	(8)	
poor	3%	(11)	

3. Do you look at the ads? Yes
74% (166)

Not keen on ads in *A/C*;
don't read ads
26% (60)

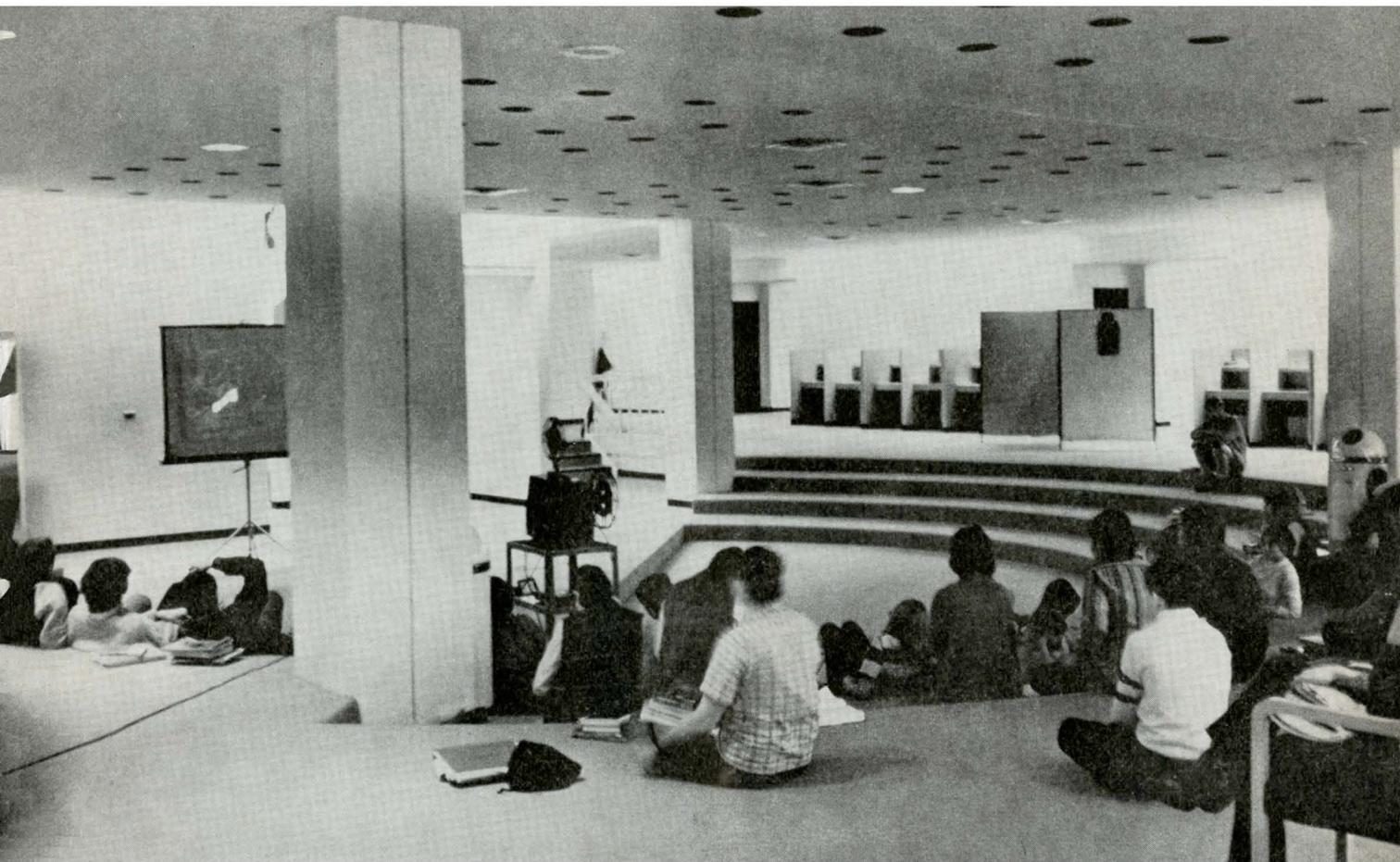
Comments and criticism were also solicited, and most who replied made valuable suggestions. Many found visual items too cramped; many thought there should be more criticism and opinion; several plugged for more coverage of "small town" architects, and quite a number asked for binders in which to keep their issues.

Many architects also expressed concern that *A/C* would become bigger than it already is. They indicated that they felt the number of advertisements should be strictly limited. Although advertising is the major source of revenue for *A/C* (and a source it could not operate without, by the way), the editors would like to reassure readers that the present policy regarding the size of the magazine will be maintained. It will continue at approximately its present number of editorial pages and advertising will be limited to 6-8 pages per issue.

EXHIBITIONS

Photographs of sports facilities wanted

Organizers of a world-wide exhibition of games and sports facilities to



be held May, 1971, in Cologne, Germany, are inviting architects throughout the world to submit examples of recent work in this field.

The exhibition, which will be held in conjunction with the second international Congress of Sports Facilities and Swimming Pool Installations, will feature planned projects and buildings completed in 1971. Black and white and color photographs or slides will be accepted but should be accompanied by informative text. For questionnaire forms contact: Institut für Sportstättenbau, Köln-Müngersdorf, Carl-Diem-Weg, Ruf 49 40 21, 5 Köln 41.

BOOKS

Imaginative structures

Tensile Structures, Volume One, Pneumatic Structures; Frei Otto, Editor; General Publishing Company, Toronto; 1967, pp. 320, \$25.95

Tensile Structures, Volume Two, Cables, Nets and Membranes; Frei Otto, Editor; General Publishing Company, Toronto; 1969, pp. 168, \$14.50.

These two books edited by Frei Otto (of German Pavilion, Expo '67, fame) are intended to create "a greater mutual understanding by all those who are at present concerned with structural form". Otto's thoroughness has made them important textbooks for designing and

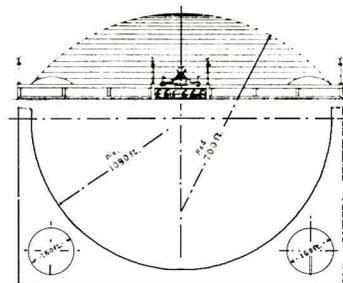
understanding non-rigid structures. Each volume includes a basic explanation of the generic forms involved, background history of the development of particular structures, and methods used for calculating and analyzing.

In Volume One, Otto states his basic philosophy: "That it is the task of every builder to provide, to utilize, and to extend living space. In this the construction materials are means to an end, although they often have the disadvantage of taking up space themselves or, because of their rigidity, oppose the natural trend toward change. To minimize or to eliminate these disadvantages is a task of prime importance."

Also in Volume One, he closely relates pneumatic structures to fundamental forms of plant and animal life. For example, in the process of gaining an understanding of stresses in membranes, he observes soap bubbles and their properties, singly, in pairs and in large groups. His descriptions of these and other studies are well documented and fully illustrated.

In the historical section of this volume he shows the first documented design of an air structure—a 650 m. cabled dome structure developed in 1917 by an Englishman by the name of Lanchester (see illustration). He goes on to deal with surfaces loaded by

tractive forces, and gives ample illustrations of how these special membranes of high tensile strength, made semi-rigid by differences of enclosed air on fluid pressure, can serve as roofs, halls, silos or dams. Especially valuable throughout this volume are the 1,660 photographs and line drawings which include many photographs or models and of existing implements and structures.



The second volume, on Cables, Nets and Membranes, closely follows the style of the first. Otto discusses the development of tension loaded structures, and illustrates variations such as forms developed by freely suspended cables or radially arranged, and cables with uniform or non-uniform meshes. In a full-page diagram he attempts to clarify all structures according to a system which he feels forms the basis for the general understanding of "structures under tensile loads."

He acknowledges both material and non-material structures and alludes, as well, to structures developed by magnetism and influenced by gravity (such as orbiting satellites).

Chapters are divided into discussions of non-prestressed and prestressed tension-loaded structures. In the historical sections he examines suspension bridges and tents. Using analytical methods similar to those in the first volume, he again shows the relationship between nature and large structures. For example, he illustrates a spider's cobweb as an example of a set structure with low points and relates it to models bearing resemblance to the tentlike German Pavilion.

It is my opinion that Otto's studies and his already world-famous structures prove that he ranks with Pier Luigi Nervi and Buckminster Fuller as this century's leading proponents of imaginative structural form.

Peter Goering, Toronto

Noted briefly;

The Canadian Standards Association has recently published several new CSA Standards of interest to architects:

CSA Standard A8-1970, Masonry Cement, \$4.50

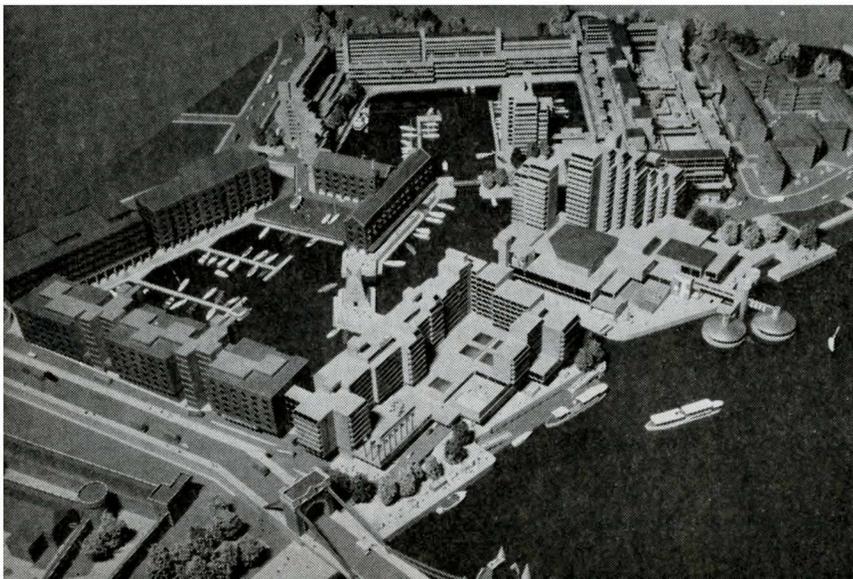
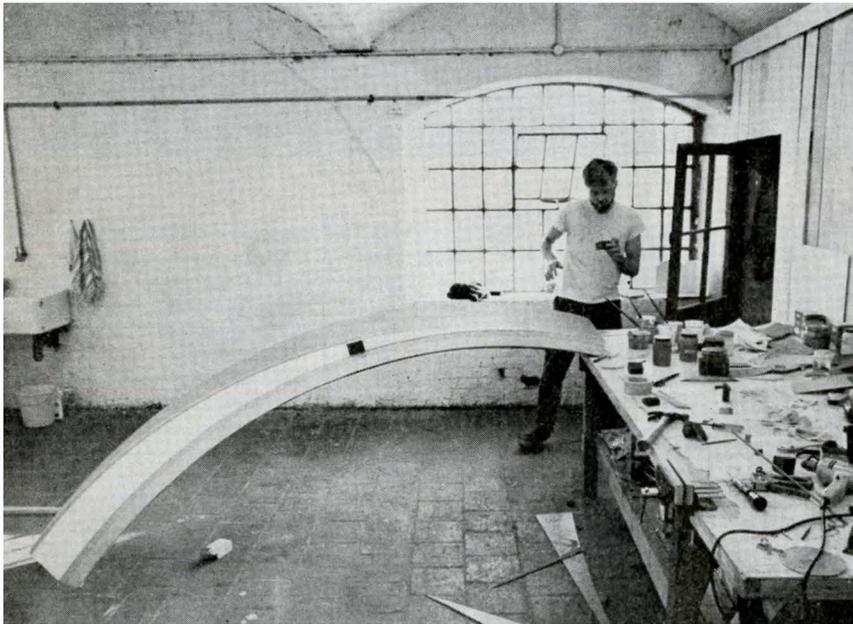
This second edition supersedes the one published in 1956. Principal changes include the introduction of a test to determine soundness by



SPACE

A scheme to put buildings awaiting demolition to good use is being tried in London, Eng. It involves temporarily revitalizing vacated buildings and turning them over to artists for studios at minimum rents. The non-profit organization responsible is Space Provision (Artistic, Cultural, and Educational) Ltd., and it has an impressive list of directors and sponsors including Henry Moore.

One of its largest projects to date is at St. Katharine's Dock, near Tower Bridge, where artists can lease space at 60c a foot per year. Says Space secretary Richard Leachman, the future there is not too certain, "we'll have to move in the next year or so". (The model below showing St. Katharine's Dock by 1978 shows why.) Leachman adds, however, that the future looks optimistic. Space is not only finding more sites but other artists, encouraged by the response to Space, are independently beginning to set up this type of accommodation.



atmospheric steam expansion and the adoption of maximum values for compressive strengths and air content of Type H and L masonry cements.

CSA Standard A23.3-1970, Code for the Design of Reinforced Concrete Structures, \$3.50

Supersedes previous editions published in 1959 and 1966 and differs in that it has been rearranged to permit the inclusion, in the 1970 National Building Code, Design Supplement. No major changes but numerous minor changes have been made.

Available from CSA, 178 Rexdale Blvd., Rexdale, Ont.

ARTS

Gallery in orbit

The Vancouver Art Gallery, which has been leading the pack in innovating exhibition techniques for a number of years now, starts a new experiment this month. It opens a free-wheeling gallery extension in a deconsecrated church.

The new "satellite" operation is a direct descendant of the Gallery's Racetrack extension initiated two years ago to bring the arts to Vancouver's east-end residents. The Racetrack Gallery was housed for three months this spring and last in the Pacific National Exhibition's grandstand and its attendance figures reveal its enormous success — in its first month this year it drew 8,000 to see and participate in various exhibitions and activities.

The Satellite Gallery, again sponsored by the Canada Council and the Vancouver Foundation, has a similar program planned. Its staff has been trained to conduct art involvement experiences using the Gestalt approach.

For now, it will operate only in the hall, church and rectory of St. Saviours Church, at First and Semlin, sharing the premises with Vancouver artists Intermedia. If the experiment is successful, however, similar programs will be set up all over the city. Gallery director Tony Emery hopes that this approach might even later "become the responsibility of agencies and organizations other than the Gallery".

ENVIRONMENT

New environmental consulting firm

It was inevitable, with the recent focus of attention on preserving the environment, that firms specifically involved in environmental planning would begin to spring up. One of the most recent, and one with rather impressive sounding qualifications, is the new Toronto firm, Environmental Research Associates.

Although it has been operating as an organized business only since the beginning of the year, its three partners are no strangers to environmental work: Dr. William Gunn is a biologist who has produced numerous radio and TV programs on

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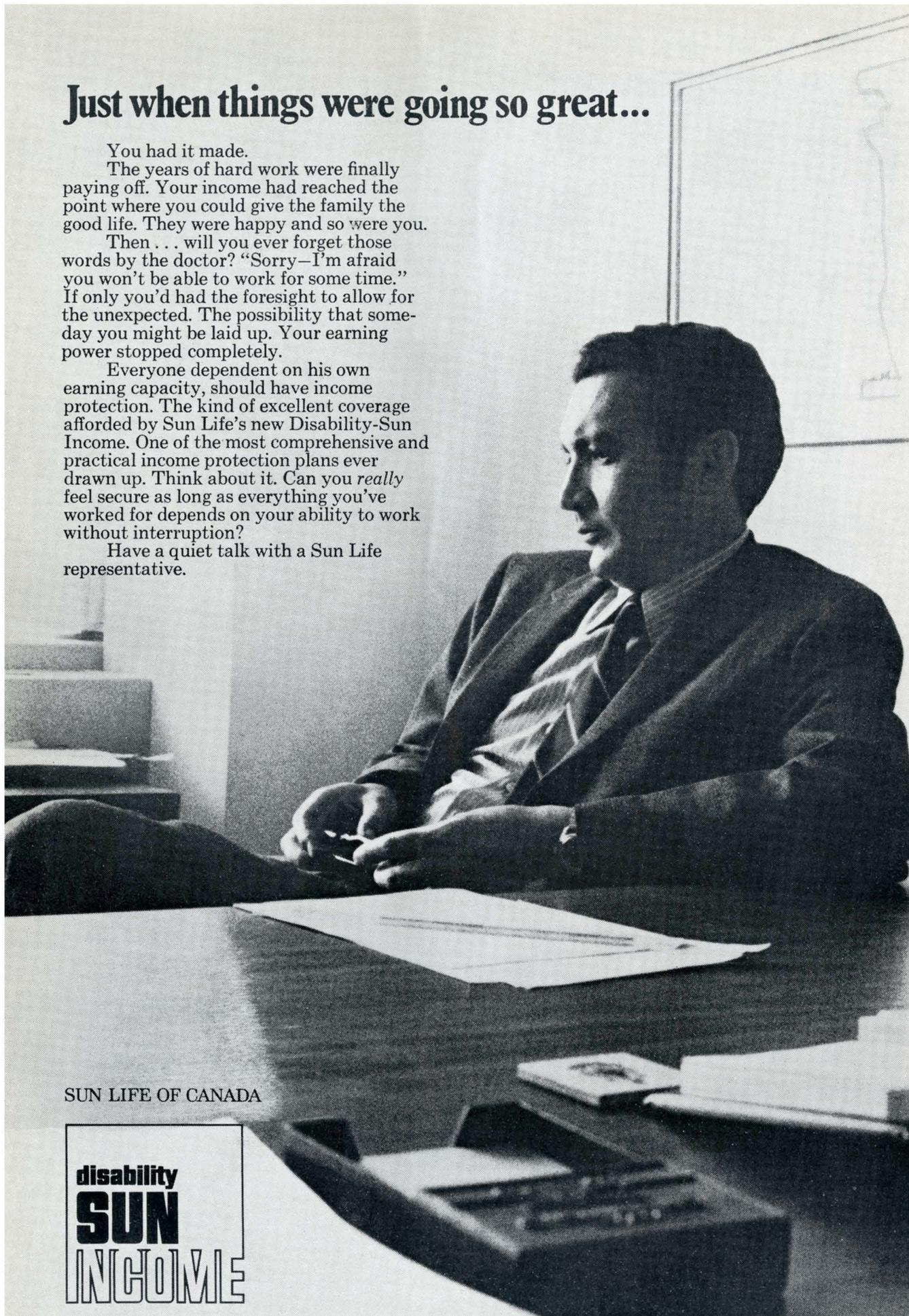
Then . . . will you ever forget those words by the doctor? "Sorry—I'm afraid you won't be able to work for some time." If only you'd had the foresight to allow for the unexpected. The possibility that someday you might be laid up. Your earning power stopped completely.

Everyone dependent on his own earning capacity, should have income protection. The kind of excellent coverage afforded by Sun Life's new Disability-Sun Income. One of the most comprehensive and practical income protection plans ever drawn up. Think about it. Can you *really* feel secure as long as everything you've worked for depends on your ability to work without interruption?

Have a quiet talk with a Sun Life representative.

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natural history; John Livingston is a career conservationist (who can include in his curriculum vitae co-editorship of a series of books with Roger Tory Peterson); and Aird Lewis is a lawyer in practice since 1959 who has since that time also been interested and active in Canadian conservation organizations.

The firm came into being, says Lewis, "because the impact of development on the environment is becoming more severe". Such aspects of environmental planning as cleanliness are obvious, he adds, but "we hope to assist people like architects and planners to also make the most of prevailing climate and weather, soil types, drainage patterns, plant cover, animal populations—things we have ignored or merely considered immaterial to the human condition". He hopes that his firm and others like it will be able to play a part in "bridging the gap between organization and sources of knowledge".

Less is more



Toronto architects at Bregman and Hamann have expressed their concern about the new "midi" look in a positive way. Led by Allan Rae, they're circulating the above button on the grounds that "less is more, and form follows function".

Rae says he's been surprised by the response—he's sold over 300 "up the midi" badges in two days. The whole thing started, apparently, when Rae and fellow architects were sitting around discussing things like "the midi not being designed for the contemporary way of life" he says. But, if the truth be known, those fellows were probably more concerned "about the midi irreparably disrupting the visual ecology of Bloor St".

For those who would like to jump on the button bandwagon, "up the midi"s can be obtained from Rae at 45c or \$32 for a hundred (for those who feel more strongly about the cause).

URBAN DESIGN

Ten-week course
in Montreal

Montreal architect-planner Morris Charney will give ten illustrated lectures this fall based on his Canada Council-sponsored research in European cities. The series involving slide presentations and group discussions will be held Tuesday evenings from Oct. 6 at Montreal's Saidye Bronfman Centre.

The course is entitled "Urban Design and Architecture—Concepts and Ideas". Charney will compare European urban design concepts

with local developments in Montreal and Quebec as well as trends in other North American cities.

BUILDING INDUSTRY

Letting the right hand know
what the left is doing

A national conference aimed at closer relationships between building industry organizations will take place in Ottawa October 26/7.

It's the second construction industry associations conference (the first was in 1965) called by the Canadian Construction Association. RAIC is one of some 120 professional and trade groups invited to attend.

The conference will examine "the great duplication that now exists in services being supplied by the various organizations", said CCA president Robert Saunders of Vancouver, when he announced the conference in Toronto last fortnight.

But the way the announcement was handled itself provided a good example of the kind of duplication that goes on. Members of the Presidents' Consultative Committee—an inter-association group of half a dozen of the major industry associations (including both CCA and RAIC) with similar objectives to those set out for the conference—knew nothing about the conference plans till they were publicly announced by CCA. The PCC, for which CCA provides secretarial services in its Ottawa headquarters, has a meeting planned for October 23, in Toronto—just three days ahead of the Ottawa conference. On the agenda for the PCC meeting: a review of "position papers" for a possible PCC-sponsored conference on inter-association relationships.

MISCELLANY

... "Money and Markets: Trends in Financing and Development" will be discussed at this year's Property Forum, October 28–29, at Toronto's Inn-on-the-Park. For further information on this annual gathering of the real estate development industry, contact Property Forum '70, 56 Esplanade St., Toronto 1.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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

Practice notes

The firm of Alexander B. Leman, architect, has moved to new offices at 643 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Anthony Henzell, MRAIC, announces a change of address to Suite 320, 639 - 5th Avenue S.W., Calgary 1, Alta., effective September 7.

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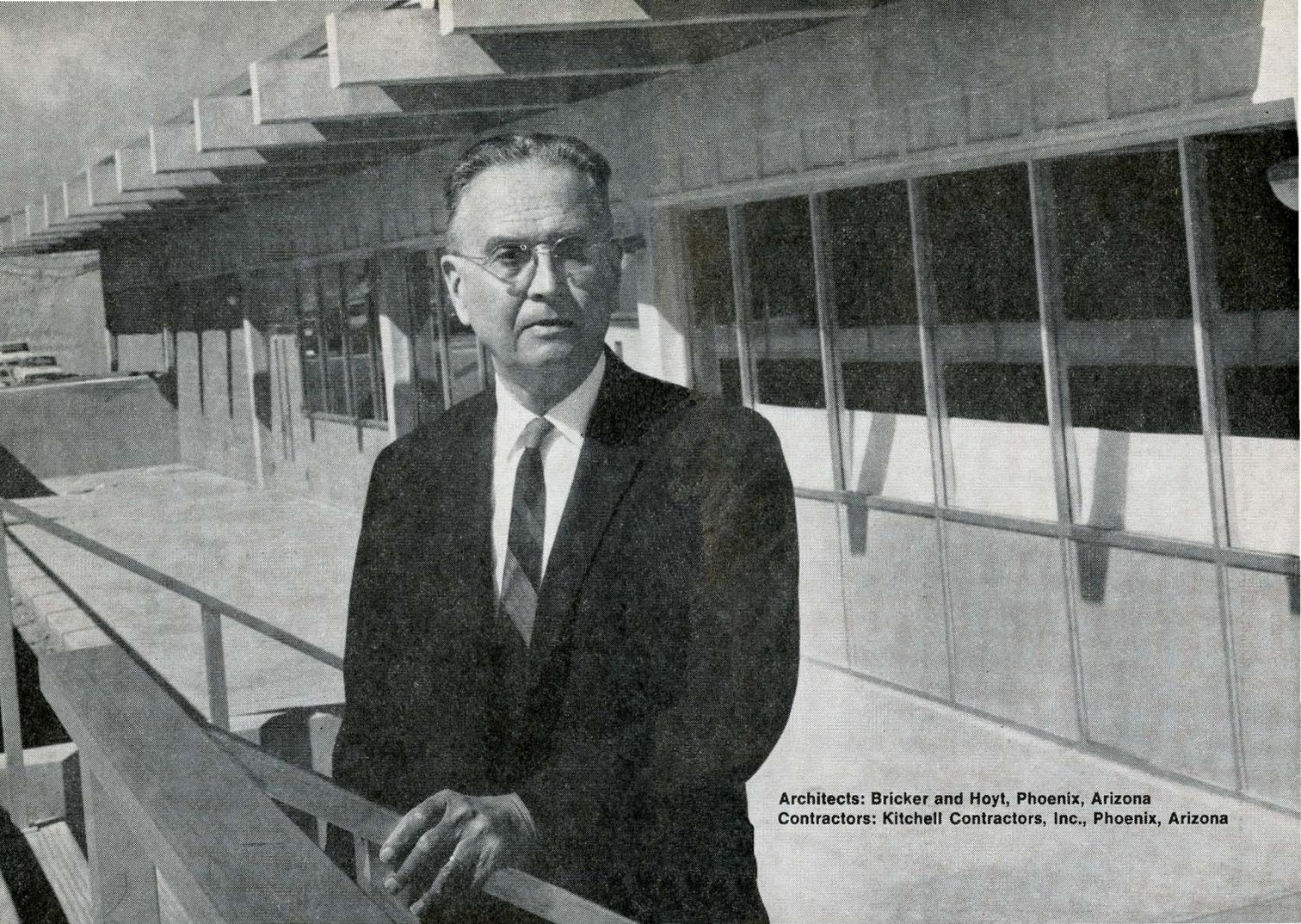
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Maurice Case, Superintendent of Schools of the Miami district

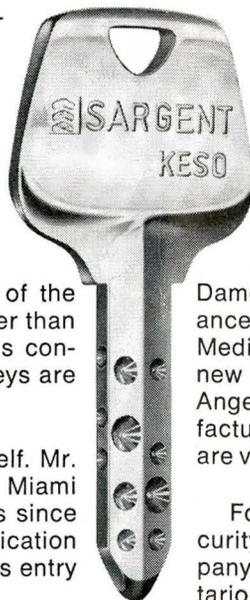
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