

"Montreal – Plus or Minus" is the title of a controversial and provocative new exhibition running in Montreal until Aug. 13. Put together by the staff of the Museum of Fine Arts and architect Mel Charney, its purpose is to help Montrealers understand the relationship between their lives and the physical aspects of the city.

Architecture Canada

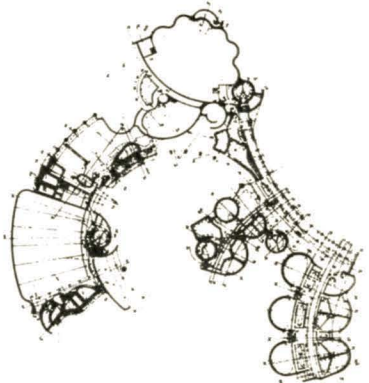
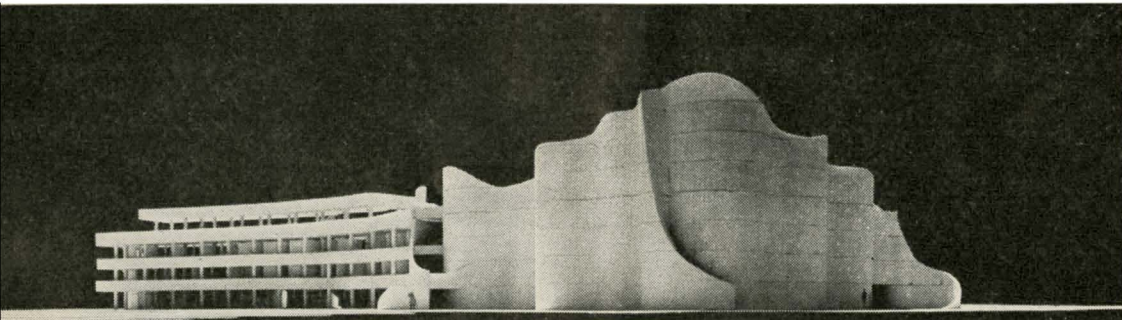
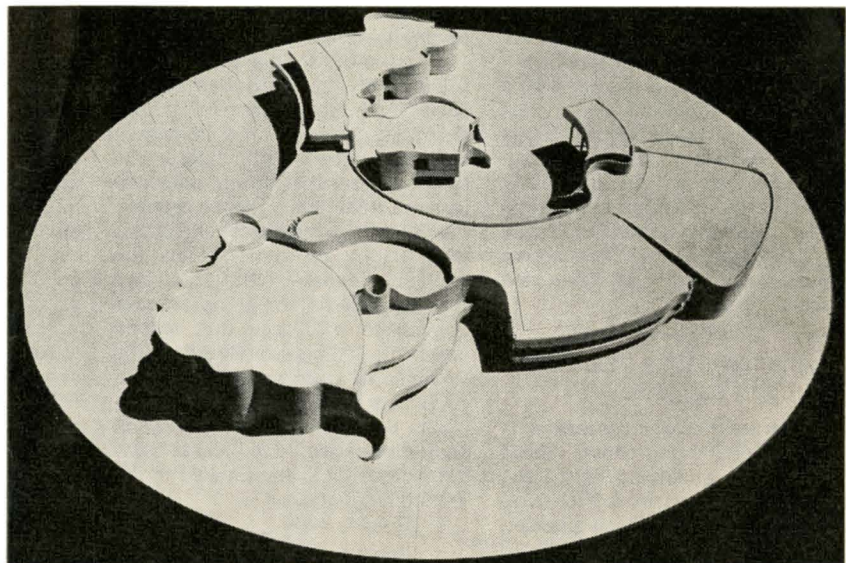
NEWSMAGAZINE
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An "expo-like" college on a "spine-like" street

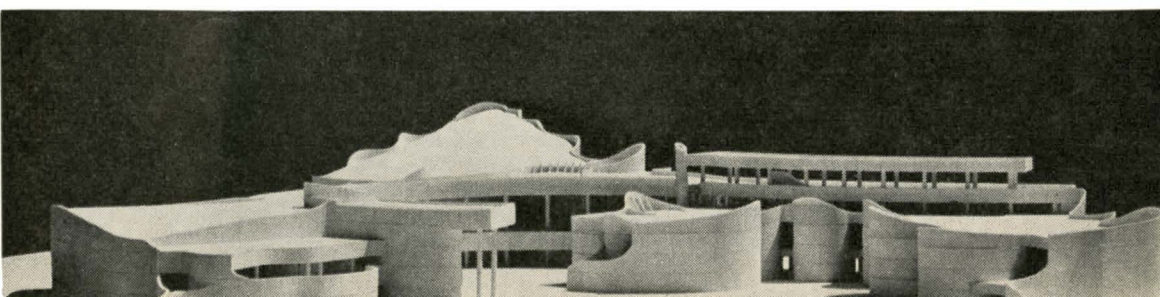
The curvilinear form of this new campus for Grande Prairie Regional College, says architect Douglas Cardinal of Edmonton, resulted from research into modern educational facilities, and a "dedication to provide students and the community with a humanistic environment that encourages learning."

The project, now ready to go to tender, will be built along a spine-like street on the south bank of a reservoir. All major wings – physical education, resources centre and bookstore, performing arts, administrative offices, fine arts and academic – will grow out of this spine. The whole complex is designed for flexibility and for easy future growth.

The interior of the college is a marked departure from the 'cellular' layout of conventional classrooms with spaces flowing fluently into one another. A visual openness throughout the college, use of form, color, and indirect lighting in most areas will combine, Cardinal says, to make a walk through the college an expo-like experience.



Space planning and the use of simple repetitive detailing will make it unnecessary to use other than conventional economical constructional materials and techniques for this unconventional complex.



RAIC

Towards uniform registration

The establishment of uniform standards in Canada for entrance to the profession moved one step closer to reality during the Victoria convention.

At the Certification Board's final meeting until 1973 (when its program will move beyond its present level of activity to the extent of hiring a full time executive director) comments were received from provincial associations on the Board's 20-point policy report finalized in April (see *Annual Reports, A/C, 5/8/72*). All associations adopted the report without reservations with the exception of Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia.

The PQAA moved the Board continue its operations on a committee basis, financed by the RAIC, for a period of two years until all associations arrive at uniform standards of reciprocity. It was after discussion of this motion the Board agreed to continue research at the present level until the end of the year. RAIC will assist in finding funds for the '73 program and make the Executive Assistant's time available to the Certification Board as needed.

The Nova Scotia Association's four recommendations were discussed and intermediary solutions satisfactory to both the NSAA and the Board were agreed upon. Ontario says it is withholding final approval of the report until the financial aspects of the Certification Board's proposed operations are finalized.

Minimum syllabus here to stay report suggests

Although architects across the country have conflicting views about training and qualifying architects, the general consensus is that there must be a means by which a person can become an architect without graduating from a school of architecture.

This is the word from Halifax architect Gregory Lambros after a year's study of the RAIC's minimum syllabus program. Lambros has held discussions and seminars about the program, and how it might be improved, with students, educators, officials of provincial associations and practising architects right across the country. Presently, seven provincial associations use the program, the notable exceptions being Quebec and Ontario. His findings reverse those of the 1966 RAIC Survey of the Profession.

Lambros presented his conclusions and recommendations to RAIC Council last month in a 30-page document. Here, the highlights:

- The Board of Examiners of the provincial associations should interview applicants for admission to the minimum syllabus program and determine the suitability of the applicant, his qualifications and prerequisites and credits or equivalents if any.

- Apprenticeship should be of a minimum duration of eight years unless established credits reduce it. Such a reduction should be of a maximum of two years.

- There should be an annual review of a Log Book showing the experience obtained by the student during his apprenticeship and the status of a student by provincial boards of examiners.

- A capability within the RAIC to review the minimum syllabus program every three years should be established.

- Activities between the RAIC Certification Board and reviewing authority should be co-ordinated for uniformity and reciprocity.

- Uniform admission standards and method of granting credits for students with more than university entrance qualifications should be established.

- Students should be encouraged to take as many subjects as possible in university or college.

- A system of "mentors" for design projects should be indicated.

- A thesis type of terminal design problem on a regional basis for the provinces who do not have a school of architecture should be indicated.

- The RAIC should establish full liaison with the RAIC Certification Board for the certification of licensed architects through the minimum syllabus program particularly in the two provinces that do not presently use the minimum syllabus system.

- For foreign graduates and others who might be deficient in the English language, the admission Board should require competence in English to a degree that should satisfy the admission Board. If the Province of Quebec Association of Architects becomes part of this program then this recommendation should be extended to include competence either in the English or the French language.

ASSEMBLY

Get down from your establishment Ministry of Urban Affairs challenges

"I am especially pleased to speak to the RAIC. I have been told that so far as your records show I am the first federal cabinet minister to address the RAIC at one of its annual meetings. I am not sure how you feel about this. For me it is a very useful occasion," the Hon. Ronald Basford, Minister of Urban Affairs, wrote in his speech to be delivered to the RAIC convention in Victoria last month.

In spite of the fact that pressing duties in the capital prevented Basford's meeting with the 175 architects assembled, his message was conveyed - but by the Ministry's Secretary Peter Oberlander.

The message that he had for architects was primarily an invitation to challenge, on behalf of the community, the government and "all those who build". "Get down from your Establishment and into the

streets and neighborhoods where your countrymen live," urged Oberlander. The government, he said, has high regard for architects who join and lead movements to defend their cities or neighborhoods against badly-conceived schemes, or to crusade for other schemes.

Other highlights of Assembly address included:

- a note of praise for the RAIC brief to the UN Conference on the Environment now underway in Stockholm (*A/C, 5/8/72*), particularly its call for new building and design approaches to decrease excessive consumption of resources and the closer relation of habitation with man's physiological needs;
- challenge to architects to lead and develop comprehensive residential and architectural standards for adoption by government.

Forum

A 8.30 hres, le matin du vendredi 2 juin, 1972, dans la salle de bal de l'Empress Hotel, le président Jean-Louis Lalonde déclarait le Forum ouvert: 121 membres s'étaient donné rendez-vous, questions et suggestions en main.

En guise d'introduction à la partie, les résultats des "Jeux" du jeudi furent résumés et soumis à discussion: cette manifestation avait fait bien des enthousiastes et, comme résultat, des félicitations de mise furent offertes par les membres aux organisateurs.

Le principal thème de discussion au Forum était: "Uniformité des standards d'accréditation et Réciprocité nationale", thème qui a été choisi parmi une vingtaine de sujets suggérés par les associations. La NSAA avait préparé un document de base pour fins de discussion, l'OAA et l'AIBC ont présenté leurs points de vue et le président du Bureau d'accréditation de l'IRAC a décrit sommairement les progrès faits par le bureau depuis sa formation.

La discussion s'engagea sur le thème entre les participants, se terminant par une résolution de Tom Howarth, OAA, à l'effet que l'IRAC adopte le rapport sur la politique du bureau d'accréditation et que le bureau devienne opérationnel aussitôt que possible - la résolution fut adoptée par les membres et ratifiée par le nouveau conseil à sa première réunion, le samedi 3 juin.

Plusieurs autres questions furent soulevées parmi lesquelles, celle des thèmes des futurs Forums. Les suggestions furent nombreuses et celle de W. Lamb, président de l'OAA "Formation professionnelle et éducation continue" suscita un intérêt marqué.

Les futures Assemblées de l'IRAC n'ont pas échappé au crible de Joseph Baker, de l'AAPO, mentionna qu'un des moyens d'encourager les architectes salariés et les jeunes architectes à participer aux assemblées serait de s'éloigner des hôtels et d'utiliser plutôt les avantages offerts par les campus

universitaires. Certains membres soulignaient que l'information concernant les Assemblées arrivait toujours à la dernière minute et, en réponse, Philip Freedlander, AAPO, distribua la première feuille publicitaire sur l'Assemblée de 1973 à Montréal. . . .

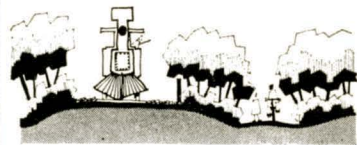
Ce fut une bonne rencontre . . . à la prochaine!

BOOKS

Developing a pedestrian environment

"The Urban Landscape" by Prof. Michael Hough; published by the Conservation Council of Ontario, Toronto, 1971. 128 pages; Price: \$8.00; profusely illustrated.

This study deals with open space patterns and uses in urban metropolitan areas. While it recognizes that, generally speaking, there is no real shortage of available land in the city, it develops as its central theme the problem of *ineffectual use* of this space and the lack of co-ordination between public and private agencies in controlling it - resulting in the sterilization of much potentially useable land for recreational use.



It sets forth a detailed analysis of the various activities which occur and are prevented from occurring both within metropolitan Toronto and its central core. A systematic inventory of potential open space resources is produced for Metro, including open spaces, ravines, valley lands and waterfront, existing golf courses, cemeteries, institutional open spaces, public works property, railways, roads, industrial 'parks',



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hydro rights-of-way, and proceeds to demonstrate how resourceful and imaginative linkages between these types of spaces, already existing within the city's fabric, coupled to enlightened control amongst the many municipal and private agencies administering them, can result in the environmental quality that is so critical to a successful metropolitan open space program.

A series of admirable maps are presented which are overlaid on each other to form a composite system of potential open spaces to be exploited. The study relating to the central business core is similarly fashioned and attempts to develop a conceptual plan for the designated area which is pedestrian-oriented, human-scaled and which makes use



of existing parking lots, alleyways, vacant lots, building setbacks, various public and private property spaces and the amenities that can contribute to improving the quality of urban life.

We are made aware of the *opportunities* which redevelopment presents, to provide a viable pedestrian environment to be realized if only some comprehensive co-ordination between the public and private sectors were established. This well-prepared document accepts the realistic view that most city centres are faced with a shortage of parks and suitable open spaces and cannot afford to tear down large sections of the core in order to provide them. It shows, however, that a set of resources are available that could profitably be used to provide amenity where it is most needed with the ultimate goal of enhancing the overall quality of life for the common good of all who are affected by the city and, in turn, affect it. This well-illustrated book should prove most interesting and useful for planners, landscape architects, urban designers and all others concerned with the deficiency of open space and with the need to develop meaningful and comprehensive approaches to the use of the open spaces that do exist.

Norman Pressman, Waterloo

New timber design manual

A new 450-page *Timber Design Manual*, published by the Laminated Timber Institute of Canada, gives architects and engineers practical information and valuable reference data on the use of glued-laminated and sawn timber in construction. Written for designers by designers, it replaces the *Timber Construction Manual* used by specifiers in Canada for more than a decade, but now rendered obsolete by changes in building codes and by new product standards.

The new manual contains more than 350 pages of charts, graphs

and tables that make structural design easy. Stresses, properties, loads, beam and column tables, fasteners, bridge and arch design, detailing data and timber technology are among the many subjects covered. In addition, CSA Standard 086-1970, Code of Recommended Practice for Engineering Design in Timber (lists at \$6.00), incorporated in the National Building Code of Canada, is reproduced in full.

Copies are available at \$12.50 (including postage if accompanied by a cheque or money order) by writing the Laminated Timber Institute of Canada, Box 2698, Station D, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5W7.

EXHIBITIONS

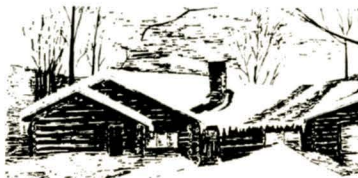
Gropius in Ottawa

The City of Ottawa will see an exhibition of the work of Walter Gropius at the Government Conference Centre this summer. Sixty-eight Gropius projects will be displayed, ranging from a Rosenthal tea-set to plans for the entire Baghdad University. Dates are to be announced.

The exhibition is being sponsored by the National Capital Commission, The Department of Public Works, the Ministry of Urban Affairs, and the Canada Council.

NOSTALGIA

Building with logs



B. Allan Mackie, so enamored with log houses that he built the one pictured above for himself, is looking for more information on ancient log buildings right across the country.

Mackie calls himself a log building consultant and has compiled much of the knowledge he has gleaned to date in a book, *Building with Logs*, a complete guide to constructing a log house from felling trees to installing windows.

With assistance from the Canada Council he is now conducting further research and asks cooperation from others interested. Contact Mackie at P.O. Box 1205, Prince George, B.C. He also has copies of his book at \$7.50 for library-bound, \$5.00 for soft cover.

Iron works

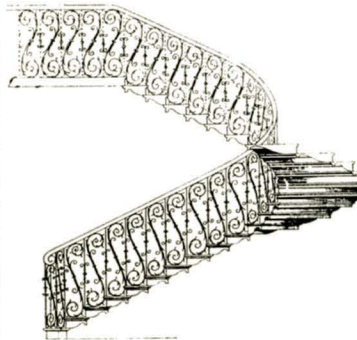
Toronto architect and architectural historian Eric Arthur is onto a new project for which he requests the help of fellow architects. He is collecting material on wrought and cast iron in buildings, bridges, etc. right across the country.

This effort is part of a series of similar ones carried out on a spare-time voluntary basis by Arthur and others interested both in documenting Canada's historical architecture

and leading public attention to preservation.

The group is being assisted by the Toronto Library Board who will eventually use the material for lectures and travelling exhibitions. A book may even result.

The group needs pictures and information of examples of decorative iron in things from balusters to weathervanes. Photos can be either black and white snaps (with negatives) or better still, slides (with prints). Please identify and put your name on all material. Send to Mrs. Harry Davidson, 2 Ava Cres., or Mrs. Donald Beveridge, 4 Montclair Ave., Toronto.



PRACTICE

Architects' business up

Business seems better in the design and construction industry in Nova Scotia with a bright outlook for the immediate future, according to a recent Nova Scotia Association survey of architectural firms.

A 90 per cent return of questionnaires circulated by the NSAA public information committee has revealed that 40 per cent of firms are busier than last year with some 30 per cent remaining at the same level as 1971.

On the employment side of the picture, the survey found stability in close to 50 per cent of the firms and recorded encouraging increases in 20 per cent. Of the remaining group, 15 per cent indicated they had difficulty in finding qualified draftsmen while 5 per cent experienced some trouble recruiting architects.

OPINION

The architect as a pr man

A news story appearing in A/C, 2/14/72, "Public Relations - what is it and why bother anyhow," reported some suggestions by a British journalist specializing in pr for architects. It was based on an article in The Architects Journal. The item elicited two responses: one from B.C. architect R. J. Bickford; the other from a Willowdale pr man, Ron Kenyon. Bickford replied because he valued the suggestions and he contributes some more of his own. Kenyon, on the other hand, thought the ideas in the article laughable.

It is a pity there was no room for a complete re-print of this subject which we consider important and

which we prefer to call "communications". I am a member of the Architectural Institute of British Columbia Committee devoted to improving ours. One of the most effective "tools" we have discovered is the Architects' Free Advisory Service. Its Saturday sessions have proved popular and our booth at the PNE Home Show was crowded through the whole 10-day run. We recorded 250 inquiries for service and our "staff" say they explained how architects work, or discussed client problems with some five times that number. We featured in four news articles and took part in one radio and two TV shows. Thanks to a grant from the Federal Department of Manpower, we now have nine persons working on free drafting for 150 minor projects.

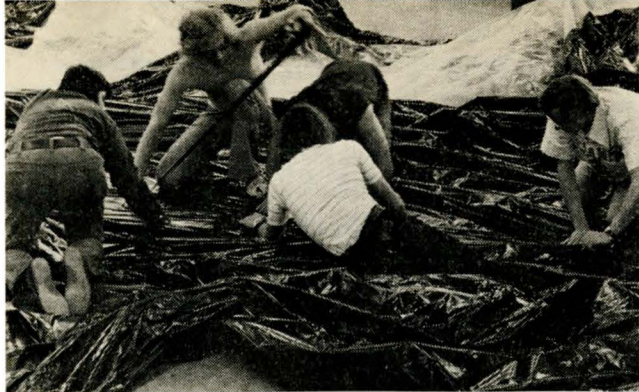
We constantly are amazed at the lack of knowledge of the profession displayed by the people we meet at interviews and this gives ample justification for us to continue our basic "grass roots" approach. I regard this operation, however, as only one in our campaign for better communications. Your article describes another - the direct architect-to-public approach using pr commercial services. I believe those of our members in private practice should take heed of the image they project and the points you quote should help them. You do, however, reveal a problem - that of the architect's distrust of pr men and the pr man's lack of comprehension of architects' methods. The alternatives you quote - to use an in-house information officer or freelance journalist - should have some application. I would suggest another. Develop communications talents from within the profession. I can quote one example. Don Towers, who was our former Communications Committee Chairman, has successfully handled a number of events for us. He is now our current Annual General Meeting Committee Chairman and has developed quite an expertise in Public Relations. In particular, he has a technique in brochure preparation which effectively reflects the characters of the various firms he has handled. I believe this to be the result of acute observation within the profession, and a detailed knowledge of the graphics industry. However, he is quick to point out his main concern, which should be all our concerns, is a lack of a definitive communications program at all levels of the profession. He is attempting to do something about it.

Architects are appearing in many new fields. Why not this one?

R. J. Bickford, Vancouver

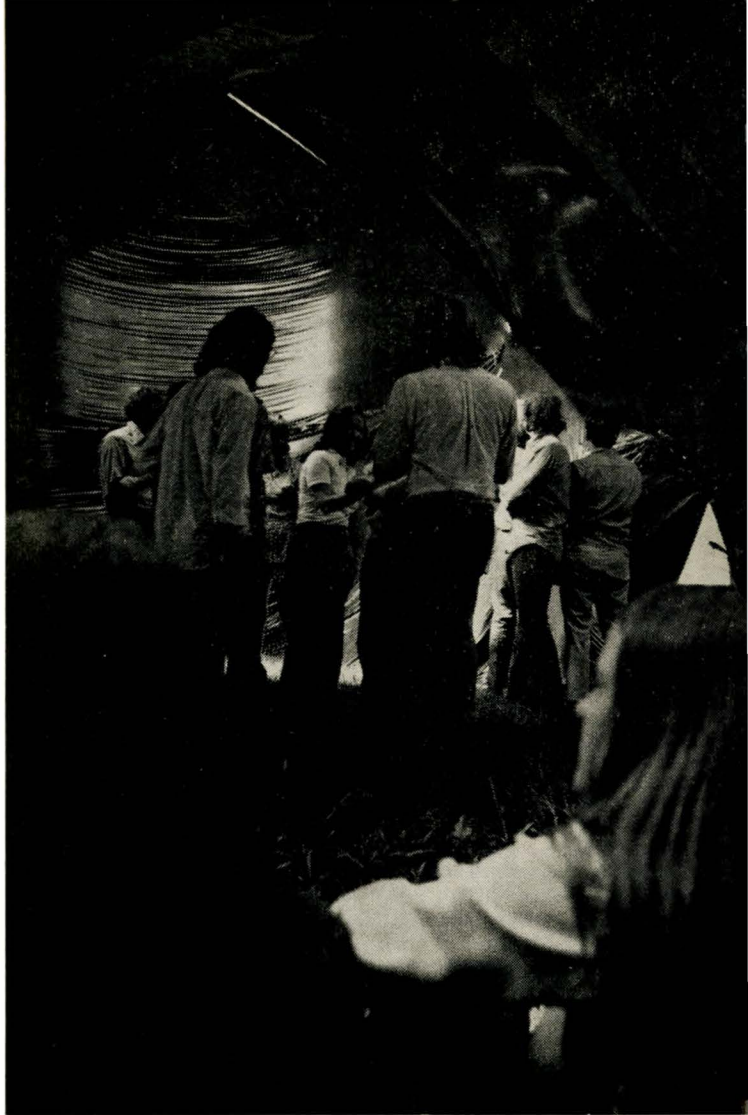
A pr man describes pr

The light-humor article on public relations in the February 14 issue of *Architecture Canada* unfortunately might be mistaken by Canadian architects as serious writing. The British have a sometimes elusive humor. Without wasting time challenging the British article in detail,



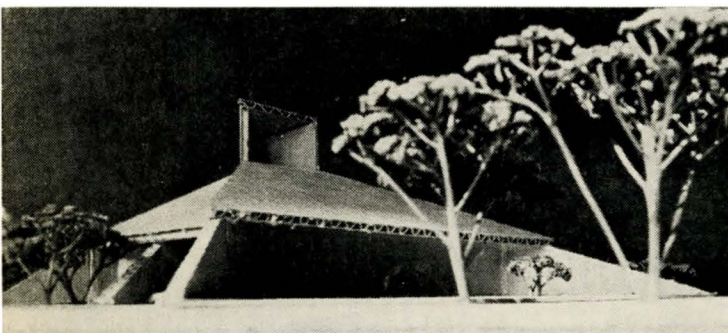
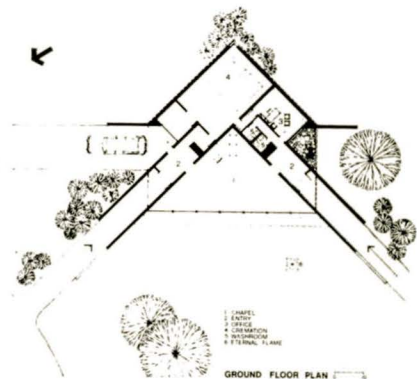
Can an inflatable "garbage-bag" building serve a useful purpose?

Yes, says University of Waterloo architecture professor Joe Somfay, if it is the result of a student-originated experiment. Third year students at Waterloo built this three-room inflatable last month for the grand sum of \$113, using eight 100-ft. rolls of polyurethane, 18 rolls of tape and a "scrunged" 24-in. electric fan. The project was so much fun and so helpful in promoting a spirit of togetherness for the 39 students, says Somfay, they may try it all again in the fall. Next time, students may spray their structure with polyurethane foam and use it as an additional studio.



Contemporary crematorium

Construction is scheduled to start shortly on this combined chapel and crematorium for Peterborough, Ont. A continuous glazed wall in the chapel will emphasize the flow of space from chapel to cemetery and a high clerestory skylight will backlight lectern and casket. Walls are exposed concrete, ceiling and roof are cedar. William Lett, Toronto, is the architect.



let us consider what good pr is in Canada.

It is a profession. The Canadian Public Relations Society accredits its members. PR has not yet reached the professional status of the architect, but it is getting there, fast.

Pr, especially for professional firms, requires communication experts with good judgment and broad knowledge. Journalism is only one phase. A former newspaperman without extensive additional training is not qualified to be a pr consultant. He must also understand photography — still, movie, color, in its various forms, including slide films and filmstrips; printing, including costing, typography,

layouts and art; audio — use of cassettes, tapes for broadcast; television; opportunities in speeches and lectures; use of special media such as trade press, booklets, leaflets, newsletters, billboards, logo development, catalogues, direct mail; radio; certain aspects of advertising; and use of techniques such as exhibits, shows, meetings, symposiums and posters.

With this knowledge he will take account of the client's professional limitations and opportunities, consider the pr objectives and recommend how these objectives can be reached, in what order, and how to achieve best results at lowest cost.

An architectural firm can, as the British article drolly suggests, hire a "free-lance journalist working part-time." Sure, I could hire a bricklayer to build the Toronto-Dominion Centre. Or should I hire someone like an architect capable of taking account of the needs of the building, its environment, its potential occupants, its appearance and economy of construction, bearing all factors in mind. The pr program we would recommend for a circus would not be remotely what we would envision for an architect.

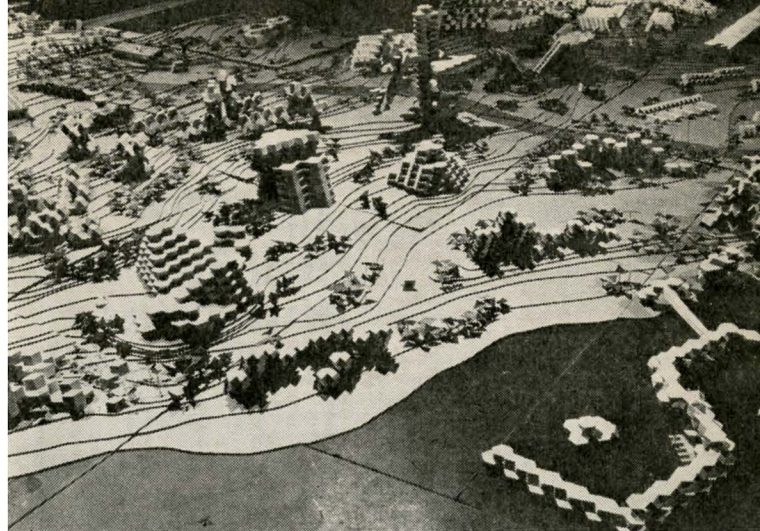
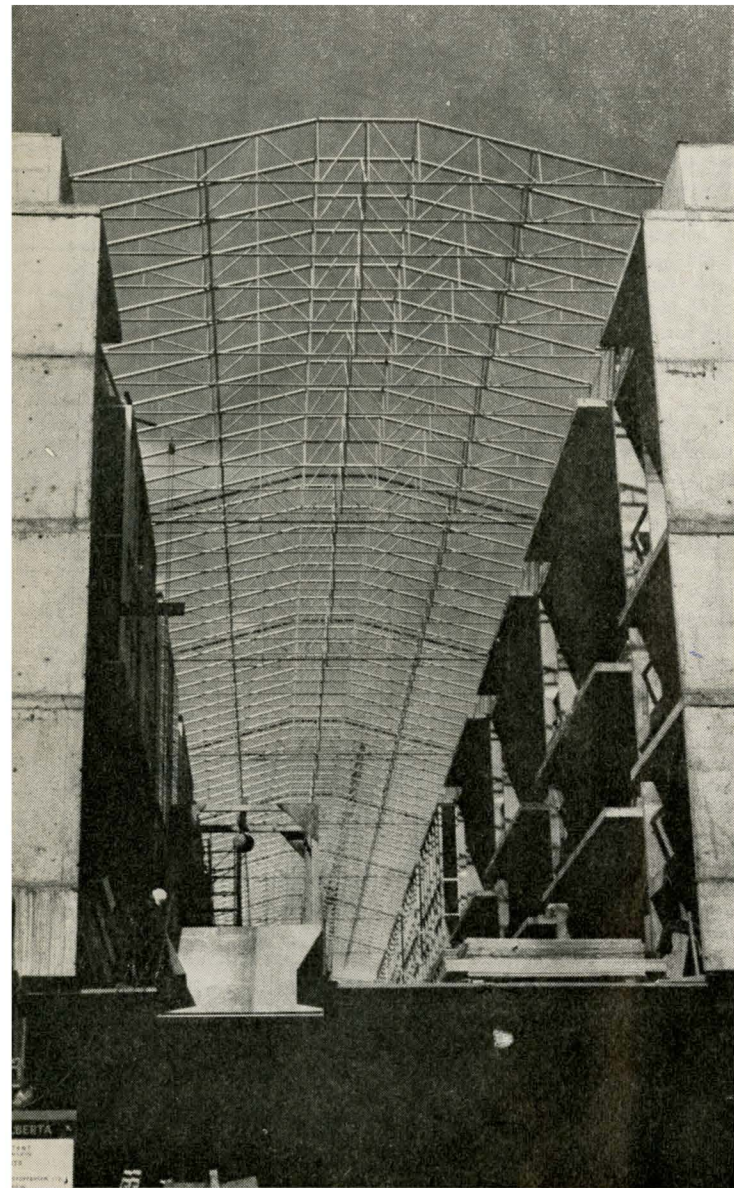
Regarding the flat British statement that contacts are "not significant," how would one get printing of the quality and economy one

requires, how would one assure attendance at a press conference, how would one work with city, provincial or federal governments, without contacts? The cost of wasted time would be included in the client's bill.

A pr consultant should work directly with the executive head of an organization he serves, attending regular meetings with other executives. His recommendations should be followed. If not, why employ him? Some pr firms in Canada insist on monthly retainers, others will accept spot assignments for special events like openings and anniversaries. The retainer is best because it enables the pr firm to become

Light from above

This skylight nearing completion at the Student Union Housing project at the University of Alberta is the largest weatherproof dome in the country. Double glazed and sealed with neoprene it will protect the pedestrian mall and traffic route that runs through the building from the harsh winter, keep in heat and provide natural light during daylight hours. The 956-ft. skylight is costing \$200,000. Architects are Jack Diamond and Barton Myers, Toronto.



Adjusting to an ever-changing technology

The University of Waterloo philosophy is to let first year architecture students have their heads. "So that they will be capable of adjusting to an ever-changing technology by working with basic principles rather than specific disciplines," says Prof. Jekabs Zvilna. So last month Elmitsville, named by students for professors Mike Elmitt and Zvilna, was conceived. The exercise was to create a whole town out of a single module — a five-sided shape sliced out of a cube. The project, says Zvilna, who is regarded somewhat of a guru among the kids, not only capped the year's work with modules but was an exercise in precision and workmanship.

Patient architect

Trevor Garwood-Jones made Hamilton papers recently when he took to hospital with his arm and leg encased in plaster to get first-hand experience with the environmental problems of patients. Garwood-Jones is designing a \$10-million, 430-bed addition to Hamilton's St. Peters Hospital. He says he's never been a patient, real or otherwise, before, so the simulated patient role was a "completely new experience." He found a number of existing "impossibilities" for wheelchair patients: steep ramps, narrow corridors and telephones that are too high to reach.



virtually an extra arm for the executive. Good pr firms often favor a three-month trial period to ensure that both sides like and work well with each other.

Finally, good pr generates many sales with good taste, professional technique and results obvious to everyone. Considering the cost of printing, displays, photography, artwork and the like, competent pr can achieve good results while costing less than you expect. Poor pr may look less expensive but wastes time, valuable materials and may be relatively a poor buy.

Ron Kenyon, Willowdale

ENVIRONMENT

Canada would host international conference on model cities

The federal government has offered to host a United Nations "Conference/Demonstration on Experimental Human Settlements." It would be held in an as-yet-unnamed Canadian city in 1975.

The proposal was made during a committee meeting to draft recommendations on human settlements (UN jargon for urban areas) at last month's UN environment conference in Stockholm.

Among the 40-member Canadian delegation were Jim W. MacNeil

and Michel Lincourt of the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs.

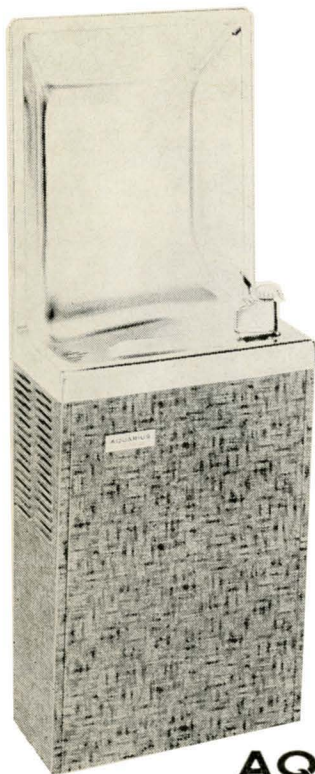
The suggested Canadian conference is largely the brainchild of Lincourt, a former editor of *Architecture/Concept*. It was proposed "to provide for co-ordination and the exchange of information and to demonstrate to world public opinion the potential" of a proposed UN program for "environmental improvement areas."

A total of some 20 recommendations were made to improve the urban environment. In common with more than 100 other recommendations plus a philosophical "Declaration on the Human Environment" agreed at Stockholm,

these go to the UN general assembly for ratification at its next meeting this fall.

Extraits de la déclaration de L'Union Internationale des Architectes aux N-U à Stockholm

L'Union Internationale des Architectes, composée de : Sections Nationales représentant 77 pays, s'engage de participer, en mobilisant ses Sections Nationales, à la réalisation des recommandations de la Conférence, traitant l'aménagement et la gestion des établissements humains en vue d'assurer la qualité d'environnement.



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L'Union attache une très grande importance aux problèmes des relations et de la réciprocité entre l'environnement naturel et l'environnement construit par l'homme.

L'Union est surtout consciente de la gravité du problème prédominant qu'est le conflit entre la croissance démographique et la nuisance provenant d'une urbanisation toujours plus intense. Une urbanisation désordonnée, au détriment de l'environnement et de l'homme lui-même, ne peut qu'approfondir le vide entre la campagne et la ville, ce vide qui est la raison de l'inégalité, de la frustration sociale et du désordre.

L'Union croit à la nécessité de prendre d'urgence des mesures nécessaires pour arrêter la croissance des grandes villes, et à la nécessité de promouvoir des villes secondaires de grandeur adéquate pour servir de centres technologiques, économiques et sociaux aux régions rurales auxquelles elles appartiennent, au profit de la population tant de ces villes que de ces régions rurales.

La conscience des problèmes de l'urbanisation est devenue générale. Un des moyens pour les résoudre sera la formation professionnelle au niveau moyen et la rééducation des professionnels actuels. Un autre moyen sera la distribution de l'information sur les expériences acquises et sur la recherche.

L'Union offre sa collaboration :

- en organisant des séminaires en vue de renouvellement constant ;
- de la formation professionnelle des architectes et des urbanistes ;
- en participant à l'échange de l'information par la contribution à la *bibliographie* des différents ouvrages publiés par les Sections Nationales pour l'amélioration des méthodes de *construction traditionnelle* des pays en voie de développement, compatibles avec l'évolution technologique ;
- et en contribuant à l'élaboration de *guides pratiques* d'aménagement d'établissements humains, de construction et d'habitat.

PEOPLE

Prof. Fraser Herbert Watts of Toronto is Director of the School of Architecture, University of Waterloo, effective July 1. Watts has been on the faculty of the University of Toronto School of Architecture since 1955, teaching in both the Departments of Architecture and Landscape Architecture. In 1963 he was a Visiting Critic in the Department of Architecture at the University of California at Berkeley. In addition to academic appointments, Prof. Watts has been a practising architect and landscape architect.

Leonard O. Gertler has been appointed Director General of Research for the Minister of State for Urban Affairs. He will be responsible for developing and managing the ministry's major program of internal and external research.

Prof. Gertler, founding director of the School of Urban and Regional Planning at the University of Waterloo, is internationally known for his work in urban planning as an advisor.

The appointment is for a two-year term under the federal government's executive transfer program.

Toronto architect and planner John C. Parkin has been appointed a Companion of the Order of Canada, the highest recognition open to a Canadian citizen. He becomes the first practising architect to be so recognized, preceded only by architectural historian-scholar Eric Arthur. Last month Parkin was also appointed to the Board of Governors of Ryerson Polytechnical Institute.

AWARDS

Interior Designers give awards for contribution to environment and restoration

The Interior Designers of Ontario awards were presented last month at the association's annual meeting at the Old Mill restaurant in Toronto.

The awards for the first time this year were divided into three categories - outstanding contribution to the environment, to the association and to architectural restoration.

The environment award was presented to CBC-TV producer Larry Gosnell for his programs *The Dying Waters* (water pollution), *The Deadly Mist* (pesticides), *A Taste of Poison* (food additives) and most recently, *One Way to Quit* (smoking).

Association members honored were W. Edgar Noffke, Stewart Bell, William A. Howard and Mary Prud'homme, all of Toronto.

Architectural restoration awards went to the Niagara Apothecary and Dundurn Castle restoration projects and to James R. Ketchum, curator of art and antiquities of the United States senate. Ketchum is presently working on the restoration of the Capitol Building in Washington and is well known for his involvement with the White House restoration.

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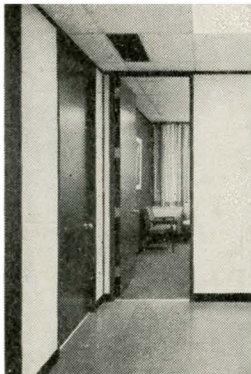
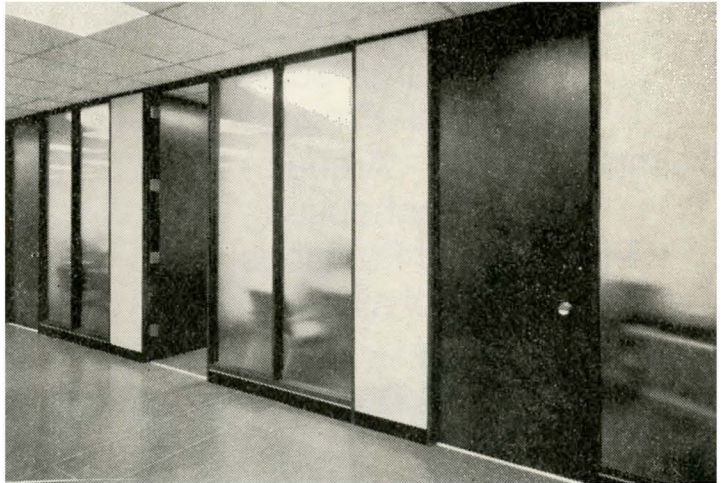
Practice notes

John Leaning will be returning to Ottawa to re-establish his consultancy in September after the completion of his contract with the Canadian International Development Agency as Senior Advisor to the Tanzanian Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development.

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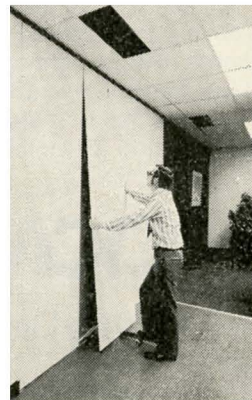
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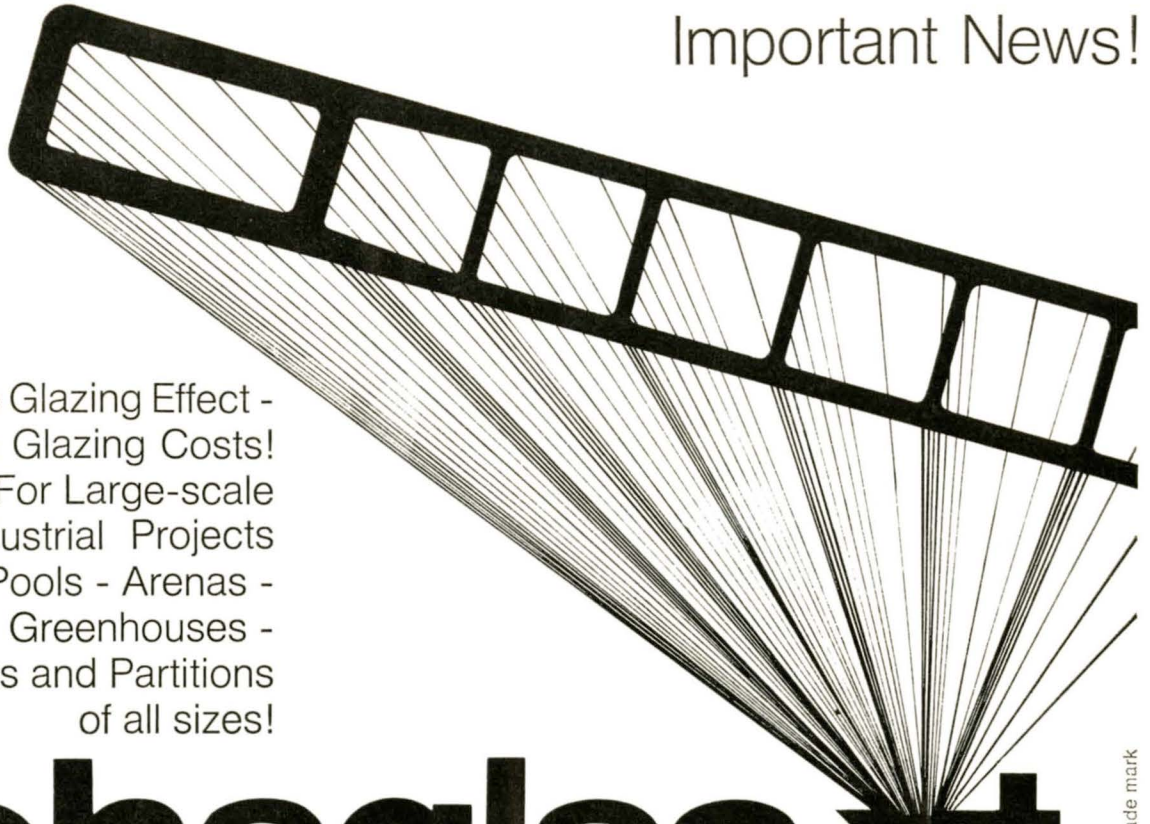
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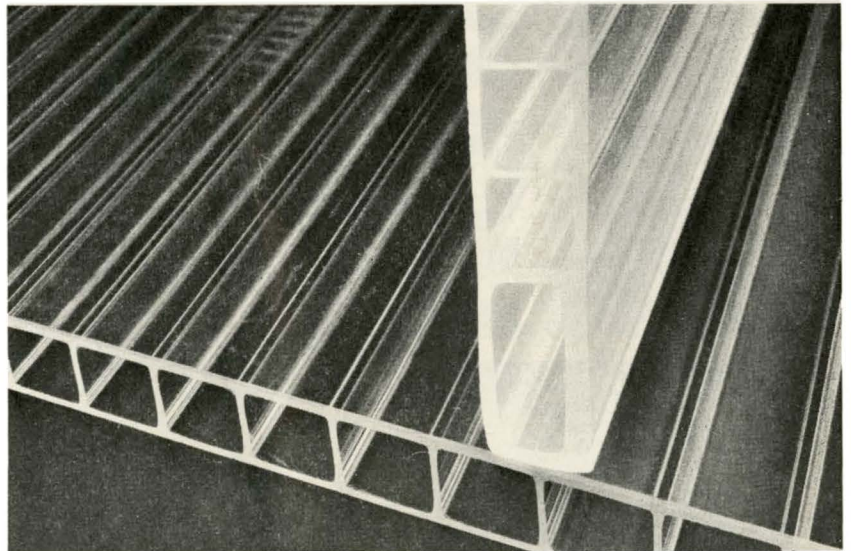
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