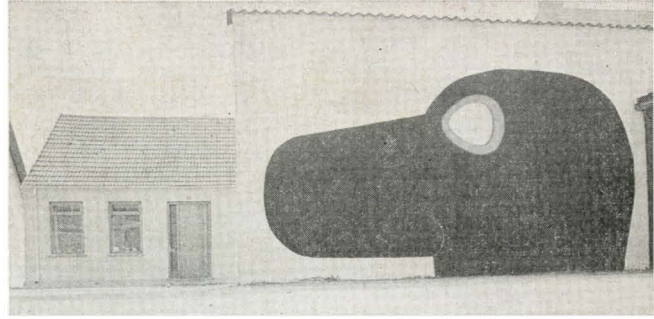


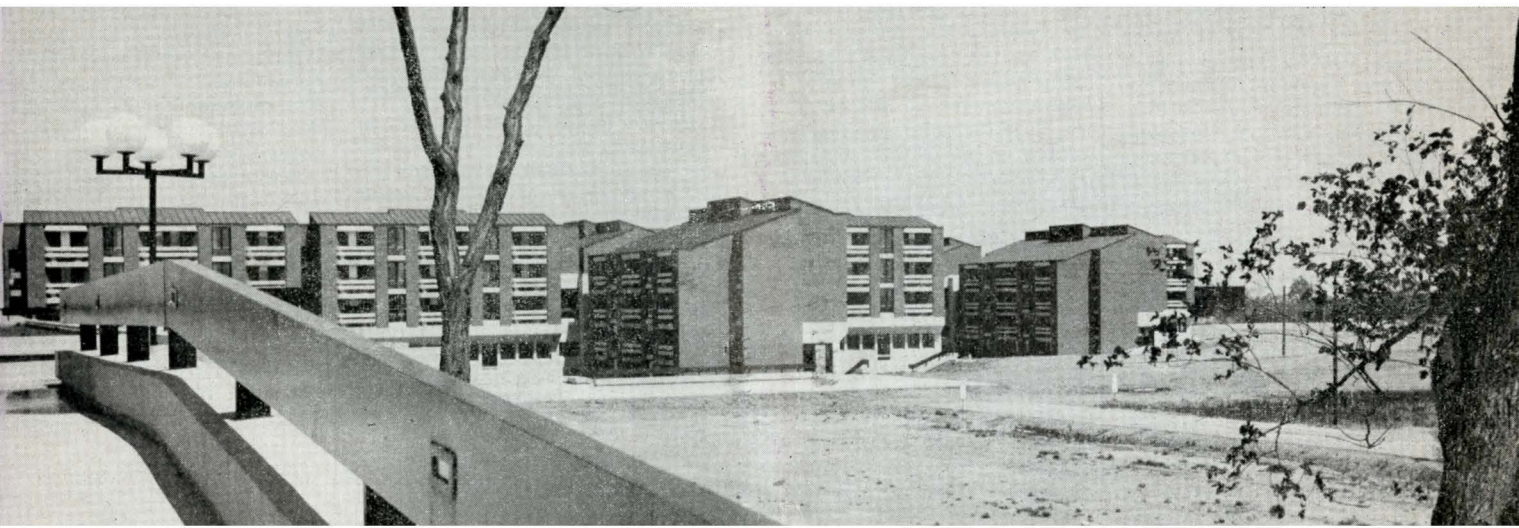
Super graphics transform Danish village,
see page 6



Architecture Canada

NEWSMAGAZINE

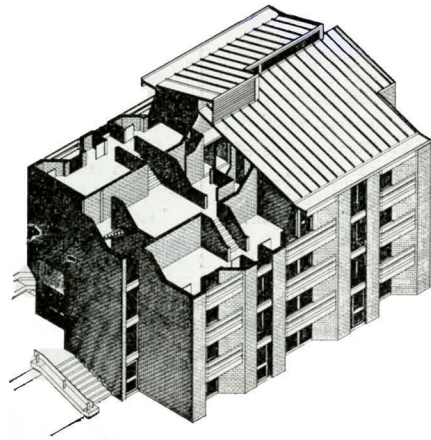
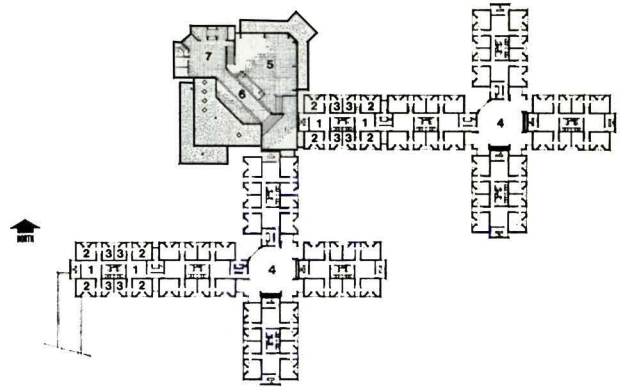
Published every two weeks by RAIC/IRAC October 26, 1970



Brock residence wins top Ontario masonry award

"Pleasant simple unpretentious . . . carefully considered planning . . . pleasing use of a traditional material—structural clay tile." That's what the jury had to say about the Students' Residence at Brock University, St. Catharines, this year's winner of the Ontario Masons Relations Council's Award of Excellence. Judges, Toronto architects Macy DuBois, Jack Klein and George Gibson (professional adviser) selected the building by Flemming and Secord/John Andrews Architects to receive top honors from 48 submitted by 34 Ontario firms. Six buildings, including another by the Andrews' firm, were runners-up (see page 2).

The Brock residence for 380 students consists of apartment-type units with sleeping units half a flight above and below common lounge, kitchen and washroom facilities. Dining room and recreational facilities have also been provided. Furniture and interiors throughout were by Mueller and Stewart; kitchens were by Keith Little Associates.



AWARDS

Ontario clay masonry

Seven Ontario buildings were selected winners of this year's Ontario Masons Relations Council awards. Top prize was given to the Students' Residence at Brock University (see cover); awards of merit were presented to six others.

The jury reported it was "especially impressed" with the high quality of experimentation with sizes, colors, textures, and patterns of clay masonry products and the "apparent rediscovery of the essentials of the load-bearing masonry wall". It selected for special comments in this regard the winning Brock residence and runner-up, the Faculty Club at the University of Waterloo, where "expertise was reminiscent of the 19th century Romanesque".

Winners of merit awards were: the Housing Complex B at Guelph University, John Andrews Architects; Korah Collegiate and Vocational School, Sault Ste. Marie, Craig, Zeidler & Strong; Shoreham Drive Public School, Downsview, Irving Grossman; Faculty Club, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Mathers and Haldenby; Timberbank Junior Public School, Scarborough, John Sullivan and Joseph Pacek; and the Humanities Building, University of Waterloo, Webb, Zerafa, Menkes.

Product literature awards

Product literature is "improving significantly" says the jury for this year's Peter Barott Awards for Excellence in Building Product Literature. 17 pieces of manufacturer's literature have won top honors for quality and usefulness; nineteen have received honorable mention.

Awards were made in five categories with a special category for institutional literature. The program is sponsored by the Canadian Joint Committee of Construction Materials and named for CJCCM charter member and originator of the awards program the late Peter M. Barott, FRAIC, Montreal.

Winners in Class One (Catalogues) are: Algoma Steel, *Algoma's Guide to the Selection of Steel Specifications for Structural and Plate*; Dupont, *Acoustic Flooring*; Lennox Industries, *Lennox Engineering Handbook*; Pilkington, *Glass*; and Stelco for its *Trend Report*.

Class two (brochures and leaflets): Dominion Lock, *Trim Designs*; General Concrete, *Split-Flued Block*; Gilles Quarries, *Tyndall Stone - The Tapestry Stone*; C. J. Rush Ltd., *Rush Revolving Doors*; Schokbeton Quebec Inc., *Precast Concrete - Decorative Panels*; Western Gypsum, *Westroc Movable Wall for Schools*, and *Westroc - Steel Framing for Drywall Construction*.

Class three (Installation and Maintenance Manuals): Domtar, *Comparing Roof Insulations*.

Class four (Samples): Domtar, *Dampa 125 - Economy Linear Ceiling System and Vinyl-Kote Color Selector for Domtar Movable Partitions*.

Class five (publication advertising): Stelco, *Trend Report*.

Special Category (Institutional): Canadian Institute of Steel Construction, *General Information on Structural Steel*.

The 1970 jury was composed of architects Frank Nicol (chairman), Toronto, and RAIC Director of Professional Services Wilson Salter, Ottawa; engineer John Adjeleian and engineer-contractor P. E. Brule, Ottawa; specification writer, Ivan Lavender, Ottawa, and Allen Sherard of Industrial Marketers, Toronto.

Winners will receive their awards at a presentation dinner in Ottawa, November 6.

COMPETITIONS

Opera House for Beograd

Organizers of the competition for the design of an Opera House for Beograd, Yugoslavia (*A/C 14/9/70*) have extended the registration date by a month. Final date for registration was earlier announced as October 1; it has just been changed to November 1 and competitors now have till the 15th to ask questions. Other dates remain the same. The registration fee of \$40, payable to the Head Office for the Construction of the Opera House in Beograd, should be sent to 3 Francuska St., Beograd, Yugoslavia.

THE PROFESSION

Its relevance in the "space age"

How valuable is a profession in the space age? This was the controversial topic RAIC past president (1968-69) Norman H. McMurrich chose to tackle last month in an address to the Ontario Association of Land Economists. His answer? "As valuable as we want to make it."

"There are a number of persons practicing the profession of architecture and perhaps a few in other professions who treat their professional standing with the degree of deference they would accord a dog tag or umbrella. Give them a licence and a protected fee and you may never hear from them again." Part of the problem, he mused, is that professions have "become entrenched in policies and postures of a past and different age and are unable to adjust because of built-in resistance to change".

At the close of his speech, he made three recommendations for today's professional association, and suggested that the OALE keep them in mind to avoid the traps some of the "so-called established professions" have fallen into:

"Keep your constitution and objectives flexible and adaptable to change by keeping them before you and accepting the fact that constitutional change is normal and healthy;

"Establish a policy of realistic and workable relationships with youth.

... When they reach voting age ... they should know something about you and your profession;

"Concentrate on rewarding service and honoring achievement in your profession rather than disciplining defaulters. ... You can't successfully legislate good behavior."

SEMINARS

International conference for women

Planning for Progress and Women's Professional and Family Duties are joint topics for discussion at the Third International Conference of Women Engineers and Scientists being hosted by the Italian Association of Women Engineers and Architects in Turin, next September 5 to 12. For details, write the Conference Secretariat, Corso Vinzaglio, 14, Torino 10121, Italy.

Ontario concrete conference

The Ontario Science Centre in Toronto will provide the backdrop for the fifth annual Ontario Concrete Conference coming up on the 12th of November. Architect Raymond Moriama will be the luncheon speaker. Further talks will discuss systems building, computerized approach to loadbearing masonry design and construction of the Leaside Towers project. For additional information, call the Regional Office of the Portland Cement Association at 924-1159.

OPINION

Professional schools should emphasize ecological principles

I am an ecological manipulator. I claim to understand, admittedly somewhat imperfectly, the inter-relationship of organisms, from the minute mycorrhiza which make up the fungal sheath of all root systems, to man, who constantly and consistently tries to rupture his relationship with those organisms on which his survival depends. The combination of this understanding together with the organization of land and space for human activity, has shaped the role of my profession in both Eastern and Western cultures for some 4,000 years, with the highly significant variant offered by Lester Collins of Harvard University, that "Whilst Western society has been preoccupied by the enclosure of space, Eastern society is more concerned with the quality of spaces enclosed".

As the result of the practice of my profession for twenty years in different countries, and a deep interest in the educational processes of what one ironically called the "environmental professions", the total inadequacy of these processes in meeting the desperate future needs of society is painfully clear. I feel the need, firstly to urge stringent re-assessment, as distinct from typical professional narcissism, of the role and scope of these pro-

fessions, secondly, a clear statement of their role and objectives, and thirdly, the development of educational processes geared to the rapidity of change in its modern context.

In my own profession, we seem to have made no significant advances since Olmsted. We have degenerated into a species of architectural bagman committed to repairing an environment ravaged by mechanical enclosure. We stood silently by in the 1940's when the ravages of war and political pressure created tremendous demands for environmental talent - the vacuum was filled by the planner. In the 1960's again, deep concern over pollution and its resultant political pressure created a climate for the design talents and ecological skills of my profession - we are still wringing our hands in the wings while centre-stage is jammed with actors from "instant" professions with exotic names. The "eco-systems consultant", the "environmental psychiatrist" and the "bio-spherical analyst" - pseudo-technologies with no capacity for human need, aspiration and frailty, with no training or experience in the manipulation of the living organisms of the landscape.

In architecture, the preoccupation with enclosure which over-emphasizes man's importance in relation to the true context of his status as a dependent organism in the biotic chain, has produced a magnificent form of non-architecture, which can be compared to the grandiose tombs in the cemetery of Milan - monuments in a dead environment. The malaise has been



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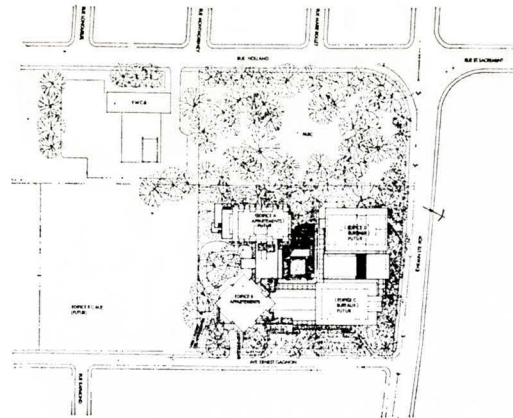
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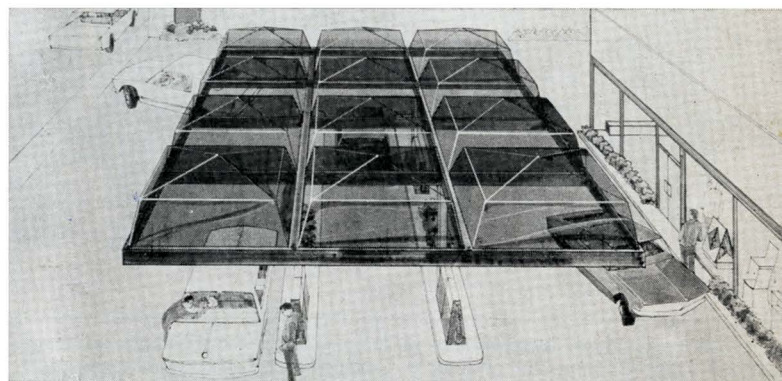


Parc Samuel Holland, Quebec City

"An integrated environmental development" is what Montreal architect Daniel Lazosky calls his new urban centre under construction in Quebec City. The project is being located adjacent to a park on the corner of Chemin Ste Foy and Holland Ave. and when it's completed "the park will flow into the centre of the project and be enclosed on three sides by the structure." Mixed activity functions, commercial, retail community and entertainment facilities will be housed in a continuous lower urban structure varying from 30-40 feet high. Access into this section will be on a grade through four long galleries. Office buildings rise above, as will apartment buildings on the opposite side of the site. The residential section will also be accessible from grade allowing contact with the park.

Total identification signage

American plastics manufacturer Rohm and Haas is predicting that the next decade will see extensive use of a new type of signage. Signs as we know them will continue to exist, it says, but these will be augmented by "low key" signage that will reflect a company's image in the appearance of its consumer outlet. R & H has explored this "total identification" system for service stations among other things in an ideas program it calls Directions '70. Right, one of its ideas for a pump island canopy.



diagnosed by Sir Hugh Casson who asked, "how it was that they could see their splendid, shining buildings put up in surroundings that would make a Balkan sanitary inspector blench". This preoccupation with man's wants seems to blind the profession to the fact that environment is created by all the living and inanimate objects which occupy it.

An eminent member of my profession, Laurence Halprin, described the planner's philosophy thus, "If the organization of all the individual pieces is done correctly, it follows that the whole must be correct." Even on the shores of the Pacific where we are noted for our irrationality, a proposed change from the designation "planner" to "environmental manager" has caused some uneasiness. This professional's myopic appreciation of environment and ecological balance can be compared to David Lowenthal's view that the North American essentially regards landscape as something to work in and exploit on the basis of statistical projection

rather than as a human environment.

Then the engineer whose vast technology helps us to develop and multiply to the point of extinction, approaches environment as a series of problems to be surmounted from the standpoint of pure dogma. A point of view typified by Admiral Rickover, who, when complimented on the development of the nuclear submarine by a team of naval engineers which he headed, remarked, "Teams are for playing games." Our present pre-occupation with the problems of continued survival in a world polluted by uncontrolled technology has perhaps resulted from similar attitudes.

It seems to me that the present educational systems for these professions must now be re-organized on rational lines in keeping with ever-increasing specialization and rapidity of change. It is also a fact of life that there have always been and always will be talented individuals (God willing) who instinctively react to man, human values, and the environment in the artistic sense. It is also a fact of life that

without competent application of technology, the efforts of these individuals are unlikely to be of value. It is also to me elementary common sense to secure some broad knowledge of the living elements in the environment before announcing to the world my assumed competence enabling me to disrupt ecological sequences.

Therefore our professional schools must all teach these sequences starting at the point from which all life stems and to which it will all inevitably return - the soil. Continuing study of the interdependence of all living organisms will instill a sense of humility, and as the process develops, hopefully there will emerge both talented designers and competent technologists who in complementary fashion will specialize in certain areas of the environment. However they will all have a basic grounding in, and therefore respect for, nature and its complexities. These environmentally trained professionals should become the initiators and administrators of the future, applying not only

their own specialization or talent, but a common understanding of the basic ecological principles, enabling them, I hope, to avoid the disastrous environmental blunders of the past which are now casting doubt on our continued survival. I shall have some new business cards printed on which I shall call myself "Organismist" or perhaps just "Organist".

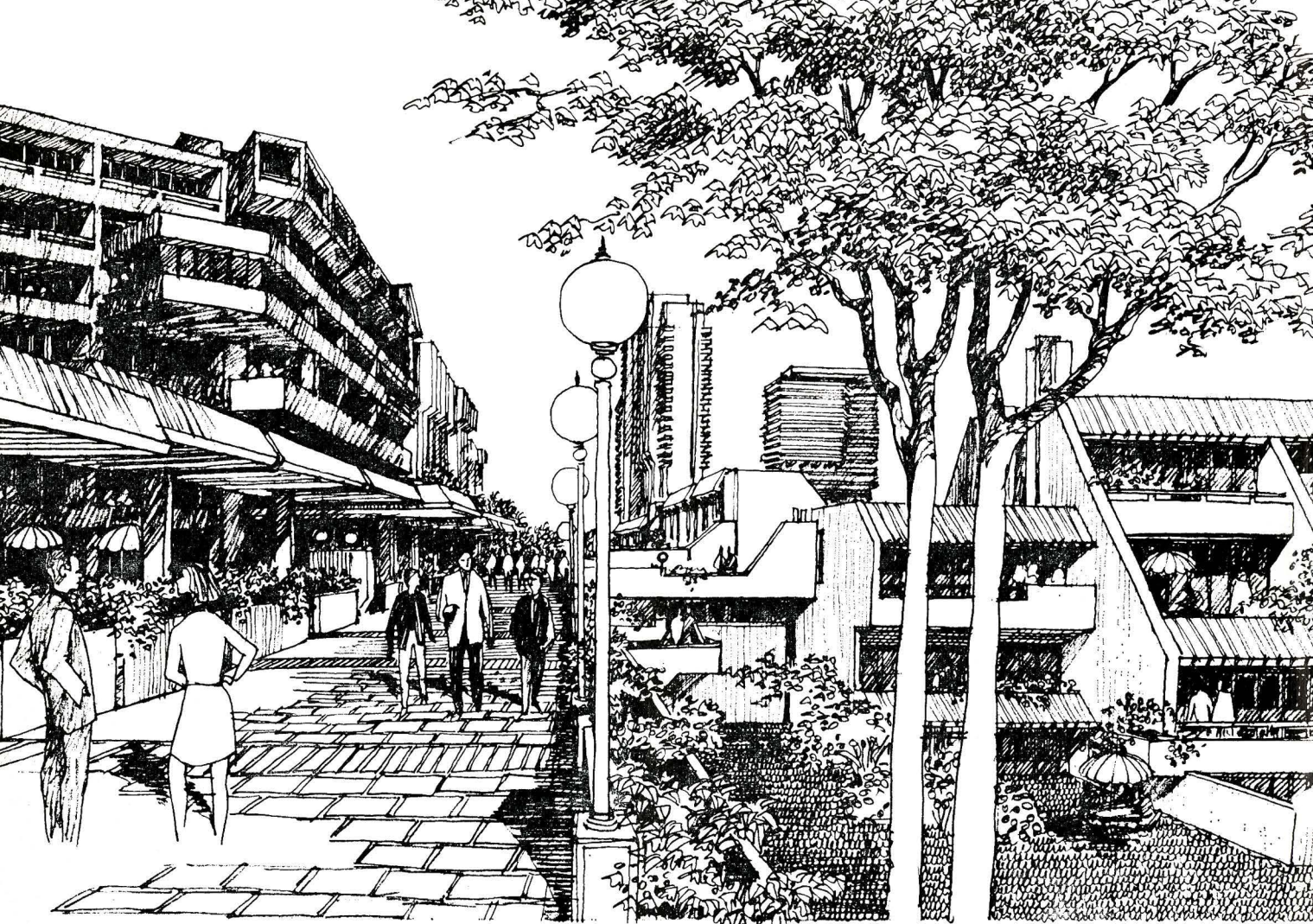
Philip Tattersfield, AILA, Vancouver

URBAN RENEWAL

Coping with traffic in residential areas

John Leaning's study of Ottawa's Glebe district which resulted in the book, "The Revitalization of Older Residential Districts" (A/C 11/5/70), published earlier this year by Central Mortgage and Housing Corp., is the basis of yet another document. This time from the National Capital Commission, which is circulating its version to communities across the country.

The new report is called "Pro-



proposal for Roadway Improvement in an Existing Community" and, as its title implies, focuses on the problems caused by traffic on inner-city residential areas. The fundamental principle Leaning has suggested for the declining Glebe district is that freeflowing traffic arteries should by-pass the area and that the speed within the area should be impeded as much as possible. How to accomplish this hierarchy of road systems provides the bulk of the report.

EDUCATION

Joint occupancy of schools

Can schools pay for themselves? This is the subject of a new report from Educational Facilities Laboratories, "Joint Occupancy", and it says that they can.



This latest study in EFL's series Profiles in Significant Schools was written by Evans Clinchy, head of Educational Planning Associates in

Boston. He describes the concept of joint occupancy as combining schools with housing, commercial space, community services and facilities, parking garages and so on "to create environments that are in effect small cities that almost act as independent communities but are still linked to their surrounding cities". As examples he includes a private school in Philadelphia which increased its space from 65,000 sq. ft. to 120,000 sq. ft. by leasing one of its three acres to a chemical firm for an annual income of \$200,000; 23 new schools to be built in New York which will be paid for in full by revenue from commercial buildings built above; and a school built by a Chicago developer in a housing complex (to attract tenants) and then leased the school to the city school system.

Single copies of the 36-page book are available from EFL, 477 Madison Ave., New York 10022, free, additional copies are 30c. each.

SYSTEMS BUILDING

In-depth Ontario systems study complete

Ontario Housing Corporation should "provide an arena for competition between system and conventional building". That was the major rec-

ommendation of the Toronto consulting firm Peter Barnard Associates after a year-long study of systems building for the Corporation.

The task OHC set Dr. Barnard and his associates was to find out how the Corporation might use systems building to meet its future housing needs. Dr. Barnard in answering this question had a range of alternatives to choose from, varying from completely passive at one end of the involvement spectrum to total commitment at the other. In the first case the Corporation would provide no encouragement of any kind and merely accept systems building in proposal calls. At the other extreme, systems building would be specified for all OHC projects.

The consultants chose a middle role aimed at helping the emerging systems building industry to overcome start-up problems and changing the Corporation's approaches to allow systems builders to compete, without in any way working to the disadvantage of conventional building. This would allow systems building to demonstrate its cost-saving capabilities. To achieve this, Barnard recommended OHC should:

- Modify its contract procedures to ensure continuity of demand, by the introduction of multi-site and serial contracts. Multi-site contracts con-

sists of awarding several contracts within a given geographic area to a successful bidder and serial contracts would allow a successful proponent to obtain contracts of equivalent size and design in each of two succeeding years based on the initial price.

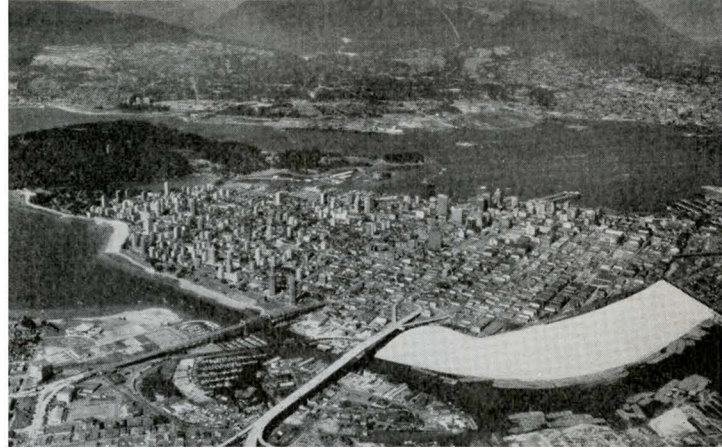
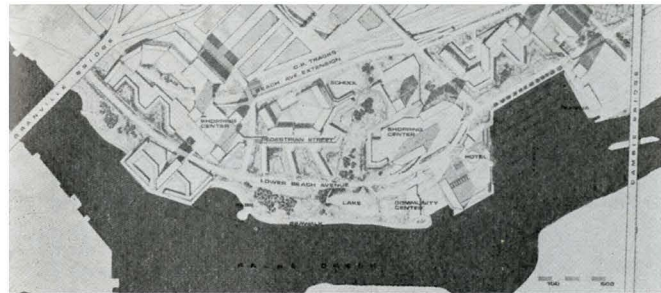
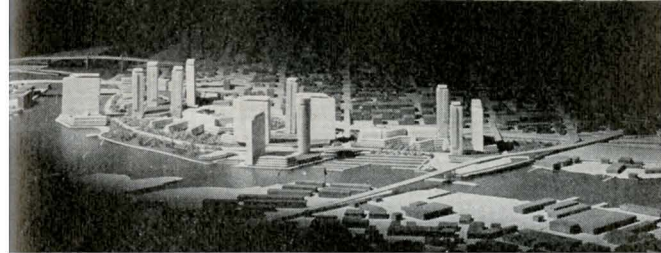
- Initiate a program of dimensional standardization for OHC developments, to foster greater industrialization of the building process. This would range from standard ceiling and sill heights to standard bathroom plans.

- Develop and encourage long-range planning including forecasts of housing need, which would help the housing industry adopt a more planned approach to building.

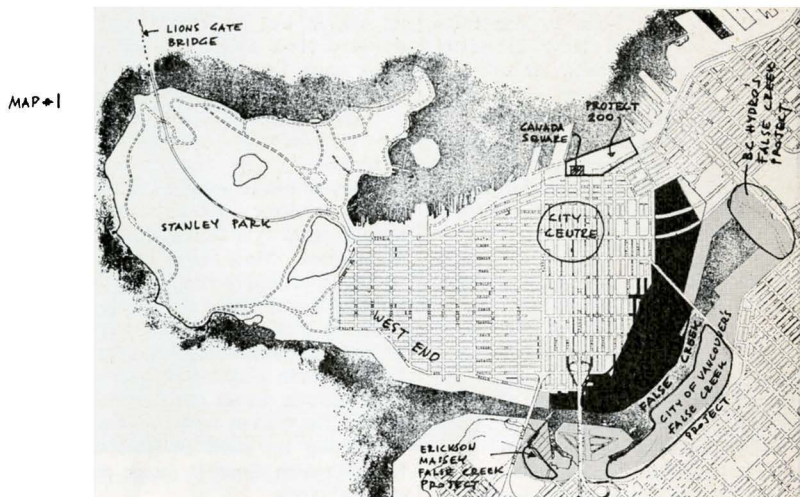
- Sponsor an annual competition for innovative design and construction, to stimulate the development of new and creative solutions to housing problems. The winning ideas would be incorporated into an actual project.

- Undertake a program of applied research and development, with the object of providing much needed support for the application of new methods, improved design and innovative products in housing.

The report has already been approved in principle by the Minister responsible for OHC, Stanley Randall, and OHC's Board of Directors. Some



Far left, an artist's conception of what Marathon's scheme for False Creek might look like. A pedestrian street connects neighbourhoods within the project. Near left, the model and master plan. Above, the Marathon's site on an aerial photo of the city. Below, a map of Vancouver's downtown locating other schemes in various stages of progress.



The future for False Creek

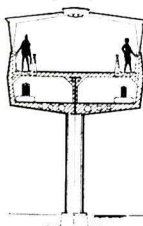
Vancouver's False Creek area, which is now being described as 600 acres of junk, has been ripe for redevelopment for some time. So far progress to this end has been slow in sorting itself out, but this fall may see a flurry of activity. Ownership of the area has now been simplified into the hands of the City, the provincial and federal governments, CPR's Marathon group and a few smaller private owners. All are busy at work on their plans but Marathon seems to be leading the pack. It has already unveiled overall concept plans for its 10-acre section and expects to announce its intention to proceed this fall. Also, within a month or so the City is expected to release its single master plan for the area based on reaction from interested groups, including the AIBC, to earlier master plans. Marathon's scheme (shown here) is also being influenced by community reaction. Architect-planner Zoltan Kiss, Transwest Planconsult and Warnett Kennedy with a host of other consultants have been working with community members on all stages of planning. So far it looks as if that scheme will include 9,000 living units of varying densities and costs, a school, community and recreational facilities including a marina and 150,000 sq. ft. of commercial space.

of the recommendations on new programs are to be included in a corporate reorganization currently being carried out.

TRANSPORTATION

People conveyor in a tube

One of the latest developments in the "people mover" field is Transi-Tube. It combines the principle of moving sidewalks and baggage conveyors in an elevated tube. Distributor for Canada, the Robert Mitchell Co., Montreal, says the new system could be used for airports, shopping centres or sports stadia. "For example, in airport applications, passengers and baggage could be checked in at a ticket counter at the edge of the parking lot. Passengers and baggage could be separately and simultaneously conveyed to the airport building." The lower floor would provide space for utilities and access for maintenance.



BOOKS

Noted briefly:

The Environmental Services of Buildings, edited by Professor S. R. Kent,

pp 264, *Ontario Association of Architects, Toronto*, \$11.25.

This is the second volume in this series and contains, in written form, lectures presented to registration courses. There are chapters on environment, heating and cooling, automatic controls, water drainage, electrical distribution and waste removal. Basically intended for architectural students, it is, however, required reading for the construction industry.

The Technologist as Writer, Peter Coleman & Ken Brambleby, pp 356, *The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St., Toronto 2B*, \$4.95.

The authors state that the fundamental cause of the weakness in communicating in writing is that the teaching of writing has always been associated with the teaching of literature. The assembly of information, selection and arrangement in a clear pattern is arranged in logical sequence with a casebook section relating to a variety of subjects. Chapters on style, format, specifications and graphic aids are of particular interest.

Man, Climate & Architecture, B. Givoni, pp 363, *American Elsevier Publishing Co. Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017*. \$14.00.

The physiological, physical and architectural aspects of the relationship between climate, man and architecture and the interaction between the various factors affecting comfort are fully discussed. The book is divided into five parts: the climatic elements, properties of building materials, solar control, ventilation problems and the final section is concerned with the integration of this material for different climatic conditions.

ARTS

Anarchy in aesthetics

Two conferences billed as important events for the art world took place last month. Anita Aarons attended both for *A/C* and reports they had three things in common: they were heavily overloaded with "tried and true members of the old establishment"; "there was a notable absence of currently important artists and critics attending"; and, "the voice of the architect re criticism of aesthetic environment appeared to be one of the weakest".

The first conference Miss Aarons attended was one of a series sponsored across the country by the International Association of Art Critics and heavily subsidized by the federal government. This junket Miss

Aarons has dismissed as an attempt at PR for Canadian culture. "Its merit can be assessed only in retrospect," she says, "when we see what will appear of Canada in the international press."

The second conference, however, the inaugural Forum on Cultural Policy sponsored by the Canadian Conference of the Arts, she feels merits discussion now as it is "of more immediate and urgent interest to Canadian creative energy". Below, she outlines her observations on not only the ailments of the Conference of the Arts' Forum but of the Canadian Conference of the Arts itself, and makes some suggestions for improvement.

"The conference appeared on the surface to be the usual annual meeting of representatives of artistic communities throughout Canada. But, the truth was that the majority of expense-paid delegates did not represent the creative active talent of this country. A sprinkling of cultural radicals had been coerced into attending but the youth cult was especially hard to find among voting members. Bureaucratic panels were constantly evasive and urbane so that what was to be a forum for dialogue became an exercise in futility.

"But these were merely symptoms

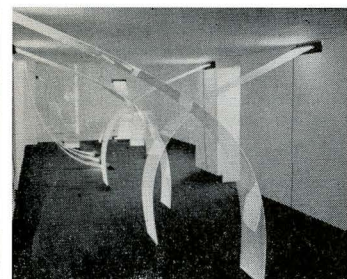
of the larger problem. The real point of issue was clearly enunciated in Mavor Moore's luncheon address... there is a revolution against the status quo in the cultural life of Canada and the most important issue is whether the establishment (in this case societies like the CCA) will finance that revolution or not.

"Duncan Cameron, national director of the CCA, may be the man to radicalize the situation. He dramatically left his establishment post on the Forum's platform in protest of the evasiveness of the panel. In joining the audience as a private member he declared his hand. He threw down the gauntlet for others to join him. So, Cameron has a staggering task to prepare for next year's Forum in Vancouver. If he is going to turn the Conference of the Arts into a meaningful force in the creative world, he will have to upset its present structure. New blood is clearly needed. He must get together a lively group of independent spirits from the creative art world to help him frame up a pressure group which may aggressively react upon government to give cultural policy the priority it now deserves. There is no hope for the CCA unless it represents the truly free-wheeling anarchistic creative forces in Canadian cultural activity.

"And that leads me to the role of architects should such a plan succeed. Although architecture is already represented on the CCA, will the equivalent creative force in architecture line up with his more radical brothers in the new revolution of placing cultural aesthetics above business and profit in Canada? And if he will, who is he? Where is he?"

Transluminations

Martin Hirschberg's newest show consists of illuminated etched plastic modules which create a structured system based on the relationship of light space and transparency. The modules can be installed from floor to wall, wall to ceiling, wall to wall,



singly or in groups. The show officially closed October 24 but pieces can be seen for a few weeks more at the Electric Gallery, 272 Avenue Road, Toronto.

TOWNSCAPE

Artists transform town

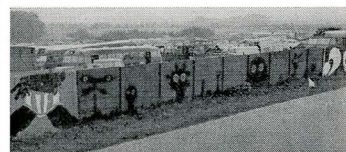
Artists have put the sleepy village of Brande on Denmark's Jutland peninsula on the map. By super-graphicking walls throughout the town they've not only turned the

place into a piece of art but into a hotspot of controversy about the role of art in everyday life.

The daring experiment took place two years ago but reaction of a positive kind is just now taking place as the paint is starting to peel, says a new Danish government publication, "Art in Architecture and Townscape". Jutland, the book also says, was a logical place for such an artistic happening, as it's always been the source of "so much good art".

The Central Jutland Art Society started it all by approaching Brande, a town of 5,000, about decorating its houses with murals. Local opinion was divided but the project was carried ahead by the enthusiastic. Most of the financing came from the Danish government's Art Fund. The local government apparently didn't open its coffer but interested citizens donated tools and machinery. The work took three months and the seven young Danish artists involved put to the brush gable ends of houses, fences and complete sides of buildings.

Many of the townsfolk expressed complete horror and their comments ranged from "daft" to "downright destructive". Most are still reluctant to talk to strangers about their walls but the debate about the merits and demerits of the experiment still goes on among themselves. But, says the Danish art in architecture book, "a new outlook on art is being developed". There's talk now in the town of putting up such delights as a fountain with piped-in music and a musical clock.



Some examples of Brande's controversial murals: above, a section of a wall surrounding a car cemetery by artist Poul Agger; on the cover, one of his wall ends.

PROJECTS

A new head office for National Life of Canada is being erected on the site of its former headquarters at 522 University Ave., Toronto. By 1972 the company expects to be housed in a new 12-storey precast concrete tower supported by 30-foot pillars. Suspended under the tower will be a recessed two-storey glass wall structure. Its ground floor will extend 50 feet to the south beyond the main tower and its roof will provide a landscaped terrace leading off the second floor. The building will rest on a podium rising five feet from street level at the south side and covering the full ground area. Designers are Parkin, Architects, Engineers, Planners, of Toronto.

The University of Alberta has given the go-ahead to yet another building for its Edmonton campus. This

time, it's a \$2½ million arts building. Architects are McIntosh, Workun and Chernenko.

The building will be six storeys high with a two-storey circular audio visual centre. Its entrance will be connected to the Students' Union housing complex with a pedestrian walkway as outlined in Toronto architects and planners A. J. Diamond and Barton Myers' master plan.

An open gallery incorporated in the design will provide open wells for day lighting of interior offices and rooms. The building will be cast-in-place concrete frame with exterior precast concrete panels.

CODES

New edition of the National Building Code ready

Advance copies of the 5th (1970) edition of the National Building Code of Canada are now available. The 476-page volume is a complete revision of the 1965 code, carried out during the last five years.

The new Code, prepared by a committee of 27 building industry leaders headed by Dr. Robert Legget (who retired last year as Director of the Division of Building Research), is similar in appearance and general arrangement to the 1960 and 1965 editions. It is drafted in the form of a municipal by-law in appropriate legal language, so that it can be readily adopted for local official use by the passage of a short enabling by-law by municipal councils.

Commendation of the 1970 Code for use as a building by-law throughout Canada has been given by 17 national organizations of engineers, architects, contractors, homebuilders, developers, fire insurance authorities, fire prevention and fire fighting organizations, mayors and municipalities and building officials, as well as the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the Canadian Labour Congress.

Some of the Code's new features are as follows:

- Differences in climate across Canada are taken care of by a blank table into which can be filled climatic data for each individual municipality, based on information contained in a supplement.

- Provision is made for advances in building technology in advance of the publication of the next edition of the code in 1975. The Code doesn't, therefore, "limit the appropriate use of materials, equipment or methods of construction not specifically authorized" provided that they meet the essential performance requirements of the Code.

- Design codes for timber, steel, concrete and masonry are referred to only in appropriate short "performance" requirements for design work. Complete codes will be printed in a separate volume at a later date.

The "heart" of the Code, dealing with the use and occupancy of all buildings (other than houses and small buildings), contains provisions for fire safety, exit requirements, the

provision of proper service spaces, and health requirements. It has been thoroughly revised and constitutes a more conveniently arranged and updated document than in the 1965 edition. The most significant change is the inclusion of a new subsection containing the first provisions against the danger of fires in tall buildings.

To the extent possible, metric equivalents have been included in parenthesis with all foot-pound dimensions.

English copies of the new Code can be obtained from: Secretary to the Associate Committee on the National Building Code, NRC, Ottawa. Price is \$5.00 (hard covers) or \$1.50 (paperbacks). Supplements, the short form of the Code and a French edition will all be available later in the year.

MISCELLANY

... The Toronto chapter of the OAA moves to Toronto's Global Village Theatre for its party this year. It's billing its November 27th "marathon cocktail party" "An Experiment in Social Involvement", and full facilities of the theatre will be used to present as many forms of entertainment as possible. Tickets are available from the Toronto Chapter of the OAA, Box 24, Station F, Toronto. Prices are \$10.00 per pair or \$12.50 at the door.

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

Change of address

Donald A. McCuaig, Architect, announces the relocation of his practice to 424 Hensall Circle, Mississauga, Ont. The telephone remains the same, 277-3122.

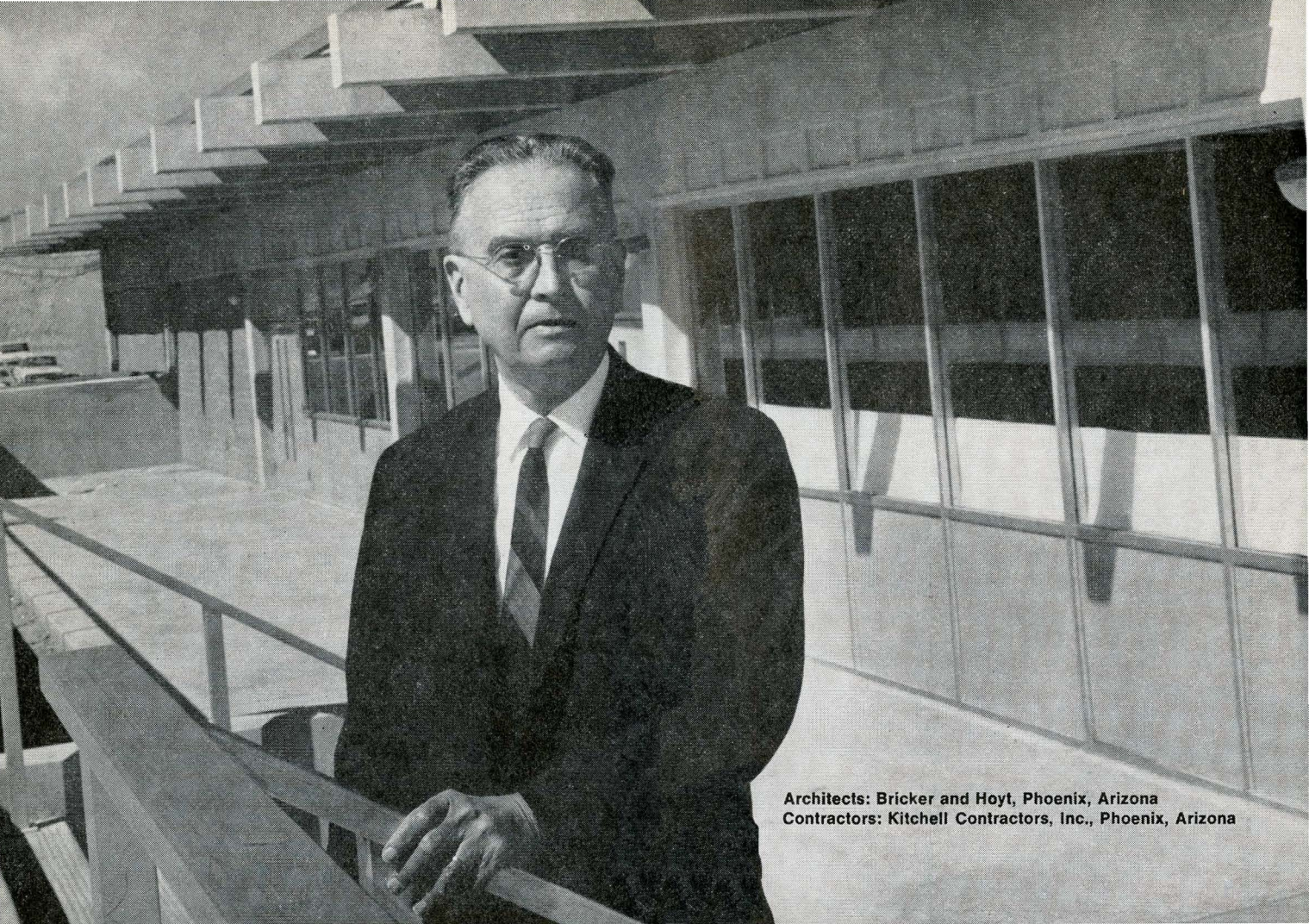
Order books by mail

Books reviewed in *Architecture Canada* (and most other architectural books published in Europe or North America) can be ordered through the Architecture Canada Book Service, 56 Esplanade, Toronto 215.

Massey Medals '70

Extra copies are available of *Architecture Canada's* special on the Massey Medal winners. They include the jury report, photos, plans, and descriptions of each winning building and the list of 77 finalists. Bilingual. Price: two for \$1.00. Order from A/C, 56 Esplanade Street East, Suite 401, Toronto 1.

Also available are Massey Medals Catalogues printed without advertising on heavy weight paper. The price is the same.



Architects: Bricker and Hoyt, Phoenix, Arizona
Contractors: Kitchell Contractors, Inc., Phoenix, Arizona

Maurice Case, Superintendent of Schools of the Miami district

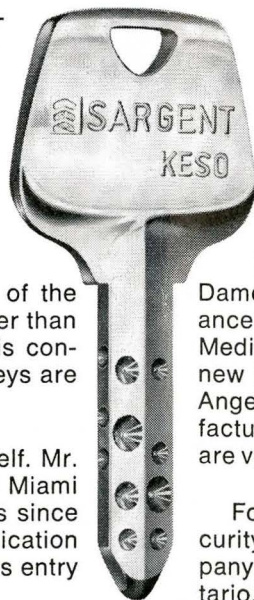
Sargent Maximum Security System locks in key control at Arizona's Miami High School

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The new keying system has already proved itself. Mr. Maurice Case, Superintendent of Schools of the Miami School District, puts it this way: "In the two years since the school was occupied, there has been no indication of unauthorized duplication of keys or surreptitious entry into any of the school areas.



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