

strong message, that architecture matters and its quality reflects and affects the quality of life. Although these goals were much in evidence at the Saint John conference, there's still a need to fuse them into a whole—surely our most challenging task.

Fostering cooperation when confronted with such professional differences as those within the provincial associations, those between the mandates of the RAIC and the provincial associations, and the division between practice and education may be flying in the face of history. But although these differences have reasons, we mustn't let them divide the profession and weaken our position with other bodies and government agencies.

The Saint John conference included two meetings as the culmination of efforts to resolve some of those differences, one between the Committee of Architectural Councils and the RAIC president to ratify an arrangement for closer cooperation, and the other held by the Council of Schools of Architecture at which a system of program accreditation was unanimously supported. Given that no Canadian accreditation existed before, this system, to take effect next January, furthers the development of architectural education and complements the recent implementation of uniform national registration examinations. With these moves in place, can reciprocity among all provinces be far behind?

As for support for architectural research and education, the RAIC's effort to set up a commission to solicit support from various funding bodies coincides with a new special advisory group at the Canada Council on Architecture. It wasn't long ago when we had to write and remind the authors of the Applebaum Herbert report that architecture deserved recognition and support in its own right. Some of that recognition seems finally to be emerging in small but telling provisions by various agencies, though supported research, refereed journals, and conferences that allow architects to share their experiences are still sorely lacking.

The particularly architectural approach to the study of public places in the lecture series was one of the most important points of the conference. For too long, architects have worked as intellectual orphans trying to adopt the methods and the knowledge of other disciplines. In Saint John, there were no social surveys, no sociological forecasts,

but rather an assertion that problems that require architectural solutions must be conducted in architectural terms. The problem of "intellectual imperialism" (in Northrop Frye's terms) isn't limited to architecture, but in all cases it reduces to mere borrowings and dilettantism what should be research and radical work, and the long reliance on non-architectural subjects for information has led to neglect of architecture as a discipline in its own right.

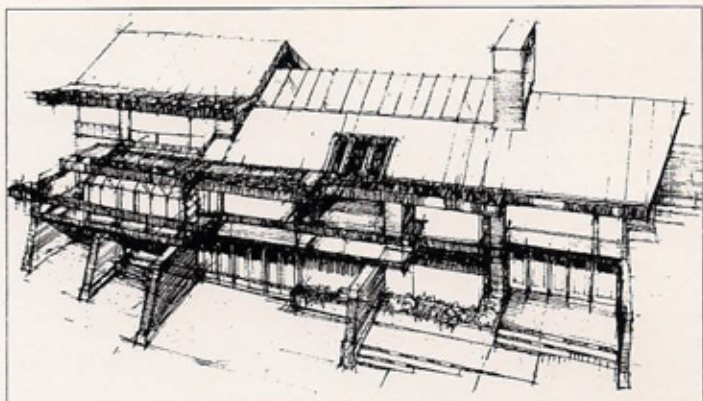
What did the conference achieve and how might it influence the quality of Canadian architecture? Of course, such influence grows slowly, but the conference did reveal several points, including the difficulty of engaging the practising and academic members of our profession in the same discussion. A clear division between the two camps was obvious by the small attendance at the lectures. This isn't something we can ignore; the theoretical and practical sides of our profession have a vital and mutual connection yet to be realized. Like the other problems within our ranks, this division raised questions that must be addressed within the schools, in practices, and at the annual conference.

At the 1985 RAIC conference in Halifax, the institute had resolved to conduct an inquiry into the role of architecture. The air had filled with quotations from a Barnard report that warned of the end of architecture as a profession. It's since become clear that we either follow the events as we find them or shape them as we see fit. The latter requires designing minds that can guide action with ideas and visions, especially in this world of increasing constraints. This is the strength of the architectural profession. For that reason, the future of architecture is far longer than its past. We need only realize it. As a symbol of such realization the conference was dedicated to Ron Thom in whose memory Doug Shadbolt was invited to give an illustrated talk to close the conference.

*Essy Hemmestad*

## Projects

David Weiser Architect has designed a 4-level 483 m<sup>2</sup> solar-assisted house now under construction on a south-facing slope overlooking West Vancouver and Burrard Inlet. Large masonry masses act as sun traps and reflectors, and together with the standing seam metal roof, visually relate the building to its site.



*Solar-assisted house in West Vancouver by David Weiser Architect.*



*Office addition, Scarborough, Ont., Julian Jacobs Architects Ltd.*

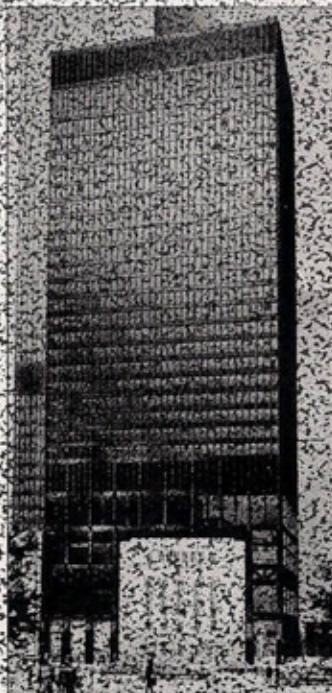


*Stockholm World Trade Centre: Ahlqvist & Cullat*

Ontario architect Boris Cullat is a design partner on Stockholm's World Trade Centre, due for completion in 1989. Cullat's firm, Ahlqvist & Cullat, is part of a four-office joint venture that includes Ralph Erskine, Arken and Fencham.

Without the benefit of a notable contextual reference, Julian Jacobs Architects Ltd.'s design for a 2-storey office addition to a large plastic pipe manufacturing plant is inspired partly by the need to retain a circular drive and partly by the nature of the manufacturer's products. The project, in Scarborough, Ont., is out for tender.

A fifth tower, the 31-storey Clarkson Gordon Tower, will be added to the Toronto Dominion Centre on the site of the old Stock Exchange. The design for the new building by Scott, Tan, deBorja and Architects and Brodman & Hamann will incorporate the old Exchange's 187 facade on its Bay Street front.



*The Clarkson Gordon Tower addition to the Toronto Dominion Centre by Scott, Tan, deBorja and Architects and Brodman & Hamann.*

for Soviet Canada Trade and Miller Leodine Architects Inc. The award submissions have standing in both for non-practising architects and for practising architects. For the winners of a Home and Design Centre and Anthony James Architects for Herman Miller Canada Inc. Citations for sponsored projects went to the Smith and Dunlop for the General Electric Canada Corporate Headquarters and for the TWH Building.

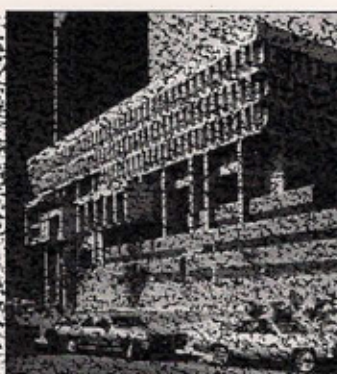
The firm of Kallman McKinnell & Wood of Boston has won the 1987 Louis Sullivan Award for Architecture for its twenty years of work that exemplifies the continuing tradition in architecture. A special Sullivan award the third such in the program's 11 year history, went to Canadian architect Hassan Fathy, Canadian architect Peter Rose, and the firm.

A. McInnes has won a bronze medal in the International Design Awards Competition recently held by the International Working Group for the Construction of Sports and Leisure Facilities for their firm project, Mayfield Community Recreation Centre and Library, Scarborough, Ontario.

Six Ontario architects have won several of the 1988 Ontario Review Awards sponsored by the Ministry of Housing and are among outstanding examples of renovation. They are John Fitch Architects, Thomas Moore Architects, Brian McKinnell Architects, Brian McKinnell Architects, C.A. Leaman Architects and Stark, Hines, Sprague Architects who won two awards.

The Sceptor Headquarters by Julian Jacobs Architects has been selected 1987 winner of the Award of Excellence in the industrial category of the Beautify North York Awards program. The Don Mills building was chosen from a field of twenty-six entries.

Four architects are winners in the Newfoundland and Labrador Housing Corporation's 1987 Architectural Design Competition held in recognition of the



*Boston City Hall, Kallman McKinnell & Wood*

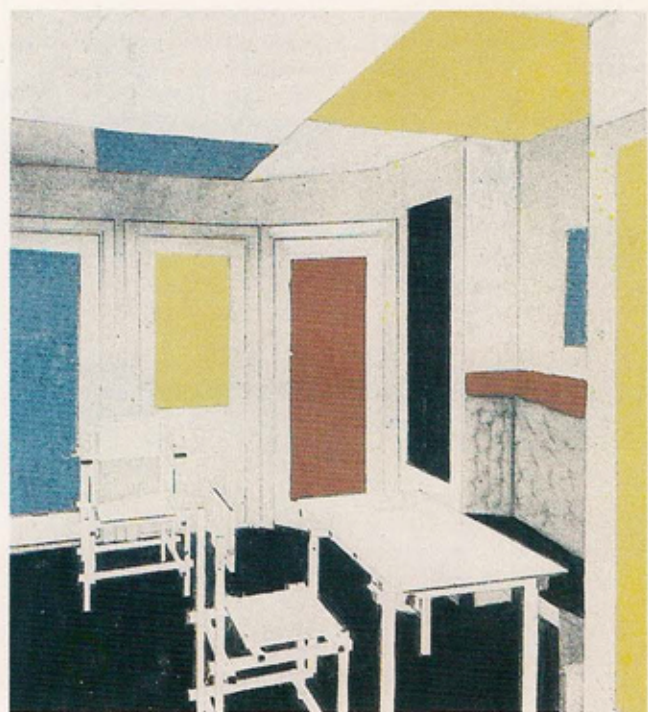
International Year of Shelter for the Homeless and of the celebration of twenty anniversaries. Ronald Brown, William McKinnell, Ronald Hertz and David Sheppard won first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth places.

Christopher Sheppard of Vancouver, Moleworth and Sheppard recently received an honorarium for his work on the Saturday Night Building in Toronto, sponsored by the Architectural Conservancy of Toronto. The award recognizes investment in a significant architectural building.

Humber College student Bill Wilson and Debbie Sperry and Carrie McKinnell of Durham College are winners of the 1988 Scholarship for Design Excellence. The 1988 award winners are presented to selected interior design students and graduates from Canadian design schools for their design excellence.

## Calendar

January 14: Lecture by Joshua W. Spector of SITE Projects, Inc. and of other lectures in the Series on Architecture, held in the Provincial Museum, Anchorage, Edmonton. Talks continue on January 27. February 10-24: March 16-30: April 13-20: For details, contact Society for Urban and Architectural Studies, 305 Thompson Ct., 11115, 30.



*Theo van Doesburg, interior colour composition (1919) from De Stijl*

Ave., Edmonton T6G 0R4 (403) 433-7828.

**March 31:** Deadline for entries into Pittsburgh Corning's PC GlassBlock Products Design Competition, open to architects, designers, and architecture and interior design students in the U.S. and Canada. Submissions should feature exterior and/or interior projects that use GlassBlock products as central design elements. For details, contact Pittsburgh Corning Corp., 800 Presque Isle Dr., Pittsburgh, PA 15239 (412) 327-6100.

## Books

*DE STIJL: THE FORMATIVE YEARS*, by Carel Blotkamp, et al, MIT Press, 1986, 284 pp.

**Reviewer: Lance Berelowitz**  
This stylish book covers the important early period of the De Stijl phenomenon (1917-1922), when it can fairly be described as most closely approximating a movement—approximating, since, as these authors reveal, De Stijl was never really a coherent group, but first and foremost a vital periodical, in which surprisingly diverse opinions and visions sought to assert themselves.

As the graduate work of eight art history students at the Rijksuniversiteit in Utrecht, this is a thorough, seriously written academic endeavour. As such, however, and by dint of its multiple authorship, the book suffers from overlapping between essays, and lacks a coherent focus, with various viewpoints

presented through different but related biographical essays. In particular, one misses a full-fledged, broad resumé of the De Stijl movement, in place of the rather peremptory introductory essay.

While there are numerous photographs, the scant few in colour (a mere eight out of some 260) belie De Stijl's preoccupation with colour, and hint at what could have been a stunning volume. The extensive use of letters, particularly van Doesburg's correspondence with De Stijl contributors, helps to clarify the more rarified pronouncements of this most rarified group, among whom numbered the architects Wils, van't Hoff, Oud and Rietveld.

With its exhaustive research and extensive notes, this book represents a considerable, if somewhat intense, addition to the literature on De Stijl.

## Erratum

The rendering by Peter Roper in the article, "A Small Breed of Strange People" (October, 1987), shows the Hydro Quebec competition entry by Jodoin, Lamarre, Pratte et associés.

The credits for Private Residence by Montgomery and Sisam Architects (November, 1987) were inadvertently omitted. They include David Sisam and Michael Leckman as the design team, Porter Sheedy Construction Ltd. as contractor, and Robert Burley, Michael Leckman, David Sisam, and Ellen Dowswell as photographers. We apologize for the oversight.



*Sceptor Headquarters, Julian Jacobs Architects*