

U of A's master plan

The university's full-scale

Two score and one year past, the legislators of this province said "Let there be a university of Alberta" and it came to pass two years later that there was a university and it had two score students.

Lo and behold four years later there was a Master Plan and from it came Athabasca and Pembina. There was to be a quadrangle with residences on one side, academia on the other and a convocation hall at the north end.

Then the War to end all Wars happened.

ALL OVER

And then the War after the War to end all Wars happened. And soldiers started coming home so someone said, "Let us educate these men and let them be useful citizens."

This caused rampant growth and there was an engineering building and an agriculture building and a students' union building.

But that was not to be the end of it for all the soldiers coming home after the War after the War to end all Wars had caused a "baby boom" which caused another glut in the educational system. Not only that, but the elders were saying, "Go to school young man," and the advice was so well taken the elders feared for their moneybags.

And there was Cameron and education and physical education and house ec and Tory and they were all over the place and finally some-

one said, "My goodness what are we doing?"

For it was known far and wide in the land that U of A was unable to control its rampant growth and must soon spill over into North Garneau to accommodate the 18,000 who should be the pride of Alberta.

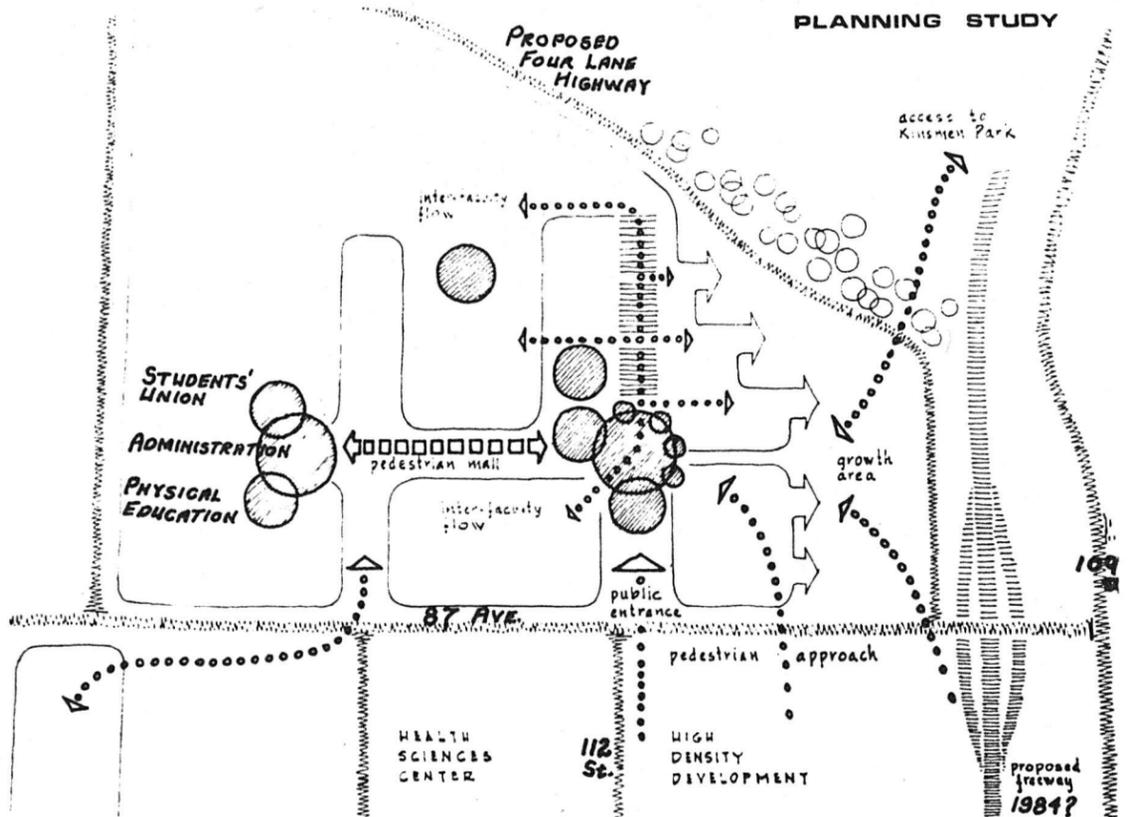
"Perhaps we need another Master Plan," said the Elders for the students were becoming discontented with running from the education building to the Tory Building when there were empty rooms in the education building, and Heaven help those poor girls in rehab med when they have to go from Corbett to Tory.

So in one of their more lucid moments they retained the services of architects Donald G. Bittorf and Donald L. Pinckston who were to prepare a long range plan for the North Garneau area of the University of Alberta. (North Garneau runs from 87 Ave. to Sask. Dr. and 112 St. to 110 St.)

THINK BIG

They were told to plan for 18,890 students, to provide residences for over 2,000 and to make the new facilities primarily for humanities and social sciences.

But Donald Pinckston said a second university in Edmonton is not going to be built before North Garneau is ready and there will be a gap during which time U of A will have to absorb the students who would have gone to the second campus.



THE LOOK OF THE FUTURE

... proposed campus development

"So we must prepare a long range program which can handle more than 18,890 students if the need arises."

Our architects, however, are more concerned about how they can unite the new campus to the old one both visually and physically, and still fit the facilities into the given area.

Which is no mean task, because everyone agrees the existing campus has little unity in it.

For example, the faculty of arts has its offices in the arts building and departmental offices in the Tory Building and sundry other places. (Have you ever seen the department of sociology and anthropology shack behind Assiniboia Hall?)

Or take the education students who have two arts and science options a year. It is possible for them to make two or three trips across campus every day.

So Bittorf and Pinckston, who have the opportunity of becoming the saviours of the campus, will try to create facilities which will minimize needless travelling between classes.

It will also mean integrating the parts of the university.

In the architects' "North Garneau Development-Report I" they say:

"Emphasis on specialization in education has resulted in a fragmentation of knowledge. To prepare the individual for contemporary society it is essential that he has the opportunity to broaden his experience. Interdisciplinary contact stimulates awareness and the ability of the individual to communicate outside a specific discipline. The structure of the campus should encourage this contact by avoiding remoteness and separatism in the location of any facility."

Don Pinckston adds, "By promoting communication you also overcome the climatic environment."

He is a native Edmontonian, with practical knowledge of our winters. To these architects integration doesn't mean only academic integration. It means integrating residences, parking and academic facilities to make them as accessible to each other as possible. It means segregating traffic so the pedestrian would have the right of way.

"We have received no official expression of what facilities the residences will require. The university is working on this right now," said Bittorf.

"We do feel that some sort of integration between residences and university structures is good."

And parking: "Integration will have a bearing on how the financing of parking is carried out," said Bittorf.

There is serious thought being given in some university circles to having an oil company finance a parking structure in return for a gasoline monopoly on campus. Students' union president Al Anderson is a serious backer of this idea.

But if parking is integrated into some other buildings, it may not be possible to have an independent source finance the entire structure.

Integration also means integrating this campus into the entire university structure of Alberta.



THE PRESENT VIEW DOWN 112 STREET
... a definite split between campus and community