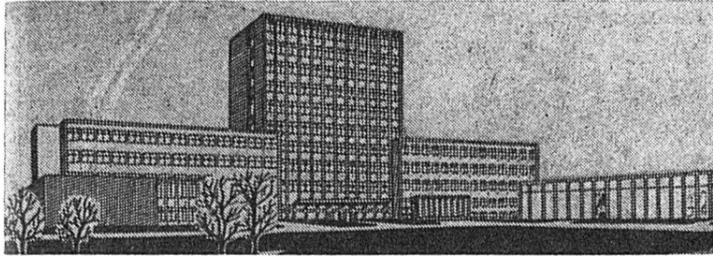


# EXPANDING CAMPUS



## Ten Tall Stories

Construction begins this year on the new ten story Education building. It will be south of the Medical Building on 87th Avenue. We hope that it will be ready for use in 1963. Exterior will likely be of pre-cast white concrete panels. Mr. Brooker, Superintendent of Building, says "there is a feeling that since brick has been used a great deal in existing buildings we will tend toward paneling of various sorts."

## By Logical Plan

Development of the Calgary campus will likely proceed according to the logical plan which the Long Range Planning Committee has proposed (explained elsewhere on these pages). Planners will be able to take advantage of a large unobstructed area (320 acres), and benefit from the experience behind us here in Edmonton.

## Be Sick In Style

South of 87th Avenue, roughly between the new ten story Education Building and the University hospital, is the site of our proposed Health Services Building, which may be completed in time for the next session. It is to be a deluxe building, "like a small hospital."

Construction at Calgary began in 1960. Already in use are an arts and education building, and a science and engineering building. A physical education building is under construction and residences are next.

Presently on the drawing boards is a library building (four stories plus basement—110,000 square feet), the "central core." If construction on the library can start next spring, it may be finished in time for registration in 1963.

Notice that arts and education are presently in one building. Dr. Malcolm Taylor, principal of the University at Calgary, is experimenting with the combining of education and arts facilities.

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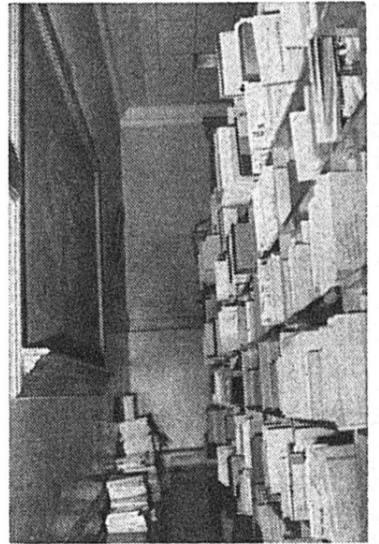
## Books Replace Students

"We may have to measure students' girth, and those with a paunch will be out of luck. We have put about 150 books in the back of each carrell and if we add any more only thin students will be able to squeeze in."

Head Librarian, Bruce Peel, may have been joking about the stomach measurements, but he doesn't consider the space problems at the library a joke.

"We are at the critical stage!", Peel told Gateway Features. "In my opinion the library reached its maximum capacity last winter. All available space has been used, and any additional shelving will be at the expense of student seating."

In 1960-61 the Rutherford Library received over 26,000 books, about three times the number ordered in 1957-58. Stacks have been placed in Applied Science, Medicine, and Law reading rooms. Aisles in the stacks and top-floor seminar rooms have been filled in. Art Gallery and Rare



STACKED seminar room . . .

Book rooms have been converted into offices.

Mr. Peel is concerned with preserving some carrells, which provide private study for senior students. And he is not anxious to move into the basement smoking room.

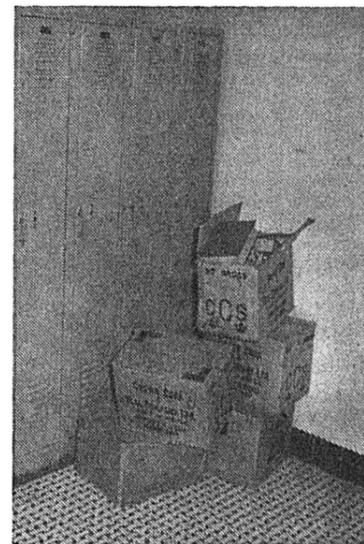
"I'm trying to preserve it (the smoking room) as long as possible," he told us. "I certainly have sympathy for you students—you should have some place to relax."

Microfilm may be a partial answer to the space problem and the library is turning more and more in this direction. But there are problems here, particularly in the use of special viewing machines, which tend to offset the advantage.

This year, unless book-ordering is curtailed, the library will receive over 30,000 volumes.

"We could probably fence in the campus with the number of books we're adding this year. At six volumes per lineal foot of shelving, if these books were in a long row it would come to about a mile."

Little relief is in sight until the new library is ready, and this won't be for at least two years. Mr. Peel's conclusion: "The smoking room will be jammed with books."



. . . and one small stack in the ladies' lockerroom.

## With Lots Of Carrells

Just west of the Arts building, between the present North and South labs, is the site of the new graduate research library. Construction may begin "next calendar year" with a view toward occupancy in late 1963. The six floor structure is designed for addition of north and south wings when the old labs are taken out.

Modular structure throughout (that is, with supporting pillars at a given distance in each direction) will provide for flexibility in arrangement of stacks, since floors are designed for maximum load at any point.

Rare books, maps, and special collections will occupy the basement floor. Reference and catalog departments will be on the street level.

According to the present plan, the third floor will be devoted to social sciences. Humanities and fine arts will occupy the fourth floor, with sciences on the fifth

and medical library plus administrative offices on the top floor.

There will be two street-floor entrances and two public elevators. Space will be reserved on each level for special facilities such as for handicapped persons. Air-conditioned smoking areas are to be provided on the upper floors.

Stacks and reading areas will be interspersed, allowing for maximum access to books and maximum privacy. There will probably be about 12 enclosed carrells per floor, and much of the remaining study area will be semi-private carrells. The reading tables provided will be small, and perhaps partitioned off with screens.

"The idea behind this planning is that, according to recent surveys, students prefer this sort of partial privacy," Head Librarian Bruce Peel told us.

The new Education building is also to have a library, a two-story wing, loosely connected by a walkway.



"SENIOR STUDENTS NEED A LITTLE PRIVACY..."