

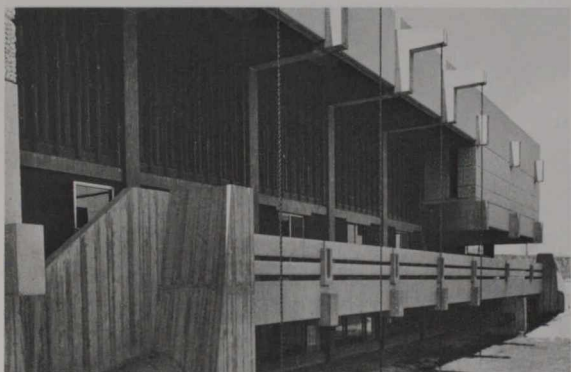
will lead directly to heavily used areas such as lecture halls and libraries. Offices and labs will be above, out of the rush. Student lounges will be dispersed along the way.

Public access to the university—eliminating the old rigid boundaries between the campus and the town—will be built into the design.

Bus stops will have climate controlled access to the concourse system and the concourses will be naturally lighted and varied in height.

Several of the buildings are completed and more are in process.

The problems of getting an education in Edmonton are pale besides those of getting one on Frobisher Bay, 1800 miles above Montreal in the Northwest Territories and just below the Arctic Circle. One hundred-mile-an-hour winds pile up enormous snowdrifts, and school buildings (or anything else) must be built in the days of sunlight between mid-June and mid-October. Montreal architects Papineau/Gerin-Lajoie/LeBlanc/Edwards designed and erected two schools there and a small airline terminal at Fort Chimo on Ungava Bay a few hundred miles to the south.



*The Japanese Canadian Cultural Center (above) was commissioned in 1958 by Toronto's 6300 Japanese residents. Raymond Moriyama combined traditional Japanese design with a contemporary Canadian approach. Toronto's City Hall (above) is by Viljo Revell. The Trent University library, in Peterborough, Ontario, (below) is by R. J. Thom. Habitat 66, of course, by Moshe Safdie.*

