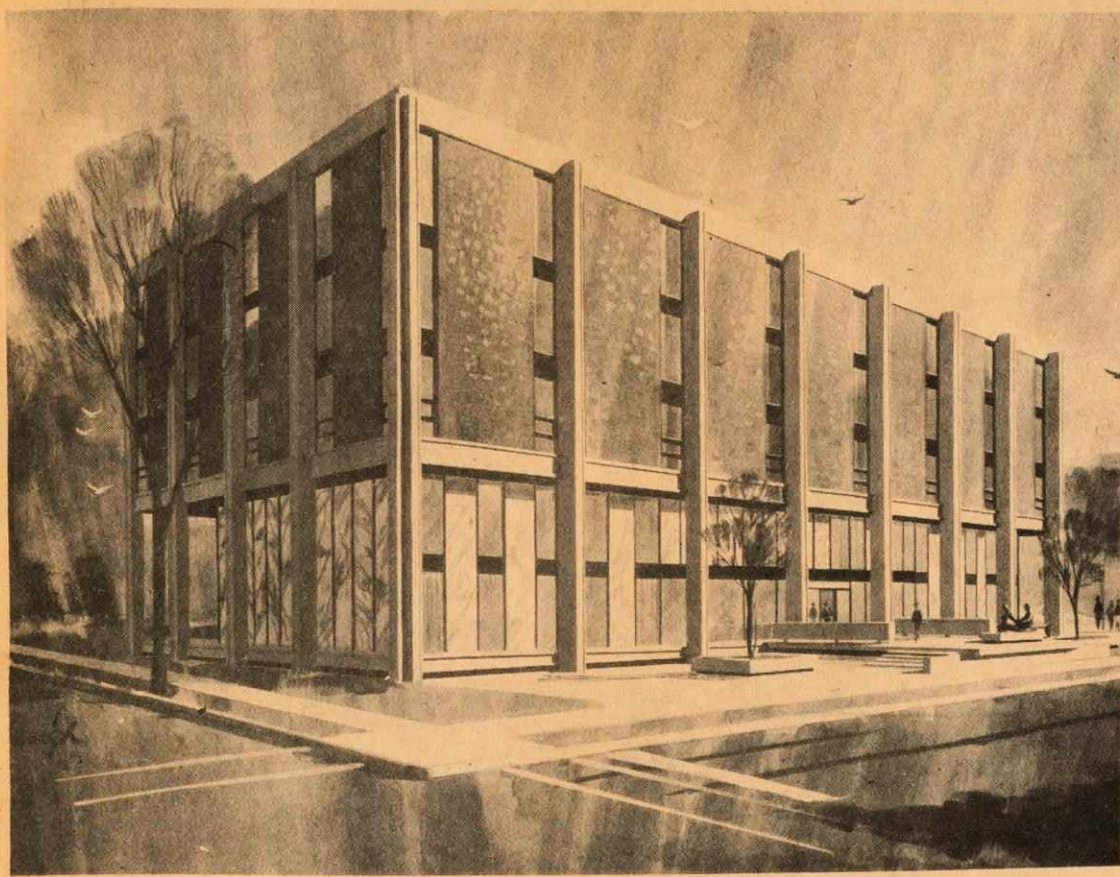


Dalhousie to expend \$16-million on building program



New Law Building

Law, Med schools get top priority

Present finances inadequate to cover anticipated growth

By CATHY MacKENZIE
News Writer

A striking new Medical school is slated for construction as part of Dalhousie's five-year \$16.1 million expansion plan.

To be called the Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building, it will represent Nova Scotia's contribution to the nation's Confederation Centennial Memorial Projects.

For the past ten years the present Medical school has been steadily expanding its staff, expecting eventually to receive a new building. A committee of the Faculty of Medicine has for the past two years been working to this end.

The new building, to be located on the north-east corner of the Carleton campus backing on College Street and facing University Avenue, will be a 15 storey high-riser with a two-storey annex linking it to the Public Health Clinic.

The estimated cost of the complex is \$7 million, Dr. Stewart, Dean of the Medical School has announced that the Provincial and Federal governments have each granted \$2,500,000 towards the cost of the building, a larger amount than initially planned.

Throughout the planning, the emphasis has been on flexibility, the result being the designing of a building able to accommodate any changes becoming necessary with increased expansion.

The plans have been based on the requirements for an entering class of 96 medical students, for an expanded dental school, for medical science classes, as well as a large number of students in the other health professions such as pharmacy, Nursing and physiotherapy. The Pharmacy school is now located principally in the post-war wooden buildings along Oxford Street.

Considerable co-operation has been necessary between the architects, J. Philip Dumaresq and associates of Halifax, and the faculty. One member of the firm has lived in each department for several days in order to gain insight into the actual operation of a medical school.

As outlined in the plans the fifteen floors of the main building will house the medical library, the teaching and research units of the departments of Anatomy and Microanatomy, Biochemistry, pharmacology and the research units of the departments of Pathology and Bacteriology, as well as administrative offices.

Following the present trend in architecture, a below-ground parking lot to accommodate 75 to 80 cars will be constructed. Drillings which have been taken, show that the 13 to 14 feet of

overlying soil will make the parking feat possible at a relatively low cost. It seemed essential, with the great number of large buildings which are to be constructed in that general area, that provision should be made for off-street parking.

One of the distinguishing features of the exterior will be the paved forecourt in between the colonnaded west elevation of the link and the existing rows of trees. This court will provide access from University Avenue to the raised entrance podium under the west end of the main building.

The entrance foyer and area serving as a memorial to Sir Charles Tupper, along with the reading rooms of the medical library, will take up the entire first floor. The second floor will accommodate the library stacks and working space.

The third to fourteenth floors will be used for teaching and research, while the 15th floor will house the administrative offices and special research areas.

The two storey link with the Health Clinic will contain four lecture theatres, the largest seating 200, five seminar rooms and student facilities.

Each floor of the main building has an area of approximately 13,000 square feet. The service area, containing elevators, washrooms, stairwells, ducts and the chimney will be central on the south side.

Both teaching function and adequate research facilities will then be combined under one roof.

At present the faculty of medicine occupies several different buildings, all located in the same general area.

The Forrest building, the oldest building on the Carleton campus, is the home of Anatomy and Microanatomy, while the departments of Physiology Biochemistry and Pharmacology are housed in the Medical Sciences Building, a gift of the Rockefeller foundation.

Other departments are scattered in several other establishments, including the Dalhousie Public Health clinic and the Pathology Institute.

Dr. Stewart said that if Dal did not have a new medical building by 1967, 50 per cent of eligible applicants would have to be refused admittance. Dalhousie has the only medical school in the Maritimes.

Plans were first based on a class of 96 medical and dental students but it became clear that more space was needed and the new building will accommodate an entering class of 96 medical students, permitting the dental school to be enlarged later to a class of 60 to 70.



New Medical Science Building

Lawmen to double ranks; New school, Autumn '66

Plans for a new law building at Dalhousie University have been announced by W. A. MacKay, Dean of the Faculty of Law. Dean MacKay said that preliminary plans for the building, which would cost about \$1,000,000, had been approved by the Board of Governors and have been submitted to civic authorities. If the city's approval is given, tenders will be called by May 1 and construction will begin as soon as possible after that date. Completion date is July, 1966.

The building will be located on the north side of University Avenue between Henry and Edward Streets.

"This is a very important step forward for Canada's oldest law school", said Dean MacKay. "For the first time we will have really adequate facilities and can keep pace with the changing demands of legal education."

"The new law school building will be equal to any in Canada and better than most. It will permit us to accept more students and at the same time to improve the quality of our teaching and research program."

"I have no doubt that we will be able to better serve our students, this region and the country as a whole, than we could with our crowded facilities in the past."

The building will enable the law school to more than double total enrolment, now 155 students. The immediate target is to accommodate a first-year class of 125 students, expected by the 1969-70 academic year or earlier. Total enrolment in the three-year course would then reach 330 by 1971-72.

Designed by Webber, Harrington and Weld, Halifax architects, the building will have a basement and five stories above ground. Total floor space proposed is about 78,000 square feet. Of this 18,500 square feet are in the basement for mechanical, heating, and elevator equipment, and parking for 39 cars. The underground parking will serve the full-time teaching, library and clerical staff that will ultimately number more than 50.

The ground level will have administrative offices and three classrooms, one designed for 125 students, the others for 60 students each. Removable partitions between the classrooms will provide a large assembly hall for public lectures, meetings, moot courts and model parliaments. Two additional classrooms, student locker and lounge facilities will be located on the second floor. The third floor will contain 28 faculty offices, faculty library and lounge, stenographic offices and staff lounge and four seminar rooms.

The library will be on the fourth and fifth floors, with public access and main reading room on the fifth floor. It will accommodate 125,000 volumes and have seating space for more than 200 students mainly at individual carrels. Two research rooms, graduate student offices and special services such as microfilm equipment will also be found in the library.

The library facilities, said Dean MacKay, were particularly important. "A law library is basically a reference and research library. We have never really had enough space for proper research by students, staff or members of the profession. Now we will have space not only for books but for people to work with them."

We look upon this in the same way as the science departments consider a laboratory, an area essential to our teaching program."

Dean MacKay added that with the new facilities, the modest program of graduate studies at the law school would be gradually expanded.

The building, with a frontage of 160 feet and a depth of 80 feet, will be of steel frame construction. Panels of stone similar to that in the buildings on the Studley campus will cover the top three floors. Exterior pillars and beams will be faced in pre-cast concrete with white marble aggregate and exterior walls of the two lower floors will be of Cape Breton marble.

The buildings will be constructed so that classroom, office and library space can be increased if necessary by adding floors above the largest ground floor classroom which abuts the rear of the building.

For an enlarged student body of 330 by 1971-72 a full-time faculty of 23 teachers in addition to the Dean would be needed. Library and administrative staff would also have to be increased.

The present law school building was constructed in 1922, but for 30 years was used by the Faculty of Arts and Science. When the Faculty of Law took over in 1952, the building was already too small, having been planned to accommodate 17,000 books, 100 law students, four full-time members of the faculty and a secretary for the Dean.

The old building will again be used by the Faculty of Arts and Science.

addition marks under-grad expansion...

The second phase of Dalhousie's expansion program got under way last fall with the beginning of the construction of the addition to the Chemistry building.

The contract awarded to Eastern Construction Ltd., New Glasgow who submitted the lowest tender of \$776,896. This figure does not include architect's fees

and the cost of furnishings and equipment.

The addition will join the existing

Chemistry building to the MacDonald Memorial library, adding about 46,000 square feet for the general use of the Chemistry department.

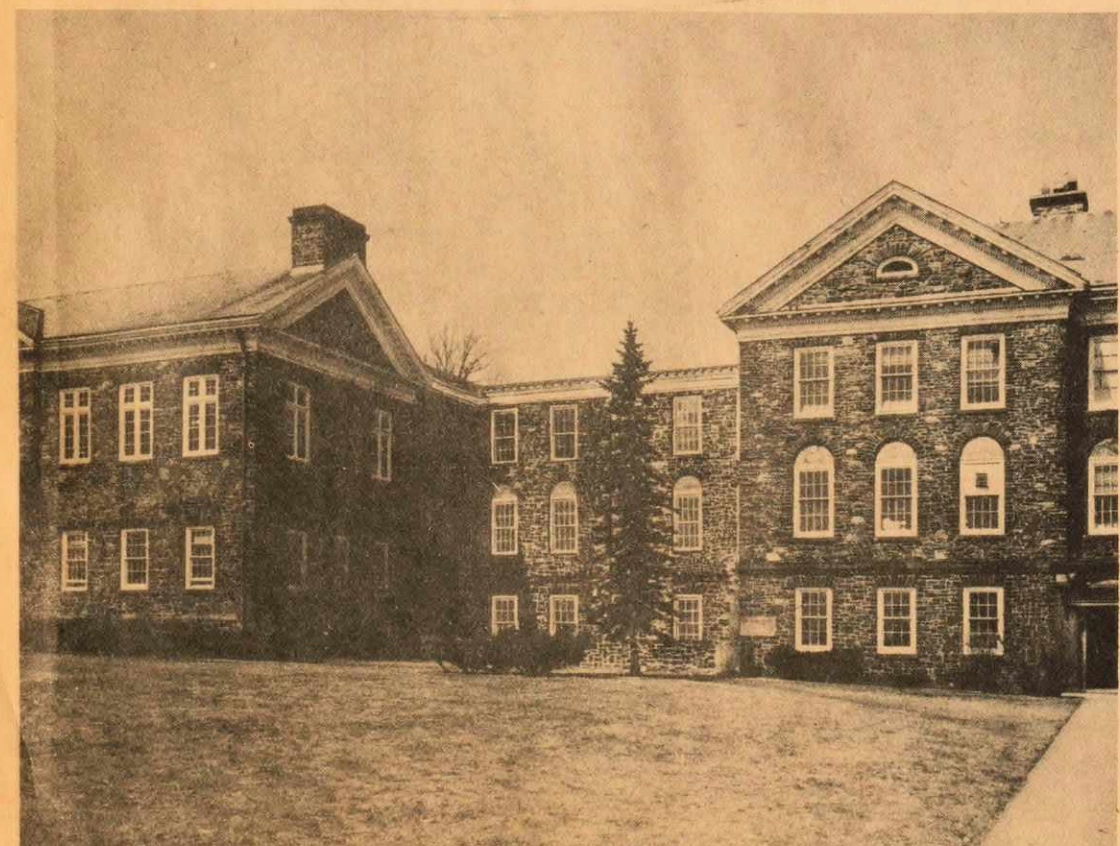
Included in the five-storey addition will be two laboratories designed to accommodate at least sixty students. The department presently has only two labs, which are often over-crowded.

The Dean of Graduate Studies will be given an office in the new wing; along with the head of the Chemistry department.

Also contained in the addition, which will more than double the size of the present Chemistry building, will be auxiliary rooms and the book store. This book-store will be operated by the University, under the management of Mr. James Malone. It is expected that the store to be located in the basement of the expansion will be open for business at the beginning of next term.

A tiered lecture theatre, to seat one hundred students will also be constructed, along with three sixty-seat classrooms and four seminar rooms.

The expansion is to be completed for the beginning of the next academic year.



Chemistry Building Addition

Five-Day Love "Unimpressive"

By David Giffin

An artist is one who accomplishes what he set out to do. By this definition, neither the director of THE FIVE-DAY LOVER, Philippe de Broca, nor the film's male lead, played by Jean-Pierre Cassel, are successful artists. Their respective failures are, however, near-misses, and both result from the same fault: shift of focus. De Broca starts out to film a comedy and ends in a rather tawdry attempt at self-justification. Cassel plays the part of a man who finds that sex can be fun and fortune too, until love enters in and spoils his career.

The five-day lover of the film's title is a young Parisian matron named Claire (played by Jean Seberg), who is married to a dull but happy scholar and is the mother of two children. At a fashion show in the salon of her friend Madeline, she meets Antoine, who happens to be Madeleine's lover. Before long, Antoine and Claire are happily bedded. Weekends, however, wifely duty compels her to spend in family outings with Georges, her husband. Antoine has the misfortune to fall in love with his delightful windfall, attempts to break his connection with Madeleine, and (horror!) even gets himself a job. When Claire discovers he wants to marry her, she quickly points out that her life with him would be as empty as it has been with Georges; what would she find to do all day if Antoine had to work? Antoine, naturally, is crushed, but not for long; he goes back to Madeleine, or tries to. Claire, meanwhile, whose husband has

known her nature all along ("You always have such a fresh look when you come back to me"), bounces off into the Paris night in the ceaseless quest for the magic phallus.

I must say I find it difficult to sympathize with any of the characters in this film, and while their actions are funny enough to begin with, they tend to become rather pathetic by the movie's end. The fascination of French cameramen with Jean Seberg's face (and it is her face they concentrate on, not her body) is rather surprising, though not, perhaps, inexplicable. She still retains (in this film, at any rate) the little-girl look of innocence which is apparently nowhere to be found among European actresses, and so the lens is mesmerized into an almost religious trance. In one sequence de Broca even uses a diffusion disc, a heavy Hollywood device discarded since the '30's, to blur the image of her face and make it appear almost saint-like. Miss Seberg, though she has developed

her acting skills considerably since leaving Marshalltown, Iowa for the fiasco of Preminger's SAINT JOAN, still projects a rather shallow screen personality. Clad only in a strand of pearls she is undeniably attractive, but no more so than any other reasonably beautiful woman. That spark which should be in an actress, she lacks.

DeBroca has some nicely arranged shots in this film. He employs the camera chiefly to focus on his actors close-up, but distances the action and sets it in its environment by neatly inserted land and townscapes. The effect is to fit the story into its social context; contemporary Paris. It is unfortunate that de Broca spoils

what sets out to be a brittle and ironic comedy by dissolving into the moral slush of the movie's end. He could easily have maintained the STATUS QUO, for instance, by having Antoine recognize the futility of his love and determining to maintain the happy arrangement which the picture initially develops. Since the plot of the film does not postulate human selfishness, it would be as well to keep the film's focus clearly fixed on its bitter truth.



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