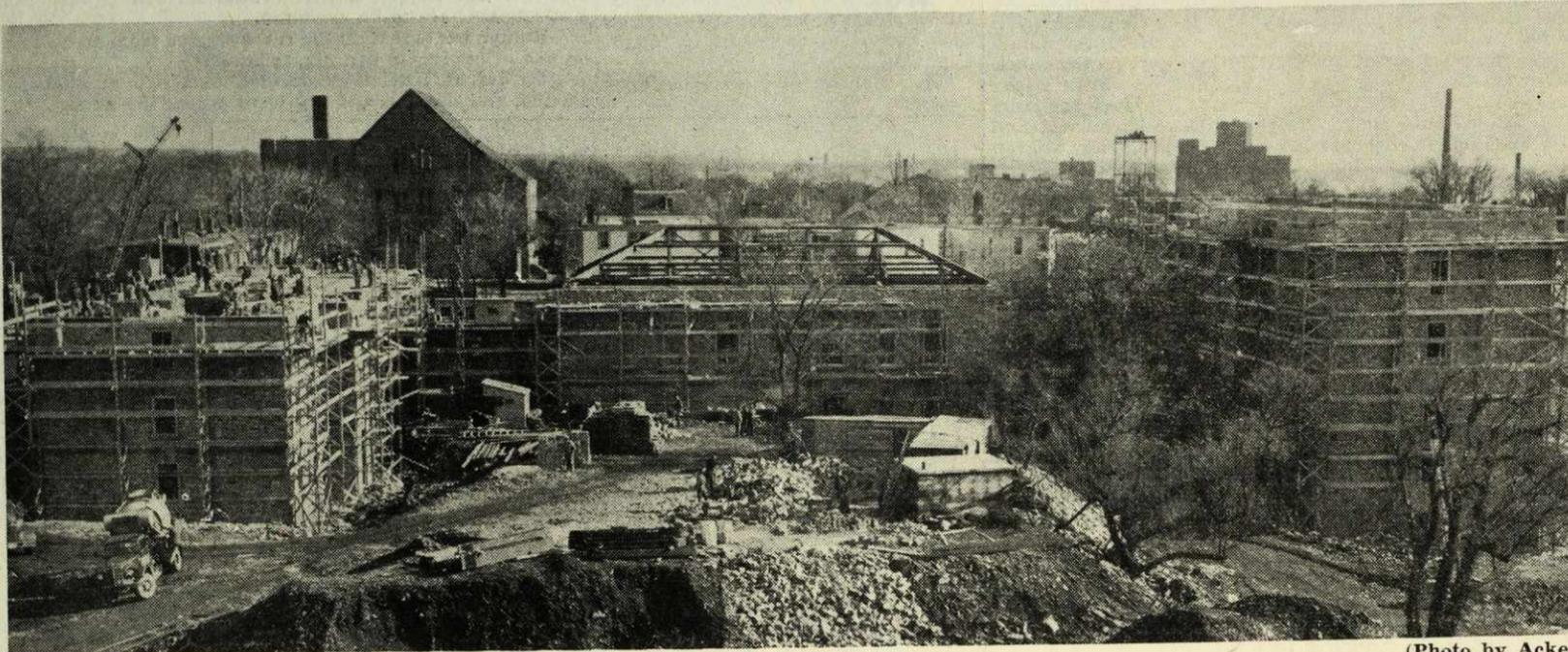


# HERE WE'LL LIVE



(Photo by Acker)

## The Old Order Changeth

by MIKE STEEVES

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new." Thus said Tennyson. And thus said the Administration of Dalhousie when drawings were finalized and financing obtained for the new Men's Residence, presently being erected on the northeast end of Studley campus.

Facilities will be many, comfort great, and food a far cry from that served now in our present canteen. No effort has been spared by the administration to ensure an atmosphere conducive to study and to the mental well-being of those students "living-in".

Total cost of building and furnishings will be about \$1,500,000, according to last report.

The influence derived from the new Men's Residence will be most beneficial to the student body generally and to the university as a whole. There will be more students living on the campus, rather than scattered throughout Halifax in boarding houses and private homes. It will provide a centre for a great deal of campus life, a point of gravity around which many activities may be planned and executed. While it will not make Dalhousie into a residence college, such as Acadia and Mount Allison, it will help to combine the advantages of such institutions with the equally cogent considerations of life in a fairly large town.

The actual administration of the residence proper has not as yet been determined; the requirements by which students will be admitted have not been set. It has been suggested, however, by the Business Manager, that applications for admission to the residence be submitted to him after the Christmas recess, on forms available at the business office.

The questions that seems most common among many prospective tenants and students generally around the campus, is: "What will it really be like?" The structure of the building itself is now faintly dis-

cernable through piles of rocks, cranes, and men. The two parallel wings, one fronting on Coburg Road, will house the dormitories, with the central connected building containing the cafeteria. The outside walls will be made of stone, in a style and design similar to the other buildings on the campus.

The floor plans of both wings are fairly similar. The ground floor of each wing will contain a laundry room, with facilities for both washing and drying. There will be a recreation room in the north wing, and a music room, probably equipped with a hi-fi set and a piano. Large

lounges will be featured in each wing. A faculty dining room, seating about 25 people at a time, will be provided, as well as a chapel, seating 30 to 35.

The ground floor will also contain the janitor's quarters, a porter's room, storage space and a visitor's room.

Dormitory area will be the entire feature of the second and third floors. The building will contain 153 single rooms, with four or five rooms for senior students, acting as mentors or tutors, with private toilet facilities.

Pay telephones will be provided on each floor in each wing. A buzzer system will be installed for the purpose of calling students from their rooms to the telephone. About 60 percent of the rooms will have a telephone outlet, enabling those who like privacy and hate money to have their own private line installed.

Cafeteria space will be included in the central section of the building. The dining room itself will be capable of seating 156 students at one time; the kitchen has a capacity for producing food for twice that number. It is expected that the cafeteria will be generally available to any outside students desirous of having their meals there. There will be no facilities for students living in residence to do their own cooking.

The preparation of the food itself will be done by a catering service independent of that now serving the present Men's Residence.

A small library for the use of resident students is included in the plans for the central building.

The rooms themselves will be spacious and bright to an extent unknown in the present residence. Measuring 9'6" by 13'6", the rooms will be insulated one from the other by a hollow tile arrangement, the same sort of thing presently being

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## CRACKS IN THE IVORY TOWER

### EDUCATION'S HASTY HYSTERIC

by MARGARET DOODY

These are the days when the old playing fields are being rudely scratched and torn to make way for new edifices. On these academic occasions it is only fitting and proper that we should look to the Past (if our eyesight is that good) and consider how valiently Progress has marched in our direction.

No so far back (say a couple of incarnations ago) there were no Universities. Neither were there bursaries, registrars lab. books, bookstore queues, residence food or formals—in fact, education was null and void. In the Middle Ages education was given in the form of chivalry to small pages in large castles. It was extremely pure and awfully simple. They didn't know there were no dragons, and everyone believed in the Boy Scout Promise.

When they were trained enough in chivalry to be really chivalrous (from "cheval", or horse, hence to horse about), they left the castles and rushed around the countryside in heavy armour, looking for another Round Table to eat at. They horsed furiously through the wide open spaces, giving one another chivalrous biffs on the head with maces.

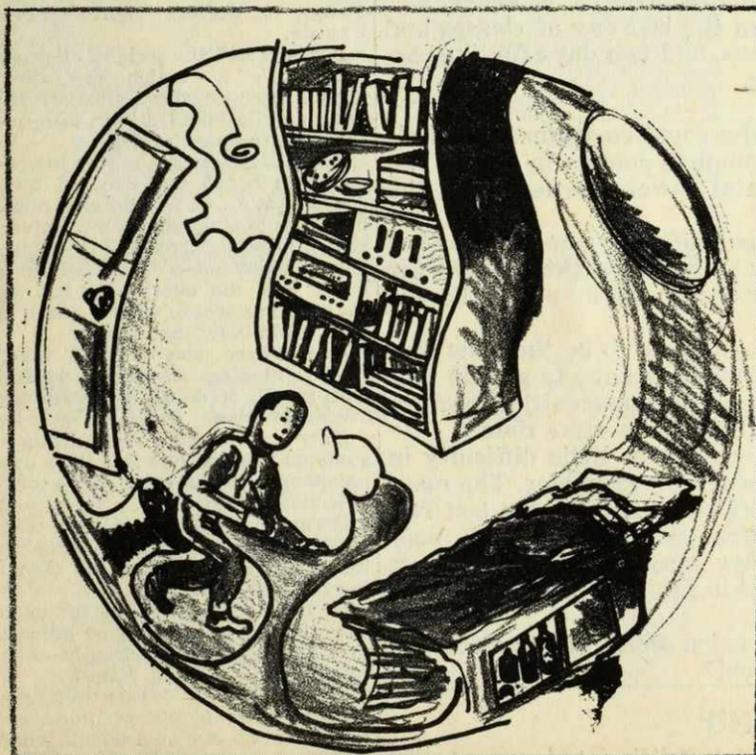
There were no Universities. The Universities began in the Higher Middle Ages, when people were beginning to think seriously about starting the Renaissance by discovering Greek (again) and thus becoming modern for the first time. These universities were hardly worthy of the name. They had no bursaries, registrars, etc.—no buildings—in fact nothing at all, except a few teachers and some students. They didn't even give degrees so you could tell when you could stop learning. Lectures were held on hard, damp stones in messy alleyways; students were advised to furnish their own straw. There were no bells, so they had to keep sitting; lateness meant the last straw. Sitting on the cobblestones, they devoted their thoughts to higher things, like how many angels could stand in the eye of a needle. This was all of course useless, and utterly medieval, as it did nothing about the cobblestones. There was no smoking, as nobody knew how, but everyone was allowed (in seminar courses) to drink beer; in between, the students amused themselves with fighting with the townspeople and singing "Gaudeamus Igitur" in four-part harmony.

This state of affairs was dangerous and undesirable. Nobody knew what the students might be up to (they still don't). They weren't even certain where to find them, as it was a question whose alley they might be up. Obviously, they had to be put somewhere, so this unpredictable element might be localized. So buildings were built in rather crude Gothic (contrast with Victorian college buildings which were built in rather vulgar Gothic). With buildings, they could begin having universities as we know them; this is

an encouraging sign, as it shows they were trying to be modern in their way. The principal universities were of course Oxford and Paris (which is older, but not as Oxfordian).

There were lots of German ones in places which nobody but German can pronounce (these were very picturesque, and full of good contacts, as all the student princes went there to learn "Gauleams" properly—(see above). There were even universities in Italy, in Milan and in Pisa, where they built a science building called the Leaning Tower

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