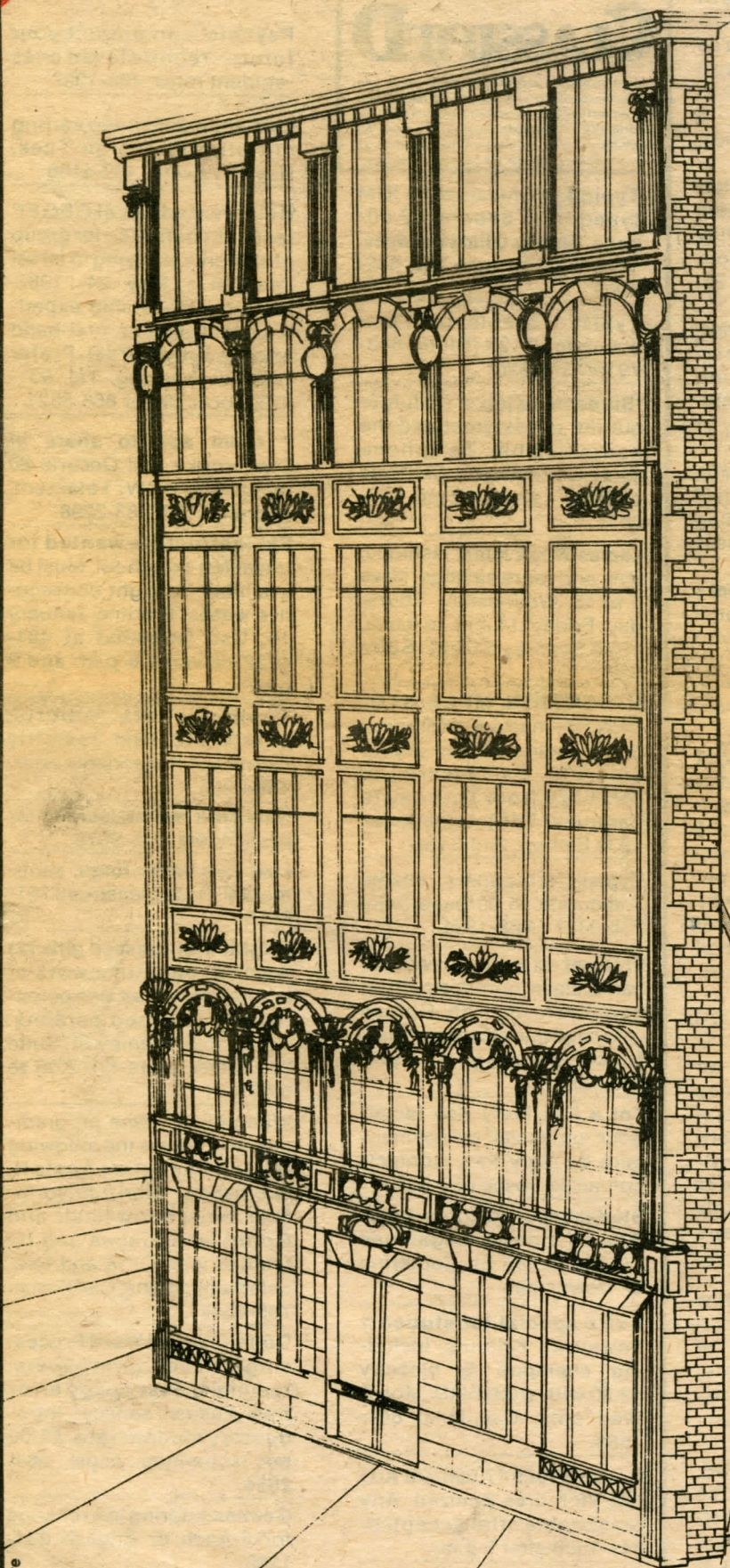


THE LINK



Special this issue

Concordia's library unveiled

Royal
George
please
stand by

John Abbott

Library architects involved in college lawsuit

By **DANNY KUCHARSKY**

Half the architectural consortium of Sankey, Werleman, Guy, Blouin, Blouin, hired by Concordia to design a new Sir George library, are currently involved in lawsuits with John Abbott College, their former employer.

Sankey, Werleman, Guy were fired by John Abbott College, a West Island CEGEP, after almost three-quarters of a construction-renovation project had been completed.

"We just lost confidence in our architects," said Luc Henrico, Director-General of John Abbott. "That's enough grounds to ask for a dismissal."

The architectural consortium involved at John Abbott was Sankey/Bonetto. Architectural firms often form a consortium for single projects.

The John Abbott project was a \$20 million, four phase project, consisting of a parking lot, renovated academic and administrative buildings, gymnasium, cultural centre and library.

The architects were released by the College during Phase four of the project, which is the library.

Sankey/Bonetto then pres-

ented John Abbott with an invoice of \$123,000 in December 1980, the amount still owed to



Library architect
Michael Werleman

them for the complete project.

The college refused to pay. So the architects sued for \$200,000. John Abbott then launched a counter-suit against the architects because of their "shoddy workmanship," according to Keith Cassidy, former John Abbott administrator and now Director of Administrative Services at Royal Victoria Hospital.

Necessary design changes had to be made by new archi-

pects, Cassidy said.

What went wrong at John Abbott? Nobody really wants to officially explain it. "The official line is I can't say anything about it," said Cassidy.

He then went on to say there were problems with the contract.

"It was extremely complicated." The project fell a year behind schedule and "the architects weren't fulfilling their contract." Cassidy said there were unforeseen foundation problems for the physical education building.

Such things as automatic shut-off valves in the ventilation system did not work properly. In addition, the project was over-budget, according to Cassidy.

Michael Werleman, chief architect said the project was not over-budget. "I don't think it's worthwhile to make any comments on this thing." He said the problem involves a difference of opinion between the two parties.

The architects have been involved with John Abbott for eight years now and it's an "extremely complicated" issue. When contracts and agreements are signed with anybody, legal

aspects are automatically involved, Werleman said.

Henrico, also, officially could not make any comments. "When something is before the courts you can't start pleading your case," he said.

However, Henrico said John Abbott and the architects finished their relationship on a poor note. "We can't see eye to eye," he said.

Henrico said Concordia officials never asked him about the John Abbott project when they were choosing the architects for the library. "These questions should have been asked," he said.

But, Werleman said: "Concordia spoke to John Abbott, but not Henrico."

Henrico still feels the architects can do a good job at Concordia, but warns "you don't run into any problems in preliminary planning."

John Revay, last year's Concordia University Students' Association Education VP and a former member of the Board of Governors said the architects are "heavy on beautiful design concepts and lousy on project

management."

Revay, formerly of John Abbott, said the university did not include project management ability as one of the criteria for choosing the architects, "which is astonishing."

However, John McCabe, manager of the university's architecture services said, "the architects have got a good reputation. They were very carefully chosen."

To avoid any mistakes you have to have really good teams from the builders, the architects and the owners, McCabe said.

J.P. Petolas, vice-rector of Physical Resources said the architects are going to perform well. "We wanted to be sure their record was good in cost-control management." The architects qualified in all the university's criteria, Petolas said.

Revay said the John Abbott experience is common. "John Abbott is a classic example of people working in academia who think they understand the situation, but don't."

The academics are like men playing with big toys who get burned when they deal with industry, he said.

We've had it with the squeeze, says Rector

By **ALBERT MARTINAITIS**
and **JOHN TOURNEUR**

Concordia has been squeezed to the limit and any additional funding cuts will rip into the basic structure of the university, says Rector John O'Brien.

Now there is no choice but to call on the provincial government to increase Concordia's currently uneven level of funding, O'Brien told faculty, staff and students yesterday.

The Quebec government plans

to reduce post-secondary funding by three per cent per year for the next four years.

For the government "to expect us to enter another round of reductions is unrealistic, unequitable, and unjust," said O'Brien. "At the point we are now we must call on the Department of Education and the government of Quebec to make adjustments to our grant, which will be a recognition of facts that the level of funding of Concordia is far less than that of other universities."

Using graphs, O'Brien illustrated before an audience of about 600 Concordia's financial situation.

- the university receives, per full time equivalent student (FTE, the government's yardstick), a grant much below the average of other post secondary institutions.

The comparison of grants with other universities in the province does not differ when institutions without expensive Faculties of Medicine are not counted. The government's argument was that universities like Concordia did not need a higher grant because it did not have costly programs.

- the university receives about 10 per cent of the total provincial post secondary budget, while in terms of full time equivalent students, it is accommodating about 15 per cent of the total Quebec university population.

- there are about 45 full time equivalent faculty per 1000 full time equivalent Concordia students, as compared to a province average of about 65 per 1000.

In the meantime, proposed cuts in funding over the next four

years will mean Concordia will be forced to cut \$14.1 million (constant dollars) from its \$78.8 million budget.

"But the fact that Concordia has always been less well funded than other universities makes it particularly wrong and particularly impossible that we can reduce our operations at the same rate that can be expected elsewhere," said O'Brien. "It is time in our development to emphasize our special position."

O'Brien said the government does not need to be as financially strict with Concordia as with other universities. "We know the government is short of money these days," he said, "but it does have some flexibility in its funding system. Some reserves can be made available."

For example, he said, the University of Quebec à Montréal has been promised aid due to their fast-rising enrollment.

"If applied to one institution, principally, it can apply to Concordia University," said O'Brien.

However, in a later interview with **The Link**, O'Brien said it would cost the government up to \$40 million to close the gap between Concordia's funding and the overall average. At the same time, the Department of Education's reserve is anywhere from one to ten million dollars.

But the university cannot cut its budget like it did last spring, when it chopped \$3.5 million, without severe reductions in staff and removal of programs.

The other option would be to incur a large deficit.

But, O'Brien added, "our basic

Concordia on the march

As part of its anti-cutbacks campaign, Concordia University Students' Association (CUSA) will be participating in a protest march against education cutbacks on Friday, November 20th.

All of the universities in Montreal are expected to participate in the march, which is starting at Roddick Gates of McGill University at 2:30.

The march will end at the Hydro-Quebec building on Dorchester Boulevard, where the government maintains its offices.

CUSA believes that this march will help re-vitalize their anti-cutbacks movement, and expects Concordia students to take time on Friday to participate in the protest.

position for 1981-82 is that we should balance our budget rather than start off with a substantial deficit next year."

This could be done only at the expense of salaries, said O'Brien. Salaries are already well below average, he added. While increases based on the Parizeau formula are 16 to 17 per cent, the Department of Education allowed an increase of 6.7 per cent in Concordia's budget.

If the university gave an increase of 16 to 17 per cent, it would lose \$3.5 million.

O'Brien said the university community should prepare itself

continued on page 4



Rector O'Brien, sporting a newly presented anti-cutbacks button on his lapel, addressed over 600 students, faculty and staff yesterday. The Rector described any attempts to push the university to more cutbacks as unrealistic and unjust.

CUSA Set

879-4314

O'Brien
cont'd from p. 1

for a stormy time ahead while Concordia pleads for additional funding. It will be "a period that will call for steady nerves on our part."

Even if Concordia gets some relief, the situation will still be tight for the university, O'Brien added. "We, of course don't expect that we can escape from what is happening generally in both Quebec and outside of Quebec," referring to budget cutting in the social sector.

However, this "should not be a period of pessimism," O'Brien added, it is "kind of premature to have that kind of pessimistic attitude."

O'Brien also said it was neither a time to say nothing could be done, nor to say everything is 'business as usual'.

Questions fielded by O'Brien after the address indicate that while most people were in support of the Rector's stand, many wanted a more definitive plan of action.

"Would you support staff and students in a walkout?" asked Janet Mrenica, Concordia University Students' Association External VP.

Not now, O'Brien said. "That day may very well come," but, "that requires a pretty high order of judgement."

Glen Murray, CUSA co-president, asked for a commitment from O'Brien to recom-

Library funding

Government decision may come in January

By DANNY KUCHARSKY

A long-awaited decision on funding for the new Concordia library may be reached by the provincial government in January.

"Discussions in January will go much further (to decide upon the issue)," said Micheline Paradis, press attaché to Camille Laurin, the Minister of Education, in an interview Thursday.

No decision has been taken by Quebec City on a new library despite the fact the government realizes Concordia has sub-standard library facilities and has promised improvements in the past. "The Minister is sensitive to

ment to the Board of Governors that no further budget cuts be made.

"We are not proposing to make further cuts," said O'Brien, "but I will not make a commitment, because absolute positions get pushed farther and farther, till we have a position that's unrealistic."

"What would you say chances of success are in relation to past attempts (in relation to demand for equitable funding)?" asked Robert Philmus, associate professor of English.

O'Brien admitted that little had been done in the last four years but said "the department of education has recognized we have a case."

O'Brien added: "There is a reasonable chance they would make an adjustment, but not in one fell swoop."

this issue," Paradis said.

A great deal of funding would be needed, Paradis said. "We must evaluate the cost and need for such a construction project," she said.

According to Graham Martin, vice-rector of Administration and Finance, the Treasury Board would play a "significant" role in deciding the fate of a new library. Even if the Ministry of Education gives its approval for funding, the Treasury Board can refuse the money.

A project like the library would require even further political football. "The impression we've been given is that cabinet would have to approve (funding)," Martin said.

Paradis said a series of Education Departments workshops beginning this week in Montreal would air the library issue. These workshops may influence the discussions in January which could decide "whether we build or don't build."

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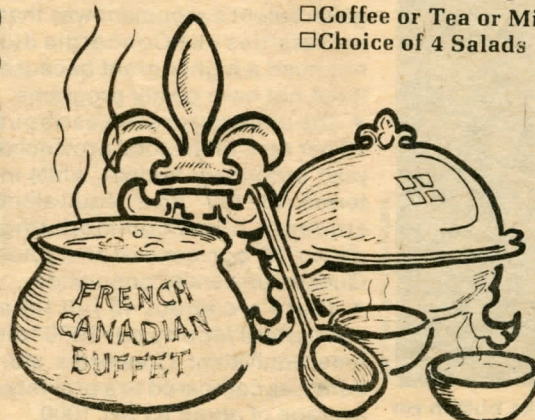
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Federal budget sneaks hidden punches for education funding

OTTAWA (CUP) — Student leaders are claiming a temporary victory in halting the federal cut-back drive for funding to social services after Thursday night's budget. But a chain of federal proposals for transfer funding and announced reductions in areas of funding to provinces have set the stage for an uncertain future.

Some highlights from Finance Minister Allan MacEachen's budget:

□ Starting in April 1981, the federal government wants money paid to the provinces for post-secondary education and health services (called Established Programs Financing) to be "equalized on a per capita basis", with each province receiving the same amount of funding per resident. The move means federal reduction in that area of \$97 million in 1982-83, and total "savings" to the government of \$374 million over five years, according to budget estimates.

□ The program of compensating the provinces for tax money they lose under the federal taxation system will be ended next April. Since 1972, this "revenue guarantee compensation" plan has paid about \$5.5 billion to the provinces, and in the coming five

years its axing will amount to \$5.3 billion saved by the federal government.

In total, the EPF adjustments and ending of tax compensation payments will mean that \$5.7 billion will be chopped from the existing transfer programs, in the coming five years.

But MacEachen's budget outlines federal tax changes that will, he says, allow provincial revenues to climb by \$3.7 billion in the five year period — producing a "net impact" of \$1.9 billion in reduced money available to provinces after the switches.

The budget text says that removal of the revenue compensation plan would not reduce overall funding to the social services, "since these transfers were not designed to finance health and education."

The budget included the announcement that the government wants federal-provincial arrangements for the financing of post-secondary education and "human resources development" to be renegotiated by March 1983, effectively extending the EPF plan an extra year while beginning new talks with provincial finance ministers. If no EPF deal can be struck by the March '83 deadline, warns the govern-

ment proposal, the federal government "could freeze future per capita EPF cash transfers for post-secondary education at the 1982-83 level."

In his speech to the House of Commons, MacEachen stressed that transfers to the provinces over the next five years "are still projected to grow at least as fast as the rest of our expenditures." The analysis means that 'growth' would still happen although it would be significantly less than under current transfer programs.

"In pursuit of restraint," MacEachen said, "I am asking no more of the provinces than I have imposed on the government of Canada."

Richard Bellaire, researcher for the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT), said they think the budget was something of a victory, "in that we had seen scenarios of much bigger cuts targeted for post-secondary education this year."

Bellaire said CAUT is now concerned that the provinces are able to provide the resources for education funding. "Clearly there's a big stick here. The government says that if no satisfactory agreement is reached by March 1983, the government will essentially freeze funding."

B of M loses accounts in divestment demo

By SHARI COOPER

The Bank of Montreal is short about 35 accounts after a group of students closed their accounts Friday while 200 others protested against apartheid.

Concordia and McGill anti-apartheid groups joined forces to protest the bank they say deals most with the South African apartheid regime.

Shouting, "Don't bank on racism, divest now," and carrying placards, the students marched through McGill campus and ended at Roddick Gates, then occupied an entire block on Sherbrooke between Metcalfe and McGill College Ave.

The demonstration, at the Bank of Montreal branch at Sherbrooke and Mansfield, was peaceful.

"They closed our accounts quickly and they were very polite. It was extremely businesslike," said Steve Hartman, a member of McGill Students Against Apartheid.

The bank had been notified in advance of the protest, and stationed extra security and police as well as extra tellers, Hartman added.

The Bank of Montreal is not the only bank with investments in South Africa. Three other Canadian banks also deal with South Africa: the Royal Bank, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Nova Scotia.

But protest organizers said they chose the Bank of Montreal because they believe it does the most business with South Africa. They chose the particular branch of Sherbrooke Street because it is the branch the McGill Board of Governors uses and is located just across McGill campus.

"For three years now we've been protesting this," said Hartman. "If the university insists on dilly-dallying we decided to

show them we are serious by getting people actively involved by closing their accounts."

While the McGill Student Union divested three years ago, CUSA just approved moving its funds from the Bank of Montreal to the Toronto Dominion Bank.

The Toronto Dominion's announcement that it was divesting in May 1980 came after much pressure from student activists and the Catholic Organization for Development and Peace. As well, the Task Force for Churches and Corporate Responsibility used its position as a shareholder in the Toronto Dominion Bank to help force a statement on divestment.

Although CUSA's money has been taken out of the Bank of Montreal, much of Concordia's money has yet to be switched, according to Francesca Worrall, internal co-ordinator of the Concordia anti-apartheid Committee.

Worrall, a white native of South Africa, said, "The more white South Africans that are against apartheid, the better, because they have political power. Blacks in South Africa have no access to the channels of political expression."

Concordia and McGill students have been discussing the idea of creating an inter-university committee against apartheid, Worrall added.

Worrall also said the divestment movement is gaining support, but there is little student involvement apart from the two anglophone universities and the support of the Regroupement des Associations des Etudiants Universitaires (RAEU).

Although "RAEU is committed to encouraging member universities to divest, they've yet to support that motion with any concrete action," said Worrall.

Engineers Quebec bound; not pleased with decree

By JIM CARRUTHERS

Engineering students from Concordia and across the province will gather Friday in Quebec City to protest what they call the lowering of their professional standards.

The protest on November 20 is intended to express engineering students' dissatisfaction with last summer's government decree granting the title of engineer to Bachelor of Technology graduates of l'Ecole de Technologie Supérieure, a two and a half year program. The Bachelor of Engineering program is four years.

At least 120 or more Concordia students are expected to make the trek to the National Assembly, said Hillel Seltzer, V.P. academic of the Engineering and Computer Science Association (ECSA).

ECSA will be joining the provincial association, Federation des Associations Générales des Etudiants en Genie du Québec

(FAGEGQ), which represents 8,000 engineering students.

As students demonstrate the order-in-council, the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec, the provincial association representing practising engineers, is attacking the decree through the courts.

The OIQ prefers this route to protesting, which they feel is not as important. However, "We are giving more or less moral support to the students, said Pierre Deslisles, President of OIQ.

The OIQ did not want to take the case to court, but was forced to do so. "The Order had no choice but to demand the court to declare decree 1755-81 nul and void," a recent release states. "The OIQ would much prefer to reach a negotiated settlement, but it cannot accept to negotiate with the Ecole de Technologie Supérieure while the decree imposes unacceptable conditions on it."

Seltzer is confident the decree

can be changed. "I think we should get what we want," he said, "but the OIQ carries enough weight to get the attention of the government."

Both the OIQ and FAGEGQ are in favour of a possible solution to allow B. Tech. graduates into the OIQ, but not with a title that uses the word engineer. One solution would be setting up a mixed corporation.

Lend somebody an ear

Christmas is coming, a time of family gatherings, turkeys, presents, mistletoe, and a warm feeling in your heart, right? For some, yes. But for others it can be the most depressing time of the year.

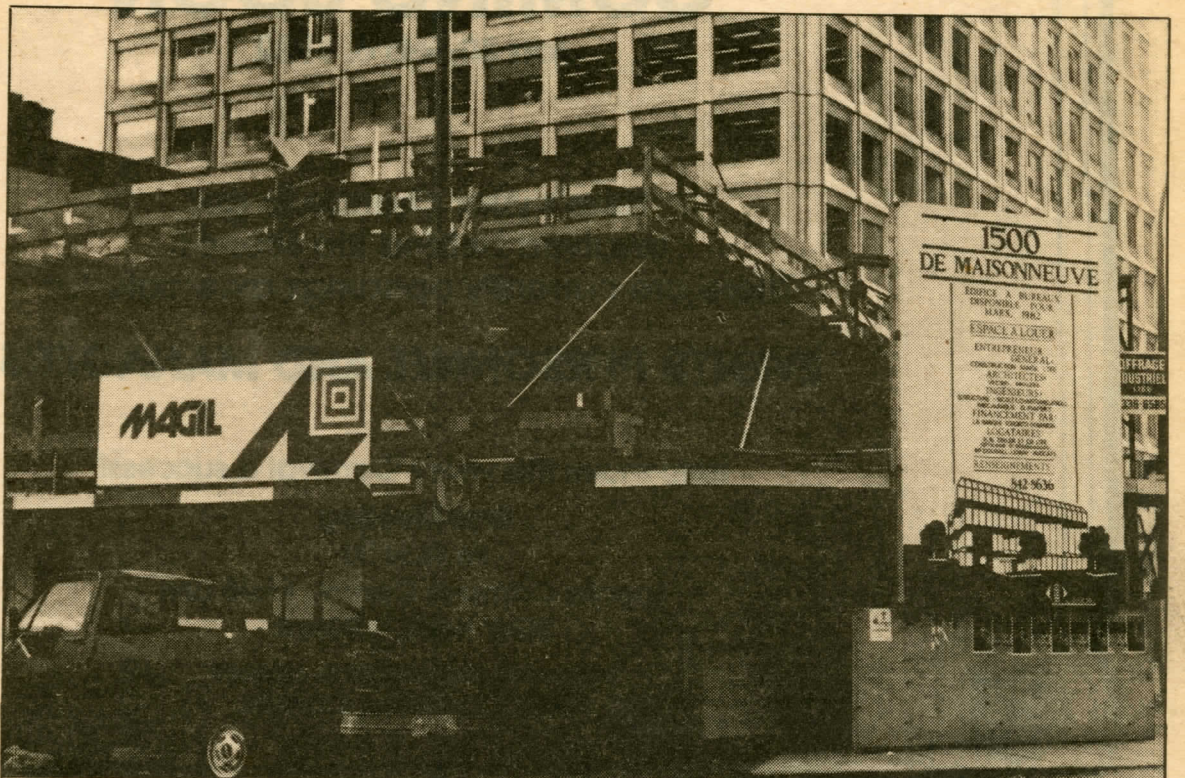
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Contrary to the belief of some, this is not the new library. This building is destined to house opticians and lawyers. Our new library is across the street in an empty parking lot. See supplement inside.

Agenda
cont'd from p. 2

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CONCORDIA'S OVERDUE LIBRARY

Continued tale of frustration and hope

By PHILIP AUTHIER
and DANNY KUCHARSKY

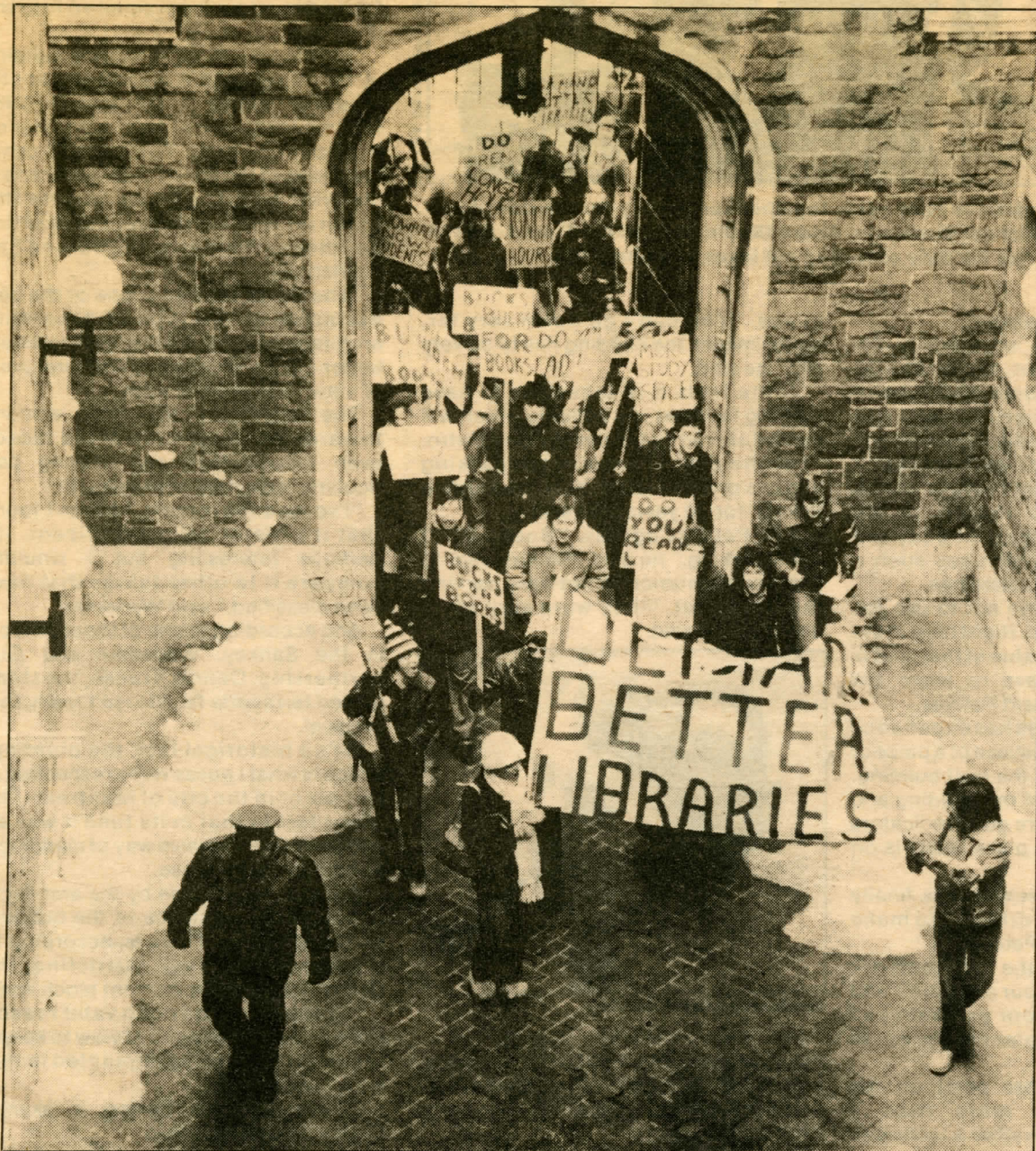
It's a project some people in the university want to talk about and others simply shrug at.

It's for some a source of hope, a stream of ideas and energy based not only on what we have done, but also what we have the potential to do. It's for some a drain, a source of depression, frustration and a stumbling block in Concordia's growth and expansion.

But with an estimated 40 per cent of the university's book collection in warehouse storage because we have no building to house them in, it's easy to understand why people want a dream taken off the back-burner and made reality. Concordia needs a library.

Even before the merger Sir George Williams was thinking about a new library. It had been left out in the construction of the Hall building. After the merger there was a renewed interest based on the needs of a growing academic community. One student-issued report in 1978 ranked our library system one of the worst in Canada. It also said at that time the administration was insensitive to the necessary changes and unwilling to move towards improvements.

This was followed by the first show of student unrest since Concordia's formation. Dissatisfied students, under
continued on page 8



In 1978 Concordia students under the banner, Demand Better Libraries, protested the state of the university's libraries in a march on Bishop Court.

Library overview cont'd from p. 7

the banner of a new central student association's campaign to 'Demand Better Libraries' marched on the administration's office in Bishop court demanding action.

It's been fairly quiet since those first moves. Certainly students in that year were sensitized to the problem at Concordia. And maybe the administration was given a bit more ammo to push for a better deal. But in reality very little has changed.

In fact, student interest in better libraries has waned. Last year's CUSA never even submitted a brief to the planning committee on what students felt were important in the new library project.

Like so many of Concordia's problems, it seems the real enemy is the government, which refuses to grant construction funds. The government has for years come up with innovative stalling techniques to ignore the school's real problems.

When Loyola and Sir George merged the government took a wait and see attitude. They said the merged university should re-examine the amalgamated facilities.

As well with today's bleak education funding situation, there seems to be little chance for improvement. There are rumours that Concordia may be forced to share library facilities with McGill rather than undertake construction.

But it seems regardless of the bleak financial picture, Concordia has decided on its own it needs a library, and is proceeding as if it is going to get one. Plans are being drawn up, architects have been hired, and sites are being assessed.

The last two years have seen an intensive planning of what will eventually be Concordia's largest ever construction project. Two main committees, the Senate Library committee and the Non-Library space committee, have taken on the job of piecing together Concordia's needs.

"The most fundamental concept that Concordia has, and it started in my case when I was connected with Sir George Williams, is the fact that users must have a very important input in the planning of a new building," said J.P. Petolas, vice-rector of Physical Resources.

According to Petolas the need for a library became apparent when he started to work on the Hall building.

"The Hall building could not be large enough, could not incorporate everything in the one single structure. So it was decided at that time that the central library building of the university would be a separate building to be built as soon as possible," said Petolas.

Petolas maintains the decision at the time was sound. The Norris building would be cleared of some classrooms as they shifted to the Hall building.

So the decision was made and the library project put on hold for the first time. This was 1966. It has been on hold ever since. The Norris building has slowly been filled in from the top floors down and shortly after the school started storing acquisitions in the Shuchat building until they could be shelved.

But the opportunity has never come, and Concordia is still waiting.

But waiting or not, members of the Concordia community are preparing themselves for the big day when someone gives the go ahead.

"The reason we're doing it is because we very badly need this library and to renovate the Vanier," said Frank Chalk, chairman of the Senate Library committee. "We're fighting for this because it needs to be done."

And according to P.E. Fillion, director of Concordia's libraries, the university

wouldn't be going through with the plan if it wasn't necessary.

"It's not just a question of faith, but rather the future," he said.

There are two steps involved in planning the library.

According to Petolas these are the pre-planning and then the planning stages. The first is basically complete and involved a survey of the community's needs.

"An architect isn't going to put a building up for himself. The purpose of a building is to erect something that is functional. It also has to be beautiful if possible, it has to be effective, it has to be pleasant and built in all kinds of other aspects of construction. But first and foremost in the planning is that it fit the user's needs," said Petolas.

He said that universities have much better pre-planning systems than industry. "The idea of a building has to come from a need."

Once the community views are studied, assembled and accepted, the pre-planning stage is over and a

stage, thank-you very much to all these people who have worked on these various committees. Now let us do our technical work," said Petolas.

At this point the library building program includes provisions for 140,000 square feet of library space. Concordia intends to build up to the Quebec government's provincial norms. Also included in the package the architects have are the plans for use of non-library space including the possible location of the archives, audio-visual services and meeting and lounge space.

The university also has to provide for a certain number of parking spaces per the size of the building, to follow city regulations.

However, city regulations can be broken and often have been, according to Bob White of the Concordia Centre for Building Studies. "You can negotiate almost anything with the city," White said.

Underground parking restricts design possibilities for the library, he said. It restricts possible underground library

project. Werleman and Blouin were jointly interviewed by **The Link** earlier this month.

According to Werleman the conceptual work is nearing completion.

"What we've been doing up to now has been to study that information in the program, both the library space and the non-library space. We've studied the characteristics of the site in terms of the physical limitations we have," said Werleman.

Werleman added the plan included provisions for the distinct zoning regulations around the Bishop street area.

Some of the criteria used in selecting the firm over other applicants was their distinct experience in library construction.

"The requirements for the program often express desires," said Werleman. Sometimes it's impossible for the site to meet the desires of the client and adjustments have to be made, he added.

One of the adjustments which have to be made in the architect's plans concerns the controversial Royal George apartment block, built in 1912 at a cost of \$200,000.

According to some Montreal groups the facade of the building has a special quality worthy of preservation. Others feel the loss of the apartment block housing would be still another loss in Montreal's tight housing situation.

The Ministry of Cultural Affairs also has a hand in the library construction. For one thing Bishop Court is a classified building and any changes in its immediate neighbourhood would have to be approved. This applies to the Royal George immediately across the street.

The Ministry has also reversed an earlier decision stating the facade could be removed and put into a museum for display. The ruling now is that the whole facade must be incorporated into the library.

"It's the only multiple lodging building in Montreal with a glazed terracotta facade," reads a December 1980 Ministry of Cultural Affairs dossier on the Royal George. There are 15 other examples of the Royal George facade in Montreal including movie theatres (the Imperial and Le Beaver) and office buildings (the Iberia on Peel and Ste. Catherine).

"The Royal George is one of the best examples of this type of decorative architecture even if other examples are better from a strictly architectural point of view," the dossier adds.

The architects are now working towards an integration of the facade even though they see nothing particularly important in keeping it.

"I've read the reports. I haven't found that it's historically significant. It's perhaps interesting but I wouldn't compare it to other things that have been classified," said Werleman.

And according to one of the architects in the Sankey, Werleman and Guy partnership, Dennis Krause, the stone glazed terracotta facade isn't really that unusual.

"It's a historical fact, the building, which is what I guess we're respecting at this point in the city of Montreal. The other fact is that in its time it was an extremely inexpensive way of cladding a building," said Krause.

Another point made by the architects concerns the existence of the building on the site at all. There is, according to Werleman, nothing restricting the demolition of the apartment block itself.

"In reality we have no valid reason from an urbanism point of view to keep a residential building implanted in this way," said Blouin.

"You'd end up having a skyrise library," Werleman said.

The real problem according to the architects is that the building has

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Concordia's library architects have come together specifically for the downtown project. Pictured are Michael Werleman, André Blouin and Dennis Krause—part of the partnership which has the duty of sorting out ideas into blueprints.

building program developed.

"It gives a lot of opportunity for questioning, for input, for feedback. You've got to have some structure so that all this information is directed to provide you with an end result which will be a building program," said Petolas.

One very important feature of the library according to Petolas is the location of the site in the centre city and the numerous possible uses such a valuable piece of real estate has.

"It would be a shame not to use the land to its full potential. Right here in the centre of the city the value of that land is so great that we have to make the maximum use of it," said Petolas.

Certainly Concordia has experience in making the maximum use of a piece of land. A case study is the Hall building. The high box shape of the building and its space limitations are good indicators of how squeezed the place really is on the plot of land.

However once a decision has finally been taken it will be difficult to make major changes, says Petolas.

"At a certain date the architects are going to say, 'Is this your program?' and we'll say yes this is our program and that's when the pre-planning process ends," said Petolas.

He added from that point on the program becomes more than a community affair and rather a technical, engineering question.

"We perhaps enter a very difficult stage because we have to say at this

space. "You can't go down very far, which means the building has to be very big," he said.

White feels it is senseless to have parking facilities in a building which will be well served by the nearby Guy Metro. "For the cost of each of the parking spaces one can distribute free metro tickets, for 40 years," he said.

J.P. Petolas agrees. "Books don't need parking," he said. Petolas tried to get city permission to not have parking facilities. But, "they were very strict about it," he said.



Architect Lloyd Sankey

For Concordia, the concept of a library is complete. The base program is already in the hands of the architects and they are doing their preliminary work from these.

The architectural firm of Sankey, Werleman, Guy, Blouin and Blouin are the responsible consortium for the

The Link: Danny Kucharsky

A tradition of problems



By JACQUIE CHARLTON

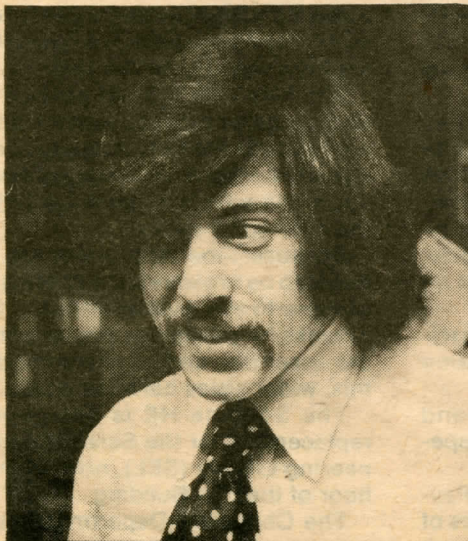
On the top floor of Concordia's Norris Building Library, there is a floor-to-ceiling wire link fence, surrounding part of the periodical area like an electrified concentration camp enclosure. A warehouse-like effect is achieved; depressingly at odds with any student's search for higher knowledge.

Concordia's libraries are rated among the worst in Canada by some people. In terms of the amount of books per student, Concordia is second to last out of a total of 41 universities and colleges in Canada who responded to a survey. In terms of study space, all the Concordia libraries combined have less than half the government recommended norms.

The book collection in the Norris Library is crammed cheek-to-jowl in the library shelves. And to top it all off, almost half the collection is in storage because of space shortages.

There have been high hopes for a new library over the years.

As far back as 1956, the Sir George Williams Annual Faculty Conference addressed itself to the Board of Governors, recommending that immediate consideration be given to the problem of expansion of the library. The building of a new library was not to be ruled out, they added.



Fred Litwin, the head of a 1978 CUSA survey, found library facilities lacking.

Today, 25 years later, the library overflows virtually the same space it overcrowded back then. Despite protests, pleading, and a massive growth of both books and students, the library still occupies the same closet-like space in the Norris Building.

Concordia has had a history of space problems. When the number of students outstripped the size of the YMCA Building it occupied on Drummond Street, Sir George Williams College, as it was then called, started taking over any building it could get its hands on.

Old synagogues, Salvation Army halls, rooms above shops, and a building next door to a renowned prostitution den were bought or rented in an effort to keep up with the demands for classroom space.

However, the space problem was almost never solved. One teacher in the '50s, it's recorded, had to give classes in his office. Another had to give a class in one of the display windows of the IBM Building at Place Ville Marie.

In 1956, the Norris Building was opened. Although opening day was a gala, hopeful occasion, fifteen of the dignitaries and national university officials present for the festivities were embarrassingly trapped in the elevator for half an hour before a repairman could get them out.

The overcrowded elevator seemed a portent of more overcrowding to come. The luxury of space which the Norris Building offered was short-lived. Only two years after the opening, enrollment had grown by half, and the need for a new university building became increasingly apparent.

In 1959 a planning committee addressed itself to the problem and recommended expansion of the university, especially in terms of library space. There was talk of adding another floor to the Norris Building or of buying up some more annexes, but these plans were quickly scrapped.

With the excitement of Expo '67 and a new Metro just around the corner, the administration started making plans for a completely new campus. According to Dr. R.C. Rae, principal of the university at the time, "there was something in the air that made us think big" at the time.

So the Hall Building was opened in 1966. It was planned that a new library building be constructed soon afterward. While waiting for the Hall Building's completion, however, enrollment had grown, and the university was filled above full capacity on its opening day.

There has been a constant struggle for more space since then — particularly for the university's book collection.

The first library of Sir George Williams College consisted of a few sets of shelves in the middle of the YMCA library. The principal at the time, Dr. Kenneth E. Norris, used to buy books for it from a second hand bookstore on Bleury Street. The library and its collection quickly grew, and by the 1950s it had taken over more space in the YMCA building. Nevertheless, reading and study space soon started filling up more and more rapidly.

This was remedied, though, at the opening of the Norris Building, when a whole floor was allocated to the library. Two years later another library floor was added.

But these too became inadequate as enrollment grew.

There was a dire shortage of books as well. In the beginning many students had to buy their own to do term papers. Even by 1962, Sir George had only 10.4 volumes per full-time student — the next

most understocked Canadian university had 40.

The book collection grew, too fast for the amount of space in the Norris library. In 1971, more than 40,000 books had to be put in storage.

The number of books in storage today is more than 300,000. The problem of overcrowding has not been solved.

Is Concordia doomed forever to stash its book collection in whatever space is available? The answer is still unknown. Although anyone looking objectively at Concordia's history of hoping for a decent library has reason to be pessimistic, the hopes remain.

As one library assistant who refused to be named said, "Anything's better than this."

According to a 1978 Concordia University Students' Association (CUSA) survey headed by Fred Litwin, 46 per cent of faculty claimed they had to restrict assignments because of inadequate library facilities. Some 30 per cent said they had to cancel research projects. Furthermore, only nine per cent of students polled said they felt Concordia's library was better than others.

That same year, students held a four-hour sit-in in the Vanier Library, and staged a march on Bishops Court, rallying under the slogan "Demand Better Libraries."

A 37-page CUSA report that year stated the university administration was

paying insufficient heed to the poor library conditions.

According to the report, Concordia's libraries had a half-million volumes less than Canadian standards dictated it should, grew at an unacceptably slow rate, and had the lowest per capita spending of any university in Quebec.

Furthermore, it ranked third to last out of 12 universities polled in terms of the amount of study space, had shorter lending times, higher photocopying prices, skimpier hours, and more punishing overdue fines than most universities.

The report also stated more serious, long-term harm was being caused by the poor reputation and lack of prestige Concordia suffered because of its library situation.

Library officials and administrators today don't deny the problem exists. Almost all of the problems, they say, stem from a lack of funding and lack of an adequate library building.

"This is the only university I know at which students have to sit in hallways and stairways in order to find study space," said Frank Chalk, History professor and chairman of the Senate library committee.

Although Concordia spends a greater proportion of its budget on the library than any other university in Quebec, it has the lowest per student expenditure.

This is due to a long history of

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In 1978 Concordia students demanded a better library in one of the first and last major protests at Concordia. While the demand for better libraries has not diminished, student activism has.

Diverse priorities dealt with in plan

By ROBIN SMITH

Anticipation! No, this isn't a ketchup commercial.

Despite the fact Concordia may not get government funding and despite comments by the provincial government that McGill and Concordia share facilities, planning continues for a new Sir George Library.

Librarians, the Senate Library Committee and members of the university community have worked since March 1980 to develop an evolving library building program containing all the criteria considered essential to a new library at Concordia.

It all comes down to this: What do library users want to see in a new library? "Study space!" cry students. "Better research facilities!" cry faculty. "More books!"

University administration responds in return: "Doubtful. Not enough money. Don't hold your breath."

It's an old script. Unfortunately, dropping the library plans for lack of funds cannot be ruled out. Frank Chalk, Chairman of the Senate Library Committee and professor of History believes in "pessimism of the intellect and optimism of the will." In other words, "we have to make the fight anyway," Chalk said.

"Realistically it is a very difficult time to obtain funding."

Chalk intends to continue planning despite the economic climate. "At least we will know we did everything possible to secure it (a new Library)."

At this point, reality has to be suspended. Forget that money is tight. Forget that a new library completed three years from now will do little to help this year's student.

Like a good movie, the Library Building Program provides escapist reading.

It incorporates many recommendations from the university community to form a concept of a new library that anyone could love. It even should be a nice place to visit.

In order to find out what the community wanted, the Senate Library Committee distributed a questionnaire in the summer of 1980 to academic deans, college principals, department chairman, program directors, coordinators, and faculty.

The questionnaire asked, how the collection in a new library should be organized. Other topics included esthetic considerations, future trends, study space, special facilities and, of course, the Royal George Apartment question.

Chalk urged respondents to consider the new library from two points of view: concerning the needs of the whole university, and the needs of each discipline.

"We tried to cover the areas that would be relevant through several stages of planning," said Chalk.

All the proposals returned to Chalk were handed over to the library staff and incorporated into the Library Building Programme last winter.

"The Program was written at a very rudimentary stage in planning," Chalk said, "while some of the suggestions we received are about organizing the collection and the interior of the library."

Because the library building is still in the early planning stages, parts of the proposals have not been fully developed. For this reason, Chalk is interested in any further responses to the questionnaire. "If we go ahead (with the

plan), then there should be further consultation."

The Program also considers the economic feasibility of the proposals, and includes recommendations of the professional and non-professional librarians.

The third draft of the Library Building Program, completed in February, was given to the architects in March to use as a guide in designing the library building. (The 200-page document is available on three-day reserve in all Concordia Libraries).

The Program has another purpose: to develop a library building concept unique to Concordia University. But before looking at what that might be, let's look at the building as a whole.

Physically, the library building will be composed of two main parts. The *raison d'être* for the building is naturally the library itself.

Despite some suggestions that the building only house the library, the desperate need for quality space on the downtown campus dictates parts of the building be used for other purposes.

Space and design requirements of the interior determine the exterior design. The exterior will be drafted first, and thus will have an effect on the ultimate appearance of the interior.

The appearance of the exterior of the building depends partly on the ruling of the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. It is responsible for preservation of historical sites, like the Royal George Apartments, (or at least its white porcelain terra-cotta facade.)

Proposals on what to do with the Royal George are generally in favor of incorporating the facade into the new building; But J. Charles Giguere Assistant Dean of Engineering, said in his response that there is no point in retaining a monstrosity.

“Despite suggestions that the building only house the library, the desperate need for quality space on the downtown campus dictates parts of the building be used for other purposes.”

Brian Slack, Chairman of the Geography Department, said, "It is so. It (the facade) may have architectural or historical value, but the real crisis over tearing down the Royal George should be about low cost downtown housing.

"We'll be losing a functional building for low rent housing. I can see that argument," Slack said.

The knee-jerk response on the exterior design is: avoid any resemblance to a "concrete box". Another Hall Building would be a disaster, according to Stephen Scheinberg and Walter van Nus of the History Department.

Most respondents would like to see the new building become the new focal point of the downtown campus, recognizable to the whole of Montreal. "Not just a monolith," Slack said.

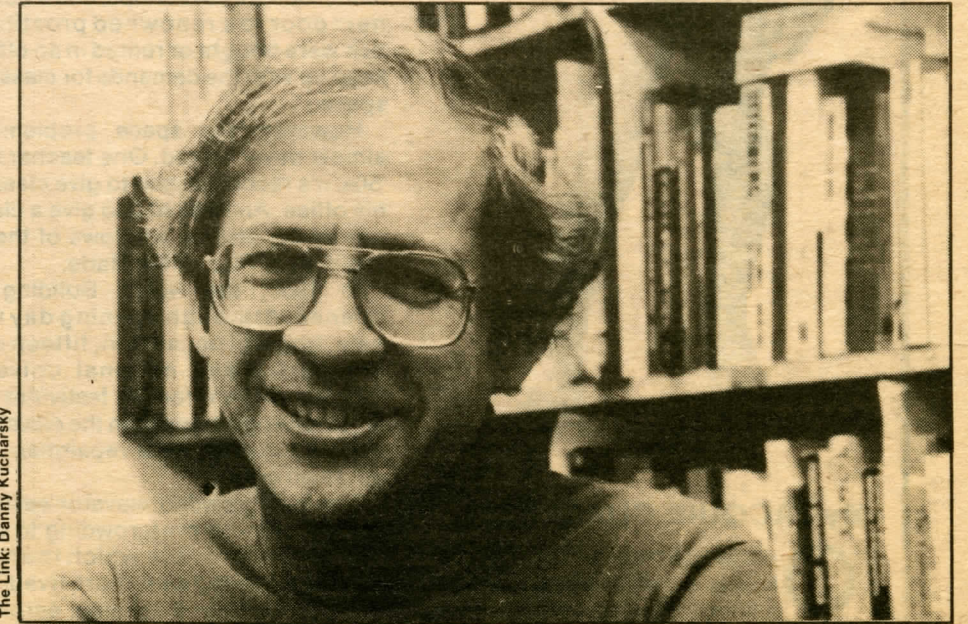
Access to the building will be at Metro level, through a tunnel from the Hall Building, and at various street level entrances. If the Royal George facade incorporated, it would be one of the side

entrances.

One common idea runs through the proposals: The de Maisonneuve Street entrance should lead into a large attractive lobby full of fun things to look at, while having enough space for students entering and exiting.

So much for the wrapping. What's inside?

Two important concepts set the stage for a unique library: "home environment" and "total service". These con-



The Link: Danny Kucharsky

Frank Chalk, chairman of the Senate Library Committee believes in "pessimism of the intellect and optimism of the will." In other words, we're to fight for the library, even if funds are not forthcoming.

cepts ensure that library users have access to complete library facilities in a comfortable environment, and allow for the specific requests on library design by the university community.

According to the Library Building Program, "The concept of home environments (HEs) is a pragmatic recognition that the needs of users in any discipline might be different from those in other disciplines... (and) that identity as a sub-group within a larger one is a real and important need."

"A great deal of work was done this summer by librarians... on the concrete drawing of plans for HEs," said Chalk. "This concept is one of the important issues that will be discussed more fully in the future."

Home environments would be located in the circulating book section, arranged on the framework of the Library of Congress classification system.

Certain elements are common to all the HEs. Shielded fluorescent lighting in the ceiling is the best bet, with natural lighting from windows where possible. Public catalogue terminals and commonly used references will be centrally located in each HE.

Display cases for new books and titles, and bulletin boards will be prominent. And to satisfy everyone, each area will have a comfortable lounge, complete with easy chairs and low tables. Provisions for smokers will be made, together with an efficient and quiet air conditioning system.

Eight HEs are planned, with disciplines that have books in the same subject group.

Beside colorful wall hangings and decorations, each HE would have special features to make it unique.

In one HE grouping Philosophy, Psychology, Religion and Theology, files of past computer searches will be on hand.

The map collection, currently held in

the Geography Department's offices, will be located in the History, Geography, Anthropology and Recreation HE. Ample space for a globe and gazetteer will be provided, and also for study tables with pull-out leaves for map-reading.

"I'm reasonably happy with the Librarians' consultation with my department in terms of its use, location and maintenance," said Slack.

"One thing has impressed me. They

(the librarians) have been to the universities in eastern Canada, like York, Carleton, McGill and Laval, to look at their map resources," he said.

With up-to-date stockmarket information, the Commerce and Administration HE will have a ticker-tape display.

Periodical-intensive HEs like Commerce will be located near the Periodicals floor.

Study space and easy access to the non-print portion of the library holdings are priorities for users in Economics, Sociology, Political Science and Education. To meet these needs, their HE will include four study rooms of flexible proportions and mobile audio-visual units.

For the Language and Literature HE, the accent is on the books. Therefore, ready references, dictionaries and special selections will dominate as displays.

The three most distinct HEs will house Fine Arts, Science and Engineering. In fact, the ideas for the Engineering HE are not even included in the Program, although Chalk expects some reports soon. "It's a much more complex and sophisticated issue," he said.

The Fine Arts HE will provide a psychological enclosure without physical barriers. Since Fine Arts students are visually oriented, bold subject headings and signs will accompany call letters on the over-sized stacks.

Because Fine Arts users are considered to be browsers, the shelves will be as close to eye level as possible. Stands or racks for propping up large portfolios are essential, and to accommodate all this, wider aisles between stacks.

The Science HE is designed as a replacement for the Science and Engineering Library (SEL), now on the 10th floor of the Hall Building.

The Chemistry Department gave the only strong negative response to the consolidated library concept. Since the

Planning scheme

chemistry user drops in at the SEL for frequent short visits while involved in laboratory research, the Chemistry department wants the Science collection to remain near labs on the 10th and 11th floors of the Hall Building.

But Chalk said for economic reasons the SEL has to be in the new building.

According to Slack: "A number of disciplines, like Geography, have their books in the SEL and scattered throughout the other libraries. It would be necessary to centralize them."

In the interest of preserving the concept of a separate science library and saving money, the Science HE will be physically enclosed by exterior walls, stacks, and a bank of lockers.

The only access point to this HE is through a small wall-less anteroom. A large open area of study tables, double and single carrels and scattered lounge chairs surrounded by stacks complete the symmetrical and functional Science E.

For most potential users of the new library, the home environment concept is appealing. But Joseph Smucker, chairman of Anthropology and Sociology, does not see it as a big advantage. 'Home environment' is a bit of a fiction, because it's based on the Library of Congress system," he said.

Smucker is disappointed that the Sociology and Anthropology Department is separated into different home environments. Chalk said: "If Professor Smucker wants to raise the issue, he is quite welcome. Frankly, we are still waiting for (more definitive) reports from the home environment staff."

The real key to a successful home environment is "total service". "The user should be able to obtain the basic services in the home environment," Chalk said, including terminals and commonly used references.

Although it is unlikely that a librarian will be assigned to each and every home environment, a general information desk will be centrally located on every floor.

The general reference section is envisioned as the symbolic centre of the library.

To complete the facilities for current holdings, special rooms are to be set aside for the CBC Drama Archives, the Rare Book and Irving Layton Collections.

Provisions have been made for "creature comforts" as well as other service-related facilities.

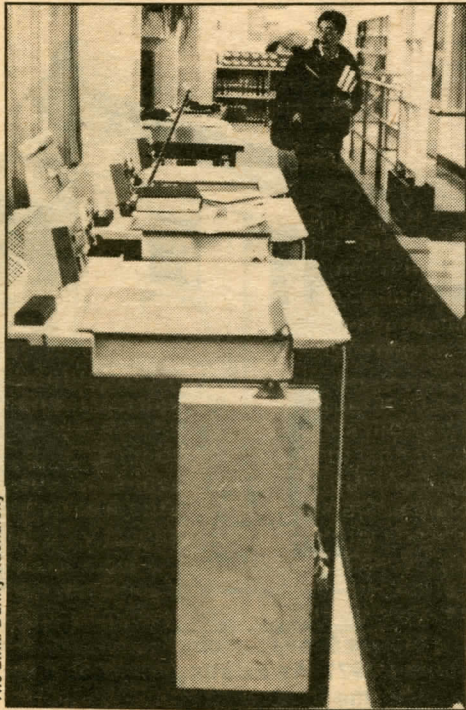
Washrooms and fountains aplenty are essential. Clocks will be visible to most users. Each floor will have floor plans, direction and message boards at the entrances (elevators and stairways). Lockers are considered too expensive to staff, but coat hooks in highly visible areas are the next best thing.

There will be self-serve copy facilities on each floor, along with a centralized copy service near the reference floor. And — surprise — a typing room is planned for every floor.

Proper acoustics, anti-static carpeting and a good security system are but a few of the other essentials planned.

To complete the total service the building as a whole can offer, other service sections will be integrated into the library.

A roof garden-lounge-cafeteria, bookstore, gymnasium, weight room, first aid/therapy room and showers are extras.



The Link: Danny Kucharsky

The new library will contain self-serve copy facilities on each floor.

Besides this, the building will house the Audio-visual Department, Distribution, Student Accounts, Registrar's Services, Printing, the Liaison Office, Mail, Admissions Office, the Physical Plant and Security.

Last but not least, the building will even have room left over to allow departments like History, Sociology and Anthropology, English to abandon their scattered offices and get together under one roof.

“

Realistically it is a very difficult time to obtain funding.

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All this should fit into a 450,000 square foot area (the amount of space possible if the Royal George Apartments are demolished). Of this total 140,000 square feet would be used for the library (currently, total downtown library space is 88,000 square feet) and 106,000 square feet goes for non-library space (the equivalent of two floors of the Hall Building). The remaining space is for the library support system — maintenance, heating and the like.

Sounds wonderful, doesn't it? A really first-class library in a building that would put Concordia on the map. All we need is enough money to do it. Welcome back to reality.

"An austere budget of the Ministry of Education," said Chalk, "may dictate that we will have an austere library."

With insufficient funds, Chalk said it is likely that sacrifices will be made, more on the interior of the building than on the outside. "We may not have nice thick carpeting and the kind of decorations we want."

Martin Cohen, assistant co-ordinator to George Snowball of the Library Administration, said: "It is possible to design functionally and have it attractive."

Whether the new library building turns out the way the university community wants remains to be seen.

Care in construction comes with experience

By PHILIP AUTHIER

If Concordia ever gets approval for its proposed new library complex, it will be the largest single construction project the university has ever undertaken.

Cost estimates today see the building's price tag ranging well into the \$25 million mark. To date only architects have been officially engaged, but eventually major decisions concerning contractors and consultants will have to be made. As well the administrators involved will have to come to terms with managing not only the overall budget of the project, but also the technical part of it.

The last project on this scale took place during the Sir George Williams University days, in the construction of the Hall building. And according to university officials still with Concordia today, the Hall building experience could prove to be invaluable.

"Certainly the experience we gained in putting up other buildings is going to be useful in many future constructions. Not just the library," said J.P. Petolas, assistant vice-rector of Physical Resources.

Petolas was one of the key persons around in the Hall building days and one of the administrators who has had to deal constantly with university growth over the years.

According to Petolas one of the biggest lessons the Hall building construction taught the school was not to have a narrow, limited, over specialized vision.

"I think the library program was very careful to not build something for a special librarian," said Petolas.

One of the drawbacks of the Hall building is the difficulty and expense incurred for even the slightest alteration or renovation in the space. When the Fine Arts department moved out of the Hall building to Dorchester street offices the university spent a great deal of time and money in converting the space for the new user.

According to John McCabe, of the Planning Department, they were forced to strip the area right back to the original slab. And this is normal procedure for big changes.

Another thing the planners are being careful of is designing a human building.

"That building (the Hall), because of its size is not very human. It loses some

of the human dimensions. The corridors originally gave you the impression of walking through a park and that you're walking through a much more leisurely and organized building, rather than a maze of corridors," said Petolas.

One of the main reasons the Hall building lost some of the character it had in the original design was growth. The halls for example were once much wider but were later narrowed to provide further office space.

There were actually very few changes to the plan after construction was underway. Often it is these late changes that can push a project over budget.

There were however changes before the project even got underway and these were funding ones.

"The first real change was when the first estimates (quotations) came in. There had to be a reduction," said McCabe.

Cuts from the Hall building included a lighting system around the building, the heating of an outdoor patio, and air-conditioning in the maintenance shops.

As well some escalators on the upper floors were either removed or narrowed. This also explains for example why the escalators do not reach the very upper floors of the building.

A third passenger elevator also had to be removed, although the shaft is still intact.

According to Petolas relations were mostly good between the university and contractors.

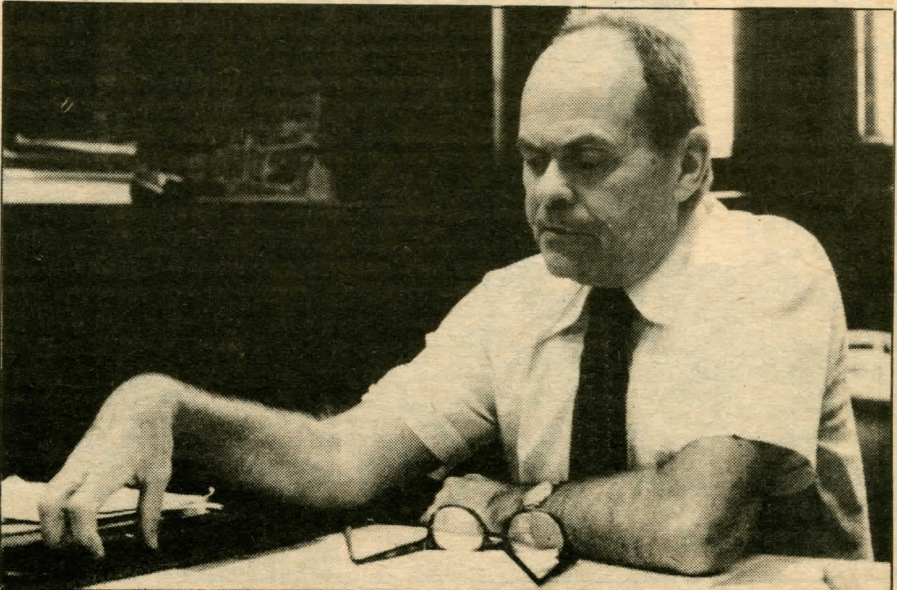
"They (contractors) tried every trick in the book to get extras, but they did the work," said Petolas.

The real problems in the Hall building didn't become apparent until after it was opened.

This includes the perpetual energy pig the Hall building is.

"In 1966 that didn't matter very much. We were buying electricity at a rate that was so low, and we were buying bunker oil at four cents a gallon," said Petolas.

It seems finally the traditional problem with university construction is that we really want so much out of what we have. One of the main reasons for today's no-frills Hall building design was the number of activities which were anticipated for the given land area.



The Link: Danny Kucharsky

The real problems in the Hall building didn't become apparent until after it opened in 1966, says J.P. Petolas. The building is a perpetual energy pig for example. The university stands to benefit from construction experiences when it begins the new library complex.

Architects have world-wide experience

By **DANNY KUCHARSKY**

From Senegal to Cornwall, from Iran to Ottawa, the architects chosen to design the Sir George library have left their mark.

The consortium consisting of the two firms Sankey, Werleman, Guy and Blouin/Blouin have worked on a wide variety of edifice complexes all over the world. And now they've come to Concordia. For the most part, they have won praise and architectural awards for their efforts.

The Sankey group was created in 1964, and also has offices in Toronto and Ottawa. The Blouin group was formed in 1954. They got their act together to form a consortium solely for the Sir George project.

One-shot consortium deals are nothing new in the architectural business. "It's public knowledge," Paul Fazio, of the Centre for Building Studies said of consortiums "Their (Sankey/Blouin) motivation for working together can only be speculated."

In their written proposal given to the university, the architects said: "We always recognize and respect human scale and the urban context, which are essential elements of truly successful projects."

From the start of a project, it is essential to establish a close collaboration between the client and the professional team, the proposal said.

"(The architects) have got a good reputation. They were very carefully chosen," said John McCabe, manager of the university's architectural services.

"They qualified in all our criteria," said J.P. Petolas, vice-rector of Physical Resources.

Many libraries have been built as a monument to the architect like the University of Toronto's main library. Petolas said. But, according to Petolas, projects he has seen that the architects worked on "always had this great feeling

of humanness."

The Pointe Claire Library, which the Sankey group designed is "a nice comfortable, warm place to be," said Petolas. "In some of the reading rooms, you can even see gardens," he said.

Here are some of the main projects Sankey, Werleman, Guy have designed:

Town of Mount Royal Municipal Library - Built as a Centennial project in 1967 at a cost of \$580,000 (including the furniture). The building comprises two levels.

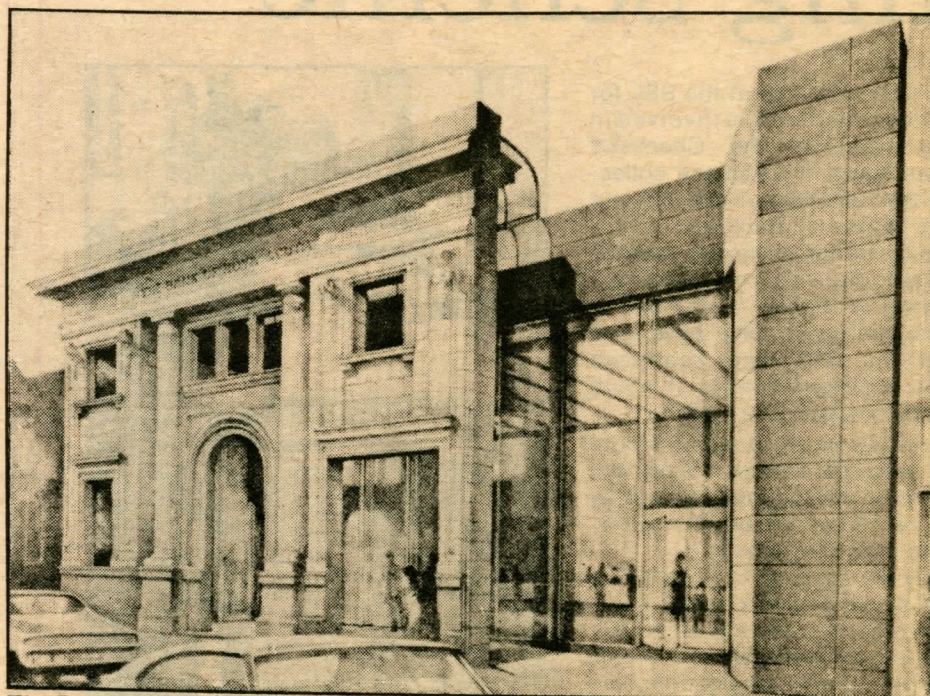
The lower level contains a children's library, which was scaled down to children's proportions by using a ceiling height of nine feet and child-sized furniture.

The upper level uses an interesting design element - the use of perimeter forced-air heating and air-conditioning units incorporated into upper shelves of the racks lining the exterior wall. Large floor-to-ceiling windows are located in reading areas. Natural light is also provided over the stairs and central reading area by skylights. This project was chosen for the finals of the Massey medal.

Pointe Claire Municipal Library - Opened in 1974, this 20,000 square foot library holds 100,000 volumes and was built for \$757,000. When it opened, chief librarian of the time, Claire Côté said: "The time has finally come for municipal libraries to stop exclusively playing the role of 'book-lending centres'. They should become, instead, information centres which people take pleasure in going to."

The 'L' shaped library is said to have an air of 'humanness'. This thought is reflected by such things as a multimedia workshop which serves as a meeting place, and exposition and reception centre. Library users are linked to the 'natural environment' by a continuous series of horizontal windows providing a view of the "forest" outside.

A system of natural and indirect



The Bank of Nova Scotia building in Toronto won the Sankey architects an award of excellence in 1977. An existing terracotta facade (like the Royal George) was integrated into the new building.

lighting is used in the library. Sections are color coded allowing for rapid visual identification. Yellow for the circulation area, blue for the adult section and red for the children's section.

John Abbott College - This was a renovation - construction project for the West Island anglophone CEGEP located in Ste.-Anne-de-Bellevue. A new Multi-Functional Centre contains 3 gymnasiums, a pool, a 300 seat theatre, a television studio, fine arts workshops and an exposition centre.

Renovated buildings were destined for administration usage, classrooms and a Documentation Centre (library). The Documentation Centre was to be built following library and audio-visual norms of the Minister of Education.

However, problems occurred and the architects were dismissed about two-

thirds of the way through, before they could complete the final project phase - the library. John Abbott and the architects are currently embroiled in law-suits. (see story page 3).

Centre Sheraton - This hotel on Dorchester and Drummond was originally going to be the world's largest Holiday Inn. It was supposed to be completed in time for the 1976 Olympics. However, funding problems developed, construction came to a halt and the partly completed skyscraper shell remained idle. Finally, new owners and funding was found and the hotel is expected to open its doors in March 1982, almost six years late.

The luxury hotel has a five story base and rises to a height of 30 stories. (not to mention its seven underground floors). Ballrooms, salons and restaurants will add a touch of 'je ne sais quoi'. The 840 rooms will contain bay windows and numerous suite combinations. It is unlikely the average student will rent penthouses in this classy \$40,000,000 joint.

National Capital Commission, City of Ottawa - This project involves the revitalization of downtown Ottawa - Rideau Area Project in this ongoing project. The architects are responsible for planning improved transportation networks to facilitate access to the downtown core, setting acceptable standards for local economy and environment through market study, impact analysis, etc.

They also serve as a liaison between technical committees, politicians, public interest groups, retailers, merchant groups, developers and public sector officials. Following unanimous acceptance of a strategic plan the architects will be in charge of detailed planning and design of a transit mall and pedestrian connections.

Société Financière Nationale Montréal - This 120 year old four storey building will be transformed into a museum. The \$1,600,000 project is due to open soon.

Trizec Corporation Ltd - Preliminary concept for a 20 storey office building on Dorchester Blvd. The \$20,000,000 tower will be 500,000 square feet.

Place du Centre, Hull - This ten storey \$15,000,000 provincial government building features a Palais de Justice on four of its floors.

Canadian Embassy, Saudi Arabia - This ongoing project for the site

continued on page 14



Complexe Desjardins, (at left) designed by Blouin and Blouin, is a massive 4,500,000 square foot office-retail centre which has received both praise and condemnation. The Centre Sheraton, (right) which will finally open in March

1982, almost six years late, was designed by the Sankey group. It provides a backdrop for the Norris building which houses the current library.

The Link: Danny Kucharsky

New technology hits the library

By LISE BISSONNETTE

The library is no doubt society's most dependable source of information. Given this, it is of little wonder it finds itself being revolutionized by rapidly growing information technologies.

"We are in the midst of the most far-reaching social and technological revolution to have occurred in the last two centuries," Bernard Ostry, Deputy Minister of Communications told an Ontario library association in 1979. These new information technologies "will enhance or replace human muscle power and may well enhance intellectual power," he said.

Certainly, no one is disputing this claim. While Ostry (and many others) maintain the library is basically the world of books, and should continue to be so, it is clear the library will have to assume a role in the foreground of the information revolution if it wants to keep pace.

Because everything is happening so rapidly, the front-runner role will most likely go to those libraries who are blessed with adequate funds. Concordia, quite obviously, does not fall into this category. None the less, George Snowball, head of Administrative Services for the Concordia libraries, fully expects to keep pace.

"The new library will be designed for the new technology," he said.

Among the major technological additions Snowball would like to see in the new library is an on-line catalogue.

This is a cataloguing system where the user has direct access to the university's data base. The user would simply punch in the material needed (i.e. book title, author's name, subject heading, etc.) on a computer terminal, which would in turn respond by flashing the information on-screen.

Also projected is a programmed learning center. This is an electronic question-and-answer feedback system designed to enable students to learn at their own pace.

"The library will provide the terminals and we will buy programs the way we buy books," said Snowball. It would even be possible for professors to create their own programs.

The major obstacle to acquiring these additions is, of course, funding.

Cuts to already unhealthy budgets are hurting post-secondary institutions, especially Concordia. We may have a verbal promise that a new library is forthcoming, but it is painfully apparent that the university community isn't so sure any more.

Nevertheless, the planning continues. Concordia has several projects in the

1982.

The new circulation system will also have software differences. An on-line borrower file which will include records of fines, overdue books and the like. The system will enable records to be entered on the spot. "Right now, the information has to come from the registrar," said Tallon. It will also mean a big reduction in manual files.

Another system in the works is the Computer Output Microfiche (COM) catalogue. Budget tenders were sent out at the end of September to companies who might be interested in transferring the catalogues record from machine readable form to microfiches or microfilm.

Snowball said he didn't know what the relative costs would be for such a project. "It depends on the number of fiches required," he said. While budget tenders have been sent out, Snowball admits that "whether we get the money or not is a different question."

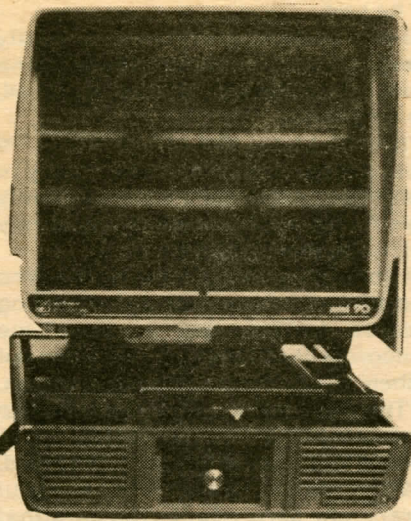
A COM catalogue would be advantageous for Concordia. "First of all, space. We don't have space and catalogue cabinets take up a lot of space," said Snowball. As well, this system would eliminate a lot of filing, would be much easier to update and have greater flexibility.

It is also "possible to have a central catalogue and readers in different sections of the library," he said.

Snowball makes it clear that the COM catalogue is only a halfway house, a transitory measure between the present system and the on-line system.

The COM catalogue involves basically the same process used for the new serials holdings list, with the exception that microfilm may be used instead of microfiches.

"It's been completely revamped in the last two years," said Snowball. "The Sir George and Loyola files were combined and put on microfiche," he said. It cost about \$26,000 for the microfiche readers



(there are about 40) and the electrical work.

Snowball said the microfiches are much easier to use and much cheaper. "We will recover the \$26,000 very quickly," he said.

In order to convert our holdings list from print to microfiche, they had to be in machine readable form. The catalogue records for serials and monographs (a broader term than books) have been in machine readable form since Concordia began using the University of Toronto Library Automated Services (UTLAS) in 1974.

Concordia uses UTLAS as a shared cataloguing systems for books (librarians use the broader term monographs) and for periodicals. All of Loyola's



The Link: Danny Kucharsky

The new library, to keep pace with a far-reaching technological and social revolution, will have to feature new modern methods and machinery.

holdings have been transferred into the UTLAS files, while at Sir George, all holdings received after 1975-76 have been sent into the system.

UTLAS transforms our holdings into machine readable forms. They keep our records in their data base, which has over 5 million records.

Once UTLAS has transferred our holdings into machine readable form, "we pull out our records and use them to produce our own cataloguing," said Tallon.

Tallon said Concordia receives its holding inputs into UTLAS every week. "These are used to produce what is known as the circulation master file, which is our own data base in the Computer Center," he explained.

Concordia has also been using UTLAS for serials. "When UTLAS sends the tapes to Concordia, they include serial records, which we strip off just like we do for the circulation system to produce our own data base," said Tallon.

Concordia is currently involved in an experiment with the American company FAXON Ltd., which is a major agent for North American periodicals. "We generally don't go straight to the publishers," said Bob Rightson, head of acquisitions. This experiment deals with reclaiming missing periodicals. Rightson explains that we used to have to depend on the mail for claiming missing periodical issues. He said this system was highly unreliable because publishers often throw out their old issues, generally due to a lack of storage space.

"Now, with a phone line connection, we can go directly to the publishers to see if they've responded to our claim. It's much more expeditious," Rightson said.

Concordia and Carleton are the only two Canadian universities involved in the experiment.

"It's probably fair to say that among Canadian customers on the East Coast, we're the only ones who use a computer for serial control," he said.

In the not-so-near future, Concordia might even get hold of a videotext system, of which Telidon is currently the top model. "The university is considering involvement in Telidon but we're in a very exploratory stage," said Tallon. It is quite possible that it be used in a publicity function — for listing course offerings, services in the university and other things of that nature.

Tallon said that if videotext systems, and Telidon in particular, catches on, there will probably be a large amount of

information available on these systems. The Library will simply access those systems the way it does the data bases made available through various on-line search services.

On-line search services give the student access to over 100 data bases, which range from psychological abstracts to chemical titles. By punching in certain key words in the terminal, the computer will come up with a list of articles relevant to the students' research.

The service is not free, however. The student must pay anywhere from \$25 to \$125 per search. The price depends on the connect time, the number of prints you have made and the data bases you have used. Concordia currently uses five systems — DIALOG, CAN/OLE, QL Systems Orbit and IDRC. DIALOG is probably the oldest and largest system and is owned by Lockheed Missile Corporation. "The early developments (in the field) were made by military oriented companies," Tallon said. Lockheed has set up another company to take care of DIALOG.

Tallon said the majority of the data bases subscribed to by Concordia are American. "Canadian systems like CAN/OLE, QL systems, Informate have a good representation of Canadian content. There are also a couple (data bases) on DIALOG. Most data bases tend to be international in scope," he said.

Concordia is also in the process of acquiring two more systems — Info Globe, which is the full text of the Globe and Mail and SABINE, a system made by Informatech France Québec.

Tallon said Concordia was also considering acquiring numerical data bases, those with census information, statistics, etc., which are now available in machine readable form.

The final objective for Concordia, though, is a fully integrated library system. According to Tallon, this system would enable the records to flow from one processing operation (either circulation, acquisitions, serials or monographs) to another without having to re-enter the data in each operation.

"It's something we're looking at, but nobody has yet built an entire integrated system," said Tallon.

making and is involved in technological experiments.

A current project is the revamping of the circulation system.

"The hardware will be different," said Jim Tallon, computer assisted reader coordinator. "We're going to put micro-processors in each of the libraries."

At the moment, the library uses only a small portion of the University computer. It uses about 12 communications lines between the library and the central computer whereas a micro-computer would only need one. Tallon said this would reduce costs by about \$10,000 per year. It is scheduled for July

All quotes attributed to Bernard Ostry reprinted from the Canadian Library Journal, April 1980.

Architects cont'd from p. 12

planning and design of a diplomatic compound containing an embassy, Chancery and official residences in the town of Riyadh.

Cornwall, Ontario - The architects conducted a master plan study for the revitalization of downtown Cornwall in 1975. It included among other things the examination of potential uses for the waterfront, and relocation of City Hall and a Library.

Addition to Bank of Nova Scotia - Toronto - This project involved providing larger and updated facilities within an existing historical structure - a bank's branch office. The original building was constructed in 1915 of glazed terracotta (similar to the Royal George Apartments). The original proposal was to totally demolish the old structure and build a new and enlarged bank. The architects decided to retain the existing facades and combine the old with the new.

This project won the architects an Award of Excellence chosen by the 1977 Canadian Architect Yearbook. Critic Barry Downs said: "How delightful it is to come across a rich and historic facade, well preserved, as a foil to a new and updated commercial facility... 'Sleek transparency' and cool and crystalline interiors lurk behind classic terracotta walls."

Meanwhile, the other half of the architectural consortium Blouin/Blouin have been involved in a fair share of projects, too. To wit:

College Edouard Montpetit - Longueuil
This is the only aerotechnical school in Quebec. It includes classrooms, labs, and a hanger. It was built in 1972 at a cost of \$4,000,000.

International competition for a National Library in Teheran, Iran -
"This competition gave us the chance

to closely study conveyor systems, elaborate security needs and the functioning of an extremely sophisticated library," the architects wrote. The architects submitted their library proposal in 1977 for the \$100,000,000 project.

Control Tower, Mirabel Airport - This highly technical project consists of a 600 square foot control booth, at the tower summit. At mid level is the meteorology department and at ground level there are administrative offices and emergency equipment. This tower which is the second highest in North America after Logan Airport in Boston, received a distinction from the Order of Quebec Architects in 1980.

Philippe Pinel Psychiatric Institute, Montreal - This is a maximum security psychiatric institute for 'anti-social criminals'. It can hold 350 patients in

eight distinct units. Its services include a hospital, a workshop area, a gym, and a pool and was completed in 1969 at a cost of \$20,000,000.

Places des Nations/Expo 67 - Place des Nations was designed for the opening ceremonies of Expo 67 as well as for numerous cultural activities. The Royal Canadian Academy of Arts granted the design an award. Its stands can hold 8,000 and using all available space 30,000 people can be squeezed in.

Dakar-Fann Hospital, Dakar, Senegal - For this project Blouin provided complete architectural services, engineering, and construction and project management. The first phase of the project, a pediatric pavillion, cost \$5,500,000. It was designed taking into account the climate and the socio-cultural habits of the Senegalese.

Expo-Express Station/Expo 67 -

These stations were designed to accommodate 30,000 passengers an hour in each direction (or 60,000 in all). Expo-Express was a transit service used in Expo 67 to link Place des Nations, Notre-Dame and Habitat. Total cost of the stations, which won the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts Prize, was \$4,000,000.

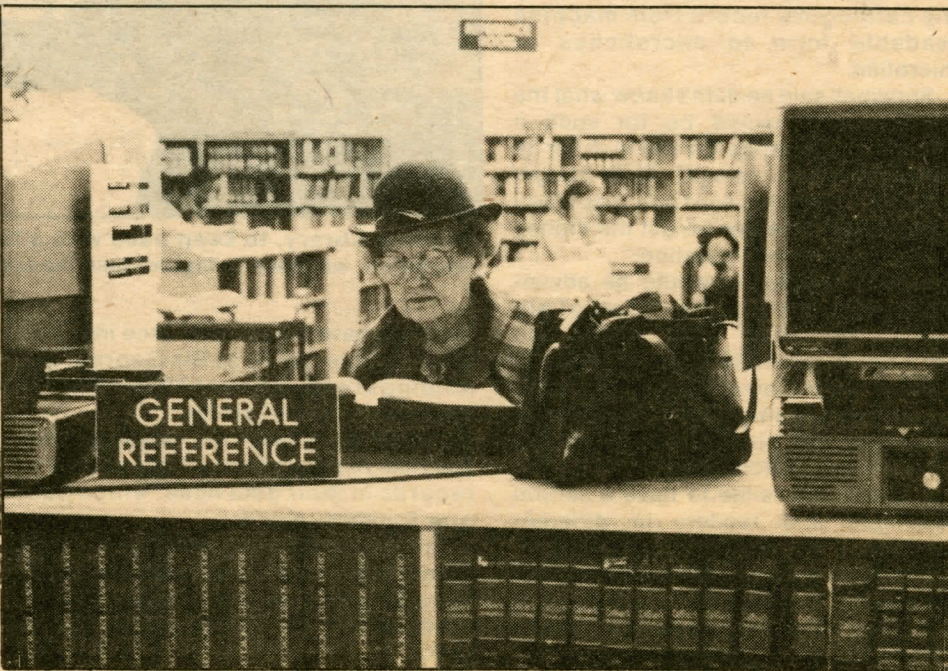
Fort Chambly, Chambly - This restoration project was done in collaboration with Parks Canada. The restoration contained an historic museum at a cost of \$2,000,000.

La Pointe du Moulin, Montreal - This is a newly created provincial historic park near Montreal. It contains an old 18th century windmill which has been totally reconstructed and a miller's house. As well, there is a reception and information centre containing a café and exhibition room. The design was awarded with a Heritage Canada National Prize of Honor and a Distinction from the Quebec Order of Architects.

Complexe Desjardins - This vast commercial complex takes up 4,500,000 square feet and was designed around a covered public place. Blouin was responsible for the three office towers which total 100 storeys. The project, completed in 1976 cost \$70,000,000.

Architectural Review, a British magazine says: "The design is tough, even brutish, but Complexe Desjardins appears popular and busy, a tribute to the careful balance in planning of shops, hotels and offices, the use of the space as a temporary exhibition area and, most important, the strategic position of the centre on a planned pedestrian route linking the cultural centre of the city with a route to the old town..."

However, consortium partner Lloyd Sankey, lecturing recently at McGill criticized the project. "It's an enormous space. I think it's much too large. I don't feel very comfortable in that place," he said.



Checking the reference section to see where Concordia really keeps its main library. If the Quebec government has its way she'll be looking for a while yet.

Library history cont'd from p. 9

underfunding from the government. According to George Snowball, Head of Budget, Planning, and Administration at the library, the real crunch is still three or four years away.

All over North America and Europe university cutbacks are taking place and there will be an inevitable decline in library service almost everywhere, Snowball added.

Furthermore, compared to other universities, Concordia has a relatively small core of alumni to depend on for donations.

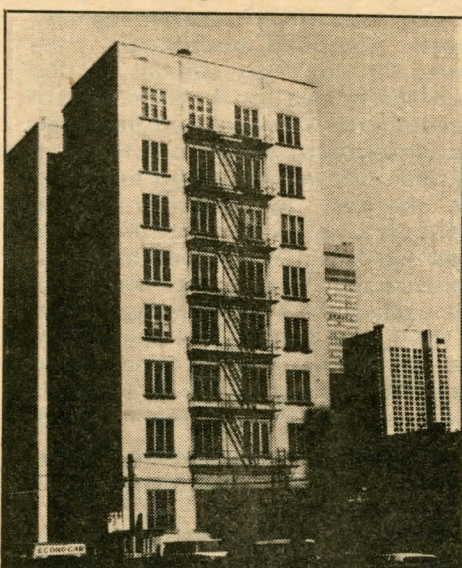
The prevailing attitude today, moreover, is to think university finances are government responsibility, and do not need to be helped out by private donations.

Because of these dire financial straits, the amount of study space, book space, and facilities for librarians "who work in those offices all day long," said Chalk, are depressingly substandard.

"I think everyone who works at Concordia and uses the library deserves a medal for valour," Chalk said.

Chalk said there is no doubt the library's physical facilities hamper studying.

"Because 40 per cent of the collection is in storage, a student cannot scan the shelves in the stacks and see all the books that are available to him or her on a particular subject. This puts the students who do not do thorough bibliographical research at a tremendous disadvantage.



The Royal George's future is threatened

"Many of our students come from homes with inadequate study facilities, and should be able to spend many hours studying comfortably in the library," Chalk said. "Under present conditions they cannot do that."

Snowball agreed. The noise floating up through the well in the Vanier Library, the lack of group study rooms, the difficulty of getting around in the Norris Building, and half the books in storage (in the Schuchat building) are just a few of the snags that combine to make a

tremendous difference in the ability to study, Snowball said. "That will only change when we get the new library building."

An assistant in the Norris Library said he didn't get too many complaints from students about the facilities.

"I think they've sort of gotten used to it," he said.

But in spite of everything, virtually everyone spoken to said there is one aspect of the library that rises above all, the dinginess.

"It is no secret that our library is the most accessible university library in Montreal and that visitors are constantly praising the welcome which the library staff gives them," said Chalk.

A librarian working in the Norris, who also refused to be named, agreed saying because facilities are so poor, the Concordia librarians really try to go out of their way to make a good impression.

"The walls are so crazy, the tables so horrible looking — you sort of feel you're the one that's going to count," she said.

While McGill has a truly beautiful library, she said, it lacks the personal attention Concordia offers.

"They're much more private than we are," the librarian said.

Besides the service, some of the collections are very strong, say library officials. Although the 1978 CUSA report stated Concordia's number of books was still a full 40 per cent below accepted university standards, its Commerce, Fine Arts, Design and Photography collections are among the best in Canada.

History is another well-developed field. Chalk said he only recently realized how good it was when he did some research on genocide for one of his history courses. A full 90 per cent of what he needed was in the library, including some very esoteric material.

Furthermore, Chalk adds, the difficulty of not finding a book because it's in storage is added incentive for a student to do more thorough bibliographical research.

Rector O'Brien praised the collection as well because it is young and contains more recent and updated books.

Snowball, likewise, is positive. "Nobody judges the quality of the library on volumes per student," he said.

But no one denies Concordia's library could be better.

"I think Concordia is recognized as a very good university with very poor library facilities," O'Brien said.

Both Chalk and Snowball said they would not be surprised if some students are deterred from applying to Concordia because of its library.

"It (the library) is certainly one of the factors that any student, in selecting a university, is considering," said Snowball.

Studies purport to show there is a correlation between the quality of a degree a student achieves and the amount of time he or she spends in the library, Snowball added.

John Daniel, vice-rector Academic, said that although Concordia's academic reputation suffers because of its inferior library facilities, it excels in other ways. An example, he said, was shown in a new government document which states Concordia faculty has a higher percentage of doctorates than McGill's.

But by all indications, it's the new library that will truly be it for Concordia: the light at the end of the tunnel, the reward for everything suffered in the past, the Concordia morale booster supreme.

As Hilari Farrington, Orientation librarian said, "There's not a soul in the library who wouldn't like to see a new library."

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ENTERTAINMENT

Les Grands Ballets perform sparkling spectacle at PdA

By CLAIRE MARSON

Once again Les Grands Ballets Canadiens enthralled Montreal audiences at the Place des Arts.

They began their 24th season in Montreal with four dances, Quatre Tempéraments, Silver and the Circle of Messages, Pas de Deux and Dawns and Dusks.

The evening was a mixture of Ballet and Modern Dance and started off with an inspiring rendition of Balanchine's Quatre Tempéraments. His choreography uses Paul Hindemith's music and the stage to its fullest capacity. James Kudelka, a new member of the company, danced the lead in the "Melancholy" section with true Balanchine style and feeling. It was beautiful to watch all 25 dancers who partook in the ballet and seemed at one with the music.

The second act continued in the same vein with Silver and the Circle of Messages, a ballet choreographed by Ronald Hynd with music by Robert Moran.

The ballet features the interplanetary activity within different galaxies. The 10 dancers seem to live each in their own world.

Their revolving motions along with the individual dances convey the galactic mystery of outer space with amazing reality. The cold and controlled alien world was especially well emphasized by Nicole Martinet's

silver toned body leotards. The eerie lighting along with regular sounding of several deep chimes added to the mesmeric quality of the ballet. It was a study in forms and movement that was both pleasing and full of intrigue.

The third ballet was the only purely classical number in the evening. Pas de Deux was choreographed by Balanchine with music by P.I. Tchaikovsky and was originally meant to be part of Swan Lake. Thursday, the Pas de Deux was danced by two of Les Grands Ballets Canadiens' principal dancers, Annette Paul and David La Hay.

The short ballet is made up of several sequences where both characters individually dance a brief number that is meant to show off their virtuosity and grace. Though it was well done on Thursday night, it sizzled on Saturday with Jerilyn Dana and Kudelka. Although Dana is at times lacking emotion, the performance was more vibrant than the Thursday show. Kudelka is definitely a dancer to look out for in the future.

The highlight of the evening came at the end with the Montreal premiere of John Butler's Dawns and Dusks. The program notes for this piece are very apt: "Beginnings and endings - meetings and partings - the pattern always repeating - we are born many times - we die

many deaths — dawns and dusks." The whole atmosphere of the dance is captured in those words.

It almost seemed like a take-off on the beginning of the film *2001: A Space Odyssey*. When the curtain rises, 10 scantily clad men are dancing some sort of primitive ritual. Then, 10 women in long flowing robes enter and a quest of discovery and courtship begins on behalf of both parties.

The gowns were made of some sort of transparent and shimmering material that took on a ghost like appearance when the lights were directed on them. Nicholas Cernovitch's lighting was a very important factor in maintaining the general atmosphere. With a flick of a switch, he transported the audience into a cold world when minutes before, a raw sense of power and heat prevailed.

At times the men were oddly gentle, considering the primitive strength they were shown to possess.

Throughout the 20 minute dance, the only set was a screen at the back of the stage that twice changed images. At first we were shown the profile of some low mountains at dawn or perhaps dusk. Then, later on, as the men slowly met and courted the women, the screen changed to a fiery red cloudy image.

Whereas in previous years the



Photo: Andrew Oxenham

Denise Biggi and David La Hay in Dawns and Dusks. This was one of four dances performed at the Place des Arts this weekend. The dancers will return in March.

male dancers at Les Grands Ballets Canadiens seemed to have a coordination problem, the women were the ones having slight synchronization troubles.

Rey Dizon, a soloist with the company since 1979, danced the taxing male lead Thursday night with the same strength and stamina that he showed in Silver and the Circle of Messages.

Alun Hoddinott's music, played at a loud volume, was another important aspect of the dance that further illustrated the feelings of awakening and violence.

The weekend's events were part of the tail end of Les Grands Ballets Canadiens' Canadian tour that took them to the Maritimes and Ontario and will take them around Quebec later on this month. The fact that 12 of their dancers left at the end of the last season and that they have hired new dancers, has not affected their performance.

For those of you who were unable to see them this time around, they will be back for three weekends in March, 1982 before going on to New York and London, England.

At Concordia:

Findley finds niche as novelist

By TERRY O'SHAUGHNESSY

Timothy Findley is the image of everyone's typical writer.

Sporting tweeds, wooly sweater and cigarette in hand, it is soon apparent that the author of the 1977 Governor General's award winning novel *The Wars* is most untypical.

At Concordia Thursday to promote his most recent novel, *Famous Last Words*, Findley has had a varied career as actor, scriptwriter, playwright and novelist.

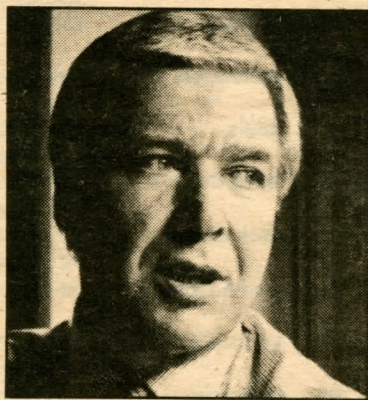
An actor for fifteen years, he was a charter member of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival in 1953, and a contract player with H.M. Tennant of London from 1953-1956.

He has worked with such luminaries as Alec Guinness, Tyrone Guthrie and Paul Scofield with whom he toured the Soviet Union in *Hamlet*.

After extensive work in radio, television, and the stage in Canada, Findley began to write professionally in 1962.

Asked why he turned to writing after enjoying such success on the stage, he explained that he

was unsatisfied with his status as actor: "You work for a certain number of years in secondary roles, and you hope that soon you will start to get the roles. I had always hoped that at the end of my career, there would truly be



a career. I didn't feel that this was happening to me."

Writing had always interested him, and in 1962 he turned his complete interest to it. His reputation as a scriptwriter blossomed after seven episodes in the CBC's *The Whiteoaks of Jalna* in 1971.

In 1975, Findley received an

Actra award, along with co-writer William Whitehead, for writing eight episodes of *The National Dream*, and this was followed in 1981 by the Anik award, again with William Whitehead, for *Dieppe 1942*.

His work in the theatre has been showcased in Ottawa with the play *Can You See Me Yet?* which was staged at the National Arts Centre in 1976 and in London with *John A. — Himself* in 1979.

The Wars is his third novel following *The Last of the Crazy People* in 1967, and *The Butterfly Plague* in 1969.

The Wars has been translated into eight languages, and has earned its author international acclaim.

It is the horrifying and yet strangely beautiful story of Robert Ross, a young Canadian soldier on the European battlefield in 1915.

When asked what prompted the writing of *The Wars*, Findley replied: "The genesis of any book for me begins with a person. I feel the sense of the person's

continued on page 16

NFB fails to capture the essence of Farley Mowat

By KAREN JOY SEIDMAN

This writer has sold almost 10 million books - more than any other writer in the country.

No, it's not Margaret Atwood.

It's Farley Mowat.

Mowat was brought to life Thursday night in the National Film Board production: *In Search of Farley Mowat*, the third in the NFB's series of five Canadian author films.

The film, unfortunately, sets out to find a Farley Mowat who director Andy Thomson has predetermined; a Mowat so different from the outrageous public figure he is known to be that he is almost unbelievable.

We don't see one shenanigan; he elicits not one belly laugh. For the most part he is serene, contemplative and a shock to the viewer who follows Mowat's appearances and expects his laughable outbursts.

In the film, Mowat says this is his new image. "That Farley Mowat no longer serves me, so I've buried him, without a tremor of remorse."

Even taking this into consideration, the film is a one-sided exploration of Mowat. Where is the Farley Mowat who literary circles ostracize for being sulky and obnoxious?

All the film shows is a very placid Mowat, who does not even become animated or enraged when talking about his alienation from the literary milieu, a situation that Mowat is supposed to be very bitter about.

Mowat is not accepted as a literary writer because he doesn't write fiction - his books are factual accounts. Still, he has written 26 - more than any other Canadian writer.

"He lived, he wrote," says the film.

He also moved a lot ("My life is like a goddamn train schedule."), never feeling comfortable in one place for long, and probably seeking new material, since the film leads us to believe that Farley Mowat doesn't take a drink of water unless he might use it as an anecdote in a book.

continued on page 16

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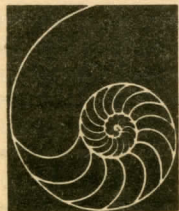
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**Findley
cont'd from p. 15**

presence first...Robert Ross was the first thing that came to mind. He came in his uniform, with torn lapel, surrounded by fire. When I realized the person was wearing a uniform of the first world war, I sat bolt upright in bed, for that was where I was at the time, and immediately got a piece of paper and wrote down the complete story of *The Wars* in sentences. It just flooded out."

Findley had a rather different problem when faced with the task of adapting *The Wars* to the movie screen.

Soon to be released as a film, *The Wars* is directed by former Stratford Festival director Robin Phillips, with Findley doing the screenplay.

In a screenplay where characterization and mood must be evoked simply through dialogue, Findley explained that this created the situation where he welcomed the experience of a director such as Phillips.

"Working with Robin Phillips was a wonderful experience. I would be struggling away on a page of dialogue and he'd come over and say: "Well, dear, this whole speech will just have to go...and he'd be right."

The Wars after being screened in New York, will go to Cannes where Findley hopes it will be successful enough to elicit the interest here which will make it a success.

Findley's distaste of the state of the arts in Canada reaches to the 'cultural nationalism' which is encouraged in Canada by such things as 'Canadian content'. Nothing irks him as much as walking into a book store and seeing separate sections for 'Canadiana'.

Finley's experience as an actor

was evident Thursday night as he dramatically read from one of the most riveting passages of *Famous Last Words*. The civil war in the streets of Spain is raging about Mauberley, when he discovers the suicide of a poet who has refused to be silenced by the censor of Franco's army. When Findley speaks of the suppression of "a writer of mere words," his words reverberate in the absolutely silent room.

Hugh Selwyn Mauberley, the central character of *Famous Last Words* is a 'fallen' hero whose final testament is written in silver pencil upon the walls of a hotel deep in Nazi occupied Austria.

This work is essentially concerned with fascism, and we see its inhumanity through the eyes of Mauberley who is himself a fascist.

The fictitious character of Mauberley is based upon the poet Ezra Pound, who became an ardent support of fascism in the years previous to World War Two.

Just as *The Wars* is concerned with the destruction of war, so is *Famous Last Words* concerned with the destruction of the voice which will speak of its terror in the hope that "it will not happen again".

In many ways, Findley's newest work is a horrific tale. Mauberley, a fascist, is the hero with whom the reader cannot help but have sympathy. Findley (who is also working on a play about Pound) rather pessimistically offers us a hero who is not a hero at all.

"Yes, I am pessimistic. But I think Margaret Laurence said it best in responding to the charge that her books are filled with darkness. She said: 'Every time I pick up my pen, I negate any pessimism'. When I pick up that pen, it is in itself an act of optimism."

**Mowat
cont'd from p. 15**

Growing up smaller than the other children, Mowat found that "they could do everything else better, but I could write better."

"I don't think he ever thought he wouldn't be a success as a writer," says his first wife. And his poetry teacher from his days at the University of Toronto says, "He was a born writer."

Mowat as the writer, which most people are aware of, is well established in the film, but the exploration stops there.

Not to say that "Mowat as the writer who never quits" isn't an accurate depiction - but it would have been nice to see other facets of the man so captivating that he has sold more books in Canada than any other writer.

Mowat says of the NFB's attempt to find him: "If Farley Mowat doesn't know who Farley Mowat is, and he surely doesn't, then I don't see how some committee can find out who he is."

He's right.

The series continues at John Abbott College, Thursdays at 7:30 p.m.

CPL 650 AM

NO. 7	PLAYLIST		November 16, 1981
LW TW	ARTIST	ALBUM	TRACKS
3 1	POLICE	Ghost in the Machine - A & M	Magic/Hungry/Rehumanize/Demolition
1 2	Bryan Adams	You Want It You Got It - A & M -	Lonely/Good/Title/Jealousy
2 3	Rolling Stones	Tattoo You - Rolling Stones -	Start/Fire/Little/Worried
10 4	Bob Seger	Nine Tonight - Epic -	Moves/Mainstreet/Forgets/Betty
4 5	Chilliwack	Wanna Be A Star - Solid Gold -	Girl/Rock/Title/Enemies
15 6	Genesis	Abacab - Atlantic -	Reply/Title/Dodo/Dark
12 7	Rough Trade	For Those Who Think Young - True North -	Touch/Bodies/Title/Fire
6 8	Journey	Escape - CBS	Cryin/Stop/Title Stone
5 9	Pretenders	Pretenders II - Sire -	Talk/Louie/Love/Pack
11 10	Kinks	Give The People What They Want - Arista -	Art/Destroyer/Title/Yoyo
9 11	Novo Combo	Novo Combo - Polydor -	Tattoo/City/Sorry/Periscope
17 12	Nick Gilder	Body Talk Muzik - Casablanca -	Talks/Prove/Night/Wonder
16 13	Hall & Oates	Private Eyes - RCA -	Head/Tell/Title/Mano
7 14	Various Artists	Heavy Metal - Fullmoon/Asylum -	True/All/Girl/Rock
- 15	Loverboy	Get Lucky - CBS -	Jump/Weekend/Over/Lucky
8 16	Tim Curry	Simplicity - A & M -	City/There/Tan/Streets
- 17	Rod Stewart	Tonight I'm Yours - Warner Brothers -	Turks/Dream/Title/Tora
20 18	Saga	Worlds Apart - Maze -	Loose Wind/Times/Interview
18 19	Foreigner	4 - Atlantic -	Break/Urgent/Box/Girl
14 20	Burton Cummings	Sweet Sweet - Epic -	Soul/Daddy/Road/Lean



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From left to right: Christian Harold Howes, Josh Morris and Sarah Lowe Kelder in the McGill English Department's delightful production of *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*.

McGill's delightfully outrageous 'Forum' sure is a funny thing

By TERRY O'SHAUGHNESSY

Only America would take vignettes from the work of Plautus and transform them into the typical boy-meets-girl Great American Musical.

Such audacity can only be successful when done with the talent displayed by the actors of the McGill Drama Department in their rendition of *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the*

Forum.

Sexual innuendo and female flesh abound in this zany show where nothing is what it seems.

Cunning slaves, confused heros, lecherous men, a wide eyed virgin, a hen pecked husband and his wife, a braggart warrior and a bevy of courtesans and their outrageous male madame provide the audience with some great moments of comedy.

A talented cast is led by Josh Morris as the freedom seeking slave Pseudolus who creates much of the confusion in trying to free the dewy eyed virgin (recently brought to the neighbourhood house of ill repute) from her contract of marriage to the soldier of soldiers, Miles Gloriosus.

Hero, the young master whom

Pseudolus serves, has fallen in love with the virginal Philia, and offers Pseudolus his freedom in return for the love of the young woman.

Pseudolus' plan is not as ingenious as it would seem, however, as the characters romp through a series of mistaken identities and inadvertent blunders which only serve to further complicate the lovers' relationship.

Admirably directed by Patrick Neilson, the Technical Director of the Drama Department, *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum* also boasts a beautiful stage set and costumes.

It will run Thursday, Friday, and Saturday night this week at the Moyse Hall Theatre (located in the McGill Arts building), curtain time 8 p.m.

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**Library overview
cont'd from p. 8**

windows on two sides, and these walls jut into the site of the project.

"To build around it, you'd have to build far away from it to preserve the light in the rooms," said Krause.

He also said officially, there are no new rules to prevent a contractor from building right alongside it, cutting off light and fresh air.

The building also does not meet present day building codes and could in no way support a library without significant and costly changes, the architects said.

"If one wanted to integrate the shell of the building it would have to be extremely reinforced," said Werleman. He added that the Royal George hasn't even a quarter of the strength required to construct the library.

All, however, agree the project should include the integration of the facade. "The project as it has been deposited, leans towards a very good integration of the facade of the Royal George," said Blouin.

But there is opposition to maintaining the building's facade and destroying the rest. Architect Michael Fish becomes emotional when the subject of demolishing the Royal George and preserving its facade comes up. "I'm not interested in the facade. I'm interested in people," he said.

According to Fish, the university should be told that it's acting indecently in its attempts to rid itself of the Royal George. Downtown housing must be maintained for people, he said.

Instead of setting an example and acting progressively, the university is acting regressively, Fish said. "They're savages."

McGill University has a much better record of treating its tenants than Concordia. "Concordia is boneheaded. They are witless," Fish said.

Fish feels Concordia needs a much smaller library than the administration claims. "The library they need is reasonably small. What's all this shit about the library? I'm talking about people," he added.

The ideal situation would be to use the Royal George for student housing, since Sir George currently does not have any, said Fish. "(The building) needs a bit

of rehabilitation," Fish said. But there are many government programs available so the university would not have to pay a cent to improve the building, he added.

Rather great lengths should be gone to to save the Royal George, Fish feels and he does not feel the Ministry of Cultural Affairs can be relied on for the building's salvation. "They've shown in the past they're not up to their duties," he said.

According to White, the Royal George is a strong building since it was a luxury apartment when first opened. He also said the building should be used for student housing. "It's cheaper to renovate it than tear it down," he said.

"If you want to tear down the Royal George you can find good reasons to do so," said White. He feels the university wants to demolish the Royal George because a totally new library building would provide strong symbolic value to Concordia.

Demolition of the Royal George would also give the university the chance to inherit something it has long desired for the Sir George campus — green spaces. "The university desires to have something they can call their own," said architect Krause.

According to Fish, it would be ridiculous to have the building torn down to fulfill the university's green spaces dream.

But just where does all this leave the university? Speculating and long range planning makes sense according to most but what are the real chances of ever seeing the project completed?

Snowball said he is convinced the new library will come soon. In his experience, he said, it usually takes every university pleading for a library roughly 15 years to get their request.

Members of both CUSA and the faculty have complained the administration has not been militant enough in demanding a better library.

"The university's attitude toward Quebec City is to take their line," said Bob Cannon, a member of CUSA who was involved in the library protests. "Whatever Quebec City wants, they want."

John Daniel, vice-rector Academic, disagrees.

"From what I can tell Concordia has done relatively well from its tactical diplomatic approach," he said. "Considering Concordia once occupied two floors of the YMCA Building," he added, "I think we've come a long way."

Daniel added, however, he could not be considered an objective judge. Daniel said the government was broke as well and people were sick of tax increases.

"It's very difficult to embarrass the government because I think the government has a sneaky feeling that the public is applauding it when it gives universities a hard time."

Daniel said that instead of confrontation, more efforts should be made to meet government officials informally, which is what officials at many French universities do.

At Laval, for example, administrators often bump into Ministry of Education officials at cocktail parties and develop friendly relationships with them that Concordia officials don't.

Although Daniel was in favour of a low-key approach to the government, he did not rule out going to the lengths Dawson College did last March in an effort to obtain their long-awaited new facilities.

"If Dawson wound up getting their Mother House, I might change my mind," he said.

Rector John O'Brien said there were no immediate plans to follow a course like Dawson, adding, "It's really doubtful whether that kind of measure does any good."

"It gets a lot of headlines, but on a temporary basis," said O'Brien.

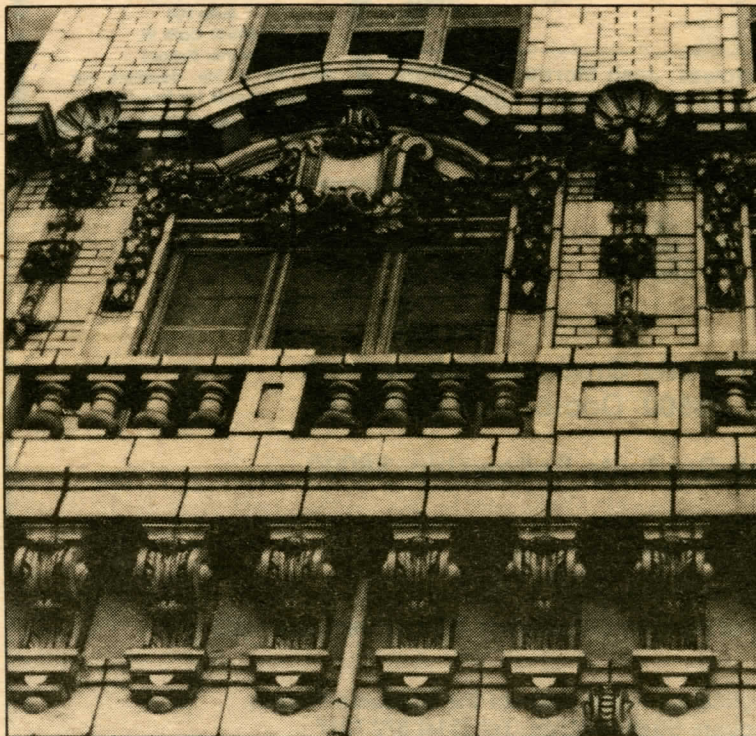
He said complaints from a group like CUSA were normal sometimes, but added the university could not properly deal with the government by conducting periodic demonstrations.

Chalk said that five years ago he had his doubts about the administration's willingness to fight for a new library, but was confident now they were getting down to the job.

"This fall I had serious doubts that the administration would continue the fight for new library facilities in the face of new funding cuts from Quebec," Chalk said.

"But Dr. O'Brien has told me that he intends to carry on the struggle and to intensify the university's efforts to secure funding. He will take our case to the public and dramatize it if he must."


He said the university would find its own way of dealing with the problem.



The Link: Danny Kucharsky

The Royal George's glazed terracotta facade will be integrated into the new library while the rest of the building will probably be demolished.

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Tournament lures many birds

By **DONNA PAQUETTE**

Great oaks from little acorns grow they say and so it goes for badminton tournaments.

The South-east Asian Student's Association (SEASA) hosted the first SEASA Inter-Club Badminton Championships with at least 70 people of all calibres participating on Sunday.

They came one and all from those with the finesse of an ostrich in semi-flight whose only skill lay in the twirl of the rackets to decide who would serve first. There were also players who seemed to possess magic in their rackets whose skill enabled them to return volleys that appeared impossible.

Those players left to compete in the finals had the grace of Great Blue Herons.

"We wanted to play games against different clubs in the university," explained Jin Tiong, president of SEASA and an Honors student in Linguistics.

"Usually the foreign student clubs stick to themselves," said Tiong. "What we tried to do," added Angela Koh, an English Major and Sports Director for

SEASA, "is get the Canadian groups to meet and join us for activities. Maybe the next time we organize something they will at least know who we are."

The event was co-sponsored by Wing Noodles and the Athletic Department and saw eight teams sign up. The Biology 'A' team and the Engineering and Computer Science team were eliminated before the semi-finals. An excellent Recreation and Leisure Students Association team were also eliminated early, in five close matches against the eventual championship winning SEASA 'A' team.

The dubiously-talented Exercise Science team advanced to the semi-finals because their competition in the first round, the Biology 'B' team, didn't show.

"I think it's been really fun," said Edith Langlois, a member of the Recreation team eliminated early. "There should be events like this every year. I knew someone who was organizing it and I was asked to join and represent the Recreation team."

Contrary to what many thought, there were no varsity badminton

athletes playing in the tournament. Badminton in South-East Asia is as big as hockey is here so many foreign students are no strangers to the game.

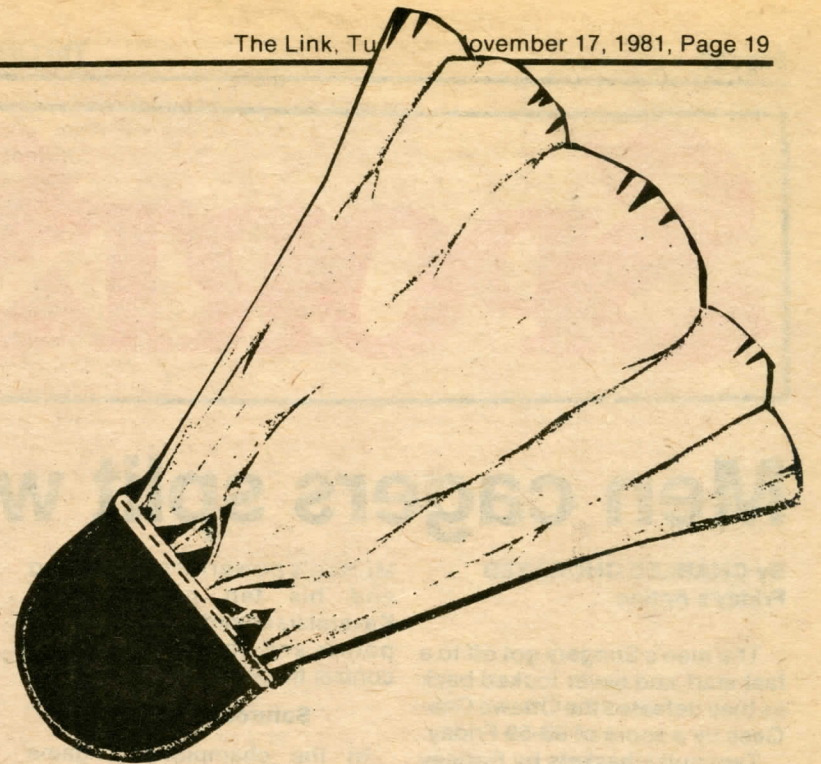
The SEASA 'A' team eventually captured the championship winning the finals four events out of five. Players in the five events had to win the best of three.

Song Ng took the men's singles event in two straight games. Pie Hong did the same in the women's singles.

The strong SEASA 'A' team also went on to win the men's doubles with Charles Lam & Mike Leong.

Belinda Teng and Peck Leng fought hard to win the women's doubles for SEASA 'A' but the great combination of Hooi Fong and Esther came back to win the only event for the SEASA 'B' team.

Paul Chin and Yun Yun Oen rounded off the winning for the SEASA 'A' group in the mixed doubles. The winners: Seasa 'A' in four of the five events



"The response was pretty good," said Tiong after the events were over. "Eight teams is a nice number. We could have had more but we would have needed a week. What we had today was good for a one-day affair."

One unfortunate note in the

tournament is the black eye suffered by Belinda Teng. The organizers had no access to the therapy room to get ice. Security was called to open the therapy room but organizers were told they didn't have a key to open the door. Luckily the injury was not serious.

Stingers trounce muddy Stingers in the battle of the soccer stars

By **TONY DOBROWOLSKI**

In an up and down contest that left the fans gasping for more, the Concordia men's and women's soccer teams ended their respective seasons playing each other at muddy Loyola Field Friday.

This epic struggle between the two powerhouses survived the pre-game hype to go down in the record books as one of the game's classics. When the dust finally cleared on the playing field, the men were the victors, 5-3.

The men were a bit wary of the talented women. They enlisted the aid of former Concordia men's assistant soccer coach Vladimir Pavlicik and yours truly, the dashing, eager Link reporter who, the men's team hoped, would play soccer instead of take notes as he charged valiantly up and down the field.

The women countered with football player Dan Pavlicik, former basketball players Jeff Boyle and Tim Bush and the women's soccer coach Dave Kent.

The game started out with end to end rushes by the men's side that had the crowd on their feet. Dobrowolski scored the men's first goal converting passes from

Costas Karakatsanis and Vlad Pavlicik.

Dobrowolski was in the action again scoring the men's second goal taking a pass from Karakatsanis, who had weaved through the women's defense to set up the play.

After the second goal, women's goalie Marina Laker stood her ground making several superlative saves to keep the women in the game. She was especially effective against Karakatsanis.

However Laker couldn't stop Karakatsanis for long. He scored the next two goals to give the men a 4-0 lead. Laker, frustration showing on her face, twice booted Karakatsanis in the derriere while clearing the ball. Laker should have been assessed a yellow card for her dubious actions.

The men's team controlled the action. Leading their onfield exploits were Mike Powers. Bob Resch Jr. was also on hand lending vocal support.

The women's team, down but not out, battled back valiantly from the four goal deficit. One of their ringers got them on the scoreboard, rifling a shot by men's combination sweeper back and goalie, Ron Ruffner.

Then Trish Gardham took over, scoring her first goal off a pass from a hustling Kent and

added another late in the game.

With the lead secured late in the game, the men's team began to freelance, dribbling the ball all over the field. The worst culprits were Rouzbeh Yazdani-Zenouz, Alberto Galeone, and Karakatsanis. Vijay Pereria scored the men's final goal.

Pandemonium swept over the victorious men's side as the game ended. Shirley Robertson, however, didn't like the outcome. Robertson was seen chasing Yazdani-Zenouz around the field after the game ended. "They're a bunch of bums," growled Robertson.

Although the men won, Tony Archer, a player from the men's team observing from the sidelines, wasn't pleased. "Fellows you lacked character," Archer said, while pacing up and down the locker room.

Men's captain Karakatsanis had a good time. "The game was fun because we killed the girls," he laughed.

Women's goalie Laker had similar sentiments. "It was great fun," she said. "It shows a lot for school spirit when so many players show up."

Kent, basking in the limelight after making his assist on the women's first goal, offered this assessment. "It was good end to end mud," he said.

defense stiffened, styming their attacks. Offensively the Stingers had a two-man advantage for a minute and a half but failed to capitalize. The Stingers had started to reverse Ottawa's flow by the game's end.

"It was fun tonight," Healy said after the game. "It's much more fun playing against a team that's good. We stopped them, didn't let them forecheck and played steady defense. We made the shots we took count."

"Everyone got a bit of ice time

tonight," Doherty said. "But I stuck mostly with three lines. That's the agreement the players and I have. We have a lot of rookies who need experience. They can dress for the games and I try to get them in if I can."

The 6-1 Stinger's next match is a league game at Bishop's Wednesday night. The Stingers will be looking to improve on their 2-0 league record.

Three stars: 1) Julie Healy, 2) Corinne Corcoran, 3) Lise Laurin & Beth Egan.

Women's hockey cont'd from p. 20

Ottawa defense to create short-handed chances for her teammates.

The Stingers let up with the lead. Ottawa's Louise St. Jean scored at 10:17 of the second period to cut the Stinger's lead to two.

The Gee-Gees came out hard in the third period but the Stinger

two goals in 14 seconds to go up by three and seal the Stingers fate on this night.

In the third period the teams traded goals to round out the scoring. Concordia's final goal of the night came off the stick of Kevin Murphy at 19:31 — it was too little far too late.

Stéphane Héon went the distance in nets for Concordia, in a game in which referee Bob Quinn called 44 minutes in penalties.

On Saturday night in Durham, N.H., the Stingers jumped out in front 3-1 after the first period, and led 4-2 after two periods only to be scuttled with a 6-5 loss. The Stingers played the weekend games without the services of Dave Clement and defenseman Mike Elwood. Elwood's absence certainly weakened the Stinger's defensive corps which went into a lapse in front of goalie Dan Burrows in the third period on Saturday.

Though the Stinger's power play was working well against UNH, it was not enough to overcome a strong UNH squad which experts say will challenge for top spot in the East Coast Athletic Conference (ECAC).

The Stingers are an example of a team which plays well against good opponents, though they lost two games, Arsenault insists that the Stingers learned from their defeats and will be well prepared for next weekend's games in Ithaca, N.Y., against Cornell.

Next week will be the first time in their seven-year history that the Stingers will meet the "Big Red" of Cornell.

It's not whether you win or lose

Men lose two at UNH but there's a bright side

By **BARRY SILVERMAN**

Concordia 4 New Hampshire 7,
Concordia 5 New Hampshire 6

In the aftermath of a pair of weekend losses at the University of New Hampshire by scores of 7-4 and 6-5 Concordia hockey coach Paul Arsenault was saying that the whole idea behind playing exhibition games with U.S. schools is NOT to win, but rather to see weaknesses in the lineup.

"We didn't learn anything in beating Ottawa 8-2 last week," said Arsenault, "but against the Americans — especially in their home rink we can see where we need help. New Hampshire's got a strong offensive team and playing them (U.S. teams) is a learning process."

So far this year the Stingers are 5-0 in Quebec play, but against American opponents they sport a mediocre 1-3 mark. Coach Arsenault however enjoys the meetings with the Americans, "I wish we could play them all the time," he said, "then you'd see an improvement in our play."

On Friday night, before a crowd of 2,300 the Stingers outshot the UNH Wildcats 31-25 but lost 7-4. It was the first period which made the difference, as New Hampshire scored four times on only six shots, including their first goal at the 40 second mark. At the end of the period Concordia was down 4-2, after getting goals from John Giftopoulos and John Sliskovic.

The Stingers narrowed the gap to 4-3 in the second period on Giftopoulos' second goal, but the Wilcats roared back and scored

SPORTS

Men cagers split weekend; Lakehead winners

By CHARLES GHORAYEB
Friday's Action

The men's Stingers got off to a fast start and never looked back as they defeated the Ottawa Gee-Gees by a score of 66-59 Friday.

Two quick baskets by Rodney Jeanty to open the game, strong hustle by Gary McKeigan and crisp passing by John Kavaratsis paced the Stinger's opening thrust, as they took a 32-30 lead into the lockerroom at half-time.

McKeigan had not practiced all week after having his wisdom teeth pulled last Monday. He showed great desire and determination as he erupted for six big points at the ten-minute mark of the first half to give Concordia control of the game. A tired McKeigan was then pulled out, in favor of Lloyd Bentley.

Sea-saw Battle

The second half was much tighter and more interesting as teams exchanged baskets and numerous turnovers. Neither team appeared to have the desire to win. Then, with the score tied at 48, and at the eleven-minute mark of the second half, coach Doug Daigneault made the move that won the game for the Stingers. He began changing defenses after every basket. Ottawa seemed dumbfounded by the versatility of the Stingers strategy and Concordia started pulling away.

With about two minutes to go in the game, Daigneault unleashed the Stinger's fast break and it resulted in three unanswered and uncontested baskets on breakaways, the last of which was a gym shaking, earth shattering slam-dunk by McKeigan. McKeigan nailed the Gee-Gees' coffin, qualifying Concordia for a final showdown with Lakehead University who defeated Western moments before.

Top scorers in the game were McKeigan with 25 and Jeanty with 18 for Concordia, while Robert Ashe led the way for Ottawa with 23. Also contributing for the Stingers was Steve

McNeil's powerful rebounding and his ten points. John Kavaratsis added six second-half points and showed great ball control throughout.

Saturday's Action

In the championship game against Lakehead University the Stingers held their own in the first half but seemed to forget there are two halves to a basketball game. After leading 28-26 at half-time, the Stingers slumped badly and got blown out of the gym by a more determined Lakehead squad in the final half.

The game had been built up as a showcase for David Zanatta, Lakehead's point guard, and the premier ball-handler in the country. The Stingers in general, and John Kavaratsis in particular, kept Zanatta fairly ineffective in the first half. Zanatta managed only eight points, took three fouls, and sat out the latter part of the half. Meanwhile, the Stingers showed better coordination, good hustle and speed as they took a 28-26 lead into the lockerroom.

As play resumed, it all fell apart. The referees lost control of the game, the Stingers lost the ball, coaches lost their tempers, and Lakehead won the game.

McKeigan was hot throughout the game but cooled off in the waning moments as fatigue took its toll.

At 8:33 of the second half, with Lakehead up 46-39 and threatening to run away with the contest, Jeanty fouled out. Rick Brown came in, and fouled out, all in a space of 30 seconds.

Take Charge

The beginning of the end was near. David Zanatta took charge, dispelled any doubt about his ability with some fancy dribbling, drew three consecutive fouls and dazzled the crowd with his shooting. He sunk six free throws in a row, never once touching the rim, as the Stingers stared in a helpless daze. Final score: 68-51 for Lakehead.

Zanatta with 18, and Ross with 13 points led the scoring charge for the champs, as McKeigan with 17, Jeanty with 15 and Kavaratsis with eight paced Concordia.

Guards David Zanatta of Lakehead and Robert Ashe of Ottawa, forwards Gary McKeigan and Rodney Jeanty of Concordia, and center Larry Van Laar of Lakehead, constituted the All-

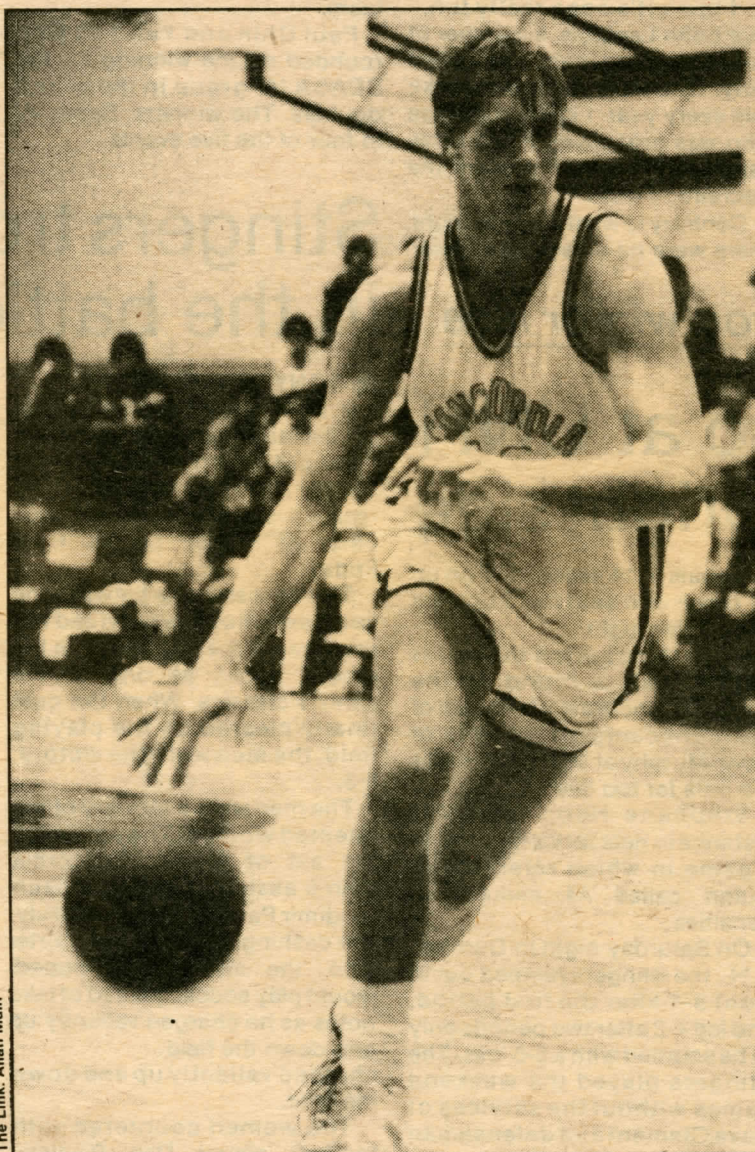
Star team. Van Laar's strong defensive performance and domination of the boards, also earned him the tournament's M.V.P. honor.

Slam Dunks: Doug Daigneault had nothing but praise for the Lakehead squad, "They're a good team, a well-balanced team, but I think we could have beaten them," he said. "They wanted it more than we did, or at

least it looked that way."

Openly critical of forward Rick Brown's lacklustre performance, Daigneault said, "You can't win when your strong forward has six points and five rebounds for the whole week-end, Brown had a horrible tournament."

The team looks tighter every game. Players still pass up easy, short range shots. Guards are still missing open men. Rod Jeanty did not start the final game. Joel Stuart ignites the team with every court appearance and could replace Brown in the starting line-up. The Cheerleaders who were exciting and well coordinated Friday night, were conspicuously absent Saturday, and were sorely missed. The team heads for Lafayette University in New Hampshire and West-Point in New York on the weekend.



Concordia's Gary McKeigan, top scorer for the Stingers in both weekend games forges his way down court en route to a two-point bid. McKeigan's efforts earned him a place on the tournament all-star team in the forward position along with guard Rod Jeanty.



Up, up and away they went after the ball. Stinger Steve McNeil (14) waits for them to come back but Concordia never did.

Stingers disappoint Ottawa in first encounter

By TONY DOBROWOLSKI

Quickness counts. The Concordia women's hockey team wasn't as big or aggressive as the visiting Ottawa Gee-Gees Friday night, but their quickness and constant forechecking enabled the Stingers to defeat Ottawa, 3-1.

The Stingers were quick enough to tie up Ottawa in their own end and fast enough to create several scoring chances for themselves. Although the Gee-Gees (1-1) were minus their

three best players due to injury, this game was far from a Concordia runaway.

"They were a good team," Stinger coach Billy Doherty said. "We were a little apprehensive about them because they had beaten Queen's 7-2 and we only beat them 3-0. But I think we got a jump on them. We moved the puck better than they did."

The Stingers peppered Gee-Gee's goalie Lise Laurin with a variety of shots as they moved the puck all over. Laurin kept

Concordia at bay but Stinger Julie Healy found the range for her first goal at 5:01 when she picked up an errant pass and slid it under Laurin's pads.

The Stingers swarmed around the Ottawa net and Concordia's Corinne Corcoran made it 2-0 at 6:26 converting a pass from Kathleen Casey.

The Stinger defensemen aided the cause outracing the slower Gee-Gee forwards to the puck breaking up any Ottawa offensive threats.

"I think we wanted the puck more so we moved faster than they did," Stinger defenseman Beth Egan said.

Ottawa coach Steve Bossy (a distant relative of the Islander's Mike Bossy) thought the first period was the key to the game. "We lost the first period and that threw us off," he said. "They outshot us and beat us man to man."

The Stingers came out fast in the second period, running the count to 3-0 on Healy's second

goal at 2:41. Concordia then gave Ottawa a golden chance to get back in the game. Two Stinger penalties at 5:16 and 7:07, gave Ottawa two power plays a minute apart.

Ottawa had one excellent chance, a slapshot by Carol Slights, but Stinger goalie Denise Bienvenu flicked out her glove to make the save. The Stingers killed off the penalties led by Corcoran who dippy doodled her way through the

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