

After only four years, the College was moved in 1856 to the property of Louis Besserer in the residential area of Sandy Hill. The Bishop's Palace and College building next became the Champagne Hotel.

The hotel business suddenly ended, however, on October 23, 1866, when hotel owner Bernard Larivière was given less than 24 hours to hand over his hotel to the soldiers of the 100th regiment – for a sum of \$500. At this time, the young country needed protection from the Fenian raids.

When these raids did not develop into more than frontier skirmishes, the regiment left the hotel-turned-barracks in 1870.

The building then became the parish school of Notre Dame. Soon after, the Christian Brothers founded a commercial school for boys. In 1893, the building was seriously damaged by fire and had to be rebuilt. The Brothers left the premises shortly after – in 1895 – following conflicts with the Ontario government.

In 1899, however, the Brothers repurchased the school and established a private bilingual school – LaSalle Academy. A new wing was added in 1935.

Theatre connection

It is interesting to note that the Canadian Repertory Theatre, founded in 1948 – the first such group in Ottawa – used the LaSalle auditorium until 1956. On the LaSalle stage, such now-famous actors as Christopher Plummer, Amelia Hall, William Hutt and Betty Leighton played their first leading roles for \$40 a month.

The Academy expanded again in 1965 with the addition of a cafeteria and gymnasium on Guigues Street. But in 1971, the school moved to a new building on St. Patrick Street. Renamed LaSalle Secondary School, it had become a secular, co-educational institution.

Olympic coins – sixth series designed by Japanese artist

The designs for the sixth series of Olympic coins, illustrating boxing, soccer, fencing and field hockey, were released on October 31. The series, which goes on sale March 1, was de-

signed by Japanese graphic artist Shigeo Fukuda, who won a competition over hundreds of entries by artists from more than 50 countries. Judges were from West Germany, Britain, Japan and Canada.

"The international design competition for Series VI provided a unique opportunity for artists the world over to contribute to the '76 Olympic Games," said Postmaster-General Bryce Mackasey, federal Minister responsible for the Olympic coin program.

Series VI, portraying Olympic team and body-contact sports, continues the series commemorating Olympic events. Series IV illustrates Olympic track and field events, and Series V, Olympic water sports. The first three in the Olympic coin series carried geographic, Olympic motifs and early Canadian sport themes, respectively. The seventh and final series in the 28-coin program will incorporate Olympic souvenir designs.

Shigeo Fukuda, who lives in Tokyo, has held several one-man shows, notably in the United States, Italy and Poland. He has won several international prizes, specializing in three-dimensional graphics. He is well known for his "kinetic toys and games".

U.S.S.R. teams to play series with National Hockey League

Clarence Campbell, president of the National Hockey League, announced November 20 that NHL teams and two top clubs from the Soviet Union would play an eight-game ice hockey series this winter.

Soviet Army will meet New York Rangers on December 28, Montreal Canadiens on December 31, Boston Bruins on January 8 and Philadelphia Flyers (Stanley Cup winners) on January 11.

Soviet Wings will play against Pittsburgh Penguins on December 29, Buffalo Sabres on January 4, Chicago Black Hawks on January 7 and New York Islanders on January 10.

All games, which will take place on the home rinks of the NHL teams, will be played under NHL rules, with two NHL referees and two referees – Yuri Karandin and Viktor Dombrovski – from the Soviet Union.



Windsor professor develops new art dating method

A new method for the dating of archaeological materials and early works of art developed by Dr. Mordechai Schlesinger of the University of Windsor's Department of Physics may provide a new tool for science and a new weapon in the fight against forgery.

Dr. Schlesinger developed the process in conjunction with Oxford University, while on a sabbatical in England last year. A paper he had written some ten years ago had attracted the interest of Oxford scholars, who asked him to give a seminar on the topic.

The paper dealt with the physics of thermo-luminescence and contained the ideas which provided the starting point for a dating method. The problem at the time was that, while this method of dating was effective, it could only be used once on a given sample. After being used, it left the sample changed in a way that prevented further dating by the process.

Dr. Schlesinger has developed a refinement of the process that permits it to be used more than once on the same sample. It is a discovery believed to be of great practical significance – and, it is not expensive.

In the long run, the importance of this dating process will be in its contribution to the scientific knowledge of man's ancient past developed largely by archaeologists. In addition, dating processes are essential in the detection of forgery.

At present, the research laboratory for Archaeology and Art History at Oxford has two graduate students working on Dr. Schlesinger's method.