

situation, it should be strongly suggested that the bill be changed to disallow this practice on behalf of the post office which essentially should be specializing solely in postal services, not free enterprise activities. The Postmaster General will be responsible for the distribution of the stamps and postal-related products. This will be accomplished by federal authorization of agents to distribute these items in and outside of Canada, on a commission fixed by the regulation of the Postmaster General.

The Criminal Code, Part V, will be suspended to allow the Olympic Organizing Committee to stage a national lottery. COJO or its agents will conduct and manage the lottery system in the provinces according to the regulations made by the governor in council. It is true that all provinces are given the right to either approve or disapprove the lottery, but apparently have no say on the terms or conditions governing its operation. This severely limits the powers allotted to the provinces in Part V, Section 190(B) of the Criminal Code, whereby a provincial lottery can operate in another province in conjunction with that province. The wording of Bill C-196 is such that the province can only set the condition of the length of time during which the lottery can be run within its boundaries.

Getting back to the games themselves, we must remember that the Olympic games do not belong only to Montreal, nor do they belong only to Quebec any more than they belong to Kingston or to Ontario, as we will probably hear from the NDP. The fact is that the 1976 Olympic games belong to Canada, to Canadians and to millions of people throughout the world. Athletes, trainers, diplomats, heads of state and everyday citizens from over 120 countries will be gathering in Canada to compete in the 21 sports disciplines recognized by the International Olympic Committee. For the past 74 years, Canadian Olympic teams have received the warm hospitality of many countries, namely, Germany, Mexico, Japan, Italy, Australia, Finland, Great Britain and from many more countries in a distant past. Our teams have been recruited from every part of this great nation and have represented us well, not by city or province, but as a country. As we are well aware, every athlete who receives Olympic recognition receives that recognition on behalf of his country, even to the degree that the National Anthem of his country is played in honour of his victory. There is a pride shared not only by the athlete involved, but by every citizen of his country who watches the awards take place.

I doubt, Mr. Speaker, that there are any members here who can remember the city or even the state that Mark Spitz came from, but we all know that he won an unprecedented seven gold medals for the United States. Nor can we ignore the pride felt by every Canadian who recently watched Karen Magnusson bring home a gold medal for her years of practice and effort. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I emphatically reject any suggestion or inference that the Olympic games are not representative of all Canada and I reject the bias of those who would suggest that all true Canadians will do anything other than support the Olympic games to be held in Montreal.

● (1600)

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear!

Olympic Bill

Mr. Jelinek: The 1976 Olympic games represent a national challenge. With personal pride, and with participation from all Canadians from Newfoundland to British Columbia, these games will be a success.

Sports in this country are not restricted to any particular section or province. The Pan-American games were recently held in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The Canada games will be held this summer in Burnaby, British Columbia. The Commonwealth games will be held in Edmonton, Alberta in 1978. The Canada games will be held in Halifax, Nova Scotia. These games are all part of a movement involving youth in our country. Starting in the very earliest grades of our schools, children participate in school sports. They compete for honours during their sports days and they compete in subsequent events held in their local divisions, their area divisions and eventually provincial divisions. Just as these games both locally and provincially are gathering places for the youth of any region, so are the Olympic games the gathering point of the entire world. Can anyone deny the ability of amateur sports to build the minds and bodies of our youth? The importance of the Olympics must not be underestimated in its immeasurable value to the well-being of the young people of this and every other country actively involved in healthy competition.

A great deal has been said regarding the ability of the Olympic games committee, the city of Montreal and the province of Quebec to finance this project without federal funding. In this regard I feel it is crucial to discuss one of the aims of the 21st Olympiad. Not only will the 1976 Olympic games be a great monument for Canada but it will confirm in the eyes of the world the ability of Canada to bring back a more human and modest dimension to the games. Canada has the opportunity to be the first country to propose and successfully implement a program of self-financing for the games.

There is little doubt that the extravagance of the 1972 Olympics can be duplicated, let alone improved on, bearing in mind the ever-increasing costs. To this end, I believe that the Olympic games and the whole Olympiad movement is now at an historical crossroad. The games could go on becoming bigger, larger and more expensive, from one Olympiad to the other, and in this way they would remain the sole property of the very few rich countries of the world. On the other hand, they could be brought back to a more modest scale, to a more human dimension, and thus become accessible to less fortunate countries—the true ideal of the Olympic movement—and Canada will have been the first to do this.

It is important, then, when we talk about financing, that we bear in mind that the 1976 games are being prepared and will be organized in this spirit and with that objective foremost in the minds of those producing this event. This should be of paramount importance to all concerned with the financial aspects when they compare the expenses incurred in the Munich production. As I stated to this House on January 16, I believe that Montreal is the city most able to cope with the problems that would be faced by staging the games in Canada. It is important to understand that in no way can the expenses of Munich be compared to the expenses to be incurred in Montreal. Munich started with nothing and had to build every facili-