

## Past Olympic standings

Although this issue is dated July 21, publishing time takes about two weeks and the Games of the XXI Olympiad at Montreal, starting July 17, will have begun. Coverage, therefore, will appear in subsequent issues.

Canadians did not compete in the first modern Olympic Games in Athens in 1896 but following are the results of Canada's participation after that date, beginning with:

*Paris 1900* — only one Canadian, George Orton, competed, winning a gold medal in the 2,500-metre steeplechase and a bronze in the 400-metre hurdles.

*St. Louis 1904* — four gold and one silver; *London 1908* — three gold, three silver and seven bronze; *Stockholm 1912* — three gold, two silver and three bronze.



At the III Olympiad held in St. Louis in 1904, Canadians won four gold and one silver medals.

Etienne Desmarteau (left) was one of the gold medalists that year, winning the 56-pound hammer throw, a competition that has since been discontinued.

The Games were scheduled for Berlin in 1916 but were not held because of the First World War; in *Antwerp 1920*, five of Canada's seven boxers won medals — in all, Canadians won two gold, three silver and three bronze medals.

*Paris 1924* — three gold and one bronze; *Amsterdam 1928* — four gold, five silver and six bronze. (Ethel Catherwood or "Saskatoon Lily" as she was known, won the gold for high jump with a world record of 1.59 metres.)

*Los Angeles 1932* — two gold, five silver and nine bronze; *Berlin 1936* — one gold, three silver and five bronze.

*London 1948* were the next Games held (because of the Second World War), at which Canadian athletes won two silver and two bronze medals.

*Helsinki 1952* — one gold and two silver; *Melbourne-Stockholm 1956* — two gold, one silver and three bronze. (G rard Ouellette won the small-bore rifle prone position and set a world record — he scored 600 out of a possible 600.)

*Rome 1960* — one silver; *Tokyo 1964* — one gold, two silver and one bronze; *Mexico City 1968* — one gold, three silver and one bronze. (The gold came on the last day of competition as the equestrian team won the Prix des Nations jumping event.)

*Munich 1972* — two silver and three bronze.

*Montreal 1976* — Canadians hope to do a lot better than in the past but this chapter of Olympic history cannot be written yet.

## Canada's largest fisheries-patrol ship launched

The biggest fisheries-patrol vessel ever built in Canada — the 205-foot *Cape Roger* — was launched from Ferguson Industries Ltd shipyard at Pictou, Nova Scotia, on June 12 by Lyn LeBlanc, wife of Fisheries Minister Rom o LeBlanc.

The ship, which will cost an estimated \$12 million, will be based at St. John's, Newfoundland, and is scheduled to join the Fisheries and Marine Service's patrol fleet on active service in mid-1977.

"With the loss of the patrol vessel *Cape Freels* earlier this year and the certainty of extended coastal jurisdiction over our fisheries resources by January 1, 1977, the addition of this new vessel for East Coast fisheries management and surveillance will be extremely welcome," Mr. LeBlanc said.

Although the *Cape Roger* will be used mainly to ensure that domestic and foreign boats fishing off Canada's East Coast comply with regulations relating to catch quotas, restricted areas, net sizes, etc., the vessel will also be equipped to conduct fisheries, oceanographic and hydrographic research. Its size and advanced capabilities make

the new vessel ideally suited for spotting oil spills and for controlling ocean dumping in certain areas.

Built for navigation in ice-covered waters, the *Cape Roger* will have special de-icing equipment installed on the superstructure for operation in the severe weather conditions frequently encountered in the northwest Atlantic. A maximum speed in excess of 16.5 knots, together with helicopter-launching facilities will permit continuous surveillance of large areas of the fishing grounds.

The *Cape Roger* will have crew accommodation for 42, including up to six scientific personnel and two helicopter pilots.

## Preparations for 200-mile fishing zone

Fisheries patrols are being doubled this year to control fishing activity throughout Canada's new 200-mile fishing zone, which will be extended by January 1, 1977.

Fisheries Minister Rom o LeBlanc said recently that the Fisheries and Marine Service of Environment Canada, now carrying out 90 per cent of Canada's fisheries patrol work in offshore waters, would call more extensively on ships and aircraft from the Department of National Defence, which already provides substantial support. In addition, vessels from the Ministry of Transport fleet would become available regularly for this purpose.

During 1976 the number of patrol days by vessels on both coasts will roughly double to about 2,000. Off-shore patrols will be at sea about 500 days on the Pacific coast, and will double to about 1,500 days on the Atlantic coast. The number of boardings of fishing vessels at sea by Canadian inspectors will increase to between 1,200 and 1,400 a year permitting at-sea inspection of at least one-third of the foreign fleet and one-sixth of the Canadian fleet every month.

## Aircraft surveillance

The number of hours spent by aircraft locating and identifying fishing vessels will more than double to over 4,000 a year. Except for some previous charters of private aircraft by the Fisheries and Marine Service, DND *Tracker* and *Argus* aircraft have provided all air surveillance. Air patrols by DND will