

Olympic Games uniforms

Four Montreal designers, Léo Chevalier, Marielle Fleury, Michel Robichaud and John Warden, have designed the distinctive uniforms which will be worn by 20,000 people doing 39 different jobs at the 1976 Olympic Games.

Their ideas include, T-shirts, shirt jackets, cardigans and blazers. The six major job categories, from top officials to Olympic Flame runners, had to be recognizable by the kind of uniform worn, with the colour indicating the actual area of responsibility.



Personnel involved with medal-presentation ceremonies will wear the uniform shown at left. Ushers, ticket collectors, night watchmen, timers, technicians and auxiliary personnel will be clad in the uniforms shown centre and right.

Red denotes an official function; blue indicates a press function; grey is used as a complementary colour for trousers and skirts; green shows an Olympic Village function; orange, a service function; yellow, a technological function; purple, a culture and protocol function; and magenta, a youth-camp function. Beige, although not an official colour, is used to designate the organizing committee sports personnel.

Hosts and hostesses, for example, the most visible of all Games personnel, will be in red. The men's jackets are shirts cut with open col-

lars; the women's are semi-cardigans with round necklines.

Olympic Flame runners will wear red and white cotton T-shirts and polyester-cotton shorts will be topped off by striped headbands in eight colours.

Canadian surgery success on Australian giant

Dallas Presser, a young Australian, seven feet tall at age 14, came to Montreal recently from his own country to undergo surgery to arrest his growth. Doctor Jules Hardy, neurosurgeon at Notre Dame Hospital, carried out the operation.

A tumor

As a result of a tumor of the pituitary gland, the boy was already six feet three inches at the age of 12 and had grown more than ten inches in two years. If he had not undergone the operation, he might have resembled the famous Quebec giant, Edouard Beupré, who died at the age of 23 more than 70 years ago eight-and-a-half feet tall and weighing 367 pounds.

Frequently these giants die rather young, as did Beupré, because they suffer from heart, lung, liver and kidney ailments, or from diabetes, as their organs cannot manage the task of functioning for such a large person.

Successful operation

In the case of Dallas Presser, the operation was a complete success, and he was able to return to his father's sheep ranch. He had already lost 12 pounds in eight days. Doctor Hardy expects that he will not grow any more, will suffer no secondary effects and will not even have to take hormones.

Dallas Presser had grown at a normal rate until he was eight. Then he began to shoot upwards. He outgrew his shoes at least three times a year, and soon had to stoop to go through doors. His mother had to spend a good part of her time making his clothes.

Excess hormone production

Since the pituitary gland governs growth, excessive activity of the gland, often as in the present case because of a tumor, and the excess hormone produced, cause this type of gigantism.

Sometimes doctors prescribe endo-

crine treatment to attempt to re-establish the balance between the various types of hormone. In the case of the young Australian, this did not keep him from growing, and he was sent by his endocrinologist to see a neurosurgeon.

Until recently it was sometimes necessary to completely remove the pituitary gland and the attached tumor in attempts to remedy this disorder.

Classical technique

The classical method was to open the skull to get at the gland or tumor. It was a risky operation and there was always the possibility that the pituitary would be damaged or have to be completely removed. The Australian neurosurgeon advised the boy's father to contact Doctor Jules Hardy of Montreal, who had perfected a better surgical technique.

Scientific articles

Doctor Hardy, known internationally for his articles in medical journals, and author of a book on gigantism and acromegaly, is head of a team of neurosurgeons at Notre Dame Hospital.

His procedure for reaching the pituitary gland at the base of the brain without cutting into the skull is to make a small incision under the upper lip and go below the nose and through the sinuses, using tiny instruments and a small microscope. He can remove any tumor less than ten millimetres in diameter. He has already performed 80 operations of this kind.

Commemoration of North America's first French-speaking university

The unveiling of a plaque last month honoured the establishment in 1852 of Quebec City's University of Laval, the first French-speaking university in North America and one of the oldest in the western hemisphere.

Jean Marchand, Minister without Portfolio, who represented Indian and Northern Affairs Minister Judd Buchanan at the ceremony, described the program under which historic sites, persons and important national events were honoured:

"These plaques, which are erected upon the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of