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Colourful closing ceremonies as the 1976 Montreal Olympics end

The XXI Olympiad in Montreal closed on August 1 with an evening ceremony that included 75 Canadian Indian chiefs, hundreds of Indians from all tribes, candle-light dancing and colourful pageantry.

A crowd of more than 70,000 watched as two giant screens on each side of the stadium flashed pictures by satellite from Moscow, host city of the 1980 Olympic Games. "Farewell, Montreal, until we meet in Moscow," boomed the loudspeakers to the packed stadium as dancers and athletes paraded out at the end of the performance.

Lord Killanin, President of the International Olympic Committee and Roger Rousseau, President of the Organizing Committee for the Montreal Games, entered the royal box at the start of the ceremonies. Among other dignitaries present were Governor-General Jules Léger, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Mayor Jean Drapeau of Montreal, who received a standing ovation, Prince Philip, Princess Anne and her husband Mark Phillips.

As the stadium lights dimmed and an eight-trumpet Olympic fanfare sounded, 500 Canadian girls in white entered and lined the circumference of the arena. They performed a series of figures, to music, then formed the five interlocking Olympic rings, turning their garments to reveal the colours, blue, black, green, red and yellow.

To the accompaniment of tribal music, the 75 Indian chiefs entered in the formation of an arrowhead, followed by the shield bearers and flag bearers of competing nations. Then came the athletes, eight or ten abreast, who thronged into the stadium mingled together, as the program described, "without distinction of nationality united in the friendly bonds of Olympic sport", escorted by another huge contingent of Indians.

The flags of Greece, Canada and the Soviet Union were raised, one after another by two children from each nation, as each of the national anthems was played. Lord Killanin spoke the closing words: "I declare the Games

of the XXI Olympiad closed. And in accordance with tradition, I call upon the youth of all countries to assemble four years from now in Moscow, there to celebrate with us the Games of the XXII Olympiad. May they display cheerfulness and concord so that the Olympic torch will be carried on with ever greater eagerness, courage and honour for the good of humanity throughout the ages."

The Olympic flag, lowered ceremoniously as a choir sang the Olympic anthem, was carried by eight athletes, escorted by another four. As they passed the royal box, a five-gun salute sounded and, as the flag left the stadium, a 150-voice choir sang a farewell, accompanied by the Montreal Olympic Orchestra. As the Olympic flame was extinguished, the single trumpet of Montreal-born jazz musician Maynard Ferguson was heard.

When the flame died, the pictures of Moscow were shown and the dancing began. The stadium glowed as thousands of candles were lighted by performers and spectators alike, in an expression of Olympic brotherhood.

Thus the 1976 Olympics ended.



"The closing ceremony was magnificent," said IOC President Lord Killanin (above) "and I'm sure all who came to Montreal went home happy. The atmosphere has been great...all our problems have been well worth it."

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Canadian Olympic medallists

At the close of the Montreal Olympics, August 1, Canada had won five silver medals and six bronze – more than in any year since the Los Angeles Olympics in 1932, when they brought home two gold, five silver and nine bronze medals.

Silver medallists

Winners of silver medals were: Michel Vaillancourt of Hudson, Quebec for the individual Grand Prix equestrian jumping event; John Wood of Mississauga, Ontario for the 500-metre canoe singles event; Greg Joy of Vancouver, British Columbia for the high jump; Cheryl Gibson of Edmonton, Alberta for the 400-metre swim medley; and the swim team of Stephen Pickell of Vancouver, Graham Smith of Edmonton, Clay Evans of California and Gary MacDonald of Mission, B.C., in the 400-metre medley relay race.

Bronze medallists

Bronze medal-winners were: Shannon Smith of Vancouver in the 400-metre freestyle; Becky Smith of Edmonton in the 400-metre swim medley; Nancy Garapick of Halifax, Nova Scotia, (two) in the 100-metre backstroke and the 200-metre backstroke; the swim team of Wendy Hogg of Vancouver, Robin Corsiglia of Beaconsfield, Quebec, Susan Sloan of Stettler, Alberta and Anne Jardin of Pointe Claire, Quebec, in the 400-metre relay; and the swim team of Gail Amundrud of Vancouver, Barbara Clark of Stettler, Becky Smith of Edmonton (her second bronze) and Anne Jardin (also her second) in the 400-metre freestyle relay.

Athlete plan to continue

Dr. Roger Jackson, chief administrator for Game Plan, the support program for Canadian athletes (see *Canada Weekly* dated May 5, 1976) said that, in future, Game Plan would demand higher standards of the athletes and national associations.

"When we started Game Plan three years ago, we realized that it would take us five years to produce any really significant international results." The Plan would continue, said Dr. Jackson, but performance would determine the amount of funds available.

Final Olympic medal standings

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
U.S.S.R	47	43	35
E. Germany	40	25	25
U.S.A.	34	35	25
W. Germany	10	12	17
Japan	9	6	10
Poland	8	6	11
Bulgaria	7	8	9
Cuba	6	4	3
Romania	4	9	14
Hungary	4	5	12
Finland	4	2	0
Sweden	4	1	0
Britain	3	5	5
Italy	2	7	4
Yugoslavia	2	4	3
France	2	2	5
Czechoslovakia	2	2	4
New Zealand	2	1	1
S. Korea	1	1	4
Switzerland	1	1	2
N. Korea	1	1	0
Jamaica	1	1	0
Norway	1	1	0
Denmark	1	0	2
Mexico	1	0	1
Trinidad	1	0	0
Canada	0	5	6
Belgium	0	3	3
The Netherlands	0	2	3
Portugal	0	2	0
Spain	0	2	0
Australia	0	1	4
Iran	0	1	1
Mongolia	0	1	0
Venezuela	0	1	0
Brazil	0	0	2
Austria	0	0	1
Thailand	0	0	1
Puerto Rico	0	0	1
Bermuda	0	0	1
Pakistan	0	0	1

Silver medal for high jump

Canada's first Olympic medal in track and field since the 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games was won by Greg Joy, a 20-year-old high jumper from Vancouver, British Columbia on the second last day of the Montreal Olympics.

Joy, who took the second-place silver with a jump of 2.23 metres (7 feet 3¾ inches) was behind Jacek Wszola of Poland, who won with an Olympic-record jump of 2.25 metres (7 feet 4½ inches). Dwight Stones of the United States was third. It was also Canada's first medal in high jump competition

since 1932 at the Los Angeles Olympics, when Duncan McNaughton of Vancouver won the gold by clearing 6 feet 55/8 inches.

Joy received the loudest and longest cheer of any Canadian at the Games. When he was awarded Canada's eleventh Olympic medal, he received a two-minute standing ovation.



Jacek Wszola, Polish winner of the high jump, applauds Canada's Greg Joy, who came second.

First individual Olympic equestrian prizewinner

Michel Vaillancourt of Hudson, Quebec, became the first Canadian rider to win an individual jumping medal in Olympic competition when he captured a silver in a three-way jump-off at Bromont, Quebec on July 27.

In the first round, 22-year-old Vaillancourt riding Branch County a thoroughbred gelding, knocked down one fence for four faults, which qualified him for the second round with the world's best 20 riders. In the second round he had eight faults for a total of 12.

Alwin Schockemoehle of West Germany, the winner, was the only rider with no faults in both rounds. Two other competitors, Debbie Johnsey of



Canadian Press

Michel Vaillancourt and Branch County ride towards a silver medal in the

Olympic individual jumping Grand Prix at Bromont, Quebec.

Britain and François Mathy of Belgium, also finished the first round with 12 faults, forcing the jump-off for the silver and bronze medals. Mathy got eight faults, to take the bronze, Johnsey, 15.25.

Vaillancourt, whose father was killed in a riding accident five years ago, said he felt he "had good chances" of winning a medal but was not

over-confident. Although he knew Branch County, a former unsuccessful racehorse known as Traffic Sub, was capable, Vaillancourt said he was "still a green seven-year-old" and he feared he might make some mistakes. And the Bromont course, said the jubilant young man, "was by far the most difficult I have faced in international competition."

Canoeist just missed a gold

John Wood of Mississauga, Ontario, came second in the Olympic men's 500-metre canoe singles on July 30, to win a silver medal, just 0.35 of a second behind the winner, Aleksandr Rogov of the Soviet Union. The third boat, from Yugoslavia, was 0.02 of a second behind Wood. It was Canada's first Olympic paddling medal since Ken Lane won a silver in 1952.

Wood, a McMaster University graduate, who was competing for the third time in Olympics competition, had an excellent start in the race, leading the Soviet boat by inches at the 250-metre mark. It was only at the final 20 metres that he was overtaken. "I got caught the final 20 metres," said Wood, "because my strokes weren't as sharp as I would have liked them to be. But I'm extremely pleased with my race and the results."



Silver medallist John Wood just missed the gold in the canoe singles.

Mr. MacEachen to Pacific region

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, will visit as an official guest the Pacific countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, Australia and New Zealand from August 20 to September 6.

Mr. MacEachen, who will hold discussions with the foreign ministers of the four host countries, also hopes to call on the President of Indonesia and the Prime Ministers of Malaysia, New Zealand and Australia.

The Canadian Government is interested in expanding relations with both developed and developing nations of the Pacific region.

New way to clean industrial smoke

A new technique that removes undesirable gases and dust from smoke emitted by iron foundries and other metallurgical and processing industries has been developed by scientists at the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET), a branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. The process is both economical and efficient because it uses cheap granular materials such as limestone, gravel and coal as the filtering medium, which is held in a vertical column called a packed bed.

Tests carried out with an experimental unit in CANMET laboratories showed that the system was capable of capturing dust particles down to one micron (0.00004 inch) in diameter at efficiencies of over 99.9 per cent. This means that each cubic foot of gas released into the atmosphere contained only 0.000007 of a pound of dust.

Advantages

The method differs from other filtering systems in that the hot dust-laden gases need not be cooled by water sprays or large amounts of air before cleaning. Treating gases without cooling has definite advantages. When water sprays are used, the equipment rusts and the water becomes contaminated, which in turn creates water pollution. When excess air is used for cooling, the volume of gases to be cleaned increases, and the equipment must be made to handle the extra load.

A commercial unit capable of treating 7,500 cubic feet a minute of "dirty" gas was constructed and installed in an iron foundry in Winnipeg on a furnace used to melt cast iron. The packed-bed filter removed particulate matter from the hot-waste gas, permitting it to be safely vented to the atmosphere. The foundry is considering the possibility of heating its buildings with the clean waste gas. The Manitoba government has approved the unit as a satisfactory pollution-abatement device.

Uranium resource estimates increased

Canada's estimated uranium resources have increased by nearly 8 per cent over 1974 estimates, according to the annual report of the federal Uranium Resources Appraisal Group of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

The report, entitled *1975 Assessment of Canada's Uranium Supply and Demand*, has revised the estimates of uranium recoverable by today's technology from the 1974 figure of 526,000 short tons of uranium oxide to 562,000 tons, an increase of 7.8 per cent. The increase does not include 1975 production of 4,600 tons.

Uranium recoverable at two prices, up to \$20 a pound and up to \$40 a pound of uranium oxide, was included in the assessment of measured, indicated and inferred resources. The 1974

assessment prices of \$15 and \$30 a pound had been increased to reflect inflation and the increased market value of uranium.

Part of the increase was due to a more extensive study of data on deposits in established mines and part to the discovery of new resources.

Even these estimates are an incomplete appraisal of uranium resources in the two price ranges as the assessment was restricted to the principal deposits in Canada. With increased uranium exploration activity in Canada expected during 1976, estimates of resources in both price categories can be expected to increase.

Allocations for meeting domestic requirements have been applied to each Canadian producer's tonnage. Approximately 21 per cent of each producer's uranium reserves will be required to provide the 30-year fuelling requirements of 81,000 tons of uranium oxide for the 14,700 megawatts of nuclear capacity expected to be operating in Canada by 1986.

Domestic utilities are expected to have contracted for 33,000 tons of uranium oxide to provide a 15-year fuelling requirement for the 11,900 megawatts of nuclear generating capacity now operating or committed for construction. Canadian uranium producers have contractual export commitments for about 110,000 tons of uranium oxide. Over and above these commitments and domestic allocations, Can-

adian producers will still have almost 50 per cent of their resources uncommitted to meet future export or domestic needs.

Canada's annual uranium production capability is expected to grow from 7,600 tons in 1976 to 13,000 tons in 1980 and to 15,000 tons by 1985.

New satellite station

A station that will receive, record, process and distribute satellite imagery of Newfoundland and a large area of the North Atlantic Ocean was installed at Shoe Cove near St. John's, Newfoundland, last month.

The Portable Earth Resources Ground Station (PERGS), with its 30-foot dish antenna, control computer, and ground data handling system, was assembled and tested by MacDonald Dettwiler and Associates of Vancouver.

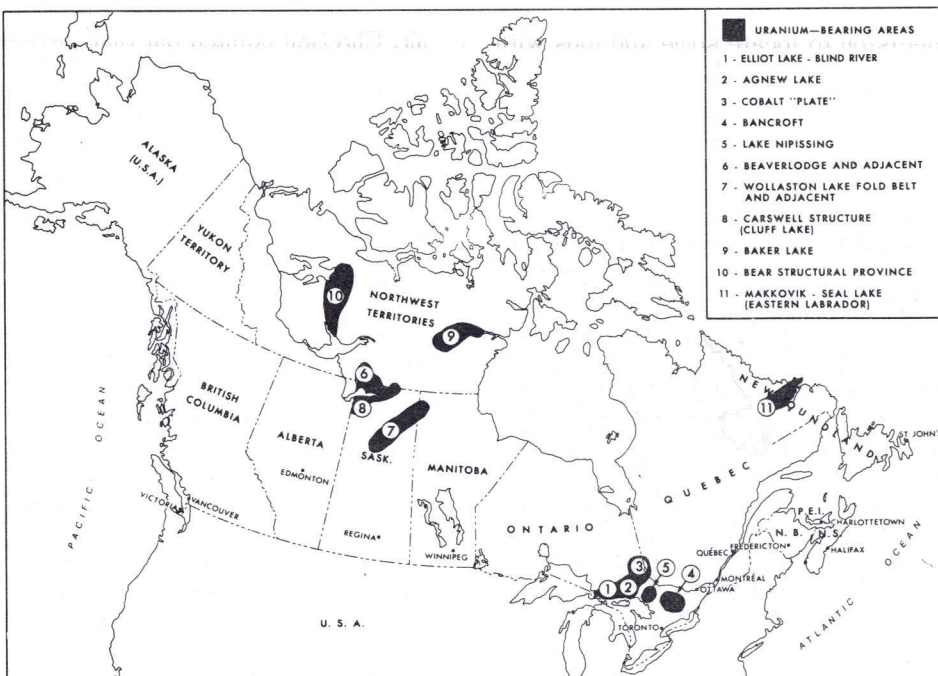
The portable station, constructed for \$114 million, is believed to be the cheapest of its kind ever built. The cost of the first station built by the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), for example, was \$28 billion.

The Canada Centre for Remote Sensing (CCRS), part of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, will operate the new station. It will receive signals from NASA's earth resources satellites, Landsat 1 and 2, and a weather satellite, NOAA-3.

The techniques used in PERGS to record, store and transform data into images are not limited to one particular satellite. Aside from a special box for each spacecraft, the system does not require any unique components to receive signals from all satellites.

PERGS will produce black and white "quicklook" imagery and tapes for computer use. It will also be able to transmit facsimile images directly from computer disks to their destination by telephone line. By avoiding photographic processing, the quality of the data is not lowered and 45 minutes to two hours can be saved in distribution time.

When it begins operating next October, PERGS will supplement the services provided by another CCRS station in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, which receives data for all Canada except Newfoundland and the east coast.



East Block gets new old look

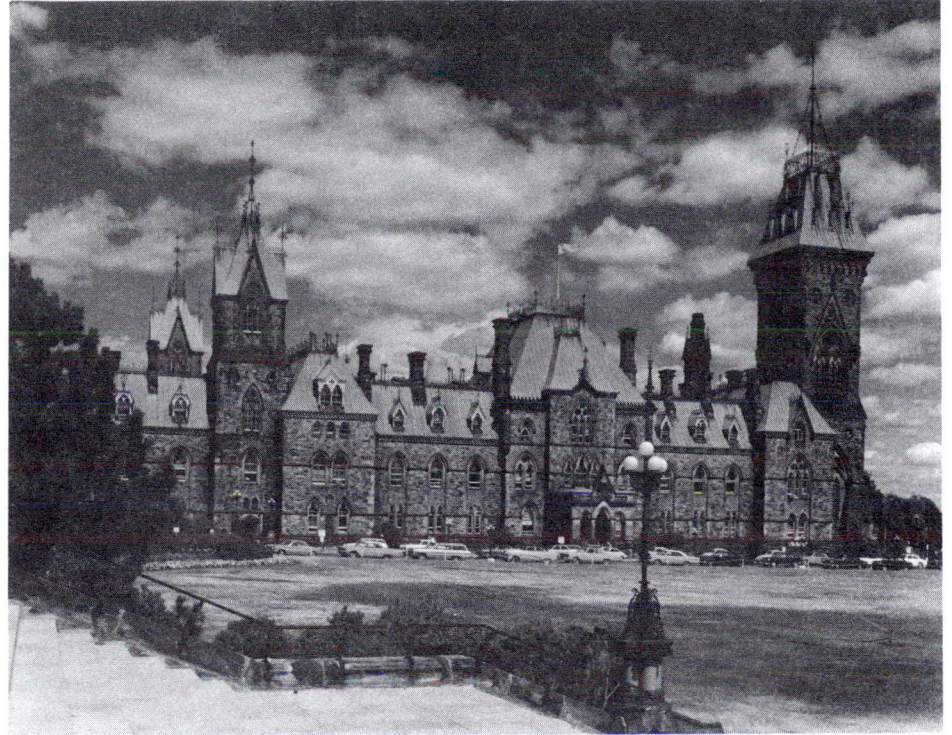
A "peaceful occupation" of one of Ottawa's Parliamentary buildings, by a Department of Public Works project team, was recently announced. It will supervise an \$8-million restoration and renovation program, which should be completed in about two-and-half years.

The Government intends to improve the 105-year old building as a place of work while at the same time restoring its fabric and maintaining its original appearance.

Since the East Block is the only building on Parliament still in its original condition, inside and out, and because of its historical importance — many far-reaching decisions were made there — careful attention will be paid to the fabric of the building and caution will be taken in maintaining its unique architectural character.

Sir John A. Macdonald's office will be restored, as will the Governor General's office and entrance, the Privy Council Room and entrance, and all main entrances and staircases.

Antique furniture, some used by the Fathers of Confederation, has been turned over to the Museum of Man for safekeeping and restoration where



East Block, part of Ottawa's Parliamentary buildings, will soon be restored.

necessary. Certain pieces will be loaned back to furnish the historic rooms. All office furnishings will be contemporary in design but will blend in with the architecture.

The Speaker of the House of Commons recently indicated that on completion

of the restoration by 1979, the East Block would be for Parliamentary use. It is expected that this will enable tourists to visit it, as they now do the Centre Block, to see the rooms and halls where so much of Canada's history has unfolded.

Progress in decentralization

Jean Chrétien, President of the Treasury Board, reviewed on July 5 the progress made by the Federal Government over the last year in its policy of decentralizing units of government from the national capital region. The Minister was speaking in Bathurst, New Brunswick, where the Central Index and Annuities Branch of the Unemployment Insurance Commission would be relocated, thereby creating some 400 jobs in that community.

"The primary purpose of the relocation program is to contribute to economic growth. Regional economic growth is one of the major objectives of the Federal Government. It is therefore logical that the relocation of federal functions, jobs and salaries be used as an instrument for the promotion of economic activity in the less advantaged regions of Canada," Mr. Chrétien said.

The President of the Treasury Board said the concern for the promotion of economic growth was reflected in the decision to locate some 400 jobs with an annual payroll of more than \$3 million in Bathurst; in the decision of the Department of Supply and Services to relocate about 400 jobs in its Superannuation Branch to Moncton, N.B.; and in the relocation by Supply and Services of some 260 jobs to Matane, Quebec, in the Cheque Redemption Service.

The Department of National Revenue announced last winter that regional tax data centres would be established in five localities across the country. This will involve the creation of some 80 permanent and 630 temporary jobs in St. John's, Newfoundland, of some 100 permanent and 800 temporary jobs in the Chicoutimi-Jonquière area of Quebec, of some 125 permanent and 1,100 temporary jobs in the Shawinigan area of Quebec, of some 125 permanent and 1,000 temporary jobs in Winnipeg,

Manitoba, and some 100 permanent and 870 temporary jobs in Surrey, British Columbia.

Mr. Chrétien pointed out that, between 1971 and 1975, the Government approved the relocation of only 662 jobs from the national capital region. "In the last year alone, since I created the task force and announced that decentralization is a high priority of the Government, approval has been granted and announcements have been made with respect to the relocation of about 1,600 permanent and of about 4,400 temporary jobs from the national capital region."

Union consultation

Mr. Chrétien concluded by pointing out that the policy of relocation was being carried out in close consultation with public service unions. "A committee of the National Joint Council is actively engaged in finding solutions to any problems created by relocation."

International Quaker meeting — first in Canada

Quakers from 30 countries met at Hamilton, Ontario's McMaster University July 18 to 24 for the thirteenth Triennial of the Friends World Committee for Consultation. This is the first time that the Religious Society of Friends, as Quakers are formally known, has held the triennial event in Canada. Previous meetings have been in Australia, Kenya, Sweden, the United States and Britain.

Native employment opportunities

Alberta Treaty Indians will have opportunities for regular employment and contracts on the Syncrude tar sands project under the terms of two agreements concluded in Edmonton last month.

The agreements, which commit more than \$10 million for training and economic development for Alberta Indians, provide openings with Syncrude Canada Ltd, and business-development opportunities in the Fort McMurray area.

Regular employment and business contracts with Syncrude are under the terms of a ten-year agreement, signed by Syncrude Canada Ltd president Brent Scott, Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Judd Buchanan and Indian Association of Alberta president Harold Cardinal; the second agreement, signed by Messrs Cardinal and Buchanan, includes a minimum of \$3 million from the Federal Government to help Indian-owned firms to become established in the Fort McMurray area.

The first agreement, under negotiation for six months, commits Syncrude to offer employment to qualified In-

dians in all branches of the company. Those lacking educational qualifications will receive up to two years of pre-employment academic upgrading, paid for by the Federal Government. Both the Indian Affairs Department and the Indian Association will review the pre-employment training to ensure it meets "the special cultural and social identity of the Indian students".

Business incentive

The second agreement provides for the establishment of two companies to help Indian-owned businesses in the Fort McMurray area. Indians will make up the majority of both boards of directors, and will have the shares held in trust by the Indian Association of Alberta for Alberta Indians.

The first company, the Indian Oil Sands Economic Development Corporation, which will receive \$1.5 million over five years from the Federal Government, will explore business oppor-

tunities and help existing or newly-formed Indian-owned firms to take advantage of them. It will provide pre-feasibility assessment, proposal preparation, advice on economics, marketing, production, employee relations, and financing as well as legal and other professional services.

The other company, with federal funds of \$1.5 million over five years, will act as a foundation or trust to provide direct equity financing to Indian-owned firms operating in the Fort McMurray area. Businesses that receive contracts or develop business opportunities through the assistance of the Corporation, and which obtain debt financing through traditional lending agencies, will receive non-repayable grants from the trust company to help meet their equity capital funds.

Syncrude will make a donation to the trust company, which will approach other corporations to do likewise.

News briefs

- Canada and the Soviet Union have signed a long-term economic agreement which will last for ten years. It starts with a \$43-million contract that is almost completed between the Soviet Union and Unit Rig and Equipment Co. Canada Ltd for 30 large off-highway vehicles. The new agreement calls for meetings at least once a year of ministers on a new mixed commission.
- Canada's economic growth will be about 5 per cent or slightly more during the next 12 months, says a survey by the 24-nation Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. The organization also predicts a 3.5 per cent growth in the number of jobs by next July but says continued rapid expansion in the labour force will make any reduction in unemployment during that period unlikely.
- Dome Petroleum Ltd of Calgary is to start off-shore drilling in the Beaufort Sea this summer with a \$200-million fleet of drill ships and support vessels. The five-year project is part of the \$500-million gamble on the oil and gas potential under the Beaufort Sea. Its outcome could have a long-term impact on energy security in Canada.
- Retail beef prices are the lowest in three years at an average of \$1.29 a

pound, the president of the Canadian Cattlemen's Association said recently, but the lower prices will not last.

- The average urban household spent \$10,467 for current consumption in 1974, and an additional \$3,582 for personal taxes, security and gifts and contributions, for a total expenditure of \$14,049, reports Statistics Canada. Some 24.5 per cent of the expenditure of households in the \$20,000-and-over income category was for personal taxes, compared to 4.6 per cent for households in the under-\$7,000 group. Food and shelter accounted for over half the total expenditure of households at the lower end of the income scale.

- Canadian Labour Congress president Joe Morris says the Government will be given one more chance to withdraw the anti-inflation program or the 2-million member Congress will go ahead with its long-planned protest against controls. But he qualified the remarks, made following a meeting with the Prime Minister, by saying the program must be withdrawn "at a time that we may find acceptable".

- Total corporate assets in all industries increased to \$356 billion in 1973 from \$275 billion in 1971, Statistics Canada reported July 27. The increase resulted from strong economic growth and inflation.

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