

laid up the colours that were so rich in battle honours. In an address to the congregation, Lieutenant-Colonel J.G. Bourne, Colonel of the regiment, recalled the martial exploits of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, which had displayed in abundance, during two world wars, the spirit not only of the Canadian Black Watch but of its parent Scottish regiment — the first Highland unit ever formed in Britain.

THE BLACK WATCH OF CANADA

The Royal Light Infantry of Montreal, formed in 1862, was affiliated from the start to the Black Watch in Scotland. The name Black Watch (given because of the dark regimental tartan and its role — to watch) began to be used after April 1, 1920, though the tartan had been worn since the formation of the regiment.

Although some Black Watch personnel participated in the Boer War as volunteers with the Canadian contingent, it was only during the First World War that the regiment officially participated in war-time operations. In 1914, two battalions volunteered for service as complete units; later, a third battalion was formed. The Black Watch was the only Canadian regiment to have three battalions in action; all three fought at Vimy Ridge on the same day in 1917. By the end of the war, the regiment had earned 23 battle honours.

SECOND WORLD WAR

The 1st Battalion was stationed in England from 1940 to 1944, carrying on training and standing ready to help in the defence of Britain. In 1942, 'C' Company and a mortar platoon took part in the Dieppe landing, during which they suffered heavy casualties. In 1944, a month after the landing in Normandy, the Black Watch was sent to the Continent and, during the next 11 months, participated in some 30 battles in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. One of its greatest, and probably most costly, engagements occurred at Mai-sur-Orne and St-André in Normandy. The war over, The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada returned to its role of a reserve regiment.

Since then, its battalions have taken part in NATO operations in Germany, and have served in Korea and in Cyprus.

GRANT TO RURAL JAMAICA

Supplies of drinking water in rural areas of Jamaica are to be improved with the assistance of a \$200,000-Canadian grant. The funds, provided through the Canadian International Development Agency, will pay for the purchase and shipment of materials for

community standpipes, pumping and distribution facilities. Construction will be directed by local parish councils, who will pay 50 per cent of the cost from their own resources. The program is aimed at making drinkable water more easily accessible.

Improvements in the water-supply will create better health conditions in rural areas and allow the population to undertake more productive work than the carrying of water. For many children, it will mean more time to attend school.

The Canadian grant is part of a continuing program of assistance in this field, which has included \$150,000 in 1964 and \$175,000 in 1967.

SPORTS AT MAN AND HIS WORLD

The locations and facilities for the 1976 Summer Olympic Games, which were awarded to Montreal, are explained in detail in the Olympic section of the sports pavilion at Man and His World 1970. The stadiums, playing fields, swimming and diving pools, accommodations for athletes, transportation networks and other necessary facilities are shown on scale-models photographs and maps.

An added element of the pavilion's Olympic section is a display portraying Canada's Olympic contestants, among others Debby Brill, Bruce Simpson, George Puce, Yves Landry, Dorothy Lidstone, Ralph Hutton, Colette Duhamel and Jerry Hirose.

TV monitors show films of the 1964 and 1968 Summer Olympic Games which were held in Tokyo and Mexico.

The Olympic section invites visitors to test their fitness level against a government standard. Successful "competitors" receive a medal or citation attesting to their fitness.

In the winter sports section visitors mount a rotating platform which simulates a slalom. By grasping fixed "ski-poles", visitors can manoeuvre their feet and legs in the approved Jean-Claude Killy or Nancy Greene style.

The hockey section again features National Hockey League stars demonstrating shooting and goal-tending.

A new section is devoted exclusively to participation and demonstration. There are demonstrations of judo, boxing, karate, fencing and gymnastics. Visitors are invited to try ping-pong, tennis, trampolines, archery, weightlifting, soccer, badminton, basket-ball, lacrosse and volley-ball.

Another new section deals with the scientific aspects of sport. Exhibits show how medicine and technology have made sports safer and how more efficient equipment has been developed.