

study, compile and distribute free information on vacation opportunities.

- Le Mouvement jeunes ruraux, Ste-Foy, was awarded \$5,000 to reorganize the youth centre for social activities and other activities centering around agriculture.

- The West Island Women's Centre, Pointe Claire, used its grant of \$3,500 to hold an "Information Day" on February 4, 1978. Topics included re-entering the work force, volunteer work and community action, returning to studies, women in the home and women and the law.

- The Gaspesian Cultural Association, Bonaventure, accepted \$9,250 to continue library services to the French- and English-speaking residents of the many isolated coastal villages in the region. This grant was given under the Department's Official Language Minority Groups Program, whose objectives are to promote the social, cultural and linguistic development of the official language communities in regions where they live as a minority and to foster a better understanding between the two official language groups throughout the country.

Study of junior hockey proposed

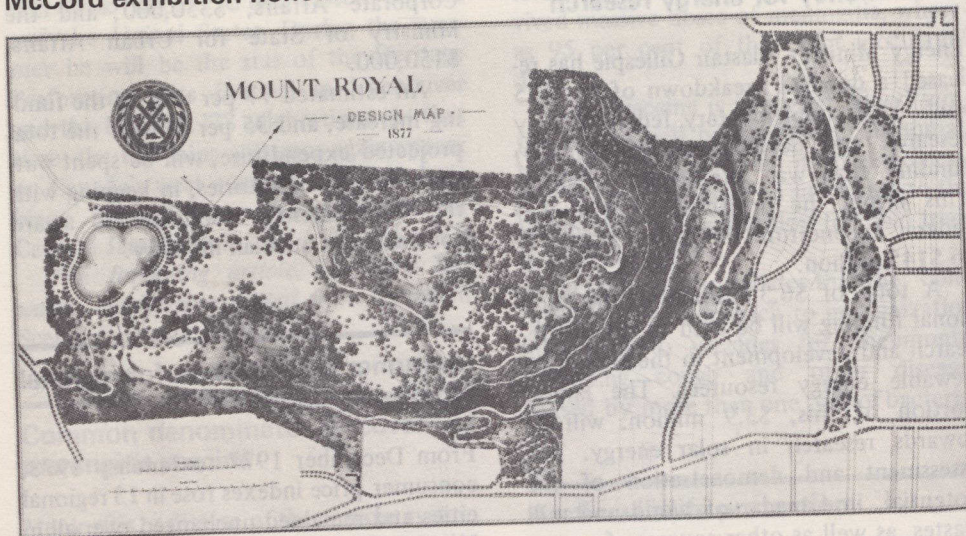
A study of all aspects of junior hockey in Canada has been recommended to Minister of State, Fitness and Amateur Sport Iona Campagnolo, by the Ad Hoc Committee on International Hockey.

The committee was set up last July as a result of the publicity surrounding Team Canada's participation in the World Championships held in Vienna in May. In announcing the establishment of the committee, the minister stated that "it is time that we clearly identify Canada's responsibilities as well as the issues that Canadians feel are at stake when we compete at the international level".

Among other suggestions, the committee recommended that:

- a permanent manager and coach should be named for all Canadian national teams;
- Hockey Canada should ensure that its constituent members deliver their best players for the 1980 Olympic Games and that every eligible player be given an opportunity to try out for the team;
- Hockey Canada should ensure that being a member of a national team is a serious commitment to the sport and to the honour of Canada;

McCord exhibition honours Mount Royal centennial



The McCord Museum in Montreal has an exhibition to celebrate the first 100 years of the design plan for Mount Royal Park. The exhibition Mount Royal, Montreal, is a compilation of documentary prints, photographs, maps and architectural drawings from the period 1556-1977.

Mount Royal was named by Breton mariner Jacques Cartier, who discovered it in 1535 when he visited the Indian village of Hochelaga at the base of the mountain. The exhibition commences chronologically with a copy of the architectural plan for Hochelaga which was rendered and published by Giambattista Ramusio in 1556. Ramusio's plan presents the first documentation of the mountain with its new name, which, significantly, appears in Italian.

In the maps that followed Ramusio's publication, Monte Real (Mount Royal) was contracted to Montreal. Mount Royal Park was designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, the eminent landscape architect responsible for laying out the grounds of New York City's Central Park. Olmsted's Mount Royal Design Map of 1877 (above) is displayed as a thematic focus for the McCord Museum exhibition. By tracing, through documents, the pattern of Montreal's urban growth since boundaries were established in 1792, the exhibition Mount Royal, Montreal is a depiction of the way in which a geographical feature has shaped, and will continue to form, the character of a city.

Regina celebrates birthday

Regina, capital of Saskatchewan, is celebrating its seventy-fifth birthday this year with festivities including a variety of cultural and sports events.

In Regina's early days, many still called it Pile-O-Bones, a name the little settlement received because of the huge pile of buffalo bones accumulated there by the Indians, who believed the buffalo would some day return to the grazing grounds of their ancestors.

In 1880, a botanist named John Macoun discovered that the plains surrounding the village of Pile-O-Bones were excellent for growing wheat. He persuaded the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to bring its line through this area.

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