

Canada Weekly

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Canada and France to build telescope in Hawaii

C.M. Drury, President of the Treasury Board and minister responsible for the National Research Council of Canada announced last month that the Government had approved participation by Canada with France in the construction and operation of a large optical telescope on the 13,825-foot volcanic mountain Mauna Kea, on the island of Hawaii.

Agreements have been reached by the NRC, France's Centre national de la Recherche scientifique (CNRS) and the University of Hawaii under which Canada and France will share equally in the costs of providing the telescope, while the University of Hawaii will provide the site, access roads and local support facilities. After construction is complete in 1977 or early 1978, the three agencies will share operating costs and observing time, the University of Hawaii taking 15 per cent, NRC and CNRS taking 42.5 per cent each.

The total cost of the telescope and its associated buildings is estimated at \$18 million of which Canada will pay half. Canadian industry will participate in the construction and fabrication of the telescope, particularly in the telescope controls and in the main observatory structures, while the mechanical parts of the telescope will be made in France. The polishing of the main mirror, 144 inches in diameter, and made of special low-expansion glass known as Cervit, will be done in the NRC's Dominion Astrophysical Observatory in Victoria, British Columbia.

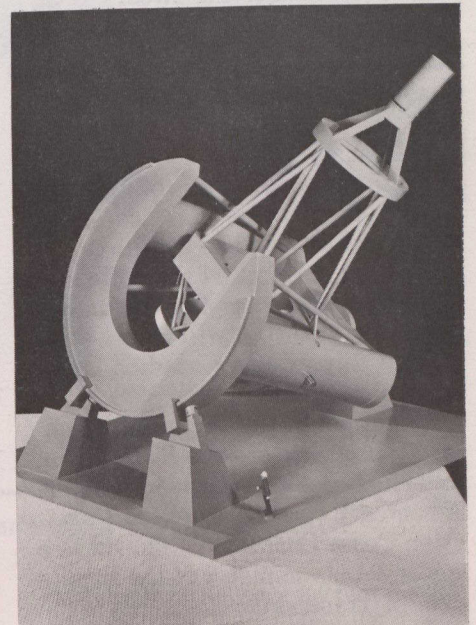
Non-profit corporation

A novel arrangement to take care of construction and operation of the telescope is a non-profit corporation expected to be established under enabling legislation in Hawaii. The three agencies will be the partners in the corporation and provision will be made for a board of directors and a scientific

advisory council, which will advise on technical details during design and construction and serve the function of a user's committee dealing with allocation of observation time and continuing development of instrumentation. This organizational structure is particularly advantageous from the Canadian standpoint as it will provide NRC with the opportunity to involve Canadian universities and the scientific community in general in direct participation and co-operation.

Advantages of site

A telescope in Hawaii will be able to observe the whole sky except for about 30 degrees near the South Pole. The Mauna Kea site is expected to



Model of the 144-inch telescope to be built jointly by France and Canada and erected on the mountain of Mauna Kea, Hawaii. A feature of the design is that the telescope will have interchangeable upper ends. The upper end shown in this photograph carries the prime-focus cage in which the astronomer may ride while making observations.

offer astronomers 2,800 clear viewing hours annually. Because the atmosphere above the site is so dry and so thin, an added bonus in this choice is a near ideal location for "infra-red observation".

The optical system contemplated will be the classical one which provides a prime-focus that can be used directly, i.e. without corrections, so that the expected high-optical quality of the primary mirror and the excellence of the site can be fully used. Provision will also be made for bringing light down through various mirrors to large modern spectrographs and other instruments to be located underneath the telescope structure.

Canadian astronomers in universities and in NRC have been closely involved in preliminary planning for this project through NRC's Associate Committee on Astronomy and, owing to international recognition of Canadian expertise in astronomical instrumentation, they will play a large part in its realization. This telescope will help to meet a long-standing need of Canadian astronomers to have access to a major telescope on one of the world's best observing sites.

Coast Guard graduate boom

The Canadian Coast Guard College at North Sydney, Nova Scotia, graduated its largest class of officer-cadets at ceremonies on June 2, with a graduating class of 34 the college's fifth. When they complete a four-year training period they will report to various ships in the Canadian Coast Guard fleet.

A highlight of the ceremonies was the appointment of John R. Baldwin, President of Air Canada, to the rank of honorary commodore of the Canadian Coast Guard. Mr. Baldwin is a former deputy minister of the Department of Transport.

The graduation ceremonies were followed by the christening of the CCGS *Mikula*, a 500-ton refitted former *Lurcher* light-ship, which will be turned over to the college for use as a training vessel.

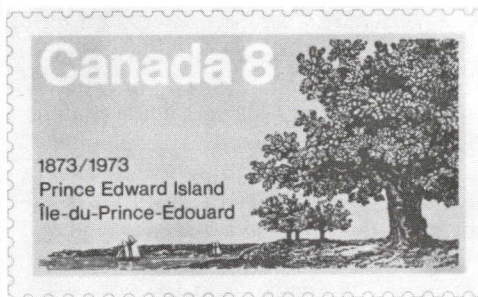
The college, which opened in September 1965, was established to train and provide qualified navigation and marine officers for active duty in the Canadian Coast Guard.

Prince Edward Island centennial issue

The Canada Post Office will issue an 8-cent stamp on June 22 to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of Prince Edward Island's entry into Confederation.

Prince Edward Island, a picturesque crescent of land located a few miles off the shores of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, supports a population of about 100,000 people that has remained relatively unchanged since Confederation.

On June 29, 1534, Jacques Cartier began the exploration of the island which was later given the name Ile Saint-Jean. Despite his description of the island as "the fairest land that



may possibly be seen", there is no record of continuous occupation until the eighteenth century. In the hands first of the French and then of the British, the island became a French possession once more before the Paris Treaty gave it to England in 1763.

The island received its present name in 1799 to honour Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, who had once displayed an interest in Charlottetown's fortifications.

Even though its capital, Charlottetown, was host to the first conference to form Canada in 1864, Prince Edward Island entered Confederation only on July 1, 1873, the seventh province to do so. Greatly concerned by the ticklish land question and by religious controversies, the islanders did not give their support to the federalists until six years after Canadian Confederation.

In the province of the lady's slipper, agriculture is a leading industry; the climate, and soil of a distinctive red colour are well-suited to the mixed farming; yields are high in both quantity and quality. Potato-growing and dairying are the most important agricultural activities. Prince Edward

Island potatoes are known throughout the continent; both seed and table varieties are staple exports. The fishing industry, which produces the famous Prince Edward Island lobsters and superb oysters, brings substantial revenue to the province, but this is of much less importance for the province's economy than the revenue from the construction industry.

Tourism also plays an increasingly important role in the province. Every year, thousands of visitors take advantage of the beaches and natural beauty of Prince Edward Island, appropriately named the "garden province".

The Charlottetown Festival, which features music and drama presentations during July and August at the Fathers of Confederation Memorial Centre, is a popular event. Prince Edward Island was also the home of author Lucy Maud Montgomery, well known for her stories of *Anne of Green Gables*, who became one of the best loved heroines in Canadian literature.

According to tradition, the large oak, part of the arms of Prince Edward Island, represents England and the saplings the three counties (Kings, Queen, Prince) of the island. The motto, *Parva Sub Ingenti*, means literally "little under the great". To the creator of the Prince Edward Island centennial stamp, Anthony Mann of Halifax, Nova Scotia, the motto and general symbolism of the oaks seems appropriate for Confederation.

Housing for the aged

A publication of interest to those intending to organize, finance, design or build housing for the elderly is now available from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Entitled *Housing the Elderly*, it is an advisory document dealing with desirable standards of housing designed specifically for elderly people who are sufficiently healthy and mobile to live independently in self-contained dwelling units.

This second edition, which replaces the 1970 version, contains new information gained from readers' comments. Topics reviewed include special considerations in site selection and construction of the dwelling units as well as other features designed to improve the quality of living for the elderly.

Palme d'Or for Canada at Cannes International Film Festival

The coveted Palme d'Or for the best short film shown at the Cannes International Film Festival was awarded this year to a National Film Board of Canada production *Balablock*. Directed by Bretislav Pojar, this seven-minute animated cartoon takes a light-hearted look at the problems of human conflict.

When the award was announced, a French critic remarked that it was "entirely appropriate", referring to Canada's long-standing pre-eminence in the field of animation and documentary shorts.

Although the National Film Board of Canada wins an average of 70 international film awards each year, the Palme d'Or had eluded it since 1955, when Norman McLaren's *Blinkity*

Blank won with a short subject drawn directly on film.

Last year at Cannes, the NFB won a special prize for originality with *Zikkaron*, an experimental film made by Laurent Coderre.

Bretislav Pojar, who had achieved fame with films in his native Czechoslovakia, came to work at the National Film Board of Canada in 1969. That same year his film *To See Or Not To See* won several important awards.

NFB collects two more awards

After winning a Grand Prix at the Cannes Festival, the NFB took two top prizes at this year's American Film Festival at New York the following week.

First prize Blue Ribbons were

awarded to the films *Nell and Fred*, a social documentary by Richard Todd, and *Here is Canada*, by Tony Ianzelo, (made for the Department of External Affairs) which won for public service.

NFB chairman and Canadian Government Film Commissioner Sydney Newman was in attendance to present the John Grierson Award, established by the NFB in honour of its late founder and "father" of the documentary. Martha Coolidge, a graduate of New York University received the award for *David Off and On*, a film on drug addiction. Miss Coolidge received her early training working for CFCF-TV in Montreal.

The festival was sponsored by the Educational Film Library Association. The Grierson Award was given by the National Film Board, Films Incorporated and the Visual Education Centre of Toronto.



National Film Board of Canada chairman Sydney Newman and scenes from Bretislav Pojar's *Balablock*, for which the NFB won the Cannes International Film Festival's Palm d'Or last month.

Queen Elizabeth to open Lester B. Pearson Building, new headquarters of the Department of External Affairs

The first edifice to gather under a single roof the entire headquarters staff of Canada's Department of External Affairs will be officially opened on August 1 by Queen Elizabeth II.

On her arrival at the Lester B. Pearson Building on Sussex Drive at 11.30 a.m., Her Majesty, who will be making her second visit to Canada during the current year, will be greeted by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, and the

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. A.E. Ritchie, who is deputy minister of the Department. Mrs. Pearson and a number of other persons, including representatives of the Department of Public Works, the contractor who erected the building and the architectural firm responsible for its design, will be presented to the Queen. After paying tribute to the late Mr. Pearson, Her Majesty will declare the building open and will be

shown some of its special features. During the tour, a representative group of past and present employees of the Department of External Affairs will be presented to Her Majesty.

Since the Lester B. Pearson Building will not be completed at the time of its regal opening, the Department of External Affairs intends to hold an inaugural ceremony in the summer of 1974, during which a memorial to Mr. Pearson will be unveiled.

Extension of Canada-U.S. fishing agreement recommended

Fisheries delegations from Canada and the United States have recommended to their respective governments that a 1970 agreement on reciprocal fishing privileges be extended for a further year, subject to certain modifications.

A decision to recommend extension of the agreement from June 15, 1973, to April 24, 1974, was reached following a four-day meeting in Ottawa recently. Discussions held earlier this year in Washington, D.C., were inconclusive and resulted only in a decision to extend the agreement for a brief period pending the outcome of negotiations on the Pacific salmon fisheries of Canada and the U.S.

Referring to the year-long agreement, Fisheries Minister Jack Davis said: "It is a step, but only a very short step, in the right direction. U.S. fishermen will be getting a few more of their own fish and we will be getting a few more of our own — but we aren't off the Columbia runs and they aren't off the Fraser."

Mr. Davis added: "We have another 12 months in which to negotiate a lasting agreement in which each country looks after its own waters and claims its own fish."

Salmon fishery

A principal amendment in the new agreement relates to fishing for Pacific salmon within the reciprocal fishing areas off Vancouver Island and off the coast of the State of Washington (reciprocal fishing areas are located between the three-mile and 12-mile limits off the coasts).

It was agreed that Canadian salmon-fishing privileges off the Washington coast should be reduced to the area between Carroll Island (about 48 degrees N. latitude) and Cape Flattery, while U.S. salmon-fishing privileges off Vancouver Island for commercial troll vessels should be limited to a small area near the entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Until now, Canadians could fish salmon from approximately the mouth of the Columbia River to Cape Flattery, while U.S. salmon trollers were permitted to fish off the entire west coast of Vancouver Island.

These changes will not affect vessels

engaged in salmon sport-fishing in Canadian areas, but such vessels continue to be subject to Canadian licensing and other regulations.

It was also agreed to co-ordinate salmon-fishing regulations of the two countries in the Strait of Juan de Fuca and northern Puget Sound, relating to the catch of coho, chinook and chum.

In addition, arrangements will be made to co-ordinate and equalize U.S.-Canada weekly fishing periods on the Fraser River and at Point Roberts during the chinook season in the spring and the chum-salmon season in autumn.

In view of the successful outcome of the discussions, the Canadian delegation spokesman withdrew an earlier notice that Canada would take unilateral action to extend its net and troll fisheries off the west coast of Vancouver Island, aimed primarily at increasing the harvest of Fraser River salmon.

Provision for limited fisheries for black cod in the reciprocal areas of both countries off the Pacific coast was also included in the new agreement.

On the Atlantic coast, modifications allow for a limited Canadian fishery for tuna within the U.S. reciprocal area, and for regulation of the larger U.S. trawlers in areas off Canada, where similar Canadian trawlers are prohibited from operating. Provisions regarding herring fishing will continue relatively unchanged.

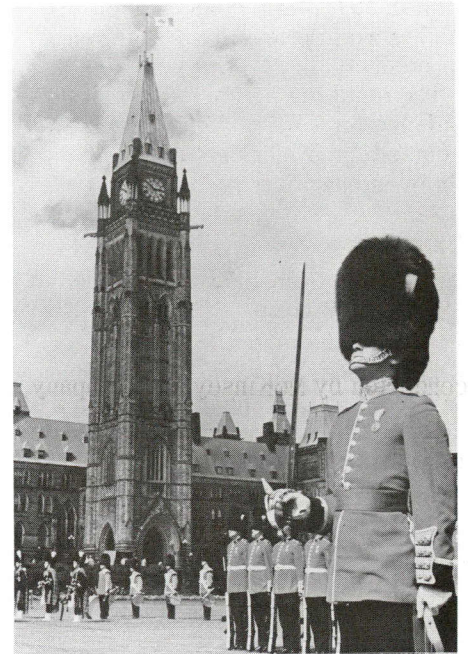
A Canada-U.S. meeting is slated for the autumn to consider further questions of mutual concern relating to the Pacific salmon fisheries.

Changing the Guard summer attraction

Scarlet tunics, bearskin headdresses and precision drill are essential features of this summer's Changing-the-Guard ceremony on Parliament Hill.

The centuries-old ceremony will be performed by the Canadian Forces militia from June 24 through Labour Day, September 3, the fifteenth consecutive year that the ceremony has taken place on Parliament Hill.

Again this year, 120 guardsmen from Ottawa's Governor General's Foot



Canadian Government Travel Bureau photo

Pomp and ceremony mark the historic Changing-the-Guard ceremony, performed each summer morning on the sweeping lawns of Parliament Hill in Ottawa.

Guards and the Canadian Grenadier Guards from Montreal will perform daily at 10 a.m.

Most of the reservists are university students who spend a one-month training period at Canadian Forces Base Petawawa, Ontario, before moving to their summer quarters in Ottawa.

The bands of the Royal Canadian Regiment, from CFB Gagetown, New Brunswick, and the Royal Canadian Artillery, Montreal and the Central Band of the Canadian Forces, Ottawa, will provide musical accompaniment to the rousing military pageantry on "the Hill".

Record year for agricultural exports

Canada exported a record \$2,135-million worth of agricultural products in 1972, exceeding \$2 billion for the first time.

Expanded sales of wheat and, to a lesser extent, barley, pork, cattle hides and furs, were primarily responsible for the \$151-million increase over the previous export record of \$1,984 million set in 1971.

Agricultural imports rose sharply in 1972 to \$1,538 million from \$1,299 mil-

lion in 1971, largely as a result of higher world prices for a wide range of products.

The resulting agricultural trade balance for 1972 of \$597 million accounted for 78 per cent of Canada's total merchandise trade surplus.

Exports

Wheat exports in 1972 were valued at \$917 million compared to \$830 million in 1971. (The record for Canadian wheat exports of \$1,059 million was set in 1966.) Significant increases in exports to the Soviet Union (up \$126 million) and China (up \$37 million) offset the drop of \$44 million in wheat exports to India and smaller decreases to several other countries. Exports to Britain and Japan rose marginally.

Exports of wheat flour declined to \$45 million in 1972 from \$54 million in 1971.

Barley exports increased 11 per cent in 1972, establishing a new record of \$217 million, compared to the previous record, in 1971, of \$195 million. Much of this increase was owing to larger sales of barley to Eastern Europe, the United States and Japan. Sales to Britain and the original six European Economic Community members were slightly lower.

Rapeseed exports totalled \$125 million in 1972, compared to \$148 million in 1971.

Flaxseed exports increased by \$5 million in 1972 to \$69 million.

Exports of live cattle increased to \$67 million in 1972 from \$51 million in 1971. Fresh or frozen Canadian pork exports totalled \$58 million in 1972, up from \$37 million in 1971. The Japanese market accounted for almost all of this increase, taking \$19 million more for a total of \$29 million in 1972. Fresh or frozen beef and veal exports, however, declined to \$39 million in 1972 from \$47 million in 1971, to lower sales to the U.S. which dropped to \$37 million from \$45 million in 1971.

Canadian furs, hides and skins exports increased sharply to \$71 million in 1972 from \$41 million in 1971.

Exports of dairy products were down in 1972 to \$49 million from \$66 million in 1971, skim milk powder and cheese accounted for most of this decline, dropping \$9 million and \$4 million respectively from 1971 exports.

Small export increases occurred in 1972 for potatoes, other vegetables, maple products and animal feeds excluding oilcake and meal; small decreases occurred in exports of poultry, eggs and fresh apples.

Imports

Much of the increased value of imports was caused by higher world prices for many commodities, rather than an increased volume of imports.

Corn imports increased sharply to \$25 million in 1972 from an unusually low figure of \$14 million in 1971.

The only agricultural import to show a significant decline in 1972 was soybeans, dropping to \$39 million in 1972 from \$50 million in 1971.

Imports of fresh or frozen beef and veal increased to \$89 million in 1972 from \$58 million in 1971. Higher prices accounted for about half of this increase. Fresh or frozen pork imports increased to \$14 million from \$4 million. Fresh or frozen mutton and lamb imports increased to \$21 million from \$15 million.

Higher prices caused by a world shortage of raw cattle hides accounted for the increase of hides, furs and skins imports — \$53 million in 1972 compared to \$36 million in 1971.

Wool imports went up to \$21 million from \$15 million.

Imported dairy products totalled \$34 million, up from \$25 million, with higher cheese and butter imports accounting for most of this increase.

Imports of fruit and nuts increased substantially — to \$322 million from \$287 million, mostly attributed to higher imports of canned or processed fruits and fruit juices.

Vegetable imports (excluding potatoes) went up to \$151 million from \$129 million, fresh vegetable imports accounting for about half of this increase — \$106 million from \$94 million in 1971.

Sugar imports reached \$133 million, up from \$99 million, due to higher world sugar prices.

Cotton imports were up to \$52 million from \$46 million.

Imports of spices, flavourings and confectionery rose \$10 million to \$40 million.

Another Yukon gold rush?

Summer visitors to Dawson City in Canada's Yukon Territory might witness a second gold rush right where the first Klondike Gold Rush started in 1898, according to the Canadian Government Travel Bureau. With the price of gold increasing on the international market, the sluicing of long-deserted creeks feeding the Klondike River has suddenly begun to look very profitable says Mayor Mike Comandino. "We're going to have a mini-stampede," he asserts. "If I were 40 years younger, I'd get a pick and pan — and a bulldozer — and hit the creeks myself."

Coincidentally, the territory is also celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Klondike Rush of 1898, when over 40,000 gold-seekers invaded the Yukon after the first strike on nearby Bonanza Creek two years before.

There are now some 800 staked placer gold claims in the area, of which about 100 are being worked on a part-time or full-time basis by about 75 local miners.

A highlight of the anniversary celebration will be the Klondike '73 canoe pageant to be held in August.

The pageant will involve short sprints for prize money at various locations along the Yukon River, a climb over the historic Chilkoot Pass, and several "hootchinanies" (a hootchinany is a combination of "hoote-nany" and "hootznahoo", a Tlingit Indian word, meaning "big Yukon party"). Served at the party is "Yukon Hootch" a rum drink sold exclusively in the Yukon. The name comes from the Indian word "hootznahoo", the rum mixture introduced during the Klondike Gold Rush.

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Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada.

Canada Council report on the dance

According to a study published last month by the Canada Council, Canadian dance organizations have made remarkable progress in the last few years, but still have trouble attracting audiences and raising funds.

The study, *Directions for the Dance in Canada*, analyzes the working conditions and prospects of professional dance companies and schools. It was conducted by McKinsey and Company, management consultants, as one of a series commissioned by the Council to help develop a policy for the performing arts. The Council recently published another of these studies under the title *Subsidy Patterns for the Performing Arts in Canada*.

The McKinsey study reports a growing disproportion between the operating revenue and expenditures of professional dance companies. This income gap amounted to \$1.8 million in 1970-71, and continues to increase. To hold down costs and increase box-office receipts, the report recommends more efficient tour-management, better programming and choice of theatre halls, and efforts to lower costs and attract more grants and donations.

According to the study, larger audiences are attending dance performances, but dance still attracts fewer people than the other performing arts. As a remedy, the report says that it will be necessary to "build" audiences, ensure high-quality performances and make the dance more available to the public. Dance organizations, says the report, will need more active and effective assistance in both administration and funding from government. The authors of the report call on the Canada Council, in particular, to help dance organizations in their administration and development, and to give priority to grant programs better adapted to the needs in this art form. The Council is called on to develop its own administrative and development resources, which are described as insufficient.

Commenting on the report, André Fortier, Director of the Canada Council, agreed that more aid and longer-range planning were needed in the dance. "The McKinsey report," he added, "will help the Council make its action more effective in this area,

and help make the needs of dance and dancers known to governments and private benefactors."

Some of the specific recommendations of the McKinsey report:

- the inclusion of dance in educational curricula, and an increase of school lectures and demonstrations;
- the production and distribution of more films on the dance;
- the programming of more performances of dance on Canadian television;
- the encouragement of amateur dance activities;
- special subsidies to keep ticket prices down in smaller centres;
- importing top-quality foreign dance companies to help build larger, more knowledgeable audiences;
- the production of new works that will appeal to various audiences;
- student-visits to dance productions in theatres;
- the upgrading of standards and an increase in the numbers of qualified teachers;
- salary increases for professional dancers;
- an increase in the activities of existing companies, particularly through touring;
- better publicity;
- programs to develop dance critics.

Germany buys flight simulators

Mr. Jean-Pierre Goyer Minister of Supply and Services, announced recently in Paris that a contract had been awarded to the Canadian Commercial Corporation (a national Crown corporation) by the Federal Office of Military Technology and Procurement (BWB) of the Federal Republic of Germany. The contract, obtained through the marketing assistance of the Department of Industry Trade and Commerce, calls for the development and manufacture of flight simulators for the UH-1D transport helicopter for the German Defence Forces.

The initial order covers the supply of eight simulators arranged in two groups of four cockpits each, with each group being controlled by an ad-

vanced digital computer and other peripheral equipment.

The work will be carried out by the subcontractor, CAE Electronics Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CAE Industries Ltd of Montreal. CAE Electronics Ltd is a leader in the manufacture of flight simulators for commercial jet aircraft.

Visit of Algerian trade delegation

At the invitation of Mr. Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Mr. Layachi Yaker, Minister of Commerce of the Republic of Algeria, and an Algerian delegation, visited Canada from May 27 to June 1.

Mr. Yaker had talks with Mr. Gillespie, with Mr. Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and other Cabinet members as well as Canadian businessmen, especially those involved in construction equipment, hydraulics, mining industry, telecommunications, hydrocarbons, mechanical industry, grains and farm-products marketing, wood and food-product industries and trade.

The Algerian group also visited Toronto and Montreal, where Mr. Yaker was greeted by provincial ministers. These visits to two large commercial centres enabled the visitors to make several business contacts and to identify the sectors of Canadian industry that might supply the products and services needed by Algeria to implement its economic development program.

Trade agreement drafted

After studying the evolution of commercial relations between the two countries Canada and Algeria drafted a trade agreement which will be signed at a later date.

To provide support to their increasing co-operation, the two parties will sign credit agreements in the total amount of \$100 million. The two delegations expressed gratification over the recent signing of an agreement for the construction of 12 grain silos in Algeria, with the aid of a Canadian loan.

Mr. Gillespie accepted Mr. Yaker's invitation for a reciprocal visit to Algeria, the date to be announced later.