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Canada's new Hawaiian aerie – Anatomy of a telescope

The following progress report on the Canada-France-Hawaii telescope appeared in *Science Dimension*, 1977/1, a publication of the National Research Council of Canada. The new world-class instrument is now in the final stages of construction and well on target for completion by 1978.

What started as an astronomer's dream in 1972 is now barely 18 months from becoming reality. Today, the new Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope is quickly taking shape at the 4,250-m (14,000-foot) summit of Mauna Kea, an extinct volcano on the island of Hawaii. For the past several years, design and construction have been guided by a partnership between Canada, France and the State of Hawaii.

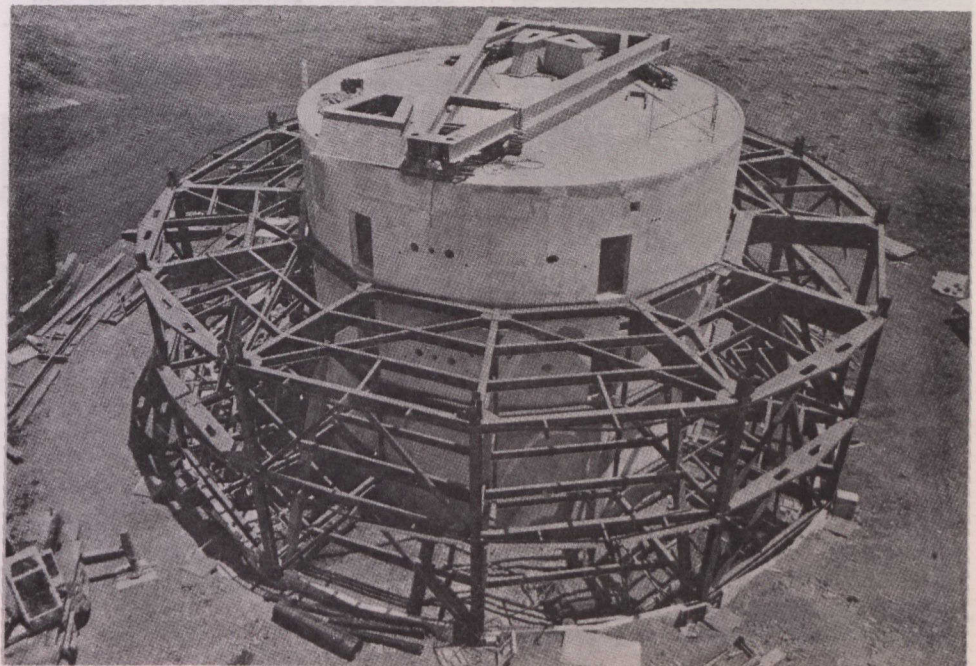
During this time, work has gone ahead in various locations round the world on the telescope's numerous working components. Later this year, the pieces will begin crossing the Pacific Ocean to the observatory site where they will all come together within the dome.

Heart of the system

The heart of the telescope's optical system is a 144-inch (3.6-m) diameter main mirror made of Cer-Vit, a ceramic which looks rather like glass but does

not expand or contract with heat. It will give the new instrument almost twice the diameter and four times the light-collecting area of any telescope now operated by Canada or France.

As originally cast, the block of Cer-Vit for the mirror was about 60 cm (nearly two feet) thick and weighed about 13 t (14 tons). Since 1973, over a third of a ton of material has been removed during grinding and polishing at NRC's Dominion Astrophysical Observatory in Victoria, British Columbia, one of the few places in the world capable of finishing such large mirrors. Optical technicians are currently in the final "parabolizing" stages of this painstaking three-year process. After working with progressively finer grit and polishing compounds, they will hone the mirror's shiny surface to an accuracy of several millionths of a centimetre (a millionth of an inch). Such high tolerances will enable the telescope to reap maximum advantage from its chosen site in Hawaii.



A metal framework is erected around the pier.

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Meticulous inspections accompany the various stages of grinding and polishing.

Site construction finished

On Mauna Kea itself, construction at the telescope site is now virtually complete. No sooner had ground been broken in 1974 than work began on a thick concrete pier to act as a foundation for the massive structure above it. A surrounding metal framework and white steel cladding (in effect an outer jacket) were added in the following year. Next, work went ahead on the interior facilities such as dark rooms, laboratories, mechanical and electronic shops. Recently, the telescope's dome, which had been pre-fabricated in British Columbia, was shipped to Hawaii and installed atop the building.

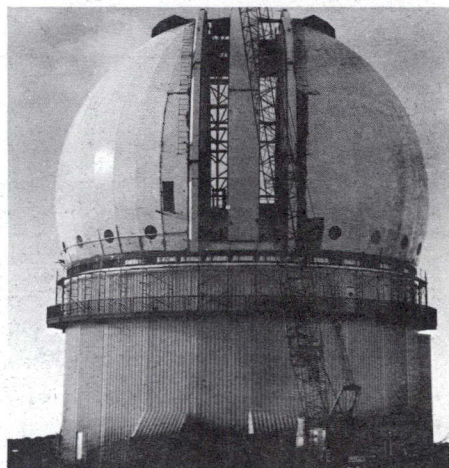
Work in France

As the main building rose in Hawaii, the heavy mounting and main driving gear for the telescope were under construction at La Rochelle in France. Eventually, this equipment will support the massive mirror and enable it to be turned or aimed at any part of the sky while tracking a star for hours at a time. This movement will be controlled by a computerized drive system built in Montreal and shipped recently to France. There it is being joined with the structural part of the telescope to allow rigid performance tests to be done on the complete mechanical and electrical system. During this procedure, a large concrete slab will be set in place to simulate the presence of the mirror.

Then, towards the end of this year, the telescope will be dismantled and shipped to Hawaii for installation in the dome. During re-assembly there, the last arrival, the mirror, will be completed and sent from Victoria. Finally, when it is installed, the world's newest observatory will come to life.

First photos next year

Astronomers will take their first photographs with the new telescope some time in 1978. In return for providing the site and mid-level facilities, the University of Hawaii will receive 15 per cent of the viewing time, while Canada and France will share the remaining time equally. Though the Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope will be by



The observatory is crowned with its pre-fabricated dome.

no means the largest in the world, it may well out-perform larger instruments elsewhere. This capability will come from the most up-to-date auxiliary equipment (such as spectrometers or photometers) both developed and improved by scientists in Canada and France.

Public servants move to Hull

In line with the Federal Government's aim of achieving "a more balanced and equitable distribution of public service jobs between Ottawa and Hull" (the national capital region), some 15,000 federal employees now working in Ottawa will be relocated in Hull by 1981.

Public Works Minister Judd Buchanan, who announced the plan to the House of Commons on May 17, said another object of the move was to increase the number of facilities owned by the Government as opposed to leased space. By the end of the fiscal year 1980/81, some 4 million square feet of commercially-leased office space will be returned to the market. Since the office vacancy rate in Ottawa was traditionally lower than in any other city in Canada, it appeared likely, said Mr. Buchanan, that owners of vacated buildings would, "through aggressive application of their entrepreneurial skills" be able to rent the space released by the Federal Government.

Mr. Buchanan said officials of his Department had been co-operating with the Building Owners and Managers' Association, the Commercial and Industrial Development Corporation and the National Capital Commission to increase private sector demand for commercial and office accommodation in Ottawa.

"At present," said Mr. Buchanan, "the printing and publishing section of the Department of Supply and Services, as well as the Departments of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Labour and Environment, are located in Hull. As previously announced, we hope that by the end of the current fiscal year most of the Department of Supply and Services, Canadian International Development Agency, the Department of the Secretary of State, Canadian Radio Telecommunications Commission, and the Department of Indian and Northern

Post office honours Tom Thomson

Canada honours one of its foremost painters, Tom Thomson, with the issue of two 12-cent stamps featuring his paintings on May 26.

April in Algonquin Park and *Autumn Birches* were chosen from Thomson's numerous sketches on birch panels, and, although they are similar in content, including sky, lake, and birch trees, their colours and mood contrast dramatically.

"Tom Thomson has become a legend

through both his life and death, and his work became the model for the Group of Seven which followed him," said Postmaster-General Jean-Jacques Blais.

Thomas John Thomson, born at Claremont, Ontario, in 1877, began to paint seriously in the autumn of 1911 and soon afterward visited Algonquin Park, Ontario, for the first time. His first large canvas, *Northern Lake*, won a prize at an exhibit sponsored by the Ontario Society of Artists in 1913. At this time he shared a studio with A.Y.



Jackson, from whom he learned many painting techniques.

From 1914 until he died, Thomson spent a great deal of time at Algonquin Park. He was an expert woodsman and canoeist, and when money ran low, he earned extra cash as a tourist guide or a fire ranger. Thomson achieved his best work in this period, though not everyone lauded his creations. One critic dubbed the new style of painting "The Hot Mush School." Another stated: "Among those who have made the most daring departure from representing nature as it appears to ordinary mortals are A.Y. Jackson and Tom Thomson." Indeed, as is often the case in Canada, Thomson achieved national recognition only after his mysterious death in 1917 and after his work had been acclaimed abroad.

Fewer jobs fewer immigrants

Immigration to Canada during 1976 totalled 149,429, a 20 percent decrease from that of the previous year, according to an announcement by Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen.

"Although global interest in immigrating remains very high, our offices abroad accepted fewer applications because there were fewer job opportunities in the Canadian labour force last year," he said.

In line with Canada's objective of reunifying families, 41 per cent of those admitted last year were sponsored relatives, mainly the spouses and dependent children of people already in Canada. In addition, another 26 per cent were close relatives in the nominated class who had pre-arranged jobs or skills that were in some demand in Canada.

Independent applicants, most of whom had pre-arranged jobs to fill labour shortage positions in Canada, accounted for just under 15 per cent of the

1976 total. In all, independent applicants and their accompanying family members made up 33 per cent of the immigration flow in 1976.

Also included in the "independent" category were 1,700 people who added more jobs to the nation's economy by setting up their own businesses. In fact, their assets totalled \$400 million, which represented 40 per cent of the nearly \$1 billion brought into Canada by immigrants last year.

Canada's traditional concern for refugees and displaced people, is reflected in the 10,000 immigrants who were brought in under special humanitarian programs from Europe, Chile, and Vietnam, as well as Lebanon.

Britain and the United States continued to be the two major source countries. Although the totals were generally down over those of 1975, Canada's special measures to assist victims of the Lebanese war resulted in that country moving into fifth position, with a total of 7,161 people admitted — up substantially from 1,506 in 1975.



Most of Thomson's artistic output was in the form of sketches done directly from nature on birch panels which fitted conveniently into his sketch box. Two such paintings, similar in subject yet widely different in content and mood, are featured on the stamps.

Top ten source countries, 1975 and 1976 comparisons

Country	1976	Position	1975	Position
Britain	21,548	1	34,978	1
U.S.A.	17,315	2	20,155	2
Hong Kong	10,725	3	11,132	3
Jamaica	7,282	4	8,211	6
Lebanon	7,161	5	1,506	—
India	6,733	6	10,144	4
Philippines	5,939	7	7,364	7
Portugal	5,344	8	8,390	5
Italy	4,530	9	5,078	8
Guyana	3,430	10	4,394	9
(South Korea)	2,330	(—)	4,316	(10)

Canada's ethnic past — a collection of memorabilia

Where would one go to find a passenger list from an Italian ship carrying immigrants to Canada? How about a Ukrainian family bible? Or a 40-year old edition of the *Canadian Hungarian News*?

Canada's National Ethnic Archives is a storehouse of memorabilia relating to Canada's ethno-cultural groups. Each year, hundreds of historians, genealogists and other researchers sift through part of the Archives' millions of pages studying documents that range in date from 1500 to 1977.

It's encouraging to learn that archival materials are not the stereotypical dusty old records — repositories for cobwebs — in which only the most devout historian has any interest. Far from it, they are bits and pieces of everyday life: routine correspondence, diaries, family bibles, scrapbooks, paintings, photos, movie film, sound recordings.

Recently the National Ethnic Archives proved a valuable resource to Canadian filmmaker Brian Nolan. While researching a 90-minute television documentary on the Japanese internment in Canada, Mr. Nolan discovered about 5,000 feet of rare, exciting film footage showing Japanese life in

Western Canada from 1932-50.

"It's almost the only existing footage showing that lifestyle during that period," Mr. Nolan explained. "Although the work is that of an amateur, the content is so good I don't think anyone can criticize it. I think it's a treasure."

The Japanese footage was in excellent condition when acquired by the Archives. This is not always the case, however. A special conservation and restoration section has been set up to restore and preserve records for future generations.

Where frequent use poses a problem, copies are made and original materials preserved for special consultation. Moreover, stacking areas are temperature- and humidity-controlled for added protection.

An integral part of the Public Archives of Canada, the National Ethnic Archives is located at 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3. The main reference room is open 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

For those living outside Ottawa, a reference staff answers inquiries. In addition, portions of the collection are microfilmed and may be borrowed by researchers through libraries elsewhere in Canada.



Canada's National Ethnic Archives

First woman appointed chairman of ILO Metal Trades Committee

Mrs. Lucille Delaney-Caron, of the International and Provincial Relations Branch, Labour Canada, has been appointed the first woman chairman of the International Labour Organization's Metal Trades Committee, which held its tenth session in Geneva at the end of April.



Mrs. Lucille Delaney-Caron

She is only the third woman appointed to the chairmanship of an ILO industrial activities committee.

Mrs. Delaney-Caron, a graduate of Ottawa's Carleton University in industrial sociology and industrial psychology, joined Labour Canada in 1973 as promotional officer for the Women's Bureau. Later she became the Bureau's assistant director. In October 1975, she assumed her present position of co-ordinator of the International Information Services of the International and Provincial Relations Branch.

Summing up her reaction to the ILO appointment, Mrs. Delaney-Caron said, "I am pleased both on a personal basis and because it may open the way for other appointments of women to functions considered mainly masculine."

She added that a chairman of an ILO industrial activities committee did not need to be an expert in the subject matter; rather the role is to ensure smooth functioning of the committee in accordance with the general policies and standing orders of the ILO governing body.

News of the arts

Canadian films in Sydney and Melbourne festivals

Two consecutive film festivals one in Sydney and the second in Melbourne, Australia, are featuring Canadian productions.

The Sydney Festival which began on May 29 and runs to June 13, is showing 17 Canadian shorts and seven feature films: *The Supreme Kid* by Peter Bryant, *L'eau chaude l'eau frette*, by André Forcier, *Partners* by Don Owen, *One Man* by Robin Spry, *La Tete de Normande St-Onge* by Gilles Carle, *Volcano* by Donald Brittain, and *Los Canadienses* by Albert Kish. In addition, a retrospective of Don Owen's

Folk group in Mexico

Stringband, the Toronto-based folk group, went on a special tour of Mexico in February. The concert tour, which was sponsored by the Department of External Affairs, was undertaken at extremely short notice after the cancellation of another musical group.

In addition to concerts in five Mexican cities, Stringband also performed as part of the Canadian Arts Festival in Puebla. The group's third album, entitled *Thanks to the Following*, was released in early March. The album is a co-operative venture between the group and its enthusiastic fans, who raised some \$9,000 to finance the record's production.



A busy rooming house in Montreal's rowdy east end, and its boisterous

young roomers, are the subjects of L'eau chaude l'eau frette.

films will be screened at the National Film Theatre in Sydney, where Robin Spry has been invited to address the Sydney Film Co-operative.

The Melbourne Festival, taking place from June 3 to 18, repeats the same seven features.

Both festivals are major events in the cinema world. The Sydney gathering is

being held for the twenty-fourth year, and the Melbourne festival is now into its twenty-fifth season.

Canadian participation is arranged by the Film Festivals Bureau of the Department of the Secretary of State. In addition to the films, there are showings of over 40 Canadian television productions.



In One Man Jason and Alicia Brady, played by Len Cariou and Jayne Eastwood, find that life can play funny tricks on us and, sometimes, forces us

to do things we little expect of ourselves. That's the situation Jason Brady a star reporter for a Montreal TV station and his wife find themselves in.

France-Canada mixed commission

The eighth session of the France-Canada Mixed Commission, created under the terms of the France-Canada Cultural Agreement of 1965, was held in Ottawa on May 17 and 18. The Canadian and French delegations were led respectively by André Bissonnette, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Michel Fontaine, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On the Canadian side, seven provinces, as well as the Council of Ministers of Education, took part in the sessions, together with various government departments and agencies.

Exchanges of persons and cultural promotion were the main topics discussed. Under the first, both sides agreed on an important number of exchanges aimed at strengthening working relations between French and Canadian specialists in the educational, socio-cultural and artistic fields.

In the area of culture promotion, the two delegations agreed to intensify programs of theatre tours, music and dance groups, and exhibitions. Lastly, exchange projects involving audio-visual materials and books were also discussed.

Public servants *(Continued from P. 2)*

Affairs will have moved, or commenced to move, as well.

In addition to these relocations, the Government has recently decided also to relocate the Solicitor General's Department, the Canadian Transport Commission and the Department of Regional Economic Expansion from Ottawa to Hull during this same fiscal year. The Canada Labour Relations Board, Unem-

ployment Insurance Commission, and the Department of Manpower and Immigration are scheduled to move in the 1978-79 period."

Tax agreement

With regard to the concern that had been expressed recently about the impact of income tax deductions on Ontario residents working in Quebec, National Revenue Minister Monique Bégin announced to the House that the

provincial government of Quebec had agreed to reduce income tax for federal employees. For others, including those working in the private sector, government agencies and crown corporations, the Federal Government will reduce federal tax deductions to obtain the same result. Mrs. Bégin said this arrangement would be extended to workers in the private sector in other provinces to reduce the additional tax deductions when they resided in one province and worked in another.

News briefs

- The Commons will probably sit through July to debate the northern pipeline issue and to clear other legislation on the order paper, Government House Leader MacEachen said on May 16. The Government has promised that Parliament will debate whether a Mackenzie Valley pipeline should be built. The cabinet will make a decision in late summer. The cabinet ruling will be referred to the House for acceptance or rejection.

- Prime Minister Trudeau was presented with a 50-pound Newfoundland pup on May 16 in a ceremony opening the country-wide campaign for the 1977 Canada Summer Games to be held in St. John's, Newfoundland, from August 7-19. An estimated 3,000 athletes are expected to participate. All provinces and the two territories will be represented.

- A Gallup poll, taken five months after the Province of Quebec election, shows that 71 per cent of Canadians are against Quebec separating and 15 per cent favour the move. Across the provinces, support for separation ranged from a low 7 per cent in the Atlantic provinces to a high of 17 per cent in British Columbia. Results of the poll are based on 1,014 personal, in-home interviews with persons 18 years of age or over.

- Canada has contributed \$30,000 to the United Nations Secretariat to obtain the services of Judge Lorne Stewart of Toronto to prepare a background paper on youth justice. Youth justice will be one of the subjects discussed at the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders which Canada will attend in

Sydney, Australia, in 1980.

- The National Museum of Science and Technology in Ottawa is presenting Kosmos '77, the largest Soviet space exhibition ever to leave the Soviet Union. The exhibition, with the motto "Outer space in the service of peace", was put together by the Soviet Union to mark the twentieth anniversary of the launching into orbit of the world's first Sputnik. It was prepared to acquaint visitors with the Soviet Union's space exploration program reflecting its main stages and directions. Kosmos '77 traces the history of the Soviet space program from before *Sputnik I* to the present day.

- Defence Minister Barney Danson attended the spring session of NATO's Defence Planning Committee in Brussels on May 17 and 18. He then accompanied West German Defence Minister Herr Leber to Bonn for discussions, following which the two ministers visited at Lahr.

- On a seasonally-adjusted basis, 111,000 new jobs have been created since last December, with most occurring in the service industries, public administration and wholesale and retail trade sectors. But the unemployment rate rose from 7.5 per cent in December to 8.3 per cent in April because the labour force grew at a much faster rate than employment. Total labour force, both employed and unemployed persons, rose by 209,000 to 10,533,000 on a seasonally-adjusted basis during the past four months.

- Five Canadian automobile insurance companies have received Anti-Inflation Board approval for their plans to return \$6 million to customers through discounts on car insurance premiums over a 12-month period.

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