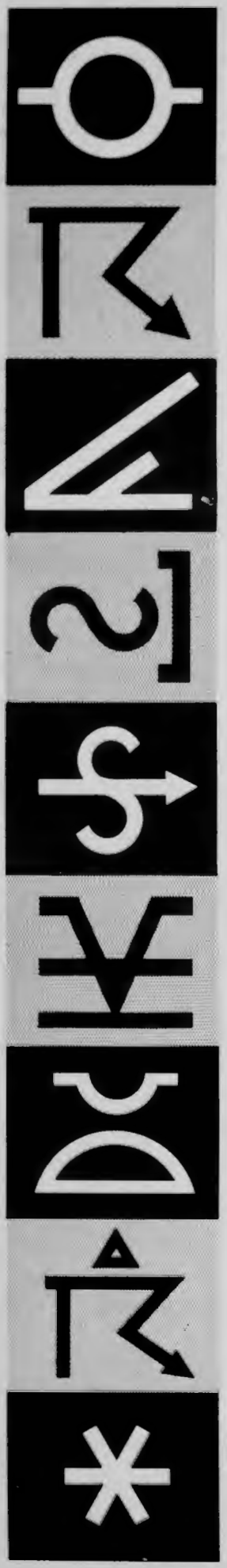


ZEPHYR

MAY 1977 MAI

Fisheries and Environment Canada
Atmospheric Environment

Pêches et Environnement Canada
Environnement atmosphérique

ISSN 0381-3169

ZEPHYR

MAY 1977 MAI

Published Under Authority of the
Assistant Deputy Minister
Atmospheric Environment Service

Publié avec l'autorité du
Sous-ministre adjoint
Service de l'environnement atmosphérique

editor/la rédactrice: B.M. Brent

Page

Transport Canada Training Institute (TCTI) 1

Institut de formation de Transports Canada (IFTC) 2

Guidelines for AES Employees 3

Equal Opportunities for Women 6

Un revêtement poreux. 9

F.B. Muller Retires 9

A Day with Business 11

Au Canada – le chauffage solaire 13

Curling 76–77. 14

Personnel 16

Trivia 19

TRANSPORT CANADA TRAINING INSTITUTE (TCTI)

by
C. McQuarrie

Construction is well-advanced on new facilities for the Transport Canada Training Institute in Cornwall, Ontario on a 75-acre site overlooking the St. Lawrence River. The project is scheduled for completion by the summer of 1979, with most classes expected to start up at the new campus in September, 1978.

The Institute, presently located in the National Capital Region, provides technical training and professional development programs for Transport Canada personnel, and meteorology training for technicians of the Atmospheric Environment Service.

The aerial photograph of the site, taken in March, 1977, shows the academic wing at the back with the residence buildings (two of which are close to completion) in front. Joining these two sections will be the common service areas such as the library, administrative offices, gymnasium, etc. The old stone farmhouse (right foreground) is part of the Institute property and will be maintained by the Department.

La photographie aérienne de l'emplacement, prise en mars 1977, montre les locaux d'enseignement au fond et les logements des étudiants au premier plan (deux bâtiments sont presque terminés). Les locaux des divers services tels que la bibliothèque, les services administratifs, le gymnase, etc. assurent le lien entre ces deux sections. La vieille ferme en pierre que l'on voit au premier plan appartient à l'Institut et c'est le Ministère qui doit se charger de son entretien.

Cornwall was chosen as the site for the Training Institute for several reasons, including its central location in relation to Ottawa and Montreal, the availability of deep water berthing facilities required for marine training and the area's wide range of climatic conditions which makes it favourable for training Meteorological Technicians in weather observations.

The Cornwall campus will have residential accommodation for 630 students and a full range of recreational and sports facilities including a swimming pool, gymnasium, exercise rooms, tennis courts and outdoor sports fields. The new complex will also have a conference centre, theatre, dining and lounge areas, arts, crafts and games rooms, a health centre and television and print production facilities.

INSTITUT DE FORMATION DE TRANSPORTS CANADA (IFTC)

par
C. McQuarrie

Les nouveaux locaux de l'Institut de formation de Transports Canada situés a Cornwall (Ontario) sur un terrain de 75 acres dominant le Saint-Laurent sont à un stade de construction très avancé. Les travaux doivent être terminés d'ici l'été 1979 et la plupart des cours doivent commencer au nouvel emplacement en septembre 1978. L'Institut qui se trouve actuellement dans la Région de la capitale nationale fournit au personnel de Transports Canada des programmes de formation technique et de perfectionnement et aux techniciens du Service de l'Environnement atmosphérique une formation en météorologie.

Diverses raisons ont contribué au choix de Cornwall comme site de l'Institut de formation, notamment sa position centrale par rapport à Ottawa et Montréal, la possibilité de mouillage en eaux profondes nécessaire à la formation maritime et la grande variété de conditions climatiques de la région qui favorise la formation des techniciens aux observations météorologiques.

Le campus de Cornwall pourra héberger 630 étudiants et comprendra toute une gamme d'installations de loisirs et de sports, notamment une piscine, un gymnase, des salles de sports, des terrains de tennis et des terrains de sports extérieurs. Il y aura aussi un amphithéâtre, une salle de spectacle, une salle à dîner avec foyer, des salles de jeux et d'autres réservées à l'artisanat, une infirmerie et des installations pour la production dans les domaines de la télévision et de l'imprimerie.

GUIDELINES FOR A.E.S. EMPLOYEES REQUIRED TO GIVE EVIDENCE IN COURT

By D.D. Murdoch

Public servants are not immune to the process of law and, like anyone else, they must obey a summons (commonly referred to as a subpoena) to appear in court as a witness.

The Subpoena

The subpoena is a direct order from the court for a witness to appear. It is obtained by a lawyer or an officer of the law from a justice of the peace. The person requiring the subpoena must state that the information that you (or whoever receives the subpoena) have may assist the judge or jury in reaching a fair conclusion. Subpoenas may be issued for criminal and civil litigation cases, inquests and hearings of discovery.

How the Subpoena Gets to You

After obtaining the subpoena, the officer or lawyer must ensure that it reaches you personally. He may deliver it to you in person or leave it with an adult at your place of residence or work. (Sometimes a subpoena is served by an employee of the court, called a process server.)

Conduct Money

Conduct money refers to the money which is paid to you at the time the subpoena is received. This money is provided to ensure that you have enough money for transportation to the court (e.g. for parking, etc.) and that you appear in court in proper attire (e.g. dressed in a clean shirt, etc.). The actual amount of conduct money may vary from a minimum of $6.00 where public transportation is available, to $25.00, for a non-professional. Extra money is supplied if out-of-town expenses are incurred. In most cases, conduct money will cover the out-of-pocket expenses which you might incur. If special circumstances arise, check with Regional Headquarters as to the procedures to be followed.

NOTE

The Crown or police are not required to provide anything other than transportation to a public servant employed by the Federal Government.

What to Do after You Receive a Subpoena

Upon receipt of a subpoena, ensure that the appropriate Superintendent at Regional Headquarters is notified and then contact the lawyer or officer who instigated the subpoena in order to find out what is required or how you may be involved in the case. Remember, a technician is not an expert on meteorology, although he/she is considered an expert on observing and record interpretation. In the event a meteorologist is required, refer him to Regional Headquarters. In general, it will not be necessary to contact a meteorologist, unless a forecast is being questioned or the physical causes of a meteorological phenomenon are being discussed.

Contacting Regional Headquarters

After it has been decided what information is required, contact the Scientific Services climatologist. He will inform you of any other data which may be available from official sources. He will also advise you regarding any requests for data or witnesses that he

has received from other parties in the litigation. This information exchange is important, because it resolves possible conflicts in testimony from AES personnel. In one case, where this precaution was not taken, a local technician appeared in court for the plaintiff. A Regional climatologist also appeared in the same case with more detailed information from local climatological stations for the defense. This was annoying to the plaintiff and embarrassing to the Department.

Type of Information Normally Supplied

A witness from AES is generally called to give evidence, by oral testimony or through the presentation of documents, as to the facts of weather or to the accuracy of the methods used to obtain and record meteorological information. He is also frequently asked about normal weather conditions, and consequently it is useful to prepare this information for court as well.

Preparation of a Weather Kit for Evidence

It is frequently useful to prepare the evidence in the form of a weather kit. A kit consists of *certified*

(a) public or aviation forecasts;
(b) surface weather chart;
(c) climatological reports;
(d) radar or CAPPI data;
(e) anemograph or tipping bucket charts (if required);
(f) diagram(s) showing the location of weather stations relative to the location of the event.

NOTE

Although all weather information is to be given out in S.I. units, the courts require that it be converted because of the confusion that still exists amongst the general public. The best method is to have the data readily available in both units. If maps have to be displayed in the courtroom or if other assistance is required, contact the courtroom clerk.

Court Attendance

In the case where you have difficulty in making time available for a court appearance due to your shift schedule, or another administrative or personal problem, contact the appropriate Regional Superintendent or the Scientific Services climatologist (as long before the trial as possible), and they will attempt to arrange for an alternate witness.

Arrival at Court – Things to Expect

Some courts require the witness to sign in (normally Crown Attorney's office), while others do not. First check in with the person who issued the subpoena. In most cases, witnesses are under exclusion (which means the witness must sit in a waiting room until he is called). The judge will make this ruling at the start of the proceedings, so if you are late and the court is in session, check to see if this rule is in effect for your trial. (Check with the court officer at the door of the courtroom.)

Demeanour in Court

During the trial it is important to remember that you are representing the Department of Fisheries and the Environment. You should dress neatly, speak to the judge respectfully (by addressing him as "Your Honour") and be careful to never give out information unless you are confident, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that that information is absolutely correct. Charges can be (and have been) laid against witnesses who gave erroneous information on the stand.

Questions Most Frequently Asked in Court

(a) What are your qualifications?
(To qualify a witness, the party who calls him has the witness describe his credentials and experience in his particular field.)

(b) How did you arrive at these figures?

(c) How much training does a climatological observer have?

(d) How do you know that his equipment is working correctly?

(e) How are these figures verified?

(f) Did you take these observations yourself?

In the case where you are asked: "Sir, if you did not take these observations, then why are you here?" quote the Canada Evidence Act, Section 30, Subsection (1). This ruling states:

"Where oral evidence would be admissible, then in lieu of such information, a record made in the normal course of business procedure is acceptable."

What to Do if You Have Questions

Should any questions arise regarding these guidelines or court appearances, contact:

Mr. D.D. Murdoch
Scientific Services Climatologist
Tel: (416) 966-5823

Last of all –– Lots of luck!

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

E.O.W.

An EOW coordinating committee has been established at AES headquarters with the following terms of reference:

Supporting Paper #59/29

AES-EOW Co-ordinating Committee-Terms of Reference

1. Objective: To ensure within a reasonable period of time, that the representation of male and female employees in each occupational group and level in AES approximates the proportion of qualified and interested persons of both sexes available.

2. Terms of Reference:

2.1 To analyse and evaluate relevant statistical data.

2.2 To analyse special problem areas within the AES, such as employment of females in the MT and EG Groups.

2.3 To make recommendations to AES Management Committee, through AABD on measures to ensure equal opportunities for women in AES, including measures to implement Departmental objectives and targets.

2.4 To monitor implementation of recommendations and action plans.

3. Reports:

Quarterly progress reports to be presented to AES Management, the first scheduled for July 1, 1977.

4. Resources:

4.1 The AES-EOW Co-ordinating Committee is to be composed of Representatives of major groups employed by AES, Directorates/Branches and Regions:

M.L. Phillips	SE-RES	(Chairman)	ARD
C.I. Besley	AS		AIB
S.I. Falla	ST-SCY		ADED
A.M. Keating	MT		FSD, HQ & Regions
L. Kindree	Personnel Advisor		
J. Masterton	PC		CSD
C. Samardak	AS		AAB
S.F. Smith	AS		FSD
L. Hurak*	ST-OCE		CSD
R. Guzylak*	CR		AAB

(* Additions to original EOW Committee nominated by AMC in January/77)

"FSD, HQ and Regions" representatives will co-ordinate Regional input through local contacts. (AES representatives on DFE Regional Committees.)

4.2 Working sub-groups may be formed as necessary, with additional resource personnel to be chosen as required from outside the Co-ordinating Committee.

The committee is charged with the task of ensuring that all employees shall have equal opportunities for career development commensurate with their training, skills and potential.

A set of "Action Plans" has been prepared for 1977/78 which will contribute to the achievement of this objective.

The initial phase of activity is under way and consists of gathering statistics about availability and expected growth or reduction of job opportunities, numbers of interested and qualified applicants, duration of employment, reasons for separation and evaluation of factors contributing a) to entry into and b) to increased horizontal and vertical mobility within all categories and groups. Figure 1 summarizes the percentage of employees in each job classification at AES headquarters.

Future activities will include a) development of career profiles for the various job categories and group classifications; b) establishment of a Career Information Centre providing specialized information on the staffing process, training and development opportunities; c) development of opportunities for employees to acquire a broader range of skills and on the job experience by short-term cross-assignments.

It is hoped that all employees, both men and women, will take advantage of and benefit from these activities so that the W can be dropped from EOW!

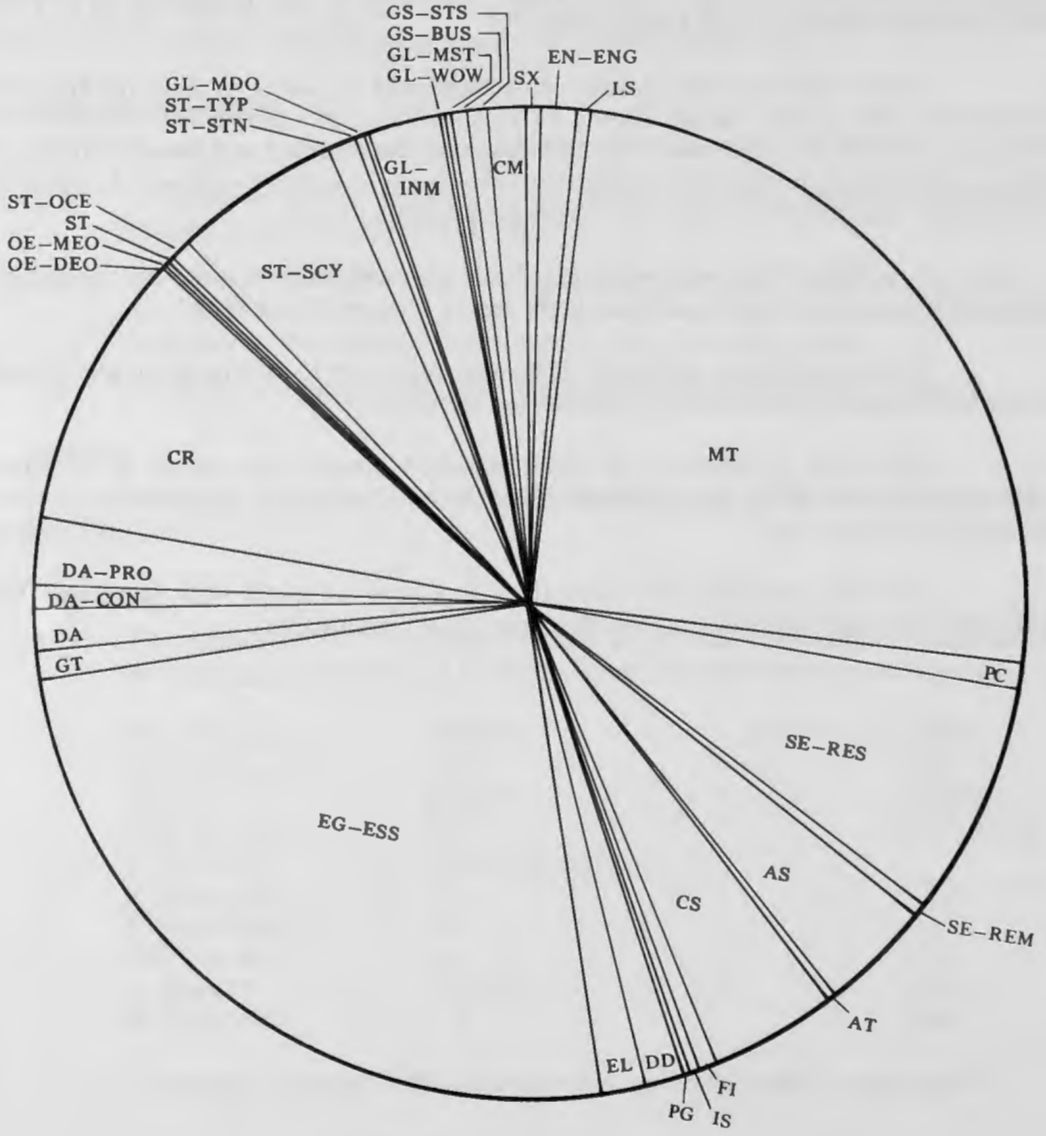
Your suggestions, questions, ideas and reactions to this program are welcomed and may be discussed with any of the committee members.

The terms of reference of the committee include the setting up of working sub-groups so there will be ample opportunity for everyone who is interested to take an active part in this program.

The AES headquarters committee will keep in touch with Regional Offices through the AES representatives on the Regional EOW Committees.

TABLE 1

A.E.S. HEADQUARTERS
CONTINUING FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES
CLASS PERCENTAGES



Percentages as of September 30, 1976
Total number of employees: 820

JMM 8/2/77

UN REVÊTEMENT POREUX POUR RÉCUPÉRER L'EAU DE PLUIE

Ce n'est encore qu'un projet de laboratoire, mais l'idée pourrait faire rapidement son chemin. Il s'agit d'un revêtement poreux en béton asphalté, à travers lequel la pluie peut pénétrer. Ce matériau pourrait permettre de collecter les eaux de pluie dans des réseaux de canaux souterrains plutôt que dans les caniveaux, après ruissellement sur la chaussée, et, par là, de récupérer de grandes quantités de cette richesse naturelle qui se fait de plus en plus rare: l'eau.

Selon les premiers essais, un échantillon de 11 cm d'épaisseur peut absorber jusqu'à 1,75 m d'eau par heure. Le matériau fait en outre preuve d'une bonne stabilité mécanique et d'une grande résistance à l'oxydation. Le coût de ce revêtement poreux serait égal, voire inférieur, au coût du revêtement traditionnel avec caniveaux.

Certains parlent déjà de réduire la taille des égoûts collectifs des pluies de ruissellement, voire, dans certains cas, de les supprimer.

F.B. MULLER RETIRES

F.B. Muller has retired after 35 years of service. A luncheon party with about 100 employees, spouses and previous retirees in attendance was held to honour Bernie and his wife Edith.

The first half of his career was spent in various operational postings and in obtaining further post-graduate training in meteorology with his major tour of duty at the Gander Weather Office. The last half of Bernie's time with AES was in research, first as a research scientist in Synoptic Research, then as Chief of the Forecast Research Division and finally as the Deputy Director of the Meteorological Services Research Branch. While in operations Bernie was rated highly as a forecaster by his supervisors and some of his later accomplishments included leading the design and development work that produced the Beaufort Sea CPSS (Computerized Prediction Support System), development of the SHARP (Short-range Automated Radar Prediction) concept, and chairmanship of the CFP (Computerized Forecast Production) Working Group that produced the General Design for AES's future computerized forecast system.

Bernie made many friends in the AES throughout his career and gained the respect of everyone he worked with. This was reflected in the several speeches made by those presenting him with retirement gifts at the luncheon. Dr. Warren Godson presented a bouquet of flowers to Edith and a 35-year certificate signed by the Prime Minister. Mary Tuziewicz, who has worked closely with Bernie for many years, presented him with a specially-made garbage pic – well suited to his penchant for cleanliness in the outdoors during his many camping/canoe trips. Dr. Al Christie related many stories of Bernie's exploits at Gander (most of which were vigorously denied) while presenting him with an eider-down sleeping bag, together with a few selected colour prints of Bernie in "action"

Dr. Warren Godson presents a bouquet to Edith Muller./M. Warren Godson offre des fleurs à Mme Edith Muller.

in the old days. Fred Herfst, who took photos of all the MSRB staff in Toronto, presented Bernie with an album comprising the best selection of these photos. Finally, Dr. Joe Clodman, who had been Bernie's supervisor since the early 60's, made a presentation of a programmable pocket calculator and an attaché case. Bernie himself wound up the festivities by singing a song that he had composed himself about the computerization of weather forecasting ––– and as anyone who knows him would agree, there could not have been a more appropriate finale to this pleasant celebration!

Mary Tuziewicz making presentation to Bernie./Mme Mary Tuziewicz offre un cadeau à M. Muller.

F.B. (Bernie) Muller./M.F.B. (Bernie) Muller.

A DAY WITH BUSINESS – AES – APRIL 27, 1977

On April 27, 1977 the Atmospheric Environment Service presented a one day seminar for 12 secondary school students from various schools in Metropolitan Toronto.

This program is sponsored annually by the Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto and is designed to provide secondary school students with a clearer understanding of the objectives and functions of the business world today. Not only does this program assist in the counselling function in the schools, but also it provides a first-hand view of business to students from the Grade 12 level who would not normally be involved in a work experience during their school year.

Satellite Lab. tour./Visite du laboratoire de données recueillies par satellite.

A tour of the Instrument Lab./Visite du laboratoire d'instruments.

Our "Day with Business" commenced at 9:00 a.m. Wednesday morning with introductions and a brief explanation of "What is the Atmospheric Environment Service?" presented by Don Scott of User Requirements Section. Employment and development in the Federal Government was presented by Jim Barr of our Ontario Area Personnel Office, followed by Hans Van Leeuwen of our Training Branch who presented an excellent exercise on Adult Training. A tour of the building and our facilities conducted by Jean Schlenkrich of Information Services proved of interest to the students as they could actually see equipment at work. Brian O'Donnell of the Ontario Weather Centre presented the final item called the "Consumer" which depicted a normal shift at Toronto International.

All in all, the day proved to be an interesting and informative day and hopefully will increase awareness of what the Atmospheric Environment Service is all about.

AU CANADA, LE CHAUFFAGE SOLAIRE N'EST PAS ENCORE RENTABLE

(Le Devoir)

Avec la technologie couramment utilisée l'an dernier dans les projets expérimentaux, le chauffage solaire coûte encore plus cher que le chauffage traditionnel au Canada. Toutefois, le progrès de la technologie et la hausse prévisible des coûts du pétrole pourraient rendre le chauffage solaire "économique" dans bien des cas vers 1980.

C'est ce que conclut une étude de simulation par ordinateur réalisée par deux chercheurs de l'University of Waterloo Research Institute, MM. G.T. Hollands et J.F. Orgill.

La lecture de cette étude révèle aussi à quel point il est difficile d'arriver à une conclusion générale concernant la position concurrentielle de l'énergie solaire au Canada.

Les résultats de l'analyse peuvent varier de façon importante selon le type de bâtiment, selon la taille du système, selon l'emplacement géographique et l'ensoleillement, selon la proportion des besoins qu'on veut satisfaire grâce à l'énergie solaire, selon le type de capteurs solaires (rendement/coût), etc.

Si ce n'était que cela, on pourrait encore arriver à des conclusions assez précises. Malheureusement, la situation concurrentielle des systèmes solaires dépend au moins autant de facteurs moins facilement prévisibles: vie utile des installations, fiabilité, inflation, taux d'intérêt, évaluation du prix des autres sources d'énergie dans l'avenir, etc.

Tout étude de rentabilité d'un système de chauffage solaire conservera toujours cet aspect un peu spéculatif parce qu'on compare des pommes avec des carottes: d'une part, on a un système très cher à l'achat mais dont le fonctionnement est ensuite gratuit pour toute la durée de vie du système; d'autre part, on a un système qui ne coûte pas cher au départ mais dont le coût de fonctionnement augmentera avec le temps.

Si on passe immédiatement aux conclusions des chercheurs de Waterloo, on constate que la rentabilité de l'énergie solaire apparaît encore très douteuse: à moins qu'on puisse financer la construction de l'installation à un taux d'intérêt de 9%, une maison solaire ne serait pas concurrentielle avec la technologie courante même dans le cas le plus favorable (c'est-à-dire un système qui satisfait à la moitié des besoins en chauffage et en eau chaude dans un multiplex d'au moins dix logements situé à Winnipeg). D'ailleurs, même avec un tel taux privilégié d'intérêt, l'économie oscillerait entre zéro et 20% au bout de vingt ans.

Si on refait l'analyse en 1980, la situation s'améliore parce qu'on suppose une augmentation du rendement des systèmes solaires et une hausse plus importante des prix du pétrole (la prévision, dans ce cas, porte jusqu'au début du prochain siècle).

Dans ces nouvelles conditions, le même "multiplex" de Winnipeg aurait avantage à être chauffé par le soleil même si le prix du pétrole augmentait lentement et si les taux d'intérêt demeuraient à 11.5%. Dans plusieurs villes, même des maisons unifamiliales aussi mal isolée que les maisons actuelles pourraient gagner à être chauffées à l'énergie solaire.

Pour une maison unifamiliale de Montréal, toutefois le chauffage solaire ne pourrait être légèrement économique qu'avec un taux d'intérêt aussi bas que 9%.

Aussi contestables que soient ces conclusions, l'étude des chercheurs de l'Université de Waterloo fournit quand même un grand nombre de données intéressantes sur la meilleure façon d'optimiser le rendement d'un système de chauffage solaire.

Elle révèle par exemple qu'il est beaucoup plus rentable présentement, de ne pas chercher à satisfaire à tous ses besoins en chauffage avec la seule énergie solaire: ce tour de force ne serait possible que si on pouvait conserver jusqu'en hiver la chaleur disponible en été. Cela prendrait des réservoirs de chaleur tellement importants que le coût de chauffage doublerait pratiquement.

L'optimum varie entre 30% et 60% puisqu'on peut alors se contenter d'une réserve de chaleur de seulement un ou deux jours, si on a un chauffage supplémentaire en décembre et janvier.

Cette étude démontre aussi qu'il est peu économique d'installer un chauffage solaire dans une maison que l'on n'habiterait que l'hiver: c'est en été que les capteurs solaires sont le plus efficaces. Même si on n'a pas besoin de chauffage domestique à ce moment, ils peuvent au moins fournir l'eau chaude. Plus on utilise d'eau chaude en été, plus un tel système devient rentable.

Il y a aussi des économies d'échelle importantes: plus le système est gros, moins il coûte cher. C'est pourquoi un chauffage solaire est particulièrement attrayant dans un gros immeuble qui contient plusieurs logements: la consommation d'eau chaude est alors importante tandis que les pertes de chaleur par logement sont minimes.

L'étude des chercheurs de Waterloo révèle aussi que les différences provenant de la situation géographique à l'intérieur du Sud canadien restent minimes. La rentabilité du système varie seulement de 10% en plus ou en moins, par rapport à la moyenne. La ville la moins intéressante semble être Vancouver en raison de son faible ensoleillement. Montréal est aussi légèrement désavantagée.

Ces comparaisons entre villes tiennent compte du nombre de jours couverts et de leur situation dans l'année ainsi que de l'importance des besoins en chauffage et de leur évolution au cours de l'année.

CURLING 76–77

The first rock, Val's, had just slipped beyond the rings and now Dave's rock was on its seemingly slow way down the ice – all eyes riveted on it. If it stayed, it was game over but if it too slipped through, then the two skips would each throw a second rock. The tension was a physical thing and the eight of us immediately concerned were barely breathing. The other 3 games were finished – all close – a good ending to a good season of curling, with the championship riding on that one rock curling toward the house.

This was March 16, 1977 – the season had commenced on October 20, 1976 with 8 teams – 32 curlers and 13 spares. Although we lost some of our curlers at Christmas,

we were fortunate that there were others who would take their place and spares that practically became regulars. So our 8 teams continued through 14 draws, 1 Christmas spiel and 3 play-off games. Enthusiasm, enjoyment and the spirit of competition remained high throughout while complaints were few and far between.

We curled Wednesday evenings from 5 - 7 at the Richmond Hill Curling Club. We enjoyed the Club and its facilities very much - an enjoyment which wasn't lessened by the fine roast beef dinner (at a very reasonable cost) for which the Club catered. Needless to say, we have already applied to return there for next years season. Trophies and prizes were awarded at that dinner and everyone went home with something, even if it was only a pen for the regulars and a crest for the spares. Ed Holtzman's team was recognized for its first place finish over the year while Leo Burn's team won patches and a promise of lessons for next year as their booby prize.

The rock? ––– well, it almost slipped through the house as well but came to rest just gripping a bit of the 12 ft. putting Val Swail (skip), Neil Trivett (vice), John Kufe (second) and myself (lead) into second place –– our prize: glasses and wine compliments of the Credit Union.

Left to right: de g. à d. Tom Detlor, Ann Bishop, Dejan Ristic and Dave Carr.

The winners! –– Dave Carr – skip, Ann Bishop – second, Dejan Ristic – vice, Tom Detlor – lead.

They are pictured holding the trophy donated by the RA. They also won smaller trophies donated by PSAC Local 00709.

A good season, fine champions and better luck next year to the rest of us.

Good Curling!

Nancy Waller

P.S. The sign-up list for next season will probably be out in late August or early September – why not join us – you're guaranteed to enjoy the people and the spirit.

PERSONNEL

The following have accepted positions as a result of competitions:
Les personnes suivantes ont accepté ces postes après concours:

76–DOE–CC–AES–03	Communications Officer AS 3 Atlantic Region Bedford N.S. L.S. Carter
76–DOE–TOR–CC–420	Base Meteorological Officer MT 5 Canadian Forces Base Shearwater Shearwater, N.S. J.B. Merrick

The following transfers took place:
Les mutations suivantes ont été effectuées:

A. Keating	From: De	Office of the Director General MT 6 Field Services Directorate AES HQ Downsview, Ontario
	To: A	Ontario Weather Centre Toronto International Airport
S. Lapczak	From: De	Office of the Regional Director MT 5 Ontario Region
	To: A	Ontario Weather Centre Toronto International Airport
D.R. Smith	From: De	Canadian Forces Base MT 3 Chatham, N.B.
	To: A	22 NORAD Region Weather Centre North Bay, Ontario
T.V. Thompson	From: De	Meteorological Inspector EG–ESS 6 Whitehorse, Y.T.
	To: A	AOSERP Technician Fort McMurray, Alberta
A.L. Williams	From: De	Pacific Regional Office EG–ESS 5
	To: A	Weather Office, Prince George, B.C.
R. McLaren	From: De	Ice Branch, AES HQ, Downsview, Ont. EG–ESS 5
	To: A	Pacific Regional Office Vancouver, B.C.

M. McNeil	From: De Ice Branch EG–ESS 6 AES HQ Downsview, Ont. To: A Research Directorate AES HQ Downsview, Ont.

Promotions:

F.M. Canning	Arctic Weather Centre From: De CM 5 to CM 6
Dr. H.C. Martin	Research Directorate A/REM 1 AES HQ Downsview, Ont.

New Appointment:
Personne nouvellement engagée:

Dr. R. Hoff	Research Directorate RS 1 AES HQ Downsview, Ont.

The following are on temporary duty or special assignment:
Les personnes suivantes occupent temporairement ces postes ou sont en stages spéciaux:

A.L. Casey	Acting Regional Communications Officer, Bedford, N.S.
W. Grandy	Acting Senior Communicator, Maritimes Weather Office, Bedford, N.S.
P. Garceau	EG–5 au BPQ affecté temporairement à Dorval
K. Almquist	Research Directorate A/AS 1 AES HQ Downsview, Ont.
W. Silk	Instruments Branch A/AS 3 AES HQ Downsview, Ont.
M. Malone	Two Year Assignment EG–ESS 6 Geneva Switzerland

Separations:
Démissions et retraites:

G. Haylock	Officer-in-charge Goderich Weather Station March 1977.

From April Issue
ERRATA

76–DOE–WIN–CC–557	Shift Supervisor MT 6 Prairie Weather Centre M. Hacksley
77–DOE–WIN–CC–505	Communicator, A/CM 5 Prairie Weather Centre S. Boyer

TRIVIA

Peter Piker pecks a pick of peppered pickles

or is it

Peter Pogser picks a peep of pippered peckles

or

Peter Piper pipes a pep of peckled pockles

Aw heck ! ! !

* * *

A teacher affects eternity, he can never tell where his influence stops.

There are those who win without boasting, but also lose without weeping.

Bad beginnings may make bad endings.

Sometimes I'd rather face the music than listen to it.

Homework is tougher on a pupil when Mum comes up with one answer and Dad with another.

Action cannot always bring you happiness, yet there is no happiness without action.

A mosquito is like a small boy – the minute he stops making a noise you know he's getting into something.

Voici une liste d'expressions diverses comprenant des proverbes, des locutions, des dictons, des gallicismes, des canadianismes, des régionalismes, des anglicismes et même des barbarismes.

Expression	**Équivalent**
Passer une remarque	Faire une remarque
Il en a pris son parti	Il a essuyé une insulte
Un gars pas mal dégourdi	Débrouillard
Faire le cave	Dire des sottises, s'amuser
Tu me tombes sur la rate	Tu me fatigues
Avoir mal au coeur	Problèmes de digestion
Tu as l'épiderme sensible	Tu es susceptible
Ça va pas pire	Ça va bien
Il fera son chemin dans la vie	Il réussira dans la vie
Il a manqué son coup	Il a subi un échec
Je suis rendu à bout	Je suis complètement épuisé
Péter de la broue	Se vanter

La bourse aux talents.

En Australie, si l'on veut construire sa maison soi-même ou bien apprendre le chinois, il suffit de téléphoner au "Learning Exchange" qui vous met gracieusement en rapport avec une personne compétente.

En revanche, si l'on a des talents, le système du "Learning Exchange" veut que l'on en fasse profiter la communauté. C'est en effet le troc qui a inspiré les créateurs de cette "bourse aux talents", il y a deux ans, à Malvern, près de Melbourne.

Leur succès est tel qu'ils éditent maintenant un journal ainsi qu'un bulletin mensuel en anglais, grec et italien. Depuis, ce troc des talents a fait des émules dans toutes les grandes villes d'Australie.

Owed to Pierre

Winter West. There's been a drought.
Winter East. The warmth was nought.

So the English you have sought.
To be a poet you have fought.

The words below to you are brought
All free, of course. They are not bought.

In a tree you'll find a bough,
But on a farm you'll find a plough.

When you're sick, you'll have a cough,
Around the eaves you'll find a trough.

If you can find this language tough,
Try climbing up a solid clough.

Swim within a slimy slough.
And, when you're done. Then you're through.

English study must be thorough.
But, writing brings no grass or dough.

Hope you haven't found this rough.
Perhaps you've had about enough.

J.R.H.