

*Order Paper Questions*

internal management and administration. Nil returns have been submitted by other departments, agencies and Crown Corporations.

## MR. PITFIELD'S TRIPS WITH THE PRIME MINISTER

Question No. 2,317—**Mr. Cossitt:**

With reference to the answer to Question No. 1,798 to the effect that it is government policy that the Prime Minister may travel with an official or officials such as Mr. Michael Pitfield to give him administrative support and in order to provide for possible emergencies (a) what administrative support did Mr. Pitfield give the Prime Minister on the eight specifically named trips to foreign places in the capacity of liaison officer as listed in the answer to Question No. 447 (b) did any emergencies occur on any of these trips where Mr. Pitfield's services were required and, if so, what is the nature of such emergencies and the dates on which they occurred?

**Right Hon. P. E. Trudeau (Prime Minister):** (a) Analysis of correspondence, drafting of replies, review and discussion of problems, planning meetings and other duties such as trip arrangements, arrangements with national and local officials in relation to security and protocol, which it is customary for public servants to render to their minister. (b) On numerous occasions, experience has demonstrated the importance of the Prime Minister being accompanied while abroad by a senior official who can maintain liaison with Canadian and foreign officials and make arrangements to keep the Prime Minister fully briefed on situations requiring his attention. One example of a circumstance requiring the continuing attention of the Prime Minister and the availability to him of senior staff support was the potentially perilous chain of events that took place in Czechoslovakia in August, 1968. Another example was the unexpected declaration by the President of the United States in August, 1971 of new economic measures of profound consequence to Canada. On both these occasions it was necessary to make emergency arrangements to brief the Prime Minister, and for his return to Canada.

## EXTINGUISHING LIGHTS IN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

Question No. 2,343—**Mr. Beatty:**

1. For each building housing government offices in the National Capital Region, as of April 18, 1975, was the conservation policy recommended by the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources of turning off lights in offices where occupants had left for the night followed and, in each case, if not, for what reason?

2. What is the cost to the taxpayer of the large newspaper advertisements by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources which shows one of the Department's buildings at night with the lights extinguished in empty offices and exhorts the private sector to follow the same policy?

**Hon. Mitchell Sharp (President of the Privy Council):** I am informed by the departments of Public Works and Energy, Mines and Resources as follows: 1. Lights are turned off in all National Capital area buildings housing government offices, where occupants have left for the night, with the following exceptions: (a) buildings in which cleaning services and/or security sweeps are required to be carried out after occupants vacate, in which case lights are turned off by security staff when all operations have concluded, or after operations have concluded in separate areas of the building, when switching arrange-

[Mr. Sharp.]

ments permit. The following buildings are included in this category: Canadian Government Printing Bureau; External Affairs Building; Justice Annex; National Library and Archives; Supreme Court; Temporary Buildings No. 2 and 4; Centre Block; Confederation Building; East Block; West Block; East Memorial Building; West Memorial Building; Lampman Building; DND Headquarters; A, B and C Buildings Cartier Square; Cartier Square Militia Building, Kildare House; Laurier House; Government Conference Centre; National Arts Centre; Postal Station E; Victoria Museum; Hunter Building; Jackson Building; National Police Information Centre; National Police Services Building; RCMP Headquarters; Sir Charles Tupper Building; National Revenue Taxation Hdqtrs and Data Centre; Sir Alexander Campbell Building; Sir Leonard Tilley Building; GOCB No. 1, Tunneys Pasture; R.H. Coates Tower. (b) buildings having greenhouse operations, when lights are kept on in most of the buildings at night during the fall, winter, and spring, when heat and light is required for experimental purposes. The following buildings are included in this category: Building Nos.: 22, 140, 142, 12, 73, 75, 110, 50 and 21; Central Experimental Farm. (c) buildings in which occupants require at least partial lighting during unoccupied hours, for security reasons. The following buildings are included in this category: Lorne Building, Hangars 66, 67 and 68, Rockcliffe. (d) buildings in which the Crown occupies leased space, and building owners have elected to leave lights on after the occupants have left, and cleaning operations have been concluded: Nil.

2. \$96,767.07.

## IMMIGRATION RULES AND REGULATIONS

Question No. 2,437—**Mr. Jones:**

1. What diseases are considered contagious under immigration regulations?

2. (a) What body or individual is given the authority, duty and responsibility to interpret immigration rules and regulations (b) who decides, in the final analysis, which diseases are contagious?

3. (a) What are the immunization requirements for aliens (b) who enforces such requirements?

**Hon. Mitchell Sharp (President of the Privy Council):** I am informed by the Departments of Manpower and Immigration and National Health and Welfare as follows: 1. There is no list of diseases considered contagious in Immigration legislation. There is however, sufficient protection to the public health of Canada in section 5 of the Immigration Act which prohibits the admission of persons afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease or with any disease that may become dangerous to the public health.

2. (a) The Minister of Manpower and Immigration or Officials empowered by the Immigration Act and regulations or by ministerially delegated authority interpret the Immigration Act and regulations guided when necessary by advisors in the employ of the Minister of Health and Welfare, the Solicitor General, etc. (b) A medical officer of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

3. (a) The immunization requirement for any person arriving in Canada from a place outside Canada, that is currently infected with the disease, is vaccination against