

by police and prosecutors. It suggested that the maximum penalty for possession of heroin, other opiates and strong hallucinogens (LSD, for example) be two years.

- The arrest and detention of persons believed to be addicted to heroin. Suspects would be examined by court-appointed doctors and if found to be addicts, could be detained for three months during which time they would be offered various treatment options. If they refused treatment, they would be released but would henceforth be subject to criminal charges if found in possession of opiates.

- An experimental program (modeled on a program in Great Britain) in which confirmed heroin addicts would be given regular injections legally under carefully controlled conditions.

- The banning of liquor ads or if that proves impractical, closer Federal supervision of advertising claims and the printing of a warning in all ads that "Danger to your health increases with the amount consumed."

The report stresses a fact generally recognized but seldom stressed: Alcohol is easily Canada's most dangerous drug and the one most consistently and strongly related to crime. It cites studies indicating that alcohol is implicated in half of all pedestrian deaths, half of all automobile deaths, and 30 per cent of severe injuries in road accidents, and that in 1971 there were an estimated 1,259 deaths in Canada from alcoholic cirrhosis. (By contrast the Commission noted that chronic use of heroin and other opiates causes little direct, permanent physiological damage.

Major complaints centre around persistent constipation and reduced sexual performance during chronic use. The report suggests that health problems associated with heroin use—hepatitis, tetanus, cardiovascular and lung abnormalities, scarred veins and skin infections—are caused by impure drugs or septic needles. It said the cause of "sudden deaths" associated with heroin is not clear, but that impure drugs and allergic reactions are suspected.)

The Commission report was supported by three of its five members: Chairman Gerald LeDain, a law professor at Toronto's Osgoode Hall; Montreal psychiatrist Heinz Lehmann; and J. Peter Stein, a Vancouver authority on juvenile delinquency. The dissenters, Marie-Andrée Bertrand, University of Montreal psychiatrist-criminologist, and Ian L. Campbell, Dean of Arts at Montreal's Sir George Williams University, split in opposite directions. Bertrand argued against treating possession of any drug as a crime and insisted that the proposed attempt to treat addiction by arrest and semi-compulsory treatment would be futile. Campbell proposed that drug use—as well as possession—be treated as a crime and he said he would prefer that all hard drug users with more than two convictions be given indefinite prison terms.

The Minister of National Health and Welfare, Marc Lalonde, said that legislation on the cannabis proposals will be introduced in Parliament soon and that more comprehensive drug legislation will be submitted later on.

Incomes

The average Canadian family had an income of \$11,311 in 1972, just a shade below the average in the U.S.

The average "unattached individual" made \$4,605, and the average man made more than the average woman—\$7,647 to \$3,223.

In terms of income all jobs are not, of course, equal. Below we list some incomes by occupations, as compiled by *Management Compensation in Canada, 1972/1973*, published by H. V. Chapman & Associates, Ltd., Toronto. They are, to be sure, still averages:

Waiter in hotel with 200 or more employees (before tips)	\$ 3,990
Store clerk (female) in dry cleaner's	\$ 4,210
Vamper (female) in shoe factory	\$ 4,450
Chocolate hand-dipper (female) in confectionery-making	\$ 4,746

Cake icer (female) in bakery	\$ 5,550
Chute blaster in gold quartz mine	\$ 6,090
Trim saw operator in furniture manufacture	\$ 6,850
Farmer	\$ 6,990
Cashier (female) in retail food store	\$ 7,160
Self-employed artist or entertainer	\$ 7,890
Owner of wholesale trade business	\$10,900
Troubleman in electric power company	\$11,140
First Class Police Constable	\$11,280
Bricklayer and mason	\$14,060
Owner of real estate business	\$14,550
Corporate planner in manufacturing	\$21,390
Self-employed lawyer	\$32,500
Chief executive in mining	\$74,780