



CANADA

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MENTAL HEALTH IN CANADA

"The very fact that, in recent years, the term 'mental health' has largely replaced 'mental illness' in popular usage indicates a strong emphasis on the positive which has developed in our approach to this problem," Mr. J. Waldo Monteith, Minister of National Health and Welfare, told the Business and Professional Women's Club in Stratford, Ontario, on March 26. Observing that Mental Health Week was approaching and that "we are now well into what has been set aside as World Mental Health Year", Mr. Monteith said: "This is the first time that the matter has been given such international recognition and indicates the importance which mental health has assumed among peoples throughout the globe. In fact, I believe I am correct in saying that the sponsorship for this observance involves voluntary and professional organizations in no less than 43 different countries." The body of this address follows:

"...The idea behind World Mental Health Year is quite simple. It is designed to focus attention on this universal health problem and to stimulate and increase the mutual exchange of ideas and assistance on an international basis. Much, of course, has already been done in this regard. Indeed, in two of the most hopeful aspects of Canada's mental health activities, assistance from abroad has been of key importance. I have in mind, for example, the 'open-door' concept in mental hospitals. This was pioneered in such countries as the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, and has

had a very great impact on our thinking and planning here in Canada. The other aspect is chemotherapy -- the use of tranquilizers and similar drugs. This again was initiated in Europe, and after clinical trials and further development by Canadian and other scientists, has almost revolutionized the treatment of many types of mental disorder.

"Nor has co-operation in this field been one-sided. My department, for instance, has produced a good deal of educational material on mental health which has been used in many English - and French-speaking countries as an integral part of their own programmes. Some of it has been translated and reprinted in other languages, such as Spanish, Portuguese, Finnish, and even Afrikaans. In addition, various films on mental health produced by the National Film Board in co-operation with our Mental Health Division have had wide circulation outside the country. Canadians have also contributed substantially to mental health research and to the development of progressive methods of prevention and treatment.

"It is this kind of mutual assistance and collaboration which World Mental Health Year hopes to further encourage and broaden so that all peoples may have a part in building and using the fund of knowledge necessary to meet this universal human need.

"But what about our own position with respect to mental health? Where do we stand at the present time? Before going further, we should perhaps settle on what is meant by

mental health. This, unfortunately is a rather difficult term to define with any precision. Most of us I imagine, have at least a general idea of what mental illness means. But even here, the picture is somewhat vague except in pronounced cases. One definition which has some merit is that mental illness involves 'a breakdown in living that may vary in degree from mild and temporary ineffectiveness to severe and complete incapacity'.

"If this be true, it would imply that most of us have been 'mentally ill' at one time or other in our lives. It would also imply that mental health should be the reverse -- that is, a level of well-being that enables an individual to operate efficiently through the 'ups and downs' of existence and which helps him develop to the full of his potentialities. You may say that all this is just words -- and, in a sense, you would be right. The fact is that we do not yet have sufficient knowledge to come up with a precise answer to the question of what is mental illness and what constitutes positive mental health. This is an area which merits a good deal of further study.

"Nevertheless, we are faced with cases that can be classified as mental illness. It is these on which we make our basic assessment of the extent of the problem in Canada. For example, we know that there are more than 73,000 Canadians now under the care of mental hospitals. This at least is clear. A recent study carried out in Ontario suggests, moreover, that one out of every 15 Canadians will spend some part of his life in mental hospitals of one kind or another. Other authorities have thrown the net even wider and maintain that a large proportion of people seen by their family doctor suffer from some degree of emotional disability. Summing up the situation not only in Canada but in other countries, the Director-General of the World Health Organization, Dr. M.G. Candau has this to say:

'If the amount of bodily disease in the world reached the proportions of many of the existing social ills ... with their mental and emotional causes, not to mention classical mental disease itself, an epidemic state would be declared....'

"Health authorities in Canada have more or less agreed with Dr. Candau's assessment. Considering all the evidence -- precise and otherwise -- they have come to the conclusion that mental illness is the 'largest special medical and hospital problem in Canada today, if not the greatest public health challenge of our time.'

"What then are we doing about it? Perhaps the greatest stimulus to mental health work in Canada was provided back in 1948 with the introduction of the National Health Grants. These are made available on an annual basis to assist the provinces in developing and expanding their health services and facilities. One

of the largest of the Grants was set aside for mental health purposes. Amounting originally to \$4 million a year, this Grant has gradually increased to the point where in the present fiscal year it totalled about \$7,250,000. As a result of changes in the Grants programme announced for 1960-61, the Mental Health Grant will be further increased to about \$8,750,000 annually.

"In the past twelve-year period, federal expenditures under this Grant have totalled approximately \$54,500,000. How has this money been spent? What has it accomplished? First of all, roughly half of the money has gone for the support of services in mental hospitals across Canada. This has had a substantial impact on the financing of these institutions and on the cost to patients of mental hospital treatment. In 1957, for example, it was estimated that federal and provincial governments met over 90 per cent of operating costs of mental hospitals, leaving less than 10 per cent to be raised from patients,

GENERAL HOSPITAL CLINICS

"In addition to supporting mental hospitals, the Grant has helped spark the development of a new approach in facilities for the treatment of mental disorders. I am referring to psychiatric units in general hospitals. There are now over 40 of these units, as against less than 10 when the Grant was first introduced. Even more impressive has been the stimulus provided to the setting up of a widespread network of community mental health clinics. In 1948, there were less than 20 of these clinics. Today, the number has risen to nearly 150 -- more than half of which are attached to out-patient departments of general hospitals.

"The Mental Health Grant has had an important impact on two other areas -- training of personnel and research. Thanks to bursaries provided through the Grant, some 1,800 professional and technical workers have received training in various specialties. On the research side, the number of projects receiving support has risen from 13 in 1949-50 to over 60 in the current fiscal year, with federal expenditures for the whole period amounting to over \$4,500,000. For 1960-61, it is expected that an additional \$750,000 in Mental Health Grant funds will be used to carry forward research.

"But the Mental Health Grant is not the only revenue of federal assistance in this field. Through the Hospital Construction Grant -- which was more than doubled in amount and extended in scope in 1958 --, substantial support has been afforded to the expansion of mental hospital facilities. In the last 12 years, more than \$29 million has been allotted for the construction of over 20,000 new beds in these institutions.

"A third area of federal support of mental health activity has been opened up with the

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HAITIAN ENVOY INSTALLED

On March 23, His Excellency Herbert Hipolyte presented to the Governor-General his Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Haiti to Canada. The ceremony took place at Government House. The Chief of Protocol, Mr. H.F. Feaver, presented the Ambassador to the Governor-General. Mr. Henry F. Davis, Acting Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. E. Joly de Lotbinière, Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General, were in attendance. The Ambassador was accompanied by Mr. Roaul Fanini-Lemoine, who has been acting as Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

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CANADIAN FILM AWARDS

Dr. A.W. Trueman, Director of the Canada Council, will present the Twelfth Annual Canadian Film Awards in Toronto on June 3. Dr. Trueman, formerly president of the University of Manitoba and the University of New Brunswick, was Government Film Commissioner and Chairman of the National Film Board before his appointment as the first Director of the Canada Council.

The presentations will be made at an informal luncheon for members of the press, the Association of Motion Picture and Laboratories of Canada, the Canada Foundation, Canadian Association for Adult Education, the Canadian Film Institute, CFA judges and others. A theatrical presentation of a selection of award-winning films in Toronto and Stratford is being planned by the AMPPLC and the Management Committee of Canadian Film Awards.

A hundred and fifteen films submitted by 30 entrants in eleven categories are eligible for awards this year. One of the winners may be selected as Film of the Year. The Association of Motion Picture Producers and Laboratories of Canada will again present their plaque for the best amateur film from among seven entries. Special awards may also be made at the discretion of the management committee.

Comparison with last year's awards shows that all categories except theatrical shorts, TV films and amateur films mark up an increase. Entries for filmed television commercials have jumped more than 250 per cent. Despite the increase in non-theatrical and TV films submitted, no feature films and only two theatrical shorts have been entered. Four films have been entered in the children's category, including both entertainment and classroom films.

The Canadian Film Awards are jointly sponsored by the Canadian Association for Adult Education, the Canada Foundation and the Canadian Film Institute, in order to bring public recognition to the best of current Canadian film production.

LATEST AIRPORT EQUIPMENT

Mobile-ramp equipment for Trans-Canada Air Lines' new Douglas DC-8 jets will cost more than did a "super Constellation" in the pre-turbine era.

TCA has ordered more than \$2-million worth of self-propelled machinery for between-flights servicing of the giant aircraft.

A single DC-8 requires 26 pieces of major ramp equipment of a dozen different types just for handling on the ramp and for movement in and out of maintenance and overhaul hangars. One "set" of 26 units cost over \$210,000.

First, there's the ground-power unit, which supplies electricity to the immobile aircraft. Twenty-two of these self-propelled units have been ordered at a cost of \$14,000 apiece. In addition, six trailer-type ground-power units, costing \$10,000 apiece, and four tractor-mounted units, costing \$5,500 apiece, are scheduled for delivery to the airline.

Fifteen self-propelled air starters, each worth \$20,500, and three \$12,000 "fly-a-way" starters have been purchased.

Each of the 23 mobile staircases ordered by TCA costs \$10,000. And each DC-8 requires two of the units for loading and off-loading passengers.

Three combination heaters/air conditioners have been bought by the airline for \$23,000 apiece, as well as 21 mobile heaters, each costing \$6,000.

Nineteen baggage handlers are on order at \$12,000 each. The big jets will require two of these units each, along with two \$16,000 food trucks, of which 10 have been ordered.

Then there are six \$11,000 lavatory trucks; five \$9,000 water trucks and four new baggage tractors, each worth \$4,500. A DC-8 on the ramp will be serviced by three baggage tractors and 10 cargo carts, but these units are interchangeable for all types of aircraft and have not been designed specifically for the jet.

In addition, four giant towing tractors, costing \$30,000 apiece, have been purchased, while orders have not yet been placed for cabin trucks that will cost about \$14,000 each.

Most of the mobile-ramp equipment belongs to TCA's station services department, although some of the units, such as towing tractors, are in the hands of the maintenance and overhaul department.

Much of the equipment was built to TCA's own specifications to meet its particular requirements. And many of the units are designed for use with "Viscount" and "Vanguard" aircraft, as well as the DC-8.

While one aircraft requires 26 pieces of equipment for proper servicing, it doesn't follow that two aircraft will require 52 units on the ramp. The highly mobile machines will be able to move quickly from one aircraft to another as required, servicing one, then moving on to the next.

RCN JETS TESTED

Six "Banshee" jet-fighters of the Royal Canadian Navy, armed with "Sidewinder" missiles, convincingly demonstrated their destructive power by shooting down five target-aircraft in an exercise designed to test the effectiveness of the "Banshee" - "Sidewinder" combination.

The firings took place last November over the sea on the missile range of the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Aberporth, Wales. The targets were "Firefly" VIII aircraft, flown by remote control. Six missiles were fired at as many targets and five of the drone aircraft were splashed.

The operation was carried out by aircraft of Fighter Squadron 870, when the Squadron was temporarily detached from HMCS "Bonaventure" during the carrier's participation in NATO winter exercises in European waters.

When not engaged in carrier operations, VF 870 is based at HMCS "Shearwater", the naval air station near Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

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PSYCHIATRIC NURSING COURSE

Patients being treated for mental illness in Alberta's provincial hospitals are nursed by fully qualified psychiatric nurses. A comprehensive training programme to help provide such trained personnel has been underwritten since 1930 by the Alberta Department of Public Health.

The training or "educational" programme has grown from one course initially offered at the Ponoka Hospital, to four distinct courses available at Ponoka and two courses offered at the Provincial Mental Institute, Edmonton.

Since the inception of the plan, more than 2,000 men and women have been graduated from the two schools. Many graduates remain on staff and ultimately become supervisors or instructors. The alumni list includes many nurses who have risen to responsible positions in the psychiatric nursing field throughout North America.

The senior course available in Alberta is a four-year training programme preparing young women, and men, to give complete nursing care to patients whose illness may have either an emotional or a physical basis.

At the end of the four-year term, students are eligible to write examinations to become registered nurses in general and psychiatric nursing. During the four-year period, candidates spend the first 16 months at the Provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka, and the next two years at either the Calgary General Hospital, Royal Alexandra or the University Hospitals at Edmonton. Nurses subsequently return to the provincial mental hospital for seven months of advanced psychiatric training.

A three-year course leading to certification in psychiatric nursing and eligibility for membership in the Alberta Psychiatric

Nurses' Association is available at Ponoka and the Provincial Mental Institute at Edmonton. The Ponoka course of studies is restricted to men while both sexes are admitted to the Institute.

During the three-year "in-service" training period, students are considered as staff and are paid a substantial salary that increases upon completion of each term. Course subject matter includes nursing arts, medical and surgical nursing, psychiatry, psychology and nursing psychotherapy.

A six-month post-graduate course in psychiatric nursing is offered at the Ponoka Hospital to graduate general nurses who want to further their knowledge of psychiatric nursing. Candidates receive instruction in nursing psychotherapy, group discussion, and psycho-pharmacology.

The fourth training plan is an eight-week affiliation course that is compulsory for students of recognized schools of nursing in Alberta. The Provincial Mental Institute serves students from nursing schools in northern Alberta while southern Alberta students take their course at Ponoka.

The affiliation programme is considered to be one of the most progressive steps taken in recent years in psychiatric nursing. As a result of the plan, all nurses have the opportunity to work under actual mental hospital conditions. They are given theory and planned clinical experience during the eight weeks thus broadening their insight and understanding of the mentally ill.

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MASTER MARINERS MEET

Twenty-one ships' captains, masters of the Department of Transport's Canadian Marine Service vessels, wound up a three-day conference in Ottawa on March 17 at which they discussed with headquarters officials problems relating to the operations of the departmental fleet.

One of the major subjects of discussion was the 1960 Arctic re-supply operation, in which the Department's vessels would carry supplies to the Joint Arctic Weather Stations, defence installations, trading settlements and Eskimo communities throughout both the Eastern and Western Arctic. Last year the Transport Department fleet delivered more than 100,000 tons of supplies to nearly 50 ports of call, with 17 icebreakers and special Arctic supply craft, as well as 26 chartered vessels, doing the job.

Apart from the Far Northern operations, the captains discussed the Department's work in the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River, and eastern and western coastal waters. They were welcomed at the opening of the conference by Gordon Stead, Assistant Deputy Minister, Marine. Heading the discussions were Captain E.S. Brand, Director, Marine Operations, and J.R. Strang, Director, Shipbuilding Branch.

NES TRAINS VIETNAM OFFICIALS

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Starr, on behalf of the Federal Government, recently welcomed three officials of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam who are in Canada to undergo a programme of training and instruction under the provisions of the Colombo Plan, with a view to operating a state employment service in Vietnam modelled on Canada's National Employment Service.

The visitors are: Le Minh Doan, 26, Provincial Labour Inspector, Gocong, Vietnam; Nguyen Van-Tu, 25, Bienhoa, Vietnam, and Tran Van-Dau, 25, Binh-Duong, Vietnam, both Provincial Assistant Controllers of Labour in their own country.

They will be studying the National Employment Service of the Unemployment Insurance Commission from now until August 26, with particular attention to the principles and methods used in organization of employment services, in surveying employment and unemployment, in classification of occupations, and placement of workers.

The course consists of ten days' preliminary training at the NES head office in Ottawa, followed by four months' training in the Commission's Quebec regional office in Montreal and in selected local offices of the NES in the Province of Quebec, concluding with ten days' final training at head office in Ottawa.

HUGE THERMAL ELECTRIC PLANT

Sinews of steel weave an arresting pattern against the sky as the first stage of construction proceeds at the site of Ontario Hydro's Lakeview Generating Station, immediately west of Toronto. This stage involves the erection of some 6,700 tons of structural steel to build the framework over the first two units.

Destined to become one of the world's largest thermal-electric plants, the Lakeview project is taking shape on a 128-acre site on the shore of Lake Ontario in Toronto Township. By 1964, at an estimated cost of \$250 million, it will have a capacity of 1,800,000 kilowatts -- equal to the estimated potential of all remaining hydro-electric sites in the province considered capable of economic development.

Present plans call for completion of the first 300,000-kw generator by 1961 and another in 1962. The first two steam-turbo generators for the plant were ordered in 1957. On December 24 last, Ontario announced the award of a contract valued at approximately \$8.8 million to Associated Electrical Industries of Canada Limited for two additional 300,000-kw units scheduled to come into operation in 1963 and 1964.

A substantial portion of these units will be manufactured in Canada by the General Electric Company at Peterborough under an arrange-

ment between that company and the Canadian subsidiary of Associated Electrical Industries in the United Kingdom.

While larger units are under development in both the United Kingdom and the United States, these units will be comparable to the largest now in service anywhere in the world, and will involve a wide variety of manufacturing skills and plant facilities.

The placing of this order marks the second step in the development of Canadian manufacturing capacity in the important field of power system steam turbo-generators. In 1958 an order for a 100,000-kilowatt turbo-generator for the Hydro Electric Power Commission's Thunder Bay plant was undertaken by the John Inglis Company for partial manufacture in its Scarborough plant.

INCOME SECURITY IN FACTORIES

To what extent is the Canadian worker protected against the loss of part or all of his income through provisions made by his employer?

The answer is found in part in a report entitled "Provisions for Income Security in Canadian Manufacturing Industries", which has been released for distribution by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Starr.

The survey, carried out by the Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, indicates the extent of four types of income-security arrangements for non-office workers in manufacturing industries in 1957. Some 5,800 establishments responded to the survey questions.

Almost half of the companies that replied to the question, which employed about 70 per cent of the plant workers, provide "reporting pay", which guarantees a minimum amount of pay to an employee who reports for work at the usual hour and is informed that there is no work available for him. Almost three-quarters of the companies employing 87 per cent of the plant workers provide accident and sickness indemnity insurance, which protects the worker against a temporary loss of his income due to disability resulting from an accident or illness.

The report shows that only about 3 per cent of the 5,800 establishments (accounting for 8 per cent of the employees) has a plan that establishes a fund from which benefits are paid to eligible laid-off employees. It also indicates that only 3 per cent of the companies (4 per cent of the employees) had any form of guaranteed employment or wages. Under these plans a company guarantees that a worker will be paid for a minimum period in a week, a month, a year, or some other unit of time. The employer must schedule his activities in such a way that work will be available for his employees. Guaranteed wages provide basically the same protection to the worker except that the company will pay him all or part of his wages whether he works or not.

MENTAL HEALTH IN CANADA

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introduction of the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Programme. Designed to meet the regular operating costs of general hospitals, the Programme has automatically included the operation of psychiatric units in these hospitals. It does not, however, include support of mental hospitals. This exclusion has been the subject of a good deal of discussion in recent months. I do not have time this evening to go into all the *pros* and *cons* of the problem, but as I indicated to the House of Commons Estimates Committee a week or two ago, the Government, for various reasons, has decided to maintain the exclusion of mental hospitals from the insurance programme, for the time being at least. However, this whole matter will continue to be studied in the light of changing patterns for mental care in Canada.

"I might take a few moments here to highlight some of these changing patterns. An interesting one has to do with the development of psychiatric units in general hospitals. To illustrate this trend, I might point out that in 1958, almost a third of all mental patient first admissions and readmissions were to these units. To my mind, this represents a striking change from past practice and may well have far-reaching implications for the future.

"As I see it, these implications stem from what is probably the fundamental force behind the transition which mental health activity is now undergoing. This force involves a basic shift of approach in our attitude toward mental disorders. Instead of regarding it as so to speak, 'beyond the pale' of normal human experience, we are coming to look on mental illness as a disease like any other to which mankind is susceptible. Rather than submitting patients to long-term commitment in mental hospitals where they are isolated from home and community, it is now being increasingly accepted that hospitalization should only be an incident in the patient's illness, which began long before hospitalization and which does not end when he returns to his regular environment.

A QUIET REVOLUTION

"What we are seeing today, therefore, really amounts to a quiet revolution in the field of mental health and mental illness. And this revolution would seem to have two distinct aspects -- a shift from the concept of custodial care of mental patients to one of positive, active treatment; and a shift from hospital-centred to community-based programmes. To my mind, both are of key importance to the future development of Canada's mental health programme.

"Indications of these changes are becoming more and more apparent and widespread. As I have mentioned, the use of tranquilizers and other drugs has assumed increasing importance in the treatment of mental disorders. Someone has even compared this development to the discovery of anaesthetics in making possible the treatment of many patients who would otherwise be inaccessible to therapy. Here is a factor of immense promise, the full implications of which have only begun to be followed up.

"Also of great significance is the development of the so-called 'open-door' policy in mental hospitals. While this is still at an early stage of development, experience to date holds out great hope for its therapeutic value. As one authority puts it:

"The essence of the 'open-door' as a form of treatment lies in the concept of freedom. The Western World teaches its citizens that freedom is a dearly-won right which must be worked for, fought for, and, if necessary, died for. Little wonder then that to the average person being locked up in a mental hospital is considered punishment of the worst sort. To have to be locked up thus means humiliation and shame with the concomitant attitudes of increased aggression, a giving up or other change in motivation generally leading to poorer mental health.

The policy of the 'open-door' is geared to reversing this trend -- to removing this obstacle to successful treatment and recovery.

"Another important change taking place with respect to mental hospitals is the increasing emphasis on rehabilitation. More and more, it is being recognized that rehabilitation should commence as early as possible in the history of the illness and should constitute a continuing and integral part of the treatment programme. It should also be maintained after the patient returns home. This inevitably involves broad and active support on the part of the community itself. Although much still remains to be done, community participation is growing and is taking such forms as the provision of clubs, foster homes and other services designed to re-establish the patient in society.

ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY

"Community mental health clinics are also playing an increasing role in rehabilitation but perhaps their greatest contribution at the present time is in another area. This is keeping patients out of hospitals -- keeping them on the job and active at home and in their neighborhood. This is not only beneficial to the patient's recovery but also to the economic position of his family.

"Another recent innovation is the 'day and night' centre and here Canada has been an outstanding pioneer. Indeed, we have won world-

wide recognition for centres like those established in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, which provide treatment on a "9 to 5" basis or in the evening after working hours.

"Mental health services for children have also been widely developed in the last few years. For example, here in Ontario at Thistle-town we have the first provincial hospital entirely devoted to the care of emotionally disturbed youngsters. On a broader basis, we have special children's wards in certain of our general hospitals as well as a fair number of residential treatment centres in various communities across the country.

"The problem of mental retardation has been tackled to an extensive degree. Hundreds of community day schools supported by parent groups and designed especially for the trainable retarded child have sprung up throughout Canada. Provincial training schools have also been improved and the advantages of sheltered workshops for older youngsters explored. In Stratford's neighbouring community of London, a new assessment centre has been set up to assist in providing improved methods of diagnosis and planning for retarded children.

"As you can see, therefore, Canada's mental health programme is a 'going concern'. Mental hospitals are not what they used to be, but are moving into the mainstream of medical and social progress. Community effort is coming to the fore and helping to prevent the isolation of victims of mental illness. Capping this whole development is the growth of a 'citizen's movement' in support of mental health activity.

GROWTH OF ORGANIZATIONS

"In the last decade, the Canadian Mental Health Association has increased its membership from about 70 to well over 100,000, and has no less than 115 separate branches in different parts of the country. The Canadian Association for Retarded Children -- established only two years ago -- now boasts a membership of some 12,000 active workers in 118 local branches across Canada. And besides these groups there are numerous local organizations working in the field of rehabilitation and on behalf of emotionally-disturbed children. All of this is purely voluntary effort and indicates the mounting importance which individual Canadians are attaching to the conquest of mental illness and the promotion of mental health.

"Looking back over the past twelve years, it would appear that Canada's mental health programme has made notable progress. In summary, this would seem to have been due to perhaps five main factors:

1. Realization that the mentally ill or retarded can be helped.
2. The conviction that during treatment, patients should remain as close as possible to their home and community.

3. Research and particularly the discovery and improved use of tranquilizing and other drugs.
4. Increased government support through the National Health Grants.
5. Mounting public interest as expressed through the Canadian Mental Health Association and other voluntary agencies.

"What then of the future? One question which naturally suggests itself is whether or not mental illness is increasing. As with the nature of the problem itself, the evidence here is far from precise. A study of admission rates to mental hospitals covering the ten-year period 1946-56 indicated an increase of 116 per cent. But this may not be too meaningful, since it does not take into account such factors as increased facilities for treatment and the changing public attitude towards mental illness, which has encouraged more and more patients to seek early and adequate treatment. In view of this and other considerations, the consensus appears to be that while the problem of mental illness is substantial, its exact dimensions are not yet clearly defined. In other words, we simply do not know at present whether mental illness is in fact on the increase.

"And there are other questions which need more precise answers than we now have. For example, what do we mean by 'positive' mental health and how valid is our understanding of prevention? How effective are the various treatment procedures and how many patients be selected in order to ensure the maximum effectiveness of existing facilities? Finally, what can we do to meet more adequately the challenges of emotional disturbance and mental deficiency in children?

"These are issues that can be settled only through continuing research and study. Of another order is the present need for more highly trained professional and technical personnel. In many places, shortages of staff constitutes a very real obstacle to effective progress. But this and the other problems I have mentioned are not insurmountable. They can be solved as have been many which confronted us during the past decade...."

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FLOUR FOR CAMBODIA

The Department of External Affairs announced on March 18 that an agreement had been reached between Canada and Cambodia for the delivery of \$100,000-worth of wheat flour to Cambodia as part of Canada's Colombo Plan contributions for 1959-60. This flour is being supplied at the request of the Government of Cambodia, and will be shipped as soon as arrangements can be completed.

The agreement calls for the use of the counterpart funds generated by this grant in a project for the economic development of Cambodia.

STATUS OF WOMEN

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Howard Green, announced on March 21 that the fourteenth session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women would convene at the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on March 28, and that Canada would be represented on the 18-member Commission by Mrs. Harry Quart of Quebec City.

The Commission, whose function it is to prepare studies and make recommendations on all aspects of women's political, economic, social and educational status, has a heavy agenda for its three-week session. It is expected to give particular attention to a report prepared by the Secretary-General that contains a draft convention and a draft recommendation on the age of marriage, free consent and registration of marriages.

The Commission will consider reports on the political rights of women in member states of the United Nations and trust and non-self-governing territories; on the access of women to education; on equal pay for equal work; on tax legislation applicable to women; on the occupational outlook for women in architecture, engineering and law; and on legislation on the nationality of married women.

The Commission will also consider the status of women in private law, advisory services in relation to the status of women and reports from the Inter-American Commission on Women. Finally, it will consider its future work programme and priorities.

Mrs. Quart will be assisted by Miss Marion Royce, Director of the Women's Bureau in the Department of Labour.

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MUSIC SUMMER SCHOOL

The Toronto Royal Conservatory of Music will conduct its 22nd Summer School from July 4 to 23. Faculty in the teachers' courses will include Boris Berlin, Pierre Souvairan, piano; George Lambert, singing; Eric Rollinson, theory and ear training; Molly Sclater, history and rudiments; Doreen Hall (July 4-9), music for children--Orff Method. In the piano courses special attention will be paid to the new Conservatory examination books, grades I-VI, which will be introduced for the first time this summer. The theory course will concentrate on the changes in the examinations which took place in January.

Dr. Charles Peaker will again give courses in church and organ music and choir training; Pierre Souvairan, the piano master class. The opera workshop will be directed by Ernesto Barbini and Herman Geiger-Torel, and Kathryn Sinclair will give a special course for children in theory. As in the past, instruction will be offered in all branches of music, and a series of recitals will be given on

Tuesday and Thursday evenings during the term. Copies of the Summer School calendar with complete information on the courses, etc., may be obtained after March 15.

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NO TROUT SIZE LIMIT

With the removal of the size limit on trout, size limits on all game fish in Ontario, with the exception of maskinonge, are now removed under the 1960 sports fishing regulations announced recently by Lands and Forests Minister Spooner. Size limits on bass and pickerel were removed several years ago.

Several reasons are given for the removal of the size limit on trout. Because of the large natural mortality, it is felt that the trout should be harvested more liberally. Also, in fishing for trout of a specific length, there is mutilation and loss when fish that are not long enough to be "keepers" are returned to the water by anglers. Furthermore, the size and growth of trout vary considerably from lake to lake and stream to stream. Lifting of the size limit is expected to simplify enforcement of the regulations.

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SHAKESPEARE SEMINAR

A special Shakespeare seminar will be held in Stratford, Ontario, from July 17 to 22. For the benefit of those whose interest in Shakespeare's work goes deeper than the mere enjoyment of performances of his plays, the Canadian universities, in association with the Stratford Festival, are planning to provide a residential conference. Scholars, critics, actors and directors will lecture about Shakespeare and be prepared to discuss his work informally with those who attend.

Members of the seminar will lodge during its six days close to the Festival Theatre and will spend most of their time there as a group; they will tour the theatre and meet members of the company, hear lectures by Tyrone Guthrie, the distinguished director of Shakespeare, and C.J. Sisson, one of the most celebrated of Elizabethan scholars, and talks by Michael Langham, artistic director of the Festival, and Robertson Davies, author and critic. They will attend all the productions of the Festival and use them as a basis for discussing Shakespeare with the experts.

It is expected that between 75 and 100 people will attend, and the organizing committee, with its headquarters this year at the Department of University Extension at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, is preparing the ground in Stratford for the gathering of the enthusiasts. The composition of the group will probably be mixed; the common bond will be a desire to study Shakespeare's work and its performance in the theatre of today.