

OCTOBER 1970 / NO. 4

CAL
EA000
CI7
Oct. 1970
DOCSC.1

Canada

today / d'aujourd'hui

LIBRARY E A / BIBLIOTHÈQUE A E
3 5036 01031394 1

■ Like the rest of mankind, Canadians trouble the earth. Like everybody else, they have been dumping sewage, industrial wastes and poisonous chemicals into their oceans, lakes and rivers.

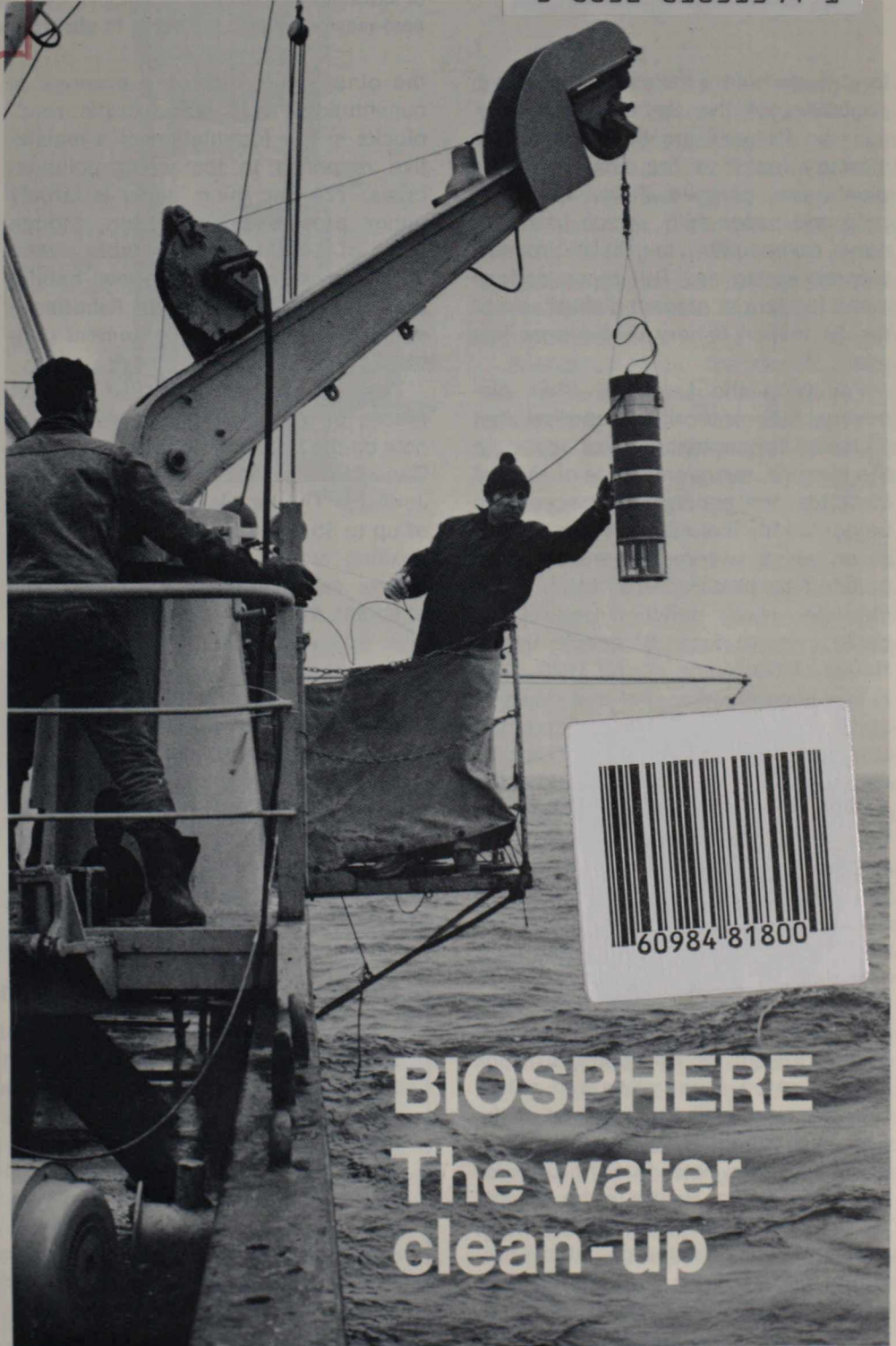
Oil, phosphates, sewage, pesticide residues and all the metals and chemicals that can pollute water resources: Canada has experienced most of them. And if the country is now turning determinedly toward water pollution control, it may be because the situation threatens to become uncontrollable.

Like everybody else, Canadians must now worry that man's pillage of the biosphere is approaching that critical point where—as U.S. ecologist Lamont C. Cole theorizes—"there is a real possibility that he can destroy its ability to support life."

All pollution contributes to the environmental crisis. But some pollutants, such as arsenic, cyanide or mercury, pose an immediate threat to health and even to life itself.

Mercury pollution, for example, was first discovered in Canada in the Saskatchewan River during November, 1969. The Federal Department of Fisheries and Forestry immediately ordered all fish taken from the system put under quarantine, and initiated a regular monitoring program at its Freshwater Institute in Winnipeg. Then a graduate student in Ontario discovered last March that a wall-eyed pike caught in Lake St. Clair, a widening of the St. Clair River between Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, contained seven parts per million of mercury—well above the one half part per million considered safe in Canada and the United States.

The pollution was traced to a sprawling chemical complex about 50 miles north of Detroit, on the banks of the St. Clair River near Sarnia, On-



60984 81800

BIOSPHERE

The water clean-up

Canadian research vessels monitor the water quality of the Great Lakes.

Joint action is planned by both Canada and the U.S.



Innovation: A terry cloth conveyor belt developed to pick up Bunker "C" oil spills is one of several new Canadian techniques used in disasters. A conventional snow-blower blasts peat moss over polluted areas to absorb the oil.

tario. Even before the scare developed, engineers of the Ontario Water Resources Commission had located the mercury leaks at the firm's chlorine plants and plugged them. By April, pulp and paper mills, which use mercury compounds in their process, stopped doing so. But these actions came too late to prevent a shutdown of the \$4 million fishery in the area this year.

Following the Lake St. Clair discovery, U.S. authorities reported that mercury contamination was found in the streams, rivers and lakes of at least 23 states. In Canada, other traces were being found, including in the Ottawa River, which sweeps in a majestic but polluted arc past Parliament Hill. Quite naturally, water pollution control became a major topic of debate in the House of Commons during 1970.

The necessity for joint and decisive action from both Canada and the United States was recognized at a special conference held in Ottawa in June. A follow-up meeting in Washington in September mapped out strategy and set up sub-groups of officials to consider common water quality objectives and the implementation of programs.

Also in early September, the Province of Ontario convened a conference of Canadian provinces and American states, with both Federal Governments present as observers, to seek agreement on cooperation and action for cleaning up the environment of the Great Lakes region.

According to Peter M. Bird, Director of Environmental Health in the Department of National Health and Welfare, it is now clear that the pollution problem in Canada is so huge that "voluntary actions are unlikely to be sufficient" in the effort to clean it up. On

the other hand, there are a series of constitutional and bureaucratic road-blocks in the formulation of a legislative response to the water pollution crisis. For one thing, water is largely under provincial jurisdiction, though parts of it—harbors, navigable rivers, boundary water and waterfowl habitat and the general field of fisheries—come under Federal Government control.

Despite the drawbacks, several pieces of anti-pollution legislation are now on the books. The main one is the Canada Water Act, which became law June 28. The legislation provides fines of up to \$5,000 a day for industries depositing waste of any type in any waters designated as a Quality Management Area. It also gives the Federal Government authority to set up crown corporations to build sewage treatment plants where necessary across Canada. It remains to be seen how these agencies will work. Already, critics suggest they may be subject to legal attack and foot-dragging by both provincial governments and polluters.

Also under the Act, Canada has prohibited the sale of laundry detergents containing more than 20 per cent phos-

phates. At the beginning of the new parliamentary session this month, the Speech from the Throne forecast the creation of a new Federal department to deal with pollution control, and legislation is promised on ocean and air pollution. The new department would "be concerned with the environment and the husbanding of those renewable resources that are a part of it and dependent upon it with a mandate for the protection of the biosphere."

Pollution control is coordinated between Canada and the United States chiefly through the International Joint Commission. The I.J.C. is concerned with all matters relating to the boundary waters and pollution has become its main preoccupation in recent years.

Its studies and special hearings on pollution in the Great Lakes have had their impact in getting combative measures taken. The I.J.C. is expected to bring down a final report on pollution in the lakes later this year; once that is done the U.S.-Canada Ministerial meeting of June will be reconvened to consider the Commission's recommendations and also to hear from the nine sub-groups established in September.

Ducks uncontaminated by mercury

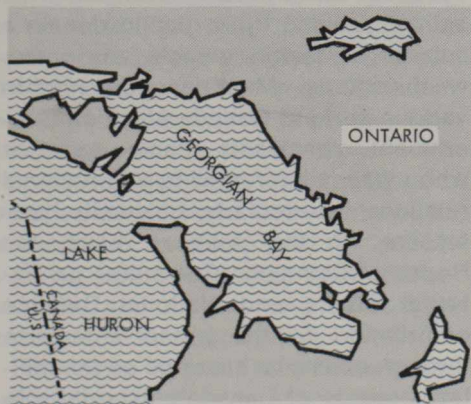
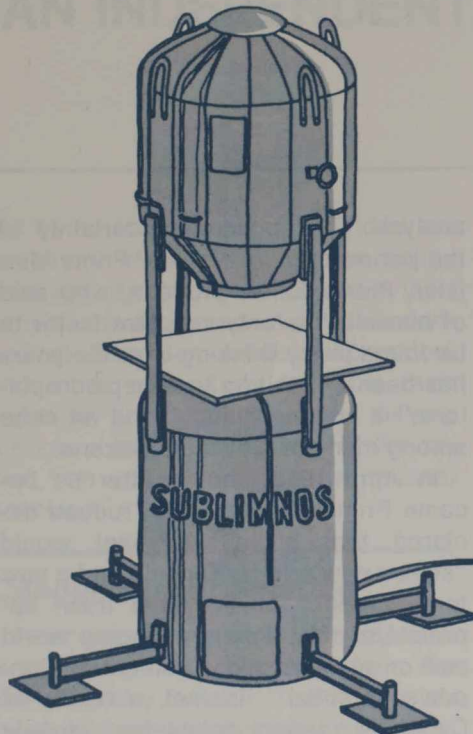
Canadian and American duck hunters can rest easy as a result of game bird testing for mercury contamination just undertaken by the Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa. The duck hunting season will continue as usual.

Tests for mercury contamination of ducks taken from widely-scattered locations in eastern Canada indicate that the general level is below .5 parts per million. While safe limits have not been established for game birds as human food, the maximum for fish has been set at .5 parts per million. Samples were taken from Lake St. Clair, the Ottawa River, and the St. Lawrence River—waters where mercury contamination has been a problem. Samples were also taken in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the prairie provinces.



The Canada Water Act provides fines of up to \$5,000 a day for industries depositing waste of any type.

Sublimnos: Life on the lakebed



■ *Sublimnos* is the name of the world's first fresh water habitat. Now in use by Canadian and U.S. scientists 34 feet below the surface of Georgian Bay (see map), *Sublimnos* is the brainchild of Joseph MacInnis, 32, a Toronto physician who built it for \$8,000 from a personal bank loan and a grant from the National Geographic Society.

The tiny 5 x 5 x 9 chamber has had over 1,000 visitors in its first year of operation, including U.S. Navy re-

The I.J.C. reports have provided a major input for the Canadian legislation, and the U.S. Government has announced its support of I.J.C. recommendations to curb phosphate pollution of the waterway.

Perhaps the greatest single proof of Canada's determination to clean up its water has been the creation and continued support of the Canadian Center for Inland Waters at Burlington, Ontario. The current staff of about 300 will soon be increased to 1,000 and the headquarters moved from temporary quarters to a \$23.5 million building this year.

The CCIW is supported by three Federal Government Departments—Energy, Mines and Resources; National Health and Welfare and the Fisheries Research Board—but it is linked with universities, industry and other groups. It forms, in the opinion of some observers, the most promising bulwark against ecological pollution in Canada.

Scientists at the Center are currently probing the physical, biological and chemical properties and economic aspects of fresh water. The inquiry which receives the most attention, however, is the task of collecting raw data on how the Great Lakes work. The facility's ships regularly visit predetermined sampling spots, take water samples, specimens of the lake bottom, cores of the underlying lake bed, and organic materials floating in the water and make a variety of other probes into the properties of the lake.

This information could help to re-stitch the Great Lakes' ecosystem, which, though tattered and torn, is not yet completely unravelled. Otherwise, the industrial heartland of North America and its 40 million inhabitants will become immersed in its own refuse.

searchers, American university researchers and others involved in marine studies. Some have donned wet suits and plunged into water crusted with ice two feet thick; others have swum down in the night, where the eery lights of the booth attract perch, pickerel, crawfish and other fish which decorate *Sublimnos* like tinsel on a Christmas tree.

Sublimnos—from the Greek meaning underlake—has been used for evaluating seabed communications systems and studying the effects of currents and wave action. Already the opportunity to make continuous observation has resulted in a major discovery: *Sublimnos* scientists have learned that some apparently harmless currents, which cause unusual shifts in water temperatures, can kill healthy fish.

Members of the University of Michigan's Great Lakes Research Division are conducting pollution studies from the habitat, and describe their projects as the most exciting research they have ever done.

Among the ongoing programs at *Sublimnos* is one that has always intrigued fishermen—artificial reefs have been erected nearby to determine the effectiveness of man-made lures in attracting fish.

Dr. MacInnis, who was part of the team that retrieved the U.S. hydrogen bomb that was lost off the Spanish coast in 1966, and who directed the longest, deepest dive ever (615 feet, 53½ hours), is turning more of his attention to Canada's frigid but ecologically fragile Arctic waters. "We can't afford a man in space program, but we can bloody well afford a man in sea program. In fact, we can't afford not to have one," he says.

Canada's

by Dale C. Thomson

Prof. Thomson, a Canadian political scientist and historian, is director of the Center for Canadian Studies at The Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, D. C.

■ *There comes a time for renewal and in 1968 the Government saw that for Canada's foreign policy the time had arrived.* This statement, taken from the first in a series of six pamphlets entitled "*Foreign Policy for Canadians*", published in June under the authority of Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, may well herald a new chapter in Canada's relations with the rest of the world. Certainly, it marks the most ambitious attempt by any country to rethink its foreign relations without being forced to do so by a revolution or some other traumatic national upheaval.

Canada's 'quiet revolution'

In its own way, all of Canada has been going through a period of transformation over the past decade that might well be called a "quiet revolution" even though that term has usually been applied to developments in Quebec alone. A virtual *renaissance* in French Canada, a rapidly evolving economy, deep social stirrings in every region, and an increasing awareness of the outside world, have led Canadians to question many facets of both domestic and foreign policy, and even to probe the fundamental nature of the national policy. Four general elections in the 1960's, three of which resulted in minority governments, both reflected and contributed to this self-

analysis. The political uncertainty of the period produced a new Prime Minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who said of himself "the only constant factor to be found in my thinking over the years has been opposition to accepted opinions," a comment that found an echo among many of his fellow citizens.

In April 1968, shortly after he became Prime Minister, Mr. Trudeau declared that his Government would "seek a new role for Canada and a new foreign policy based on a fresh appraisal of this rapidly changing world and on a realistic assessment of Canada's potential." In fact, a review of Canada's foreign policy had already been started by the previous administration of Lester B. Pearson. But the Trudeau Government broadened its scope, opening up to public debate a subject heretofore remote and somewhat esoteric. Meetings were held in various parts of Canada at which Government specialists came together with citizens interested in international relations, particularly university professors. In the political realm, the House of Commons Committee on External Affairs and National Defence contributed to the broad enterprise through extensive hearings on the military aspects of Canada's external role and on the timeless question of Canada's relations with the United States.

Six main theme areas

The process was complex and occasionally painful. Task forces of experienced foreign service officers were set up to examine specific subject areas, or policy towards specific geographical regions. The working papers that resulted, or the insights they contained, then had to be fitted into a conceptual framework developed by a

special group of policy analysts and arranged in six main theme areas: □ fostering economic growth; □ safeguarding sovereignty and independence; □ working for peace and security; □ enhancing the quality of life; □ and ensuring a harmonious national environment. The challenge was to apply them to Canadian foreign policy as a kind of litmus test of current practices, and as a theoretical setting for projections into the future.

Two-year task

For the Department of External Affairs, legatee of the Canadian foreign policy that evolved in the post-war decades, the task was a formidable one. It consumed two years, an enormous number of man-hours, and the production of a dozen drafts before finally being approved by Cabinet as a statement of Government policy. The texts inevitably reflect the compromises worked out in the lengthy process of consultation among officials and ministers, with as many as 20 departments and agencies involved at some points. In the interest of achieving consensus, the drafters apparently found it necessary to treat certain subjects with less firmness and definition than they might have wished. Another casualty of the operation: the range of possible options was not presented in each instance, and little explanation was provided for those adopted.

There is no separate statement on United States-Canadian relations. This is attributable not only to the daunting dimensions of such a task, but because they had been significantly dealt with in the Government's major review of defence policy, and because the Government is still considering a policy on foreign investment. Moreover, the

Foreign Policy

AN INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT

Commons External Affairs and Defence Committee was then conducting hearings and has since produced its own report on the subject. But above all was the pervasive reality that the unique relationship Canada has with its continental neighbor is a factor in the consideration of Canada's relations with every other part of the world.

The new policy was presented to the Canadian people in a package of six booklets* ranging in length from 16 to 38 pages—one over-all statement, plus five devoted respectively to Europe, the United Nations, the Pacific, Latin America, and international development. The Prime Minister took a close interest in the formulation and framing of the policy, an interest that is clearly reflected not just in the views but even in some of the language employed in the final product.

Was the exercise worthwhile? Undoubtedly yes. Even if it had not opened up new avenues, nor articulated new ideas nor even lent credence to the established policies—in fact, the new directions it suggests are few and far between—nevertheless the expenditure of time, money and effort would have been worthwhile. The Prime Minister got a demonstration of conceptualization, and appears satisfied with it. While the general public probably remained largely unaffected, many Canadians with an interest in foreign policy, among them teachers, journalists and businessmen, were given a greater sense of involvement in the shaping of Canadian relations with the rest of the world. And last,

but by no means least, it provided the executors of Canadian foreign policy with an opportunity to perceive their activities in the broadest possible context of Canadian official expression, and more particularly to show their capacity and concern with making foreign policy, in the words of the report, "an extension abroad of national policies."

Changes in orientation

What specific innovations or changes in orientation have resulted from the foreign policy review? The former are still few in number, the latter difficult to assess. One thing that does appear evident is a greater degree of realism concerning Canada's capability as a member of the world community, in contrast to the more euphoric idealism that tended to characterize Canadian attitudes and activities when she took her place on the world stage in the years following World War II. Her contribution as a helpful fixer, whether as a mediator or participant in peace-keeping operations, has been reconsidered, and a new note of caution emerges in that connection.

There are frequent references to the necessity of preserving Canadian sovereignty, reflecting again the sensitive awareness in Canada of her giant neighbor, and the restrictions on Canada's freedom of action that flows from the interdependence of the two countries. But there is none of the chauvinistic anti-Americanism that so often marks debates on Canadian-American relations north of the border. There is rather a clear desire to assess the facts as they exist, and to pursue Canada's natural interest within that context. One can expect greater efforts to develop relations with the rest of the

world as a counterweight to American influence, and to demonstrate Canadian independence by adopting policies different from, and even at apparent odds with, those of the United States, such as the establishment of diplomatic relations with mainland China. However, in such instances as well, realism seems to be the keynote. While the two countries might not always adopt similar policies, "the United States is Canada's closest friend and ally," the authors of *Foreign Policy for Canadians* have written, "and will remain so."

Toward a greater cohesiveness

In other areas, Canada will remain in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the foreseeable future; she will increase her aid to developing nations as fast as her economy will permit; she will continue her quest for a more effective role vis-à-vis Latin America without joining the Organisation of American States for the moment; and she will give higher priority to economic and commercial considerations in foreign policy. To give greater cohesiveness to Canada's international activities, an attempt will be made to integrate all the Government services with foreign operations.

The dust has not settled in the East Block and the other buildings in Ottawa where Canadian foreign policy is formulated. Nor is it likely to do so in the near future. The new approach to policy planning that has been adopted, including the establishment of a policy analysis group, should guarantee that the review was not a one-shot affair. Even without that, it is clear that in her foreign relations, Canada has entered a new phase.

* The booklets are available at 50 cents each, or the set of six for Can. \$3.00, from the Queen's Printer for Canada, Ottawa.

Canadians at NASA planning moon missions

■ A University of Toronto professor has been appointed head of the Geophysics Branch of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Manned Space Centre in Houston.

Dr. David W. Strangway, who did extensive research at the U. of T. on samples of lunar rock brought to earth from the two Apollo landings, will be responsible for planning geophysical aspects of moon missions.


Dr. Strangway will help to determine the experiments U.S. astronauts will perform on the moon. He will also work with other NASA branches in deciding what area of the moon will be explored during lunar landings.

"We will also study lunar samples here and review outside opinions and findings. We hope to build this up as the real science part of lunar exploration."

Assisting Dr. Strangway in Houston will be three graduate students from the Geophysics Department at the U. of T. They will work with Lunar Science

Institute, a research organization funded by NASA and involving 30 U.S. universities and Toronto.

Among their projects will be work on the magnetic fields of lunar rock, and the planning of a system to probe electronically the depth of the moon's crust to determine its composition.

"This is planned for Apollo XVII during which we hope to penetrate subsurface layers of the moon," Dr. Strangway said. "We want to see if there is the chance of any water." To date, moon samples have shown no trace of water. 

"The United States is a resilient society"

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in a recent interview with British television (for the BBC program Panorama) answered questions on a wide range of subjects, including the state of American society seen from the vantage point of a neighbor. The following excerpts, although not included in the broadcast version, are taken from the transcript of the interview:

Q: Prime Minister, when talking about your relations with the United States, are you at all concerned that the apparent fragmentation, the disruption of society which appears to be taking place now is something which may overflow and engulf Canada?


A: I think it's a danger. I think that it's a danger first because of proximity, and what happens there is very close to us. There is a tremendous amount of inter-cultural dependence as you know, mostly coming in from them to us. If you'll look at many of our rioters and our dissatisfied elements, they're using the same slogans, the same issues as the Americans south of the border. They're protesting against the Canadian establishment being servile as they put it to U.S. imperialism, but they don't realize that they are the copies and the docile servants of every slogan which is bandied about Chicago or Los Angeles or New York, and therefore this is a danger. The strong movements in the United States can overflow into Canada.

On the other hand, it's something of an advantage if you want to be positive about it, because we get a forewarning of what the danger signs are. We can see the areas of crisis developing there and generally we know that they are 5, 10 or 20 years ahead of us technologically and in their urban development and so on, which means

that the crises there arrive 5, 10 or 20 years ahead of the time when they arrive in Canada, and we have this lead time in order to correct it. So, there's good and bad in this proximity.

Am I frightened in any other sense? No, the United States is a pretty tough, resilient society and it's come through a lot of crises in its day. If perchance, the present disturbances were to destroy that society in any lasting sense, I think it would be a great tragedy for the world, because there's no doubt that, with all their evils and fallacies and weaknesses, the American people are a great people dedicated to freedom and dedicated to progress. If they are not as enlightened as many of us like to think we are, that is only because they have gone so much faster and so much further ahead. And, as I say, we benefit from their errors.

Q: A lot of young Americans, of course, feel that nothing can really now change their society, except something very drastic and something very revolutionary. Do you think that's so?

A: I don't think it's so about the Canadian society. I wouldn't think it's true about American society either. I don't see why the desires of the American people won't find their way into legislation, into policy, into good common sense. I think there is a danger, to use your words, but I am not pessimistic about the eventual outcome. 

Roberts Bank, British Columbia

The first deepwater superport on the west coast opens

■ Off the coast of Vancouver three years ago you found boats and water. You still find them, but something has been added: a booming superport—and the west's only deepwater port—built on a 55-acre man-made island.

Experts predict that it is destined to become the busiest dry tonnage port, surpassing Vancouver, on the entire west coast.

Roberts Bank was dedicated by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in June on the site, 18 miles south and three miles west of Vancouver in the Strait of Georgia (see map).

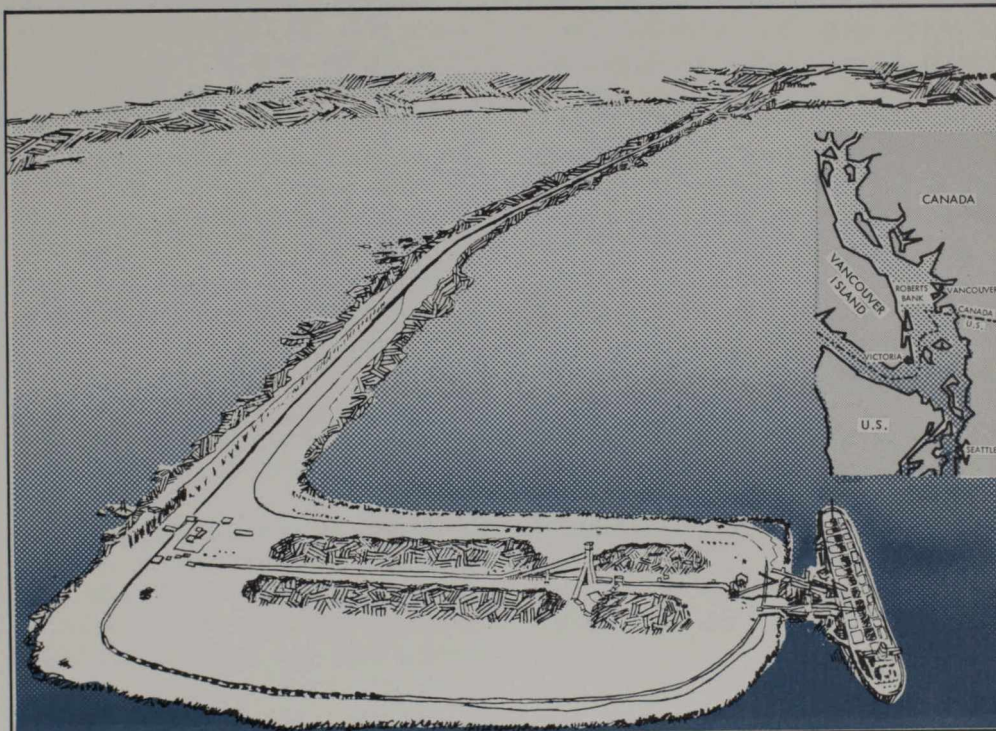
The Port is linked to mainland British Columbia by a narrow strip of land over which runs railway tracks, a 24-foot wide road, and service facilities.

Its terminal is a \$9 million high-speed coal depot built for Kaiser Resources Ltd., a subsidiary of Kaiser Steel Corp. of Oakland, Calif. The company mines the rejuvenated Crows Nest fields in the south eastern part of the province, 685 miles inland. The facility also stores and loads coal from other mining corporations whose sole contract markets also are the energy-hungry steel mills of Japan.

Other deep-water terminals, capable of taking mammoth bulk carriers up to 125,000 tons, are planned to handle the enormous flow of Canadian and U.S. raw materials that will supply the Orient from the Pacific Northwest.

To date the Canadian Government has spent \$5 million to dredge the silt from the tidal flats of the Strait of Georgia to a depth of 65 feet. This expenditure has provided the seed money that is attracting other venture capital. These investors are anxious to make a profit from the coal, sulphur, potash, copper, and other materials needed by Japan and other resource-poor nations on the 'Pacific Rim'.

The creation of Roberts Bank has produced a continuous flow of coal



At Roberts Bank near Vancouver, the world's largest deep-draft coal carriers dock beneath loading booms carrying coal from stockpiles.

from the Rockies to the sea. The target of 97,000 ton-miles per round trip hour will make its railroad the most efficient on the continent. But the whole scheme—the large-scale coal mining, the \$48 million Canadian Pacific railway, the multi-purpose superport—would have been considered preposterous less than a decade ago.

In the early 1960's rising transportation costs, obsolete labor-intensive mining technology, and radical changes in energy requirements were closing down coal mines in B.C.'s interior.

Then came Japan's phenomenal rise as a major steel producer, with production tripling in a decade and expected to double in the next.

New smelting furnaces were designed to make more efficient use of

coking coal. Massive-scale drag-line machines that work on the surface slashed mining costs. And superships capable of transporting B.C.'s coal to Japan at \$3.50 a ton became feasible.

B.C.'s enormous coal reserves, Japan's steelmaking boom, and the international trading instincts of firms in all three countries are expected to make Roberts Bank one of the main factors in changing the 'Pacific Rim's' trade pattern.

canada
today / d'aujourd'hui

OCTOBER 1970 / NO. 4

Published by the Canadian Embassy
Office of Information, Suite 325
1771 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
Telephone: 202-332-1011

The LeDain Report

Drugs and the law

■ For the past year and a half, a national commission has been studying the drug problem in Canada. Established because of mounting public concern over the increased use of drugs, particularly marijuana, by young people, it is to recommend ways and means by which the Federal Government can act, alone or with other levels of government "in the reduction of the dimensions of the problems involved in such use."

Known to the public as the LeDain Commission (for its chairman), the "Commission of Inquiry into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs" has already produced an interim report.

Among other things, it recommends that simple possession of restricted drugs—cannabis, LSD, heroin and others—continue to be considered an offence but that the penalty be only a fine, not a jail term. (This is now the practice for first offenders before Canadian courts.)

Health Minister John Munro said that the Government intends to consider this recommendation, at least for cannabis (marijuana and hashish). On other recommendations, however, the

Minister said: "This Government believes that current medical and sociological information does not justify all encompassing changes and will await the completion of the Commission's first report with interest."

The Commission had noted the lack of information on the subject and recommended increasing "reliable information to make sound social policy decisions and wise personal choices in relation to non-medical drug use."

The final report is due in 1971, two years after the Commission was created. Gerald LeDain, Dean of Law at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, is Chairman. The membership of the Commission is broad-based and also includes a criminologist, a sociologist, a psychiatrist, a social worker, and an economist (serving as the executive secretary).

In exercise of the mandate to research the extent of non-medical usage, the motivation and effects of use, and the current state of medical knowledge about drugs, the Commission has already travelled coast to coast twice for hearings and is about to set off again.

Among its terms of reference are directives to report on the current state of medical knowledge and on the effect of drugs and the social, economic, educational, and philosophical factors involved in their use.

The terms make specific mention of the sedative, stimulant, tranquilizing and hallucinogenic drugs. The commissioners decided that their inquiry

should not be restricted only to those drugs. They reported their understanding of "drug" as: "any substance that by its chemical nature alters structure of function in the living organism."

This gives them sufficient latitude in covering the subject to bring in even alcohol and tobacco for examination as "psychotropic" drugs. For the interim report, however, the commissioners decided that "in terms of short-term public policy decisions, the drugs which call for special comment at this time are cannabis, and other hallucinogens (particularly LSD), and the amphetamines."

Their purpose with the present volume is to set out the issues and applicable principles and to stimulate public discussion; the final report is to be concerned with the detailed application of these principles to the development of a satisfactory system of social response.

Noting "it would be idle to seek recommendations for governmental action if a consideration of law were to be excluded," the commissioners include international, constitutional, and criminal law in the establishment of issues and principles.

The Report has drawn heavily on the literature and experience of other countries, particularly the United States. In recent months members of the Commission have visited the United States, France, Sweden, Switzerland, England, the Netherlands, Morocco and other countries.

“In the United States, the majority of persons studied who had been dependent on opiate narcotics, had previous experience with cannabis (and were usually heavy users of alcohol). In Canada this has less often been the pattern, and it appears that heavy use of sedatives (alcohol and barbiturates) rather than cannabis has most frequently preceded heroin use. It has been suggested that the Canadian pattern is becoming more similar to the United States experience.

Overall, the most potent factor in the rapid spread of cannabis use is probably the direct influence of one individual or another reporting first-hand the experience as interesting, pleasant and harmless. There is no doubt as well that cannabis experimentation has been encouraged by the amount of

public attention paid to the drug controversy and by the increasing volume of literature praising the drug effects and minimizing its hazards. The popular music industry has played a major role in encouraging drug use in general and cannabis use in particular through the lyrics and other aspects of the records it has marketed. (It is reasonable to assert that this industry has, in fact, provided an extensive advertising campaign on behalf of drugs). The underground press has also quite openly advocated and encouraged drug use and provided information on the characteristics of specific drugs. The overall message was, of course, reinforced by the presence of a culture that accepts and indeed encourages the use of drugs to influence mood and provide pleasure. In some circles,

marijuana seems to have had a particular appropriateness to the general mood of students and young people. In our conversations with them they have frequently contrasted marijuana and alcohol effects to describe the former as a drug of peace, a drug that reduces tendencies to aggression, while suggesting that the latter drug produces hostile, aggressive behavior. Thus marijuana is seen as particularly appropriate to a generation that emphasizes peace and is, in many ways, anti-competitive.”

From the Interim Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs, available at Can. \$2.00 from the Queen's Printer for Canada, Ottawa.