

# Bulletin

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## PRIME MINISTER ON COMMONWEALTH LEADERS' MEETING

*On his return from the Commonwealth heads of government conference in Singapore, visits to Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Indonesia and brief stops in Iran and Germany, Prime Minister Trudeau made the following statement to the House of Commons on February 1:*

...The meeting was, as the House is aware, the first regular Commonwealth conference to take place outside of London, and the first at the head-of-government level to be sited in Asia. I think that an Asian location was most fortunate, partly because it was in Asia that momentum was first initiated for the Commonwealth to be transformed from its older, more confining structure into the widely representative association which it is today, and partly because an Asian site permitted conference delegates to live and work in a newly-independent community in which racial harmony is a necessary fact of life. The world, as we know but so often tend to forget in the immediacy of our own domestic problems, is populated to an overwhelming degree by persons who are desperately poor and whose colonial experience in many instances leads them to question the values and the sincerity of the developed countries. All too often as

well, "rich" and "white" are regarded by them as synonymous. We forget these facts at our peril.

In Singapore it quickly became apparent that the future of the world will not necessarily be determined in accordance with European conceptions. The Commonwealth, viewed from Singapore, presented challenges to the ingenuity and goodwill of its members to find ways of communicating across differences measured in many instances by thousands of miles and by centuries of experience, yet without insisting upon adherence to preconceived notions or attitudes. In the result, the value of the Singapore conference might best be described in terms of the comprehension gained by delegates, and not by the persuasion which anyone attempted to exercise.

### SUBJECTS DISCUSSED

The conference dealt with a number of important issues, foremost among them the contentious issue of arms sales to the Republic of South Africa. I am relieved, as I am sure are all here, that, following consideration of factors affecting the security of maritime trade routes, the members agreed to the formation of a committee to study these questions as they relate to the Indian and South Atlantic Oceans in hopes of resolving some of the complex variations and differences of view. I am also pleased that an amended Declaration of Commonwealth Principles, which had been presented earlier to the meeting in its basic form by President Kaunda of Zambia, received the unanimous support of the meeting. Each of these measures confirmed to a large extent the belief by most heads of government that the Commonwealth association is important; one that is capable of contributing significantly to a better understanding among men of their common ideals and aspirations, their fears and problems, and their increasing interdependence in a technologically complicated world.

The agenda at Singapore permitted wide-ranging discussions of political and economic trends in the world, of the possible consequences of the entry of

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Britain into the European Economic Community, of a variety of Commonwealth programs, and of the immediate future of the Commonwealth association. Canada disclosed at the meeting that it was prepared to support up to 40 per cent of the financial burden of an expanded Commonwealth fund for technical co-operation. Canada also supported a less rigid format for future conferences — one which will relieve some of the unnecessary pressures now present in the preparation of an acceptable communiqué; one that should reduce the number of pre-prepared statements and thus permit heads of government to take advantage of the particular nature of the meetings. There was general agreement that these changes are desirable, and that the unprecedented opportunity for so many heads of government to meet regularly and informally should be jealously protected.

#### VALUE OF COMMONWEALTH

It is my view now, as it was prior to Singapore, that Canada could get along without the Commonwealth, but it remains my strong view that we could not get along nearly so well. No problems would be solved by the break-up of the association; not one member would find it easier to advance its own interests in its absence. The Commonwealth benefits all members and harms none. It is my firm expectation that, with the help of the important Commonwealth Declaration, the association will prove to be a major contributor to the enrichment of human relations. Commonwealth members share a common language. Even more important, they share a common idiom. In the result, there is permitted an informality of encounter and a meeting of minds that surely must be the envy of other countries.

*Prime Minister Trudeau greets many young people in Boys Town, Singapore, during his recent visit to attend the Commonwealth heads of government conference.*



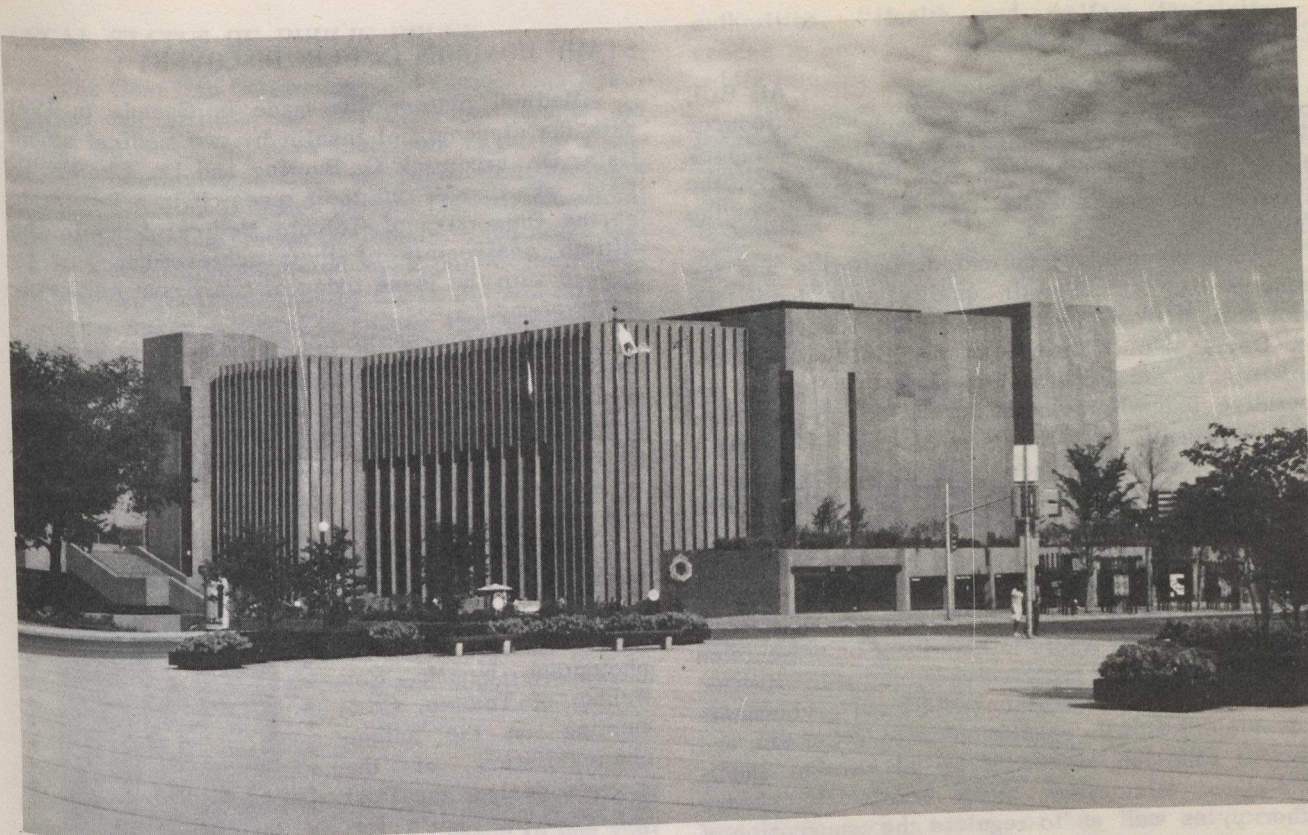
#### OTHER COUNTRIES VISITED

The journey to and from Singapore gave me an opportunity to travel briefly in four of the many countries which have issued invitations to visit over the past several years. Three of those countries — Pakistan, India and Ceylon — are Commonwealth members and long-time major recipients of Canadian economic assistance. Together with the journalists and photographers who accompanied me, I travelled to several of the more important of our aid projects. Through the pens and cameras of these reporters, Canadians are now more aware of the way in which Canadian funds have assisted persons less fortunate than ourselves. I found, too, that in each of those countries the earlier visits of Canadian Prime Ministers St. Laurent and Diefenbaker were well remembered....

The fourth country visited was Indonesia, the giant of Southeast Asia, which Canada has recently named as a country of concentration for our aid program and one of whose outstanding citizens, General Nasution, will soon come to Canada as your guest, Mr. Speaker.

In each of those countries the program provided for discussions with the prime minister or president and between Canadian officials and their counterparts. These face-to-face encounters, and that with the Shah of Iran during an overnight stop in his country, provided an opportunity to learn at first hand of the attitudes and beliefs of world leaders in a way which cannot otherwise adequately be duplicated.

A refuelling stop at Lahr permitted me to meet a good number of our servicemen, their wives and children.



## MASSEY MEDAL TO NATIONAL ARTS CENTRE

The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, with the agreement of the Massey Foundation, has recognized the National Arts Centre in Ottawa as an outstanding example of Canadian achievement in architecture and design, and has awarded a Massey Medal to the Centre's architects. The Department of Public Works was responsible for the design of the Centre under the direction of J.A. Langford, then chief architect, with consulting architects Affleck, Desbarats, Dimakopoulos, Lebensold, Size of Montreal.

In its announcement of the award, the Institute described the National Arts Centre as a structure designed to relate to its location:

"The architectural concept envisages the total site as a focal outdoor area, with terraces of differing qualities; at one point, providing shelter; at another, landscaping; and at another, facilities for outdoor activities such as open air concerts.... The outdoor spaces are strongly related to the Rideau Canal and the view of Confederation Square."

The Massey Medals, 17 of which were awarded in 1970, were first awarded 20 years ago and are offered every second or third year depending upon the amount of building activity in Canada. They may be awarded to Canadian architects or groups of architects resident in Canada and responsible for the actual de-

sign and construction of architectural projects in Canada and elsewhere.

The selection of the 1970 winners was made by a jury of three internationally-known architects: Dr. Eric R. Arthur, Professor Emeritus of Architecture, University of Toronto; Peter Blake, editor of the *Architectural Forum*, and Jean-Louis Lalonde, a Montreal architect. The professional adviser and non-voting member of the jury was Professor Henry Elder, Director of the School of Architecture, University of British Columbia.

### SIX YEARS PLANNING

The inauguration of the National Arts Centre took place on May 31, 1969, after six years of planning. Standing on a six-and-a-half acre site, the Centre, which cost over \$46 million, houses a combination opera house and concert hall (seating 2,300), a theatre of medium size (seating 800), an experimental studio (seating 300) and a salon (seating 100).

There are a large restaurant, a café and a coffee shop, as well as two bookshops, a record shop and several *boutiques*. An underground parking area accommodates 900 automobiles.

The stage of the opera house-concert hall is the second-largest in North America exceeded in size only by that of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City.

## CANADA TO CLEAN ITS AIR

A major piece of legislation, a Clean Air Bill, for controlling air-pollution in Canada, was introduced in the House of Commons last month by Mr. Jack Davis, the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry, the Minister designate of the new Department of the Environment.

"The clean-up of current air-pollution and the preservation of clean-air quality will have top priority in the new Department of the Environment," Mr. Davis said. "The Clean Air Bill will provide authority to the Federal Government to lead a co-operative federal-provincial attack on air-pollution. The economic cost of air-pollution in Canada, including health costs, housing and building maintenance, laundry and cleaning costs, etc., is estimated at \$1.5 billion annually."

The bill gives the Federal Government authority to set national air-quality objectives, national emission standards (where there is a significant danger to health or where international agreements on air-pollution control are involved), national emission guidelines to assist provinces and local governments in developing uniform regulations across Canada, and specific emission standards for all works, undertakings or businesses under federal legislative authority, as well as to regulate the composition of fuels that may be produced or imported into Canada.

It will enable the Federal Government to enter into agreements with individual provinces to combat air-pollution inside the province or in interprovincial problem areas. On the basis of such agreements, the Federal Government will have authority to set individual emission standards to ensure that national clean-air objectives are met, and will be empowered to take direct action in emergency situations.

### PENALTIES FOR CONTRAVENTIONS

Penalties proposed in the bill can go as high as \$200,000 for contravening a national emission standard and up to \$5,000 a day for producing or importing prohibited fuels or contravening other requirements under the resulting act.

The national air-quality objectives, based on the degree of contamination, will be set in three ranges - "desirable", "acceptable" and "tolerable". Canada's long-term goal will be to bring air-quality within the "desirable" range.

The Clean Air Bill recognizes the need for monitoring air-quality throughout the country and provides for the strengthening of the current federal-provincial co-operative national air-sampling network.

Mr. Davis emphasized that discussions held with provincial governments had shown that many provinces were becoming very active in the control of air-pollution. There was also a general recognition of the need for Federal Government involvement in trans-boundary problems and in the establishing of monitoring networks, the fostering of research, and the setting of national objectives and standards.

## STAMP HONOURS INSULIN DISCOVERY

Medical history was made in Canada in 1921 with the discovery of insulin by two medical scientists, Dr. Frederick G. Banting and Dr. Charles H. Best, who carried out their research in a laboratory at the University of Toronto Medical School. The fiftieth anniversary of their achievement will be marked with the issue today of a six-cent commemorative stamp.

The isolation of the insulin hormone is heralded as one of the great medical triumphs of the twentieth century. It increased to near normal the life-expectancy of millions of diabetics who would otherwise have succumbed to a debilitating condition in which the body is unable to use energy-giving sugars and other food materials.

The design for the stamp commemorating the discovery of insulin is taken from a still-life photograph by Mr. Ray Webber of Toronto. Commenting on the unique characteristics of the stamp's design, the Post Office Department's Design Advisory Committee said: "In this photograph, which we believe is a first in stamp design, Webber has taken the actual instruments and materials used by Banting and Best to create a still life of charm and beauty. It contains, moreover, a feeling about the human act of discovery and it puts the viewer in direct touch with the minds and the hands of the scientists themselves."

The red, blue and black stamp measures 24 mm by 40 mm. An order of 24 million is being printed by the British American Bank Note Company of Ottawa.



### MENTAL HEALTH IN 1970

There were 63,527 patients registered in 263 reporting psychiatric in-patient facilities in Canada last year. This was 4 percent fewer than the 66,063 patients registered in 253 facilities in 1969. Over the past ten years, a 17 percent reduction has been brought about, largely by changes in the techniques of treatment and expanded use of out-patient facilities.

Admissions to in-patient facilities increased 8 per cent, to 104,904, in 1970 - 37 per cent to public psychiatric units, 35 per cent to public mental hospitals and 12 per cent to psychiatric hospitals.

The ratio of admissions to in-patients registered ("on books") at the end of the year rose to 1.65 in 1970 from 1.47 in 1969.

## LEGAL STATUS OF PUBLIC DRUNK

The Canadian Criminology and Corrections Association, an affiliate of The Canadian Council on Social Development, says that there is no justification for continuing to treat the public drunkard as a criminal — as he is under present federal, provincial and municipal legislation in Canada — and urges that he be detained and treated by a public health and welfare system rather than by the courts and prisons.

In a report released in Ottawa that contains six recommendations directed to the three levels of government, the Association states:

“Until now the criminal justice system has failed to provide any hope of improving the situation of the public inebriate. It is degrading and cruel and unnecessarily criminalizes behaviour that need not be defined in terms of penal sanctions.

“To justify the present system on the grounds that it gives prison jobs to skid-row derelicts, that it provides them with food, shelter and physical rehabilitation not available in other systems at this time, is a cynical, frightening and simplistic way of looking at the problem.”

## COST OF JAILING DRUNKS

The Association estimates that there are about 100,000 jail sentences served in Canada in one year for the “offence” of public intoxication. These sentences represent more than one million man-days of detention a year, costing, roughly, from \$10 million to \$20 million — without counting the costs of arrest and prosecution.

The report, entitled *Drain the Drunk Tank*, is the result of a 12-month study by the Association's associate director Réal Jubinville, under the direction of a widely representative committee, including a judge, policeman, lawyers, treatment professionals and former alcoholics. Mr. Jubinville has made a survey of legislation and treatment facilities and practices across Canada.

The report's first recommendation, which calls for repeal of all legislation making public intoxication an offence, specifically mentions the federal Indian Act.

## PROVINCES LAGGING

Only in the Western provinces, the Northwest Territories and New Brunswick, Mr. Jubinville says, has there been new legislation passed providing for the detention of public inebriates and their release after a maximum of 24 hours. In the other Atlantic provinces, some gestures have been made toward ceasing to charge public inebriates. However, in all provinces, being drunk in public is still a criminal offence and entails being picked up by a police officer and taken to the police station “drunk tank”.

The “drunk tanks”, says one of the report's recommendations, should be replaced by detoxication centres designated as such by health and welfare

authorities. “Health and welfare legislation is needed to provide a statutory basis for a program of public intoxication control,” Mr. Jubinville says.

The report recommends that police officers be legally designated as the persons authorized to take public inebriates into temporary protective custody and see that they go to detoxication centres. “The legislation should also protect the police from charges of assault or other court actions in performing this job,” says Mr. Jubinville, “as is the case in the legislation in some Western provinces and New Brunswick.”

## DETOXICATION CENTRES

It is proposed that detoxication centres be given legal authority to detain a person diagnosed on admission as intoxicated for a maximum of 24 hours. If he is suffering from anything other than the effects of alcohol, he should be taken immediately to hospital for treatment. The inebriate could be released before the 24 hours are up to the care of a person who applies to take care of him, or if he proves himself able to take care of himself and not be a danger to himself or to others.

The next stage for many inebriates, says the report, should be post-detoxication care; it recommends that public health and welfare authorities establish such centres or buy the services from private organizations. For many alcoholics, simple detoxication is not enough, and would not be an entirely adequate alternative to the present criminal justice system. “For those who need further help and are prepared to accept it,” says the report, “the system should be geared to help them.”

## NICKEL ADDITIVES PLANT

Construction of a \$3.6-million plant at International Nickel's nickel-refining complex in Port Colborne, Ontario to produce nickel additives for the foundry industry was announced recently by Mr. Henry S. Wingate, chairman of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited. Work on the facility will begin later this year, with start-up of production scheduled for mid-1972.

The initial annual production rate is programmed at 14 million pounds of “F” Nickel shot and of INCO's two regular grades of nickel-magnesium — NMA No. 1 with 80 per cent nickel and NMSA No. 2 with 50 per cent nickel. The plant will eventually have an annual planned capacity of 25 million pounds. The nickel-magnesium additives will be new products for the Port Colborne refinery.

At present, International Nickel is producing additives for the foundry industry in the United States, England, and at Port Colborne's existing “F” Nickel production facilities.

The new alloy plant will use the latest advances in electric induction furnaces, casting techniques and materials-handling equipment. Of the facility's

\$3.6-million estimated cost, \$500,000 has been allocated for dust- and fume-collecting equipment.

The steady growth in production and the international acceptance of ductile iron since its introduction in 1949 have necessitated a compensating expansion of facilities by suppliers of the vital nickel-magnesium additives. Today, such products as engine castings, water-works equipment and large machine parts benefit from the advantages peculiar to ductile iron.

### EQUAL EMPLOYMENT APPOINTEE

The Public Service Commission of Canada recently announced the appointment of Miss Carol Lutes as Co-ordinator, Equal Employment Opportunities, effective February 15.

The creation of such an office was one of the major recommendations contained in a special report done for the Commission entitled *Sex and the Public Service*. The study, carried out by Dr. Kathleen Archibald, dealt with a comparison of employment opportunities for men and women in the Public Service of Canada.

With the new appointment, the Commission can now move ahead in developing plans and programs that will assist women in furthering their careers. Miss Lutes will report directly to one of the three Commissioners of the Public Service Commission and will carry out series of a studies on which she can base programs and prepare recommendations for the Commission's consideration.

### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

There were fewer work-stoppages and man-days lost in December 1970 than in November, according to the Canada Department of Labour.

In December there were 54 work-stoppages, 18 fewer than in November. Man-days lost totalled 432,830 in December, compared to the previous month's loss of 724,190.

The total number of work-stoppages in 1970 was 425, resulting in a loss of 7,804,480 man-days. In 1969 these totals were 496 and 7,732,040 respectively.

An analysis by industry of all work-stoppages during December shows 32 in manufacturing, two in construction, five in transportation and utilities, eight in trade, and seven in services.

Twenty strikes ended during December and eight began. At January 1, 1971, there were 34 stoppages, involving about 3,310 workers; at the same date last year there were 42 work-stoppages, involving 5,200 workers.

The breakdown of work-stoppages by jurisdiction was: Newfoundland, one; Nova Scotia, one; Quebec, nine; Ontario, 25; Manitoba, one; Alberta, one; British Columbia, 15. There was one work-stoppage in the federal jurisdiction.

### PRIME MINISTER ON COMMONWEALTH LEADERS' MEETING

(Continued from P. 2)

#### CANADA'S REPUTATION

Wherever I went, I am happy and proud to report that the name of Canada was held in warm and sincere respect. The professional dedication of Canadian representatives abroad, be they in the public service or the armed forces, serving in our diplomatic missions or in United Nations or NATO assignments, the quality of our aid programs, the value of our trade and investment relations, the friendly and positive nature of our external policies within and without the United Nations — these have all accumulated for Canada over the years an enviable reputation....

I have no doubt that all Canadians will agree that this high national reputation places upon our fortunate country a special obligation to conduct our affairs both internally and externally in a manner in keeping with the desire of all men to live in a world which contributes to human dignity, justice and social progress. To this end, all Canadians must dedicate themselves consciously in order to be rid of racial or regional or linguistic prejudices, for these are belittling to the world, to Canada and to us as individuals.

In that respect, I should like to quote in conclusion three sentences from the closing remarks of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, Chairman of the Singapore Conference. He said:

In a multitude of ways, this conference has mirrored in miniature some of the irreconcilables the world community faces. They must be made less irreconcilable. It will become too costly and painful for mankind if these conflicts are not tempered by the spirit of common brotherhood.

Canada cannot live apart from the world. Events in far-off places do affect us, as we have seen again and again in our history. If we are able to influence those events for the better, through attendance at important international conferences, and through meetings with heads of friendly states, then it is the duty of Canada to attempt to do so. This duty does not flow from some vague international role to be played by Canada. Canada must act according to how it perceives its aims and interests. It is in our interest that there not be a general racial war in Africa in the near or distant future. If the Commonwealth conference reduced the chances of such a war, and if the Canadian delegation contributed to the success of that conference, then I submit that the effort was well expended.

As of December 1, 1970, there were an estimated 12,217,000 cattle, 652,000 sheep and 324,600 horses on Canadian farms, compared to estimates on December 1, 1969, when there were 11,828,000 cattle, 598,000 sheep and 341,000 horses.