



# Bulletin

Vol. 27, No. 37

September 13, 1972

## FINANCING SOCIAL SECURITY

Social security programs will eventually receive more financing through general taxation and relatively less through insurance contributions, Reuben C. Baetz, executive director of the Canadian Council on Social Development, told an international gathering in The Hague recently. "As the departure from the strictly wage-related insurance principle continues and benefits become more flat-rated, the difference between a premium to an insurance scheme and a tax becomes ever more dim," he told a general session of the International Conference on Social Welfare. "I believe that this will inevitably and inexorably lead to more financing of social security schemes by general revenue raised through the regular tax system. These schemes will generally provide flat-rate minimum benefits - in other words, a guaranteed annual income to the entire population."

Mr. Baetz said this trend should reduce some "of the incredible amount of red tape and the fragmentation of schemes produced through their *ad hoc* growth over the decades". He said wage-related insurance schemes would be assumed by quasi-

governmental or private organizations, encouraged by government through such measures as tax exemption for contributions.

The Conference is sponsored by the International Council on Social Welfare (ICSW), an organization that has more than 60 member nations and acts as a world forum for people working in health, welfare and education, as well as serving as a spokesman for social welfare on international social questions. Mr. Baetz was elected president of the ICSW.

Mr. Baetz said the goal of an adequate guaranteed annual income for all would continue to be accepted as a national objective by a growing number of nations. The chief way of achieving the goal would be through guaranteed employment or full employment rather than greatly increased income-maintenance measures.

"In spite of the work ethic, guaranteeing employment can only be achieved through reducing man-hours in the labour force through subtle and socially acceptable devices such as delayed entry by youth in the labour force, mandatory early retirement, shorter work week, etc., and numerous 'make-work' projects which are socially useful but often of dubious economic value," he declared.

"Training, re-training and re-location of workers displaced by technological innovation will increase, but in itself will not be sufficient, as even now many industrialized countries are 'galloping in order to stand still'."

Mr. Baetz said the key question for social welfare and social development in the next decade is how man is to receive an adequate income and maintain a satisfactory living standard in an era of rapid technological progress.

Referring specifically to Canada's Opportunities for Youth and Local Initiatives Programs, he asked conference participants whether such work-opportunity experiments are "a desperate bread-and-circuses exercise of last resort engaged in by a country with inadequate policies and programs for youth" or a sign of things to come for all industrialized nations.

### CONTENTS

Financing Social Security .....	1
Research Role of Industry .....	2
Radio Interference Regulated .....	2
Foreign Coinage Minted in Canada .....	2
Lung-Research Laboratory for McGill .....	3
Donation to UNDP .....	3
Stratford Film Festival .....	4
Grain-Hopper Cars .....	4
Montreal Attracts .....	5
Canadian Houses for France .....	5
Community Health Centres .....	6
Farm Products Marketing Council .....	6
Better Dental Care for Canadians .....	6

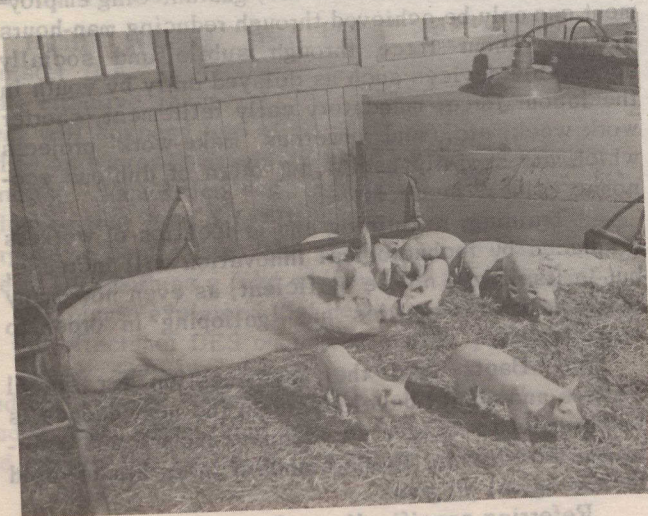
## RESEARCH ROLE OF INDUSTRY

Mr. Alastair Gillespie, Minister of State for Science and Technology, recently challenged Canadian industry to strengthen the nation's economy and create jobs through innovative research and development directed at the market-place.

Under the new "contracting-out" policy of the Federal Government, details of which he disclosed for the first time, a progressively larger portion of government-funded research and development would be done by industry. Its main thrust would be to help ensure that results from research and development were translated more effectively into additional Canadian industrial capability.

The Government's own scientific capability, however, would remain strong and the R & D facilities of the various departments and agencies would continue to play an important role, Mr. Gillespie noted. "What the Government is banking on is that the private sector's proximity to the consumer and its awareness of his needs, will result in 'spin-offs', products which are technologically advanced and capable of strengthening Canada's industrial capability and thus its competitive position," Mr. Gillespie said. "Technological advancement is known to be the single largest factor in economic growth and R & D is the cutting edge of this advancement."

The Minister described the Government's decision as a "watershed". It represented a fundamental shift in Government policy and a further demonstration of the Government's confidence in the private ability to create new products, processes and services, given the proper climate. The emphasis on this kind of R & D by industry, it is expected, will in turn create new jobs for Canadians. Industry, as a result, will see opportunities for new products and services that it might not otherwise have seen.



Hog buyers who buy untested breeding stock may be buying a "pig in a poke". The situation can be avoided by buying stock that has proved its merit in Record of Performance tests. The national ROP program is administered by the Agriculture Canada Livestock Division.

## RADIO INTERFERENCE REGULATED

New regulations designed to control interference to radio communications from electrical and electronic appliances and equipment, including cable-telecommunication systems, are planned by the Department of Communications, the Minister of Communications, Mr. Robert Stanbury, announced recently. Mr. Stanbury said that these regulations would go a long way toward reducing the total amount of interference on the air-waves.

In the past, control of interference was largely a voluntary effort by sellers and users of electrical equipment, although some sources of interference were subject to regulation.

The proposed regulations, published in the *Canada Gazette, Part 1*, August 5, 1972, will apply to domestic and commercial electrical appliances, such as electric blankets, sewing machines, electric tools, fluorescent lights and dimmer switches. When these regulations come into force, the appliances will be required to be certified by the Canadian Standards Association. The CSA already certifies similar equipment as meeting electrical safety requirements.

The regulations would also include proposed new interference limits for industrial, scientific and medical radio-frequency apparatus.

Organizations or groups will be able to make representations to the Minister concerning these proposals before October 1, 1972.

## FOREIGN COINAGE MINTED IN CANADA

The Royal Canadian Mint has produced the coinage of Canada at its National Capital Mint in Ottawa for more than 60 years. Recently, work was begun for other countries as well. The first foreign proof issue ever produced by the mint involved two commemorative coins for Jamaica in \$10- and \$20- denominations, which were struck early this year in honour of Jamaica's tenth independence anniversary. Contracts to produce circulation coinage or blanks have been obtained from Brazil, Iceland, Yemen and Singapore, and negotiations with three other countries are currently under way.

A new mint is being built at Winnipeg, Manitoba, to produce coins for Canada and the export market. In addition, present facilities in Ottawa are being considerably improved. The gold-refining operation will remain in Ottawa, where the production of numismatic coins will be increased.

The mint has its own staff of engravers and all work is done in house. The Jamaican commemorative coins were designed by the Chief and Deputy-Chief of the Engraving Division. The \$20-coin is .500 fine gold, measuring 27 mm in diameter, and is believed to be the world's only truly circulating gold coin. The \$10-coin is Sterling quality .925 fine silver, measuring 45 mm in diameter.

## LUNG-RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR MCGILL

A new laboratory complex for research into respiratory diseases, made possible by a donation of \$300,000 from the Canadian Tobacco Manufacturers' Council, was opened at McGill University, Montreal, on August 31. The Meakins-Christie Laboratory for Respiratory Research will provide a unique facility for the conduct of disciplinary research in the field of lung disease. The CTMC donated an equivalent sum to the University of Montreal for the same kind of research.

### MEAKINS-CHRISTIE CONTRIBUTION

McGill has long been recognized as an international leader in respiratory research. In 1924, when Dr. Jonathan Meakins was appointed Physician-in-Chief of the Royal Victoria Hospital, he introduced the then-novel notion that the study of physiology and bio-chemistry should not be limited to basic science departments but should be conducted by hospital physician-scientists, who could readily apply basic advances to the clinical situation at the bedside. Dr. Meakins' special interest was the lung, and he established what was probably the first lung-function laboratory based in a hospital in North America. He was joined in 1929 by Dr. Ronald V. Christie, with whom he made significant advances in the field of lung mechanics and in the study of emphysema, which were published in a series of still-widely-quoted papers.

In 1955, Dr. Christie, who had been Professor of Medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, returned as Professor and Chairman of the Department of Medicine at McGill and Physician-in-Chief of the Royal Victoria Hospital. One of the first appointments he made was that of Dr. David Bates, now Dean of Medicine at the University of British Columbia, as Director of the Respiratory Division.

Under his direction, the Respiratory Division rapidly gained a world-wide reputation as a leader in interdisciplinary research.

It is in recognition of the extensive contributions to the Royal Victoria Hospital and McGill University made by Doctors Meakins and Christie that the new research facility is named the Meakins-Christie Laboratory for Respiratory Research. Both Meakins and Christie were Deans of McGill's Faculty of Medicine — the former from 1941 to 1947 and the latter from 1964 to 1967.

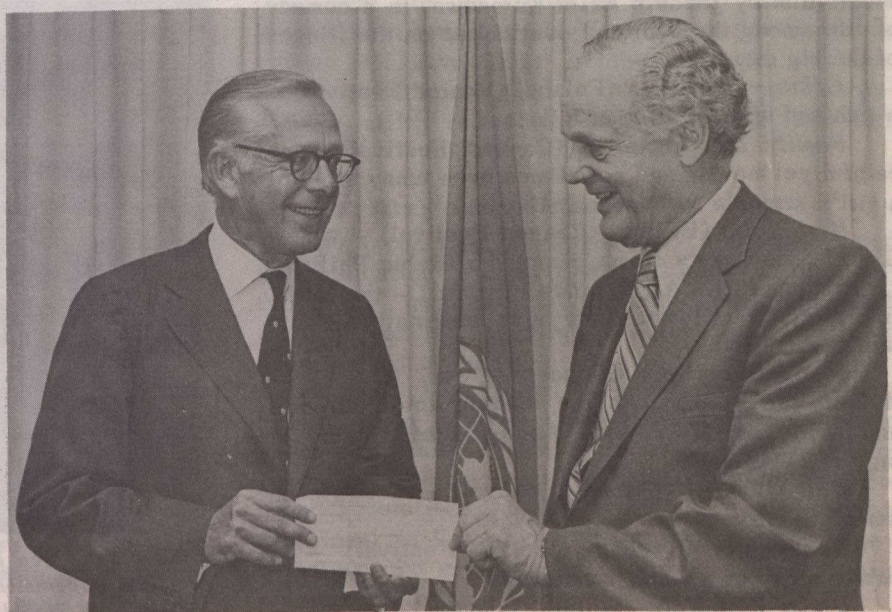
### EXTENT OF FACILITIES

The new laboratory, which will provide approximately 10,000 square feet of space, will consist of complete facilities for human and animal physiological research, radioisotope laboratories, exposure chamber, lung morphology and an operating theatre. Disciplines that will conduct collaborative research in the laboratory include medicine, physiology, pathology, epidemiology, pediatrics, engineering, biochemistry and radiology. These sciences have frequently collaborated in the past, as Dr. Bates recognized that interdisciplinary research was the key to major developments of new knowledge in the field of pulmonary physiology and lung disease. The new facility will formalize and extend this approach and enable the investigators to increase their scope considerably.

The significance of the contribution made by the Tobacco Manufacturer's Council is the provision of a unique research facility to maintain and extend the operations of an internationally-renowned group of Canadian scientists. These investigators will now have the opportunity to mount an extensive program in the understanding, control and treatment of lung disease.

### DONATION TO UNDP

*At a brief ceremony in New York last month, Canada's new Ambassador to the United Nations, Saul Rae (left), presented to the Deputy Administrator of the United National Development Program (UNDP), Myer Cohen, a cheque for \$12 million, the final payment of the Government's \$18-million pledge to the UNDP, the central agency for co-ordinating and financing social and economic development programs in developing countries. In a \$4-billion program the UNDP aims at helping low-income countries acquire the capital, manpower skills, up-to-date technology and institutions necessary to promote fuller use of human and natural resources.*



## STRATFORD FILM FESTIVAL

Richard Burton, Elizabeth Taylor, John Gielgud, Peter O'Toole, Jason Robards, Orson Welles and Paul Scofield are among the outstanding players in films scheduled for Stratford's eighth international film festival from September 16 to 23.

The week opens with the North American première of *Antony and Cleopatra*, with Charlton Heston as Antony. Mr. Heston will attend the showing. *The Harder They Come*, another North American première, will be the closing film of the festival, at which the director, Perry Henzell, will be present.

*La Maudite Galette*, a Canadian film made in Quebec, produced by Jean-Pierre Lefebvre and directed by Denys Arcand, will be shown on a double-bill with *Bartleby*, a British film with Paul Scofield in the leading role. A special matinee program entitled *Music for Silent Films* presented by Charles Hofmann, as a "lecture-demonstration at the piano" will include scenes from memorable silent classics.

The following films will be shown during the week:

*Julius Caesar* (Britain), in which Charlton Heston plays Mark Antony. Also appearing in the film are Jason Robards and John Gielgud.

*Antony and Cleopatra* (Britain) – Shakespeare's romantic tragedy is a sumptuous production with Charlton Heston and Hildegard Neil in the leading roles. The film was also directed by Mr. Heston.

*Malpertuis* (Belgium) (Cannes Festival) – is described by its director, Harry Kumel, as "the story of a haunted house". The cast includes Orson Welles, Susan Hampshire, Mathieu Carriere, Jean-Pierre Cassel.

*Days and Nights in the Forest* (India) (Berlin Festival) – Satyajit Ray's tender, complex story of city people who find themselves in the country.

*Homo Eroticus* (Italy) (Locarno Festival) – the exploits of a lusty Sicilian, involved with several beautiful ladies.

*Dodeska-Den* (Japan) (Venice Festival) – the latest film by Japan's Akira Kurosawa, is a comedy of life among the poor and overlooked on the fringes of the big city.

*Lokis – The Bear* (Poland) (Venice Festival) – a rich and strange slice of folk-lore.

*Family Life* (Britain) (Cannes Festival) – the painful yet moving and sometimes even funny story of a girl's struggle with mental illness.

*Miss Julie* (Britain) (Cannes Festival) – a new film of Strindberg's drama, directed by Robin Phillips.

*Savages* (U.S.A.) (Cannes Festival) – the latest film directed by James Ivory is an imaginative, sharp tale of morality.

*Sweet Sweetback's Baadasssss Song* (U.S.A.) – Melvin Van Peebles, is the leading actor, director and writer of this bitter, searing cinematic cry of rage and perplexity.

*Hail* (U.S.A.) (Cannes Festival) – a satire on American politics.

*Honeymoon* (Sweden) (Berlin Festival) – a subtle study of a young marriage.

*Under Milk Wood* (Britain) (Cannes Festival) –

the film of Dylan Thomas' verse play contains much wit and humanity and a cast led by Richard Burton, Elizabeth Taylor and Peter O'Toole.

*La Maudite Galette* (Canada) (Cannes Festival) – "Dammed Money" is a rough translation for this tough, provocative film.

*Bartleby* (Britain) (Cannes Festival) – the story of a man's gradual withdrawal from the active world.

*The Harder They Come* (Jamaica) (Venice Festival) – the story of an ambitious singer.

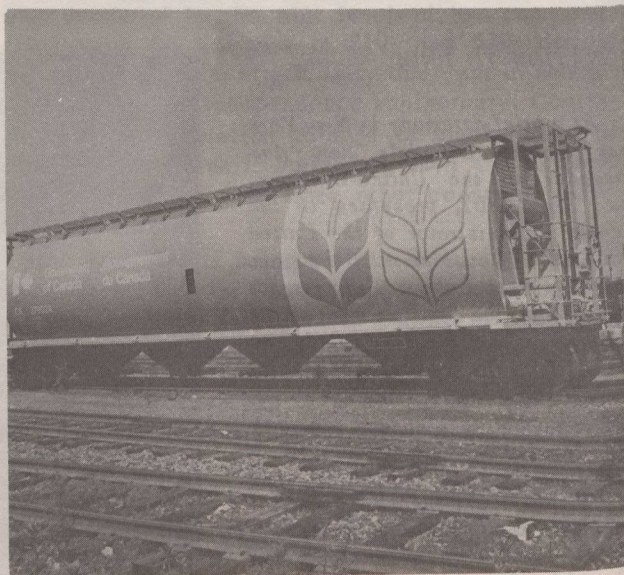
## GRAIN-HOPPER CARS

Three contracts for the construction of 2,000 covered grain-hopper cars were announced last month by the Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board, Mr. Otto Lang. Eight hundred cars will be constructed by the National Steel Car Company of Hamilton, Ontario, 500 by Marine Industries of Sorel, Quebec and 700 by Hawker Siddeley of Trenton, Nova Scotia. The Federal Government's decision to make this purchase was announced earlier this year in Winnipeg by Prime Minister Trudeau.

The new cars will have a 4,550-cubic foot capacity, will be 59 feet in length, weigh 61,000 pounds and have a load limit of 202,000 pounds. They will carry 100 tons of wheat – about 3,000 bushels – compared to the 60 tons or 2,000 bushels of standard boxcars in grain service today.

"As these cars are top-loaded and bottom-unloaded by gravity, they are much more efficient than boxcars, said Mr. Lang. "Turnaround time is much faster and therefore they can make more trips in a year. With average use, the fleet of 2,000 cars will be able to carry approximately 150 million bushels a year."

The first cars will be in service early in the autumn, the final orders to be delivered by March.



One of 2,000 new grain-hopper cars ordered by the Federal Government, capable of transporting about 150 million bushels a year.

## MONTREAL ATTRACTS

The Montreal Convention and Visitors Bureau reports that conventions last year enriched Montreal by \$14 million as the number of visitors increased by 8 per cent over that of 1970.

Last year 255 conventions brought over 105,000 visitors to the city, a sharp increase over the lean post-Expo 67 period. During 1970, 97,000 visitors attended 246 conventions in Montreal.

Confirmed bookings for 1972 are already showing a substantial increase over last year's and 353 conventions are booked as far ahead as 1980. The forecast figure represents over \$44 million in new business.



## CANADIAN HOUSES FOR FRANCE

The first major Canadian-style housing project in Continental Europe was completed well within schedule and is drawing complimentary comments from buyers in the Paris suburb of Igny.

"Parc des Erables" comprises 114 houses that were built at the rate of 15 a month by a French labour force using Canadian timber-frame techniques. At the end of nine months the houses were up, all services had been installed and landscaping carried out, despite the fact that the French workers were not familiar with timber-frame construction and received their training on the job.

### BUILDERS AND BUYERS HAPPY

Delighted with the success of their joint venture are Campeau Corporation Limited, Ottawa, a leading Canadian building contractor and developer, and Société Dumez of Paris, a major French general-construction company.

Happy, too, are the families who have already moved into their Canadian-style homes. The average buyer is under 40, has two children and works in Paris - a distance of ten miles - or in the southern suburbs. About half of the wives work.

While there have been some minor criticisms, such as flexibility of floors (a feature of timber-frame construction with which most European home-owners are not familiar), the buyers have generally shown

confidence in Canadian construction methods and materials and a willingness to recommend such homes to their friends. Praise has been particularly directed to the quality of insulation, comfort and design. "This type of construction gives a great deal of satisfaction; it permits a number of interior arrangements to suit individual tastes..." said one owner.

There are ten styles in the Parc des Erables project, with homes ranging in size from five to seven rooms. All have large living-rooms and kitchens, separate bathrooms and showers, built-in closets, utility rooms and garages. Usable floor area ranges from 1,300 to 2,450 square feet.

### ADVANTAGES OF METHOD

Factory production of various wood components and the application of drywall panels to interior wall surfaces are important labour-saving features which make it possible to erect a timber-frame house in days instead of weeks.

Durability is another feature of the timber-frame homes: when properly constructed they maintain a value comparable to that of a house constructed of concrete, masonry or other building materials. For many generations houses erected by this method, traditional in Canada for residential building, have withstood the extremes of Canadian climate, while providing solid comfort for the owner.

## COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES

Far-reaching recommendations for the betterment of health services in Canada through the development of community health centres are contained in a committee report announced recently by National Health and Welfare Minister John Munro. The committee, chaired by Dr. John E.F. Hastings, Professor of Health Administration at the University of Toronto, was established in May 1971, following a decision taken at the Conference of Health Ministers of Canada six months earlier to initiate a study on community health. The report, received by Mr. Munro as chairman of the Conference of Health Ministers of Canada, will be closely studied by federal and provincial ministers of health and their staff.

The committee's terms of reference included the collection and evaluation of information on existing and proposed health centres in Canada, the United States and Western Europe; the study of their social, economic and other characteristics in providing comprehensive, primary and ambulant health care as part of organized health delivery systems; also to recommend on possible roles of various levels of government and other interested groups, including consumers and the medical profession, in the development of these health centres on an administrative-research basis and also on a general-servicing basis.

### REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

The report, *The Community Health Centre in Canada*, contains the following three major recommendations:

(1) The development by the provinces in mutual agreement with public and professional groups, of a significant number of community health centres (as described in the report), as non-profit corporate bodies in a fully integrated health-services system.

(2) The immediate and purposeful re-organization and integration of all health services into a health-services system to ensure basic health service standards for all Canadians and to assure a more economic and effective use of all health-care resources.

(3) The immediate initiation by provincial governments of "dialogue" with the health professions and new and existing services bodies to plan, budget, implement, co-ordinate and evaluate this system; the facilitation and support of these activities by the Federal Government through consultation services, funding and country-wide evaluation.

The Hastings Committee also put forward 11 recommendations relating to the development and scientific evaluation of these centres through co-operative actions by governments, professions, and public and educational agencies and 12 recommendations relating to the health-services system.

## FARM PRODUCTS MARKETING COUNCIL

Public hearings into the establishment of a national egg-marketing agency will be held across Canada in September, it was announced recently by the chairman of the National Farm Products Marketing Council, Mr. Paul Babey. The hearings, based on a plan put forward by the Canadian Egg Producers Council, will be held in the following cities on the following dates: Ottawa, September 14; Moncton, September 19; Calgary, September 22.

This is the first set of hearings into the establishment of a national marketing agency for any farm product since Bill C-176 was passed by Parliament late last year.

"We are pleased that egg-producers are the first to apply to form a national marketing agency," Mr. Babey said, "and it is expected that producers of other farm products will follow soon."

Egg-marketing boards operating in all ten provinces participated in formulating the plan presented by the CEPC.

"The purpose of our public hearings will be twofold," Mr. Babey said. "First, we will inquire into the merits of establishing a national agency to regulate the marketing of eggs. And second, we will review the marketing plan proposed by the Canadian Egg Producers Council."

## BETTER DENTAL CARE FOR CANADIANS

On the advice of the Dominion Council of Health, which met on April 26 and 27, 1972, the Minister of National Health and Welfare Minister, Mr. John Munro, has endorsed the principles expressed in the report of the Wells Ad Hoc Committee on Dental Auxiliaries, which dealt with matters relating to employment, training and regulation of dental manpower.

Mr. Munro also noted the Council's recommendation that governments examine the report in detail and implement its recommendations in accordance with their respective priorities. These priorities would include consideration of a dental program for children encompassing prevention, education and treatment.

The Ad Hoc Committee was a multi-disciplinary body of lay and professional persons that was established in June 1968 under the chairmanship of Dalton C. Wells, Chief Justice of Ontario, with the full co-operation of the Canadian Dental Association. Their report contained several recommendations covering such fields as the qualifications of dental assistants, hygienists and technicians, their training, education and experience, as well as a full range of more responsible duties to allow them to contribute more effectively to the dental-health requirements of this nation.