

Technical-assistance funds will be made available to assist in the development of human skills and talents. It is expected they will be used for the engagement of Canadian advisers and consultants and for the provision of scholarships.

The new program, which will be in addition to the funds provided each year since 1964 for administration by the Inter-American Development Bank, will more than double the present annual allocation of funds to Latin America.

SAFE DRIVING WEEK

The Canada Safety Council is asking all Canadians to support its major traffic safety campaign, Safe Driving Week, from December 1 to 7. The aim of the campaign is to advise every one of the 9-million odd drivers in Canada on the various ways of preventing traffic accidents.

Governor-General Roland Michener is supporting the campaign by signing certificates for cities of over 40,000 population that get through Safe Driving Week without a fatal accident. Support will come from Prime Minister Trudeau as well.

Drivers may show their interest by driving with lights on during the day while travelling undivided highways, a practice which makes their vehicles more visible.

During previous Safe Driving Weeks, the number of traffic deaths has been consistently lower than during other weeks at this time of year.

MENTAL HEALTH IN 1969

Admissions of psychiatric inpatients increased by 5 per cent to 92,885 during 1969.

Half these patients were admitted for the first time. Among the males the median age was 37 and the most common diagnosis was alcoholism. Among the females the median age was 36, the most common diagnosis neurosis.

Of 92,075 inpatients discharged in 1969, 56 per cent had stayed less than one month, 31 per cent one to four months, and 6 per cent four to 12 months.

PUTTING POLLUTION IN ITS PLACE

(Continued from P. 2)

scenic values were lost and Canadian-American relations deteriorated rapidly. Washington got in touch with Ottawa. Ottawa got in touch with the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. COMINCO decided to change its ways in a hurry.

Changing its ways meant recycling. So COMINCO decided to convert its smelter gases into something useful. This turned out to be fertilizers. Fertilizers have been a major export commodity from Western Canada into the U.S. Pacific Northwest ever since.

So, instead of being bad neighbours, we became good neighbours. COMINCO kept its sulphur dioxide inside its factory fence. It neutralized its fumes with phosphate rock and it made synthetic fertilizers which were helpful to plant life. Technology triumphed and industry triumphed. Behaving like good neighbours we were all better off in the end.

I can list a dozen other cases where industry in one country has caused a pollution problem on the other side of the line. Some of these problem situations have been cleared up but others have dragged on for years. I am thinking, for instance, of processing plants in Northern Maine. Their starch and fibre-laden effluents have been drifting down the Saint John for a long time. They have helped to destroy the salmon runs in New Brunswick. We don't seem to have any fences worth talking about and good neighbourliness has suffered as a result.

Lake Erie, on the map, is half a Canadian lake and half an American lake. But neither country is proud of it at the present time. It has become a big, sluggish sump for the industrial heartland of North America. The waters of Lake Erie have been deteriorating for years. Some people say they have passed the point of no return....

Recycling makes a great difference. It makes a great difference if it is done *within* the factory fence. Big industries can locate beside small ones without upsetting their local environment. People can live near factories and small communities can survive side by side with big ones.

So it is with nations. Blow things off into the air or dump them into local waters and there is bound to be a fuss. Recycle your effluents and the complaints will cease. Your virtues, like ours, will be more obvious. We are bound to be better neighbours as a result of precautions of this kind.

In the early 1950s, I came across a little book entitled *Good Fences make Good Neighbours*. It was written by Joseph Barber, a well-known U.S. administrator and author. He made a good point. It was that straight talk was better than grumbling, clear headedness was better than fuzzy thinking.

I am all for straight talk. I am all for clear thinking. I want Canada to keep its pollutants at home and I want the United States to keep its industrial pollutants to itself. Recycling within the factory fence is a good principle. It is a sound principle for industries and it is a sound principle for nations to follow. I hope you agree.

Essentially, my message is this. We must keep our man-made pollutants under lock and key. We must keep poisons inside the factory fence. It's good advice from an economic point of view. Its essential from an ecological point of view. Biologically speaking, we don't have any other alternative. Our environment is too precious. And the "quality of life", the world over, is too important for us to fail humanity by failing to put pollution in its place.