

Making Haste Slowly

Prime Minister Diefenbaker has given Parliament a good reason why Canada should go slow in acquiring nuclear arms for its NATO forces at this time. The Nassau agreement, he pointed out, aims at preserving an objective long sought by the Canadian Government, namely a limitation on the further enlargement of the nuclear family. The whole future and shape of NATO military forces are now in process of review.

Discussions on political control of any multilateral nuclear force established by the alliance are, said the Prime Minister, bound to continue for many months. It would be premature to say anything further until there is a clear indication as to whether or not some form of NATO multilateral force can be worked out.

This statement, of course, will not satisfy those who are demanding "action" on this issue, who feel that Canada is dragging its feet and should waste no further time in acquiring the tactical nuclear weapons that General Norstad said it should have under its NATO commitments. But General Norstad is not charged with the responsibility of governing this country—not indeed, any more, with the NATO military command in Europe—and the same applies to Mr. Diefenbaker's critics in and out of Parliament.

The Prime Minister cannot afford the luxury of viewing this grave issue emotionally, or from any other standpoint than those of Canada's vital interests and present-day effectiveness in working for world peace and security. To refuse to move when action would be premature is just as much a duty of statesmanship as to act when the occasion requires it.

Of course, it is rarely a popular policy to pursue; but students of Canadian history will recall that it was one which Sir John A. Macdonald followed with outstanding success in the early days of this Dominion, and which earned him the title of "Old Tomorrow." Sir John's fame as a nation builder remains untarnished by time, whereas the very names of many of the most vociferous critics of his delaying tactics have long since passed into oblivion.

Closing British Ranks

The British Parliament has re-assembled under the cloud of President de Gaulle's harsh "no" to Britain joining the European Economic Community, and interest centers now on how the Labor opposition will react to this arrogant gesture on the part of the French leader. It has been timed with seemingly deliberate intent, for there was no reason why, if de Gaulle objected so strongly to Britain's entry into the Common Market, he couldn't have said so 15 months ago. This point, made by Prime Minister Harold Macmillan in his speech on Monday night, goes to the root of the matter.

The anger of the British over what they see as de Gaulle's cavalier treatment of them and his timing have aroused sympathy for Mr. Macmillan and his government. This is one of the reasons why the Laborites have been holding their fire of late. Another reason, of course, has been the illness and death of their leader, Mr. Gaitskell. George Brown, the party's deputy

leader, appears to prefer to play the Common Market issue "cool".

It is not without significance that the Daily Herald, which usually reflects Labor views, declares that Mr. Macmillan is right to press on with Common Market negotiations in Brussels despite General de Gaulle. It could be, indeed, that de Gaulle speech has lessened the gap between Britain's pro- and anti-marketiers. For, from the Labor as well as from the Government point of view, de Gaulle has glaringly revealed his narrow, inward-looking concept of European unity.

Another interesting reaction to de Gaulle's attitude comes from an American correspondent at Brussels, who says opinion there is to the effect that it was against the United States rather than Britain that the French president launched his massive frontal attack. His implacable insistence on suspending the negotiations for Britain's entry was, reportedly, because of Britain's interdependence with the United States.

Another voice has been raised in criticism of de Gaulle's attitude, which may prove the most effective of all at Brussels. That is the voice of Jean Monnet, credited with fathering the great Schuman Plan and steel pool that formed a nucleus and pilot project for the Common Market. M. Monnet says it is untenable to argue Britain's unwillingness to meet the requirements of Common Market membership, as these have been defined in technical agreements. Britain, he maintains, has in fact met these requirements already.

Food And Population

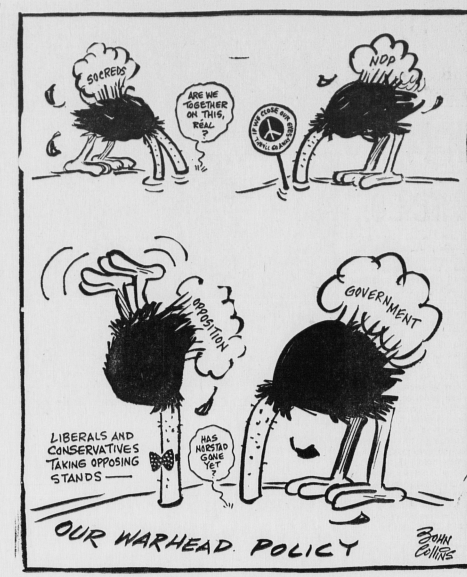
Those who think that there is no future in farming should study the current population increase predictions. According to the latest Dominion Bureau of Statistics report, Canada's population will rise to more than 22 million by June, 1971. This forecast is based on an analysis of the 1961 census figures, which showed an increase of 4,228,818 from 14,009,429 over the preceding decade. This rising population will make more and more demands on our food producers. Providing they adapt themselves to the changing requirements, it would seem that the farmers' place in Canada's future is the most assured one of all.

This applies only to our home market; but think of the skyrocketing population outside Canada's boundaries! If there is to be even moderate improvement in the present inadequate state of nutrition for half the people on earth, the world's food production must be doubled by 1980, and trebled by the year 2000. These were the conclusions presented this week by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. They are based on the assumption that the world's population will double by the end of the century.

It took tens of thousands of years from the dawn of mankind for the world to reach 1,000 million population in 1830. But it took only 100 years, until 1930, to reach 2,000 million population and only 30 years, until 1960, to reach 3,000 million. In the next forty years, by the end of this century, the population is expected to reach 6,000 million; and from then on it will go up in huge multiples every year. Food? If the world doesn't go mad and blow itself up in the meantime, production of this commodity will be of overriding concern in the years to come. Out of sheer necessity, governments will have to devote more and more attention to it, enlisting the aid of science on a scale now undreamed of, and, incidentally, elevating the status of the food producer and holding out their most tempting awards to proficiency in this vital occupation.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Only thirty years ago, mink farms had to be imported into Germany from abroad. Today German breeders can boast of supplying 11 per cent of total mink requirements in the world. 60,000 furs at an aggregate value of about three million marks are manufactured in the northernmost federal state, Schleswig-Holstein. Almost two-thirds of the 700 mink farms in Germany are located between the North Sea and the Baltic.



OTTAWA OSTRICH FARM

COMMON MARKET CRISIS

Britain And President de Gaulle

By Derek Payton-Smith, British Information Services

President de Gaulle's statements at his recent press conference have brought right to the open the fundamental issue at stake in the current negotiations on Britain's accession to the European Economic Community. That issue is the future shape of Europe. Is it to build up its unity on a broad basis as possible, or are the six to keep other European countries such as Britain from joining them and to develop as a self-sufficient and possibly inward-looking group?

What has all the long (too long, the President called it), negotiating been about? In brief, it has been about the adjustments and arrangements needed to smooth Britain's passage into the Community, not about any change in the structure of the Community itself. Britain is not unique in asking for these. Every member of the Community has a determination to seek an ever-widening union among the European peoples.

But whether the French conception of the E.E.C. is in harmony with that of the treaty of Rome is not the important point. It is whether this little Europe, the Europe of the Six favoured by France, is to be preferred to an enlarged Community. Is it really to Europe's advantage to exclude, as the French President says he wishes to do, agreements or links of one kind or another with countries outside Europe such as Britain, for instance, has with the rest of the Commonwealth? Is it really to Europe's advantage in reducing the chances of conflicts of economic interest, of political misunderstanding between the Community and the rest of the world?

PUBLIC FORUM

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MR. HEENEY REPLIES

Sir.—It is gratifying to have Mr. Heenehy's explanation of the wheat's of the \$46,007 item referred to in previous correspondence. We are pleased to state to the people of the Province that our total mortgage was \$485,000, not \$450,000, as stated by Mr. Heenehy. The confusion in the final total was brought about by the fact that the original note which was given to the Government by P.E.I. Frosteds Foods Limited for \$35,000 had been lost or mislaid in the files of the Government. The loss was discovered by the P.E.I. vicinal treasurer, and at his request Wing Siders at Summerside last night in a hard fought battle in the spirit of sportsmanship the Government girls playing of opposition for the best skating Summerside squad.

TEN YEARS AGO

The long-awaited changeover to dial telephone in Charlottetown is now in sight. An advance party of equipment installers arrived last night to begin work on the new switchboard at the P. E. I. telephone office on Queen Street. Vancouver, Jan. 20 (CP)—The pilot truck of Canada's first Coast-to-coast trucking service arrived here on schedule today with, among other things, 250 jobs for veterans at Shaugnessy Military Hospital.

Surgery Cures Varicose Veins

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen. VARICOSE veins are eliminated by various surgical procedures, in which the veins are tied off or stripped out. This is regarded as the most permanent even though Galen (130-201 A.D.) recommended that they be cut by a hook. A new method of tying them off and removing them from the legs. There is a little that is new, except the anesthetic, for which we can be thankful.

Smaller veins can be plugged by injecting an irritating solution that forms a clot. Once this is done, the vein dries up and becomes scar tissue. Now and then, the physician utilizes a combination of treatments in which the dilated vein is injected and tied off at several places along its course.

The Russians have a new technique that accomplishes the same result. An incision is made over the two ends of the affected vein. A short segment is removed at the top end (usually in the groin) and a catgut thread is introduced through the whole length of the vein and the two ends are tied off. The catgut remains in the vein and stimulates clotting. This is a variation of the injection method.

Should these veins be removed? Yes, because they are unsightly and useless. In addition, when the body is erect, blood flows in the opposite direction in these dilated veins. Removal benefits rather than harms the residual circulation. Since the blood is running down instead of up the varicose vein, the leg may ache, feel heavy, and tire easily. Temporary relief is obtained by wearing elastic bandages or stockings to compress the distended veins.

The stagnant blood may discolor the skin or lead to eczema of the lower legs. A trivial scratch or bruise often breaks down into an ulcer, especially when the tissues in and about the ankles become waterlogged and unhealthy. A varicose vein may become infected, leading to phlebitis. These are the reasons why treatment is advised, even though the veins are not troublesome for the time being.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The last straw to the family budget in January is not the Christmas bills but all the money that is sent saving money on the January sales. — Ottawa Journal.

Local magistrates might well consider sentencing negligent drivers to undergo the chastening experience of visiting emergency wards, the junkyards and even the morgue. — Peterborough Examiner.

If there should be a nuclear war, researchers at the Brookhaven National Laboratory conclude, trees and other plant life would be devastated but weeds could survive. In fact, the scientists suggest, weeds would take over large parts of the earth. As horrible as such an eventuality is to contemplate, there is a note of comfort in the findings for the homeowners. If weeds would survive and even thrive on nuclear war, how can you really expect to beat them? — Montgomery Advertiser.

Diplomatic Lull

Christian Science Monitor. One such opportunity might surprise everyone by opening up almost at once. Arms control has been all but written off how to use it profitably. As President Kennedy said to Congress: "Complacency or self-congratulations can imperil our security as much as the weapons of tyranny. A moment of peace is not a promise of peace."

YEAR OF OPPORTUNITY. The President asked "not for a year of vacation, but a year of obligation and opportunity." One such opportunity might surprise everyone by opening up almost at once. Arms control has been all but written off how to use it profitably. As President Kennedy said to Congress: "Complacency or self-congratulations can imperil our security as much as the weapons of tyranny. A moment of peace is not a promise of peace."

TESTS SURVIVAL. CLARE, Mich. (AP)—A housewife from the Detroit suburb of Wayne Tuesday passed the halfway point in her eight-day-and-night "survival test" in the woods of Clare county, in the center of Michigan's lower peninsula. Except for attending church Sunday, Mrs. Lavinia Radabaugh, 47, has been in the wilderness in temperatures around zero since Friday. If she lasts the full eight days, she will win a \$150 prize.

TAKES BENCH. OTTAWA (CP)—Mr. Justice Emmett Hall, former chief justice of Saskatchewan, formally took his place on the bench of the Supreme Court of Canada Tuesday at the opening of the court's winter term. He succeeds Hon. Charles H. Locke.

Confederation Life announces increased dividends for 1963. \$447 millions of new Life Insurance issued during 1962. \$3,162 millions of Life Insurance in force. \$466 millions of Annuities in force. \$136 millions in Dividends paid during 1962. \$482 millions in Other Benefits paid during 1962. \$325 millions in Assets to guarantee future payments to policy owners and beneficiaries. An increase in dividends is always good news. The news is especially pleasant when it concerns something as financially sound as life insurance. That's why Confederation Life is pleased to announce a 19.8 per cent increase in total dividends over last year to be paid out during 1963, it's another reason why life insurance is a better investment than ever! This substantial increase was made possible by Confederation Life's continued growth and service to Canadians throughout 1962, our 91st year of operation. Here are some highlights from our annual report: We would be happy to send you a copy of the 91st Annual Report. Just phone your nearest Confederation Life office or representative. Protect the ones you love, consult Confederation Life. HEAD OFFICE 321 BLOOR STREET E. TORONTO