

Fisheries Conference

If this week's fisheries conference at Ottawa didn't succeed in producing... in the words of Premier Smallwood—"a Magna Carta for our fishing industry," at least it may have laid the groundwork for a national policy that could have far-reaching and beneficial results.

Careful planning went into it, at any rate. Last May Fisheries Minister Robichaud wrote to the ten provincial ministers concerned with the industry, asking their co-operating in framing a program that would satisfy the needs of all regions.

Facing the conference as a matter of prime concern was the tremendous expansion of fishing activity among competitive nations since the end of World War Two.

In fifteen years, about 22 millions tons of fish and marine products have been added to world supplies. About one-half of this increase has come from the industries of Japan, the Soviet Union, Peru and China.

The Japanese and Russian development has been undertaken mainly on the high seas, utilizing large powerful vessels and modern fishing techniques.

In Canada, commercial fisheries have contributed only in a modest way to the economy of the country. In 1960, less than one per cent of the national net product of \$19.2 billion came from fishing operations.

In Newfoundland, for example, the fisheries accounted for 6.5 per cent of net value of production in 1960. In Prince Edward Island, the corresponding figure was 9.2 per cent, but in Quebec, it was one-tenth of one per cent.

In the joint statement issued yesterday at the close of the conference, only a few specific proposals were put forward, and there was complaint from western spokesmen that some of the main suggestions on marketing and price control had run into stiff competition.

The problem, the production end, and it was equally important and it was this factor, we note, that our provincial minister, Mr. Rosster, dealt with effectively at the opening proceedings.

The conference was billed as one of the most important meetings on "fisheries" to take place since Confederation. It is to be hoped, when the dust settles, that this will prove to be the general verdict.

The Larger Question

While the issues over tiny Panama are deep and divisive, the real importance of the canal crisis lies in the fact that it is viewed by Latin Americans as a test of United States policy toward the whole region. It rings into focus especially the question of what course Lyndon Johnson will pursue in relations with the Latin American world and how this will affect Latin attitudes toward the United States.

This is the view taken by the New York Times, which points out that Latin-American attitudes are varied as Latin Americans themselves. Great variety is inevitable in a region nearly twice as big as the United States that encompasses

220,000,000 people in 20 nations.

On the other hand Latin Americans have in common an Iberian heritage; memories of a domineering United States policy in generations past; later, resentments of what they considered a preoccupation with European interests at the expense of their own. All except Cuba—also has a large stake in their ties—especially their economic ties—with the United States.

In recent years they have credited the United States with having made some progress in understanding their problems, through President Kennedy's Alliance for Progress and other steps. But they are unsure about President Johnson. It was noted that his first major appointment placed a new man in charge of policy toward Latin America. Now they are watching the Panamanian crisis to see what light this sheds on U.S. policy.

The future also depends in part on how the United States proceeds to deal with other causes of Latin-American dissatisfaction. A question of special importance is what the U.S. does to protect Latin-American interests in the negotiations among the major non-Communist trading nations in Geneva this spring. Finally, the prospect is sure to be affected also by the problem that has caused recurrent stress in hemispheric relations for the past five years—the problem of Cuba.

New Development

What has been described as the most important technical development in the dairy industry since pasteurization has been reported by the chairman of a large dairy organization in Britain. His announcement referred to a new process for keeping milk fresh for two months, or longer, without refrigeration in any temperature.

It is claimed for the new process that it could have great advantages, not only in Britain, where among other things it would make for economy in deliveries, but especially in tropical countries where fresh supplies of whole milk goes so badly needed.

Of course, the practice of sterilizing milk by subjecting it to ultra-high temperatures is not new, but hitherto a great many people have simply not wanted to drink it because it did not taste like milk. The expert associated with the new British process states that it is only slightly different from the flavor of the milk, and that the quality remains unimpaired.

To overcome the danger of sterilized milk becoming recontaminated in the containers, a new aseptic carton made of thicker material than that normally used has been developed. Also a new sterile method of filling it. A pilot scheme of intensive testing has now begun before the milk is put on sale to the public.

Blind To His Blessings

A rather humorous illustration of the frequent conflict between the modern educator's opinions and his personal way of life is given in "Self-renewal," a new book by John W. Gardner, president of the Carnegie Corporation. When Mr. Gardner recently visited a college professor, this was the scene:

"He sat in an air-conditioned study. Behind him was a high-fidelity phonograph and record library that brought him the choicest music of three centuries. On the desk before him was the microfilm of an ancient Egyptian papyrus that he had obtained by a routine request through his university library. He described a ten-day trip he had just taken to London, Paris and Cairo to confer on recent archaeological discoveries."

Mr. Gardner concluded from all this that modern technology was serving this scholar well. Yet when asked what he was working on at the moment, the professor said: "An essay for a literary journal on the undiluted evil of modern technology."

EDITORIAL NOTE

On the subject of national leadership, Mr. Heath Macquarrie is quoted as saying the Conservative Party should move away from the cult of personality into new areas of thought. It should also try to get rid of the habit of making its leader the goat for all its sins of omission and commission.



Pressing the Wrong Button

RUSSIA'S FARM MUDDLE

Where Bureaucracy Has Been A Flop

Milwaukee Journal

In a new study for the Foreign Policy Association, Richard J. Judy describes factors which brought Soviet agriculture to this state.

Considering soil, climate, mountainous country, swamps and forests, geographers estimate that only 15.7 per cent of the entire territory of the USSR has a potential for cultivation.

Capital investment in farming has been limited. In 1961 each Soviet tractor had to cover 432 acres of sown area, against 96 acres for each American tractor.

The input of agricultural chemicals has been miserably—11.7 pounds per sown acre in Russia, compared with 51.1 pounds in the United States.

LARGE FACTOR The Soviet's farm system has been a large factor in the muddle.

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The system does little to inspire efficient farm management. The Soviet manager finds it harder to plan when he lacks the wealth of market and technical information the American farmer gets routinely from his agricultural department.

The Plowman Poet

By F.M. MacArthur

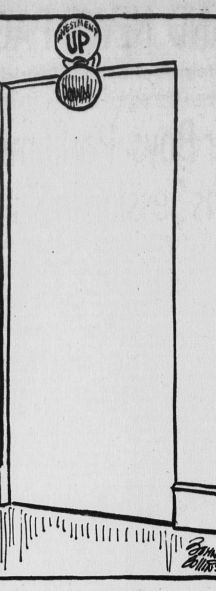
Born in a clay plastered cottage, Robert Burns grew up to be one of the great poets of Scotland, revered at home and abroad, and beloved by men everywhere. He was not so lauded and acclaimed until the 19th century.

Today all over the world people are familiar with the writings of this great yet humble man. Robert Burns was the product of no college. He could boast of no titles or honors.

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CITIZEN THE WORLD

The greater poets of the world leave the impress of their fruitful minds on their compatriots, but none of them has done so thoroughly as Robert Burns. He was a citizen of the world in birth, in breeding, in his heart, in his thought and in his action.



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Tolls Taken By Icy Walks

By Dr. Theodore R. VanDellen Falls are high on the list of dangerous winter hazards. They are more than a high accident toll. Physicians usually work the winter weather with the setting broken bones and tapping sprained ankles. It will be out of circulation for months and some will be disabled permanently.

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Fractured hips and legs in our senior citizens present special problems. Many result from fundamental defects in the feet or posture. The aged may tumble even when the steps and sidewalks are not dangerous—until the most reason why he should slip is a home when the streets are icy. The best preventive is a good pair of shoes.

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LEG CHANGES

Dr. M. writes: Do children's legs grow straighter as they grow older? My 10-year-old daughter had nice, straight legs up to age 7, but now she has a slight knock-knee. The upper part seems to be getting bowed. Need anything be done about it?

Changes occur but as a rule they are not of great importance because the legs straighten out with full growth. I assume the girl has had a knock-knee in her childhood and is getting adequate exercise.

HALLUCINATIONS

J.D. writes: Is there any permanent cure for hallucinations? This condition usually is associated with a mental disorder. It is not a disease in itself but is treated with psychotherapy, medication, or shock therapy.

EXERCISE AFTER SURGERY

C.K. writes: How safe is exercise one year after an operation? Yes, I say this even though you neglected to mention that you had a heart attack. Today's Health Hint: Don't waste time winking your hands.

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (January 25, 1939) A car has been laid out on the ice above Hillboro Bridge by officials of the Metropolitan Police. They state that the ice is ten to twelve inches thick and that quite a few horses were worked over it yesterday.

TEN YEARS AGO

(January 25, 1954) SWIFT CURRENT, Sask. (CP)—Farmers in Southwestern Saskatchewan are finding new uses for straw or hay. They make strong building material. The straw is used without fractional cost. Within the next year it will be used to erect of straw walls.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)

John W. French, 57, died Sunday. The only driver of the car, John W. French, of Grand Rapids, who had to be cut out of the car, was killed. French lost control of the car, leaving 15 feet to sink into the roof above the doorway.

WOULD CURB SMOKING

WASHINGTON (AP)—Top defense officials of the Army and Air Force have recommended a national speed-up of the heart of people among the 2,700,000 Americans in uniform.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge is being prominently mentioned as a U.S. presidential candidate. But, as American presidents are popularly known by their initials, he may blight his chances, being the same as those for the High Cost of Living—Edmonton Journal.

De Gaulle's Policy Moves

By Doug Marshall Canadian Press Staff Writer

President de Gaulle's policy moves in Southeast Asia are beginning to make sense. His declaration of intention of withdrawing from Indochina and acknowledging the existence of Communist China, not, it seems, primarily designed to irritate the Americans and re-emphasize France's independence of the United States.

The main motive, most observers believe, is to establish again French influence in an area where France exercised considerable power until the end of the Second World War. Many Frenchmen, including some high-ranking government officials, remain embittered by the way the U.S. appeared to ease France out of Viet Nam only to take over as a semi-colonial power itself.

De Gaulle apparently believes, it is established by a number of statements, that the French position of containment is out of date in Southeast Asia. Britain and the U.S. he seems to be saying, have made a mess of things; perhaps it is time that France, with her expert historical knowledge of the area, stepped in and took a hand. OFFERED TO MEDIATE This interpretation would explain de Gaulle's offer to mediate in Viet Nam and work for a stable neutral government. French spokesmen note that

four other NATO countries—Britain, The Netherlands, Denmark and Norway—recognize Red China and argue that this is to be expected. The United States is quietly forgotten. This is particularly true in India. A series of television interviews with Red Chinese leaders have paved the way for public acceptance of de Gaulle's new policy. MAY VISIT FRANCE Moreover, Chou has casually expressed a desire to re-visit Paris he knew in his student days, and diplomacy may manipulate this into an official visit to France. If these overtures result in Chou's admission to the United Nations, nobody will be happier than de Gaulle. Tensions will have eased in Asia, China will have a chance to present its case to all nations and Paris will have rejoined the elite as a capital of world influence and power.

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