

individual Canadians, or members of the Government personally may feel about this aspect of U.S. policy.

It would be self-defeating, I think, if by our public statements — no matter how widely acclaimed they might be in some circles — were to have the effect of slamming doors, instead of opening them, of closing off potentially-useful dialogues instead of stimulating and nurturing the confidential exchanges of viewpoints.

In one of his interesting despatches from Hanoi recently, Mr. Harrison Salisbury, of the *New York Times*, formulated the following prescription on the basis of his conversations there: "...what is needed are not headlines, publicised missions, pressures or formulas, but the quiet and painstaking uses of the old-fashioned confidential techniques of the pre-electronic era".

I fully agree with that view and that is the basis on which I propose to continue to pursue the efforts which are currently in train and any future efforts which it may be open to us to deploy in search of a peaceful settlement in Vietnam.

SAWMILL AID TO MALAWI

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, said recently that a grant of \$65,000-worth of Canadian sawmill equipment would be given to Malawi to make possible further expansion of output from the country's two largest mills.

The idea behind the comparatively inexpensive programme is to make Malawi self-sufficient in building lumber, thus saving on foreign exchange and helping to develop an export industry. In response to a request for technical help, Canada sent Mr. Russell A. Johnson to Malawi. Mr. Johnson had years of experience as a sawmill manager in Quebec and Northern Ontario and felt that a contribution to Malawi's lumber industry could be a useful conclusion to his career. He left Canada in autumn 1965 with about 50 pounds of tools packed in his luggage and has since asked for only one thing to be sent on to him — a 300-pound anvil used for saw-maintenance, which he kept in his home.

In his first year, he trained a crew, doubled production in the government mills at Zomba and Dedza, found new uses for local timber and brought under his supervision sawmills at Blantre, Chikengwa and Mlanje. He has now been joined by the assistants he asked for — his brother Herman Johnson, a saw doctor from Bognor, Ontario, and his former apprentice, sawyer Gerard Cere. When Mr. Johnson first arrived, production was at 350,000 cubic feet. With the equipment that will now be purchased, the Canadians will help Malawi towards its production target of 15 million cubic feet of timber by 1985.

NEW CONSULS GENERAL

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Martin, recently announced the appointment of Mr. Elmer A. Driedger as Consul General to Hamburg, Germany. Mr. Martin also announced that the status of the Canadian Consulate in Düsseldorf had been raised to that of a Consulate General. Mr. George Alleyne Browne, appointed Consul in Düsseldorf in October, will now assume the position of Consul General.

SMOKING AND HEALTH STUDY

The final report of Canada's most extensive survey of the effects of cigarette smoking on health, begun in 1955, has been delivered to the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr. Allan J. MacEachen.

One finding in the report is that, among a group of male veterans of the Second World War followed for the six-year period, there were 1,244 deaths of cigarette smokers who inhaled, compared to an estimated 821 for non-inhalers — a difference of 52 per cent.

The study, in which the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Canadian Pension Commission co-operated with the Epidemiology Division and the Research and Statistics Directorate of Mr. MacEachen's Department, covered 92,000 pension recipients — 78,000 male and 14,000 female. The men were mainly First World War and Second World War veterans, but some Boer War and Korean War veterans, as well as some non-veteran pension recipients, were included. The women were mostly widows of veterans. Between July 1, 1956, and June 30, 1962, 11,285 members of this group died. In the final analysis it was found that there had been 2,059 more deaths during the six years than would have been expected had the study group been a wholly non-smoking one. These extra deaths were mainly associated with cigarette smoking among males, and exclusively so among females.

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

An assessment of men who smoked only cigarettes showed that, despite lung cancer's prominence in the public mind, heart and circulatory diseases were the predominant reasons for their increased death rate. Of the excess deaths, coronary heart diseases were responsible for 36 per cent; other heart and circulatory diseases for 22 per cent; lung cancer for 21 per cent and bronchitis and emphysema for 7 per cent. Altogether, diseases of the heart and circulatory system accounted for 58 per cent of the increase. Diseases of the lung were responsible for 28 per cent of the increase.

In the foreword to the report, Dr. J.N. Crawford, Deputy Minister of National Health, comments: "The outstanding finding of this study is that cigarette smokers, compared to non-smokers, had excessive mortality, particularly from heart disease, lung cancer, bronchitis and emphysema. This is consistent with findings of other related studies...."