

full production nor complete distribution can be contemplated".

But while the financiers grapple with currency problems, the scientists are making important progress in methods of production right round the world.

Through the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Dr. Barton said that "countries that have been backward in modern developments" are becoming more aware of and familiar with "the advantages of mechanization, the effective uses of fertilizers, improved varieties of plants, plant disease resistance, plant protection measures and food preservation methods". Efforts are being made to employ these more advanced means of increasing food supply.

Concerning the more distant future, Dr. Barton said there were two disturbing imponderables. One was the "rising tide of world population" and the other was where was the food to come from with which to feed that rising tide.

World population totals are increasing by one per cent per year - more than 23,000,000 - and Dr. Barton quoted Julian Huxley, British scientist and recently retired Director-General of UNESCO, as saying that "the world's population increase is a greater threat to our civilization than war".

According to F.A.O. statistics, to provide food sufficient to maintain health standards for the estimated world population in 1960, we will have to increase overall food production by 25 per cent over pre-war levels.

About eight per cent of the world's surface is arable land, but that is now largely in production and there are no other areas of sufficient size to make any appreciable improvement in food production figures possible except forest and other heavily-vegetated land.

Thus, said Dr. Barton, short of scientific miracles, there are only three ways in which we can improve our food supplies position: by paying more attention to soil conservation, by cutting down waste - the world wastes 30,000,000 tons of bread grains a year alone - and by a more intensive and careful use of the fish from the sea and fresh waters.

"A POLICY FOR PEACE": The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, on January 20, delivered an address over the Trans-Canada network of the CBC, entitled, "A Policy for Peace." He spoke of the "limitations" of the United Nations, caused, he said, by the members of the United Nations having fallen into two conflicting and suspicious groups, one of which was the communist group led by Soviet Russia, which, he added, "does not wish to see the United Nations used in a manner which will promote a peaceful reconstruction of the free world." He then proceeded, in part, as follows:

"We must, however, make the best of this difficult situation. Sooner or later, if not on any basis of genuine friendship, at least on one of mutual toleration, the issues between the Western world and the U.S.S.R. may be reduced to the extent where genuine co-operation is possible. On our part, we must do nothing to hinder the arrival of that day. At the same time, let us not be deceived by those phony olive branches, which now seem to be waving here and there in Europe on orders from Moscow. Communism is never so dangerous as when it begins to appease. Let us not forget that while communists change their tactics, their deadly strategy of revolution is fixed and permanent. Their own leaders have made that clear by their own words, designed to be read not by a gullible public abroad but by their own people at home.

"Our foreign policy, then, must be based on the realities and dangers of the existing situation. One of these is the communist menace. Another is the fact that we cannot now rely on the Security Council of the United Nations to take effective action to deal with serious threats to the peace or major acts of aggression from the only source from which they are likely to come. Without sacrificing our long term objectives, therefore, we must take other means to deal with the immediate position. This is why the Canadian Government has given its full support to the discussions which are now taking place regarding a North Atlantic Security Pact...."

CANADIAN MILITARY OBSERVERS: The nomination of four Canadian military observers to the United Nations' Kashmir Commission was announced on January 20 by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson.

Mr. Claxton said four Canadian Army officers had been selected. They are Brig. A.V. Tremaine, CBE, 52, Ottawa; Lt.-Col. H.H. Angle, DSO, ED, 45, Kelowna, B.C.; Major W.H.L. Sellings, 37, Winnipeg, and Major M.F.P. Vallee, 32, Quebec City.

Eight countries, including Canada, have been invited to send observers and are doing so. Mr. Pearson stated. They are the Argentine, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Norway, Sweden, and the United States of America. The requirements were that all such observers should be English-speaking officers and from countries not immediately concerned with the differences between Pakistan and India. Further, they would be selected from countries having no colonial possessions in the Far East.

The principal duty of the observers will be to assist the military adviser to the Commission, Lt.-Gen. Maurice Delvoie of Belgium, in the supervision of cease-fire arrangements in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.