

in effectiveness. That is why it is still important for the West not only to add a German contribution to the existing NATO strength but also to improve further NATO forces in equipment and in quality so that if the worst emergency should happen, these forces could act as a shield behind which the full strength of the member countries could rapidly be mobilized."

After touching on developments in Korea, Mr. Pearson dealt with Canada-U.S. relations in part as follows:

"We can be happy, then, that our relations with the Commonwealth members remain so close and so friendly. But there is another country with which our relations must also remain close and friendly, and that is our neighbour, the United States. We have a special responsibility here too, not only because these relations are so fundamental to our joint security and prosperity but also because the United States is the leader of our free world coalition and is bearing the greatest share of the burden to maintain peace. These relations with the United States are becoming more and more important to both countries, and more varied and more complicated. That was inevitable, as the state of the world has changed, as our own progress towards economic and political strength has accelerated, and as we become more important in the scheme of things.

RELATIONS WITH U.S.

"Naturally, therefore these relations with the United States have become more important and more complicated for us. We should not be surprised or discouraged by that. We will work out these problems, these increasing problems - these problems of security against attack, security against subversion, of trade and communications, of border crossings - we will work them out with less difficulty if we keep constantly in mind how great our dependence is on each other for safety and prosperity, if we in Canada do not forget on our side the heavy burden of leadership and responsibility which the United States is carrying, and if our neighbours remember that partnership and co-operation are a two-way process and, above all - and this is a simple rule - if neither partner asks the other to do what it would not like to be asked to do itself....

"If Canada and the United States cannot grow closer together in friendship, in mutual respect and in the understanding on which friendship must rest, there is not much chance for peace and stability in the rest of the world. But, Mr. Speaker, we can solve our problems with our neighbour in a reasonable manner, and there is somewhat more hope for peace and stability in the world than existed a year ago. We can take some comfort from this, as we face the numerous problems before us, and so long as we do not forget that the world still remains an unsafe place for the weak, the weary and the unwary."

Mr. Pearson was followed in debate by Mr.

John Diefenbaker, Opposition foreign affairs spokesman; the C.C.F. Leader, Mr. M.J. Coldwell; the Social Credit Leader, Mr. Solon E. Low; Mr. Roch Pinard, Parliamentary Assistant, and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. George A. Drew. The debate is continuing.

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ATOMIC ENERGY INFORMATION: The study of the feasibility of power-producing nuclear reactors has been facilitated by the removal from the secret list of certain technical data as a result of the recommendations of the Sixth International Declassification Conference held at Chalk River last April, it was announced on January 30 by the Right Honourable C.D. Howe.

At the conference representatives of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States discussed the revision of the declassification guide used by the three nations to decide what atomic energy information may be published and what must remain secret.

The main topic of discussion at the 1953 conference was the release of information on power-producing reactors. A major difficulty faced by the delegates of the three nations who met at Chalk River was the fact that no sharp dividing line can be drawn between reactors designed for the production of useful power and reactors designed for the production of weapons-grade plutonium. In fact, reactors have been designed which would produce not only electricity but also plutonium for bombs. Furthermore, some purely research reactors, such as the NRX reactor at Chalk River, although not involved in a weapons programme, have certain features which are identical with those having a military purpose.

The conference agreed that while information of critical importance in the operation of reactors for military purposes would remain secret, certain information required for the study of the economics of power reactors could be released.

The classification revisions will have no effect upon information on the NRX reactor. Those details of NRX made releaseable by the various preceding declassification conferences have already been released.

Among the other subjects declassified is information of industrial interest concerning the production of uranium metal, pure graphite and heavy water.

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LUMBER PRODUCTION: Canadian production of sawn lumber was lower in November than in the corresponding month of 1952, but cumulative output for the January-November period rose to higher levels, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. November's production of sawn lumber and ties in British Columbia dropped to 266,235,000 feet board measure from 309,226,000, but 11-month output climbed to 3,535,401,000 feet board measure from 3,408,497,000.