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WEEK'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE: The debate in the House of Commons on Canada's foreign policy, launched by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, on November 16, on his motion to refer certain estimates of the Department to the Standing Committee on External Affairs, concluded on the evening of November 17. The motion was agreed to after comments by 15 members of the House, including Messrs. Gordon Graydon, Progressive Conservative, Peel; Angus MacInnis, C.C.F., Vancouver East; and E.G. Hansell, Social Credit, Macleod, who spoke for their respective parties. Mr. George Drew, Progressive Conservative Leader, also contributed to the discussion on November 17. Mr. Pearson then concluded the debate.

Following Mr. Pearson, on November 16, Mr. Graydon, in addition to his submission for fuller information as to the premises upon which foreign policy rests, paid tribute to the abilities of Canadian representatives who had participated in global gatherings. He suggested that it was time to formulate a policy whereby Canada should ensure that its representatives in other countries would be truly representative of the Canadian people, and regretted that, so far as he knew, the Government had not gone to the agricultural colleges nor to the trade unions for personnel for diplomatic representation abroad.

Canada's cardinal policy, he said, must be the maintenance of permanent peace and security for Canadians, and he believed that Canada as a nation should refuse to join the "hue and cry" against the United Nations. Unfortunately the effort to achieve collective security through the United Nations had not been as successful as hoped "because of the obstruction of a minority, small to begin with, but which has been increasing in numbers and power for a considerable time."

One of the more important of his utterances was in connection with atomic energy and its application to industrial uses, on which he said:

"No one doubts the immense possibilities of this form of power in the domain of medicine, biology, agriculture and industry. Its future use may usher in an era of change of as vital importance to the people of this country and the world as did steam and electricity in the days long past. Its future use may be revolutionary in character and it may open up an era of which we have never even dreamed. Yet, the head of our Atomic Energy Commission in Canada says it is a tragedy that industry is not participating in atomic research. The reason given is secrecy.

"This policy adopted by one nation and not another might easily put Canadian industry and