

the end of the year. The other is the longest pipe line that has ever been built anywhere, namely the gas pipe line from Alberta to Ontario and Quebec. I, therefore, think we can look for a continuing high level of investment in Canada not only in 1954 but well into the future...."

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GOUZENKO TESTIMONY: Except for two or three sentences comprising about 30 or 35 words, the Canadian Government is prepared to make public the transcript of testimony given by Mr. Igor Gouzenko before representatives of the United States Government on January 4, the Parliamentary Assistant to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Roch Pinard, announced in the House of Commons on February 16 in reply to a question by Mr. Ambrose Holowach, Edmonton East.

Mr. Pinard said:

"As hon. members will recall from previous statements made by the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Pearson) and the Minister of Justice (Mr. Carson), the Canadian Government, following a request from the United States Government, informed that Government that it was prepared to make arrangements for a meeting at which Mr. Gouzenko could be interviewed by representatives of the United States Government. This offer was subsequently accepted. In accordance with these arrangements a meeting was held on January 4, 1954, at which representatives of the United States Government interviewed Mr. Gouzenko. The United States Government was represented by the United States Ambassador to Canada, Senator William E. Jenner, Senator Pat McCarran and Mr. J.G. Sourwine. I should like to emphasize that Mr. Gouzenko was interviewed by representatives of the United States Government and not by a committee of the United States Senate.

"After the meeting the Canadian authorities examined the transcript of the proceedings in order to determine whether there was any reference either in the questions or in the answers, publication of which in this context might jeopardize Canadian security investigations or might prejudice unfairly the reputation of individuals or organizations in Canada or might be open to question on grounds of international propriety, as relating primarily to the interests of a friendly third country.

"With the exception of a few words in the transcript - in fact, there were about two or three sentences comprising about 30 or 35 words - which fell within one or other of these categories, the Canadian Government saw no objection from its point of view to making the transcript public if the United States Government so wished. The Canadian Government did not, however, consider that it would be appropriate to make the transcript public unless the United States Government requested that this action be taken, since the inquiry

related directly to names of persons in the United States or to the internal security of the United States.

"The Canadian Government therefore informed the United States Government in the latter part of January that it was prepared to make public the transcript with or without any further deletions, if the United States Government wished this done. Up to the present time no further word has been received from the United States Government on this question."

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RECORD IMPORTS IN 1953: Canada's commodity imports in the first 11 months of 1953 were valued at \$4,044,400,000, up 9.7% from the preceding year's January-November purchases of \$3,685,400,000, according to final figures for the period released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A preliminary estimate for the full year by the Bureau on February 5 placed 1953's imports at a new high record figure of \$4,387,400,000, 9% above the 1952 value of \$4,030,500,000.

Final figures for the month of November place the value of imported commodities at \$351,400,000, down 3.3% from the preceding year's November purchases of \$363,400,000. The preliminary value for the month of December was \$338,800,000 as compared with \$345,100,000 a year earlier. There were declines in October, November and December in contrast to increases in each of the months from January to September.

In the 11-month period of 1953, substantially increased imports from the United States, the United Kingdom, Latin American countries as a group, and European countries more than balanced smaller purchases from the rest of the Commonwealth and other foreign countries. Smaller imports from the United States accounted for a large part of the overall decline in November, gains of varying sizes being recorded for most other major areas.

Purchases from the United States in the January-November period rose in total value to \$2,974,468,000 from \$2,711,742,000 in the same 1952 period, and from the United Kingdom to \$415,045,000 from \$331,725,000. Purchases from Venezuela - third largest source of supply - rose in value to \$143,345,000 from \$124,367,000, followed by the Federal Republic of Germany with an increase to \$32,805,000 from \$20,505,000.

Imports from Brazil were off to \$30,194,000 from \$32,566,000. Belgium and Luxembourg to \$27,495,000 from \$31,580,000, and India to \$25,326,000 from \$25,597,000. Purchases were higher from Australia at \$22,307,000 compared with \$17,919,000. Columbia at \$21,274,000 compared with \$16,577,000, the Netherlands at \$20,976,000 compared with \$15,386,000, France \$20,440,000 compared with \$17,663,000, Switzerland \$18,478,000 compared with \$14,762,000, and Lebanon \$18,088,000 compared with \$14,078,000.