

5. We shall, of course, continue to use *Britanski Soyuznik* to the fullest possible extent. As you are aware, all Canadian material for that journal is supplied through this Embassy and we are making continuous efforts to interest the editor in printing Canadian features. Within the next two months I expect that there will be articles on Canadian tourism (which, I hope, will make points about the freedom of travel in Canada) and on Canadian scientific progress in artificial rain-making. The amount of material which we can insert is naturally limited by the fact that *Britanski Soyuznik* is a United Kingdom publication on which we have no voice and for which we have no responsibility. The Information Division has been very helpful in the past by keeping us supplied with Canadian photographs and articles. We should be glad to receive more contributions particularly pictures accompanied by textual material.

6. I think that it would be most unwise to ask the United States and United Kingdom Embassies to buy books for us. The United States Embassy has made it very clear that it would be reluctant to receive such a request which it would be forced to refuse. The United Kingdom Embassy does not have a regular bookbuying section and relies on its large staff, particularly members of the Russian secretariat, to make purchases. As I pointed out in my letter of November 3rd,† we are competing with other missions when we buy books in short supply. We can, I think, acquire a great deal of useful published information by subscribing to more technical periodicals and sending all periodicals which we buy to Ottawa for filing. My letter of November 17th† to Mr. Rae referred to this question, and I intend to submit to you an additional list of Soviet technical journals to which we might subscribe.

7. The experiences of the United Kingdom and United States Embassies in the exchange of information with the Soviet Union are very like our own. Neither of those Embassies has a clear idea what technical information is being exchanged by government departments at home, and neither knows what private organizations are sending material to the Soviet Union. In the case of both, all scientific and cultural exchanges which were carried out through the Embassies have broken down. The United States Library of Congress once agreed to a very comprehensive exchange of books with the Lenin Library, but the Russians did not cooperate satisfactorily; the scheme finally broke down when a nervous official of the Lenin Library refused to accept any more books of United States origin. The British Council had a similar experience, but it still carries on a small-scale exchange of medical books directly with a Soviet institution. Both the United States and United Kingdom Embassies have stopped sending films or other cultural material to Soviet institutions for general exhibition, although the British are lending some films with a view to arranging a sale of British films. Neither Embassy sends information publications to the Soviet Government, with the exception of Russian-language publications prepared for distribution in this country, and the daily *United States Information Service Bulletin*.

8. The policy which you have outlined raises a few minor questions:

(i) *Films* Although no further Canadian films will be sent for loan to VOKS, it is hoped that no change will be made in the practice of sending us films for showing