

Mr. MACINNIS: Both after the appointment as well as before?

The WITNESS: Yes, both after and before. Second, we receive reports from those under whom they work, the responsible chiefs of all the employees of our service; and the chiefs of the missions abroad are required to give their view on the members of the staffs. These are secret reports.

*By Mr. Fraser:*

Q. You would not allow a member of your staff to pass a hat around in your department to raise funds to help in the defence of these espionage cases which we have at the present time?—A. Certainly not.

Q. That is what they did in the National Film Board.

Mr. JACKMAN: Members of the committee are no doubt interested in the co-ordination of the Department of External Affairs with the other departments of the government, and perhaps we should have an eye to the economy of carrying on the government. I understand that the United States Embassy here has, in addition to the agricultural attaché, attachés for civil air and also for labour and probably for other departments which I do not know. We will, I suppose, in time follow the same practice of having attachés for important subjects in the department, and I should like to ask in that connection as to our high commissioner's office in the United Kingdom. Mr. Wrong mentioned that there was a man there—an attaché perhaps we might call him—having to do with agriculture. Would he have jurisdiction over the possibility of developing food markets in Great Britain? Let us take the bacon market. After the government agreements are through, would he be the proper person to seek information from in regard to a subject like that, or would the information filter to the other government departments such as Agriculture and Trade and Commerce, and would they have jurisdiction? Would that be the place to find out about the possibility of food markets in Great Britain?

The WITNESS: The principal responsibility of the Department of Trade and Commerce is to find markets for Canadian products, and that is the responsibility of the Department of Trade and Commerce and their representatives in the United Kingdom. It is under the Department of Trade and Commerce that there are specialists in certain products in the United Kingdom.

*By Mr. Jackman:*

Q. What does your man do?—A. He is not under us. There is also a representative of the Department of Agriculture there called, I think, the agricultural commissioner, Colonel Robertson. He is not actually in the high commissioner's office because there is no room in Canada House, but he is in London, and as part of the high commissioner's staff at Canada House there are normally two specialists, one on animal products and one on fruit products. Then the Wheat Board has its own agent also who acts as adviser on these matters to the high commissioner in London, in a separate office.

Q. Which department puts in provision for that man's salary? You have not got in the high commissioner's office, as a member of the Department of External Affairs, an agricultural attaché at the present time?—A. No, because that would not be the normal practice. For instance, the agricultural attaché at the United States Embassy here is paid by the Department of Agriculture; the commercial representatives are paid by the Department of State; the labour representative is paid by the United States Department of Labour. That is the normal practice, and it makes the handling of personnel much easier if it is done that way, if they come from the staffs of the department concerned with the subject at home, because they can be moved about more readily; and we can bring a man back if we want him to get more experience of conditions in Canada than we could do if he was simply a member of our foreign service.