

As regards the other question, it is a very tricky business to conduct psychological warfare in a time of cold war and through the agency of a coalition of free states I just hinted at this difficulty the other night in the House when I quoted from a commentator who said that we disagreed among ourselves in many respects and were bound to do so because every country had its own voice; and that it was notable that there was some confusion of ideas even in our own minds, which was one way of confusing the enemy!

Mr. MACDOUGALL: Confusion worse confounded.

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: But there is another difficulty and that is to avoid raising, through psychological propaganda and among the many who are slaves behind the iron curtain, hopes that cannot be immediately realized. A lot of people worry about this. There is a great deal of talk about liberation. What people want is to give encouragement to those behind the iron curtain who are as anti-communist as we are, possibly more so because they are living under the communists, and to make them feel that they have not been forgotten and that we are going to try to help them. That is one thing. But to give them that feeling to the point where they expect military liberation is surely very dangerous.

In the last war when some of these people, under the rule of the Nazis, listened to clandestine broadcasts in cellars and dugouts and gathered around the B.B.C. it was possible to talk like that because we were actually fighting militarily to liberate them and they knew the time would come when they could bring their radios into the open. But, if we were to say the same thing to the people of the iron curtain countries today we might be doing them more harm than good by inviting even greater repression and retaliation on the part of their communist masters.

Mr. GRAYDON: To follow up that question involving methods, what do we offer them and what do we say as far as the international service is concerned? Is your department the boss of what goes on and what is beamed to other countries, or is Mr. McCann, or the Prime Minister, or is it a combination, or what is the situation?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: As you know, the C.B.C.I.S. is a part of the C.B.C. which comes under the jurisdiction, not of the Department of External Affairs, but of the Department of National Revenue.

Mr. GRAYDON: Is Jean Désy, the director of C.B.C.I.S., paid a salary?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: He continues to draw his salary from the Department of External Affairs because we have seconded him to C.B.C.I.S. However, his predecessor who was not seconded but who was a regular member of the C.B.C.I.S. staff was paid by the C.B.C. Mr. Désy continues to draw his external affairs salary and he gets an allowance from the C.B.C.I.S. He is in charge of the administration and executive policy of the C.B.C.I.S. and in carrying out that duty he gets policy guidance from the Department of External Affairs. We have one man who devotes all his time to that.

Mr. GRAYDON: Who is he?

Hon. Mr. PEARSON: We have an officer in Montreal, Yvon Beaulne. He is also seconded to the C.B.C.I.S. for the purpose of giving advice and he is in continual touch with the department. We can see the texts of their broadcasts, we discuss the broadcasts with them, and they also check their own broadcasts, after they are cleared with us, with broadcasts from New York and London. Mr. Désy has been in New York more than once discussing with the Voice of America the line they follow and that kind of thing. So there is very close coordination. I hope you will be able to go into this in some detail with the officials concerned.

Mr. GRAYDON: In other words Désy is responsible still to you?