

Montreal instead of having a man in Montreal and having this commuter service. I think all consultations should take place here, and the mechanical services could be confined to Montreal.

Mr. COTE: What is the difference between taking a man from Montreal down to Ottawa, or a man from Ottawa to Montreal.

Mr. GRAYDON: You have not got the point.

Mr. COTE: The service is established in Montreal and if Mr. Désy, instead of being in Montreal, was in Ottawa, he would have to go to Montreal.

Mr. MACINNIS: I think Mr. Graydon has raised a very important point, if the point he has raised is the point I think he has raised, that is, what goes over the international service and shortwave broadcasts should be formulated in the Department of External Affairs.

Hon. MEMBER: It is.

Mr. MACINNIS: I think if it were in the hands of the government would we not be coming close to what we complain of in regard to broadcasts from the soviet union when nothing goes over except the propaganda which the soviet government wishes to send over? If our purpose is to give them information in regard to Canada, I think that puts a very different complexion on the question, and such things need not, and perhaps should not be directly under the direct supervision of the Department of External Affairs. I believe that the Department of External Affairs should have a general supervision, but I do not put what goes over on these broadcasts on the same basis as, say, a speech made by the Minister of External Affairs or the Canadian representative at the United Nations, or at any gathering as being of the same importance. I think we should get our minds clear on that.

Mr. GRAYDON: The fact that a political coordination section is being instituted in the department now indicates that the government has the same idea as I have, that is, that external affairs ought to have some responsibility for these broadcasts.

Mr. COLDWELL: That brings up the point I had in mind earlier. When was this change from more factual to more psychological broadcasting made?

The WITNESS: I think it has come about gradually. It has come about gradually with the intensification of the cold war.

Mr. COLDWELL: I was wondering if we could get some examples of the scripts of these factual and these psychological broadcasts, say, for December 1951 and 1952, then we could see just how that has developed and what psychological warfare means, and how we have changed from the more factual.

The WITNESS: I shall be glad to bring that request to the attention of Mr. Désy.

Mr. GRAYDON: May I ask, Mr. Wilgress, is there any exchange of scripts between the B.B.C. international service, the Voice of America and the Canadian international service of the C.B.C.?

The WITNESS: I cannot answer that Mr. Graydon, but Mr. Désy would be able to.

Mr. Low: Mr. Wilgress, you said that scripts were sent to officers of the Department of External Affairs abroad for their reactions and perhaps advice. Are these sent after they are broadcast or before?

The WITNESS: In some cases it would be before. In the case of a broadcast that was not urgent, the script would perhaps be sent for comment abroad and the comments would be examined. In other cases scripts are sent off for comment and criticism after the broadcasts have taken place.