

for and control over the distribution of Canadian government information abroad. If the Secretary of State for External Affairs was responsible for foreign policy and the conduct of foreign relations, and, if government information abroad was to provide a dimension of support for government policy and operations abroad, it was difficult, in all logic (and some practice), to see how the Information arm could responsibly and effectively serve a different master. The problem, as Mr. MacDermot's comments indicate, was particularly acute for the C.I.S. representative abroad who had to carry out the orders of the head office that paid him and those of the head of mission who "supervised" him. But there were also problems in the way of production in Ottawa and differing points of view about priorities, of themes to be pursued and of the form of presentation.

X Whether some of these considerations, or others, or political pressures beyond the continuing attitudes of External and of Trade and Commerce had served to change Mr. Claxton's mind about the viability of the C.I.S. as a separate organism, by November of 1946 he had abandoned the effort to champion this institution for which he was responsible. At the Eleventh Meeting of the Supervisory Committee on November 19, ⁽²¹⁾ the Chairman, Mr. Heeney, "recalled that since the last meeting on June 13th, the