

of what the Information requirements were in these capitals. I thought too, to begin with, that most, if not all, the problematical points in the provision of an Information service would disappear if the relationship of C.I.S. and External Affairs was made quite clear to both. I do not think so any longer.

After discussing some of the deficiencies in the kind and quality of information being produced and forwarded to posts, Mr. MacDermot felt that sort of thing could be remedied but that a difference of philosophy about the purpose of public information abroad was perceptible and provided a problem:

The first question is: which concept of Information is to govern? Is it to be mainly concerned with drawing attention by every possible and reasonable means to the achievements of Canadians and the economic opportunities of the country, its policies, etc.? Or is it to be mainly concerned with seeing that people outside Canada, who, in the ordinary course, as tourists, potential immigrants, investors, editors and so on, are directly interested in Canada and Canadian policies, are accurately and opportunely informed about Canada? The first principle makes Information an end in itself; the second puts it at the service of those pursuing a variety of ends. It will be necessary, I think, to decide therefore whether the C.I.S. representative abroad should ultimately serve his Service, or the Mission as a whole.

From the author's memory of the events of 1946, there is a firm impression that the Department's Information Division, headed by Mr. MacDermot and of which the author was an officer assigned chiefly to C.I.S. liaison, made a loyal and consistent effort to explain to C.I.S. our departmental needs, policies, channels of communication and