

suggested that the principle of the Bill should be discussed before examination of its provisions.

Diverging, indeed conflicting, views put in an immediate appearance. Mr. Wrong took a predictably departmental approach to the question. Noting that C.I.S. was still in an experimental stage, he thought it had not been long enough in operation to permit a firm decision as to whether or not it should be continued in permanent form. He also noted the examples of the British in concentrating their information services abroad under the Foreign and the Dominion Offices, and of the Americans in installing these services in the State Department. Mr. Wrong's instincts were shared by Mr. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce who "observed that the bill would in effect establish a third foreign service in addition to those of the Departments of Trade and Commerce and External Affairs, while it was still a matter of some doubt whether it was on the whole advantageous to have C.I.S. representation, as such, abroad. In some information outlets the existing facilities of the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Department of External Affairs could be used whereas the establishment of a third foreign service might lead to administrative difficulties abroad."

Mr. Claxton, Minister of National Health and Welfare and Minister responsible for the C.I.S. took a