

ment and operated for profit but was always motivated by the democratic ideal. In 1941 Reuters came under the control of the British Press and is now operated entirely for the newspapers of Britain on the same basis as the Canadian Press operates in Canada.

Across the Border, in the United States, the three national news associations—the Associated Press (this is a co-operative on the lines of the Canadian Press), the United Press, and the International News Service—are quite free of Government domination. The Associated Press has, through the persistence and vigour of its Executive Director, placed the United States in the forefront of the fight for world news-freedom. The struggle started immediately following the War of 1914-18, but success did not attend efforts to get the free-news principle incorporated in the peace treaties at that time. This stand, however, now has the full support of the United States Congress. As recently as September, 1944, the Congress unanimously expressed its belief that news services should have the right to interchange news without discrimination and said that this right should be protected by international treaty. The General Manager of Reuters, while realizing that Reuters and the Associated Press are keen competitors in the foreign news field, has also placed that agency on record in favour of the free interchange of news.

Canada has not held back but has fully supported this united stand and in September, 1944, when the directors of the Canadian Press met to discuss the world news situation, they spoke with a very firm voice in support of the principle voiced by Reuters and the Associated Press. Thus, Canadian newspapers are in the world-wide fight for the freedom of news and are in favour of having this freedom written into the Peace Treaties. All the political leaders in Canada have expressed approval of the movement. However, the legislation of the free countries must jointly take a stand in definite and unquestionable terms before results can be achieved. Freedom of the press within a country is one thing which the people within that country can themselves decide: international freedom, where groups of nations are involved, is another and, because it requires the united action of the several nations, is a very involved problem. Yet the only permanent guarantee of the former lies in the establishment of the latter wider freedom.

Statistics of the Press.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics does not collect statistics regarding the circulation of newspapers and periodicals in Canada, but certain figures, compiled from *McKim's Directory of Canadian Publications*, have been published in former editions of the Year Book. As the publication of that Directory was suspended for the duration of the War, no later figures are available than those for 1941. Table 1 gives the circulations of daily, semi-weekly and weekly publications, 1934-41, and by provinces for 1941. Circulations of such publications in cities of 20,000 population or over in 1941 and the circulations of French language publications by provinces in 1940 and 1941 are given at pp. 659-660 of the 1943-44 Year Book. A table at p. 669 of the 1942 Year Book enumerates the periodical publications in Canada by frequency of issue.