

graphs, posters and other graphic material dealing with Canada thus are distributed throughout the world. Information Officers are attached to the staff of Canadian missions at New York, London, Washington, Paris and Canberra.

The Division maintains an Enquiries Section at Ottawa to deal with questions about Canada received from abroad and questions on international affairs received from within Canada. The Division offers special facilities to journalists, writers and commentators visiting Canada, and for Canadian speakers abroad. It supervises the Department's library and takes a special interest in Canada's cultural relations abroad.

Domestically, the Division is responsible for departmental press conferences, press releases, handling of press inquiries and for the provision of information relating to external affairs and the work of the Department. It also co-ordinates the activities of all Canadian Government agencies engaged in and interested in disseminating Canadian information abroad. It is normally responsible for Canadian information arrangements at international conferences both in Canada and elsewhere.

Trade Publicity Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.—This Division works through the Trade Commissioner Service along parallel lines to the Information Division of the Department of External Affairs, except that its field is not so broad and it specializes on trade information, although it also features material of a general nature. Again, it distributes information outside Canada through Trade Commissioners and within the Dominion among business men, commercial agencies and the public generally. Its chief organ is *Foreign Trade* which is published weekly.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.—Since radio broadcasting was made possible by progress in the field of wireless telegraphy following the First World War, this medium has become a rival means of giving information to the public along with newspapers, films and other means of communication. This is true in all countries whether, as in the United States, the systems are privately owned or whether, as in Canada and the United Kingdom, they are organized on a national basis.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, since its establishment in 1936, has indeed become one of the most effective channels through which information, official and unofficial, is broadcast to the Canadian people. Because of the widely distributed population, especially of the sparsely peopled areas of the northwest and the far north, radio is relatively more important to Canada than to any other people. Without it the country could not be so effectively linked as it is, for to-day the posts of the far north can receive their news and enjoy the entertainments that the radio provides equally with their fellow citizens living at Halifax, N.S., Montreal, Que., or Vancouver, B.C.

News broadcasts and information programs occupy a considerable proportion of national and regional network time. They include news, drama, informative talks, children's programs, religious programs, school broadcasts, public service broadcasts, sports, women's activities, etc.