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commercial programmes sold on a network basis. Until such time as network facilities become available in Canada, either through use of coaxial cable or microwave relay, distribution of programmes will be made by kinescope recording.

To understand the development of television in Canada, it is necessary to understand the development over the past 20 years of radio broadcasting. For radio, the publicly-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was established as the national system, operating all radio networks in Canada and a chain of CBC-owned production centres and transmitting stations, most of them of high power. Privately-owned radio stations perform a local, community service, and many of them (85 out of a total of 137) are affiliated with the CBC networks in giving national distribution of programmes. Privately-owned radio stations are established on the recommendation of the CBC Board of Governors, the trustees for the public interest in broadcasting, to the Federal Department of Transport which is the licensing authority. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation operates under the Broadcasting Act of 1936 and amendments, and is responsible not to the Government of the day but to Parliament, to which it reports through a Minister of the Crown. Autonomous in the sense that it is free from governmental direction and control, the Corporation's policies and operations are carefully scrutinized by Parliament through the establishment of special Parliamentary Committees, ten of which have been appointed since 1936 to review CBC activities. The national system was established as the result of a widespread enquiry by a Royal Commission into broadcasting as it existed in Canada before 1930. The principles under which it operates have been endorsed not only by the ten Parliamentary Committees established during its history but by the findings of another Royal Commission, appointed in 1948 to examine and make recommendations upon "the principles upon which the policy of Canada should be based in the fields of radio and television broadcasting," together with other matters in the fields of the arts, letters, and sciences.

The measures taken to meet the special problems existing in Canada for national broadcasting -- the vast distances, six different time-zones, the relatively small and scattered population, regional differences, and two official languages, English and French, -- have been closely studied and reviewed, therefore, for over 17 years. And the basic problems which led to the conception of a publicly-owned national broadcasting system have pointed as directly toward a continuance of basic principles in the development of television. It was of prime concern that radio in Canada, an under-populated country bordering on the great and friendly United States of America, should not be lost as a means of Canadian development. Under purely commercial operation, it is cheaper to bring in American programmes across the border than to originate Canadian programmes, using Canadian talent and expressing Canadian ideas and aspirations. Public-ownership and control of radio broadcasting was deemed advisable, for "without such control radio broadcasting can never become a great agency for the communication of matters of national concern and for the diffusion of national thoughts and ideals, and without such control it can never be the agency by which