

dian content in radio as well as television. We also believe that public affairs programs should be included among those shown during prime time.

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8. Ownership of Canadian Facilities

(White Paper)

Another important aspect of licensing policy in the field of radio and television which requires attention is the ownership of broadcasting facilities. It has always been recognized that the control of Canadian communications facilities should remain in Canadian hands. There are already instances of foreign ownership and potential foreign control extending markedly into the field of Canadian communications facilities, particularly in the community-antenna television systems.

Within Canada, ownership or control of one medium of communication by another is equally a matter of concern if it tends to develop into a monopoly. There is a growing number of cases where either ownership or control extends to both the local newspapers and the local radio or television facilities. The Board of Broadcast Governors will be required to investigate and report on public complaints or representations about situations of this kind.

Parliament will be asked to authorize the Government to give guidance to the Board of Broadcast Governors aimed at preventing foreign control of broadcasting facilities, the domination of a local situation through multiple ownership, or the extension of ownership geographically in a manner that is not in the public interest.

The Committee supports the White Paper's proposal that the BBG be required to investigate and report on public complaints or representations about situations where control of broadcasting and another communications medium may tend to create a monopoly of information. We suggest that similar action would be justified where there appears to be danger of an undue concentration of control within broadcasting media. We also recommend that the BBG be authorized to initiate such investigations in the absence of public complaints when it deems advisable. We believe, too, that careful attention should be paid to these considerations in the granting of licences and in formulating conditions of licences, particularly in any area where there is unlikely to be more than one station, either radio or television. The Committee has noted that in the United States there is a limitation on the number of stations which can be licenced to any one owner, and feels the merits of such a restriction should be considered.

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9. Educational Broadcasting

(White Paper)

A tremendous expansion in the use of television for educational purposes is to be expected in the next few years, and the operation of educational broadcasting stations or systems involves both federal and provincial responsibilities. The policy that has been followed for the past twenty years is that broadcasting licences should not be granted to other governments or to agencies under their direct control. The only exceptions have been some radio licences issued to educational institutions specifically for educational broadcasting. Provincial applications for licences for private television stations to be operated in connection with the educational system of the province are now being received, and more are to be expected in the near future.

Federal policies in the field of communications must not work to impede but must facilitate the proper discharge of provincial responsibilities for education. For this purpose, it will be necessary to work directly with the provinces to study the technical facilities required, and to plan and carry out the installation of educational broadcasting facilities throughout Canada.

The Government is prepared to give immediate consideration to the creation of a new federal organization licensed to operate public service broadcasting facilities. This organization would be empowered to enter into an agreement with any province to make such facilities available for the broadcasting within the province, during appropriate periods of the day, of programs designed to meet the needs of the provincial educational system as determined by the responsible provincial authorities. As a component of the Canadian broadcasting system, the new organization would be subject to the authority of the Board of Broadcast Governors in respect of the licensing of stations, the hours of broadcasting, the interpretation