

public interest shown in that series, and when I heard about it, I was quite surprised. These talks were broadcast on Wednesday nights as part of the Wednesday night programming, which, as you know, is aimed at presenting more solid material. And when it was suggested that they were intended more for higher learning, I feel you will be interested in knowing of the number of letters and requests which have come in for copies of those talks. I think we were told by the Massey Commission that we should perhaps broadcast more material of real lasting value. This was simply an effort, under general principles approved by parliament, that all main view-points have a chance to be heard.

*By Mr. Richard:*

Q. Mr. Chairman, is it the type of material which would be of most interest to people in most areas where they have no other channel to listen to? Do you think that such talks as that should be broadcast throughout the country over all your network?—A. Under the principles applying, we understood it to be our function to see to it that these view-points had a chance to be heard. They occupied for half hours on Wednesday evenings.

*By Mr. Fleming:*

Q. These scripts were arranged in the form of a series, were they not?—A. Yes.

*By Mr. Diefenbaker:*

Q. And as to those principles which you said you were applying, they have been laid down by parliament?—A. In general, they are stated in the white paper, where there is set forth the regulations as to basic principles which have been laid before previous committees and approved by them: that all view-points should have a chance to be heard, and that the air belongs to the people. It was indicated that a very considerable number of people had a wish to hear these broadcasts. A number of us do not agree with what was said, but that is not saying that it would not prove to be of interest.

*By Mr. Boisvert:*

Q. Were you aware, Mr. Dunton, that Bertrand Russell had been barred as a lecturer in New York City?—A. No. But I am aware that Bertrand Russell took part in national broadcasts and television programs in the United States.

Q. Were you aware that the courts decided that his philosophy contravened the criminal law of the United States?—A. I do not know about that. But I do know that Bertrand Russell was invited to the United States and that he appeared on television programs there; and I do know that he spoke quite frequently on the air in England. In fact, he was on the air in Canada a few years ago in a series which a number of people found very interesting; and as to which so far as I can remember, there were no complaints.

MR. RICHARD: Could you not find four or five lecturers with view-points which were not perhaps so advanced as these, and who would be within the reach or appreciation of the ordinary man in this country?

THE WITNESS: We try. It is also a basic principle that there is a right of answer. For instance, in answer to the Russell series last Friday night there was a panel of three people who went on the air and discussed Russell's ideas and took a number of them apart.

MR. MUTCH: Who were they?

THE WITNESS: Rev. Derwyn Owen, of the Church of England, professor at Trinity College, Toronto; Professor Irving, Professor of Philosophy, Toronto University; and Professor Carpenter, Professor of Anthropology, at Toronto.