

Although these reservations stand at the present time in the name of Canada, two or three frequencies have been taken over by other countries for their own use. It is becoming increasingly clear that the only way in which Canada can ensure for herself frequencies on which to operate a short-wave station is actually to occupy the frequencies by operating a high-power transmitter on them. Canada is not concerned, obviously, in issuing propaganda to the rest of the world. But we have a legitimate concern in preserving a proper, dignified, national place for ourselves in the field of short-wave broadcasting. With the increasing use of short-wave by all nations, we face the alternative of having to take action within the near future or be shut out of the field. It would seem, therefore, that Canada should establish a station as soon as possible.

For the purposes of record, I will file with the clerk of the committee, if I may, a list of the short-wave frequencies registered at Berne for the CBC. I file that and call your attention to the melancholy note at the bottom:—

Short wave frequencies registered at Berne for CBC—6060 Kcs.
6160 Kcs. 9630 Kcs. 11705 Kcs. 11810 Kcs. 15190 Kcs. 17810 Kcs.
21710 Kcs. 25620 Kcs.

NOTE: 15190 now being used by O E R 1 50 Kw., a new German station in Austria.

That is the handwriting on the wall.

Now, gentlemen, I am next going to deal with a matter that has been the subject of comment in recent weeks. First of all, I am going to deal generally with the regulations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation as they appear in these little green books which were circulated yesterday. I hope you all have copies of the book because I propose to read most of the regulations.

With reference to regulations in general, I want to say at the outset that we do not like making regulations. Our duty is to make regulations. We have, therefore, made them, first of all, as simple as possible; secondly, as few as possible, and thirdly, as fair as possible.

If you will look at the size of this book which you either have in your hands or had yesterday, I think you will agree that it is an amazingly small volume intended to cover by regulation so vast, complicated and important a business.

When the rules were made, they were made after the fullest discussion over a period of months with private broadcasting interests. They are, I believe, with one or two slight exceptions, wholly acceptable to private broadcasting interests which they purport to regulate.

The instructions given to the general manager in connection with these rules were just two. The first was to see that they were lived up to, and, secondly, to make a note of any injustice, any inequality, any absurdity and any undue oppression that arose either from their existence or their application, in the hope and with the intention that eventually inequalities, injustices, undue oppressions and absurdities would be removed.

We are meeting the operators of private broadcasting stations in Montreal on the 20th March. On that occasion we will survey the operation of the effect of these regulations in an endeavour to meet any legitimate criticism, and I believe criticism is practically non-existent.

When I come to deal with a recent event which is perhaps in the minds of a number of you I should like you to remember what I am about to say. Radio has no established technique. Radio is a new thing. Radio has not been dealing with the public or with private individuals for a period of one hundred years, as have the newspapers. We have, therefore, a changing picture. We have few established precedents; we have practically none. Radio is empirical. Our regulations are empirical; they are based upon experiments, and experience itself is nothing but the result of a number of experiments. There of

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