

(g) That the commission make available to the provinces, when possible, the facilities of national and chain broadcasting.

(h) That the commission make special effort to give such programs as will be acceptable to provincial and local requirements.

(i) That before making changes in Canadian radio broadcasting, the commission makes a complete survey of the present system, with particular reference to adequate coverage.

We desire to call attention to the extreme importance that the commission should not assume, or even be suspected of assuming, a political complexion. Your committee append hereto a copy of the proceedings, and evidence adduced before your committee, for the information of the house.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) Raymond D. Morand, Chairman,  
W. A. Beynon,  
Onesime Gagnon,  
R. K. Smith,  
D. McK. Wright,  
P. J. Cardin,  
W. D. Euler,  
J. L. Ilsley,  
E. J. Garland.

Right Hon. R. B. BENNETT (Prime Minister): The report tabled contains a recommendation for a technical scheme of broadcasting—pursuant to the terms of reference—which involved the employment of an increased number of channels of prescribed power, located within certain areas.

One of the outstanding difficulties in the establishment of a national system of broadcasting is that of coordinating the channels to be used with those used by neighbouring countries. Because of Canada's proximity to the United States, where a highly developed system of broadcasting prevails, this question of coordination and adjustment becomes one of peculiar importance. Having regard to this situation, and with a view to determining whether this recommendation of the committee could, in fact, be implemented without involving interference which would make it ineffective in practice, the chairman asked me, as Minister of External Affairs, to ascertain from the United States government if it was prepared to make such adjustments of channels in the broadcast band as would ensure the effective operation of the scheme. Thereupon, I requested the Canadian minister to initiate negotiations to that end. The notes which I shall read disclose the agreements which have followed upon these negotiations. I have only to add that the note of the United States government manifests a friendly desire to facilitate the effective development of the national project recommended by the committee.

The note from the Canadian minister to Mr. W. R. Castle, the Acting Secretary of State, Washington, dated Canadian Legation, Washington, May 5, 1932, reads:

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Canadian House of Commons recently appointed a committee to enquire into the whole position of radio broadcasting in Canada. This committee has under consideration a technical scheme for broadcasting in Canada which it is considered will provide satisfactory coverage in the chief population areas throughout the dominion and at the same time make provision for the community service that may be desired. This scheme is divided into two distinct parts:

(a) A chain of high-power stations, operating on clear channels, and located at suitable intervals across Canada:

(b) A number of low-power stations of very limited range, operating on shared channels, and located as required for community service.

If this scheme receives the approval of parliament, it is proposed to use 50 K.W. stations, one in each of the provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and eventually one in the maritime provinces. In Saskatchewan and Alberta it is proposed to use 5 K.W. stations at present, two being used in each province, synchronized on a common channel. In Ontario there will be, in addition, two 10 K.W. stations, one in western Ontario and one in northern Ontario. Four smaller stations of one K.W. capacity each are provided for the Port Arthur-Fort William area, and for Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec. In the maritimes, three 500-watt stations are provided for the present, one in each province. The scheme also includes a 500-watt station on the shared channels for the city of Toronto for local service.

In adopting this plan, Canada would reserve the right to increase the power of the stations in Alberta, Saskatchewan, northern and western Ontario to 50 K.W. each, should such increase become necessary.

The committee, in addition to considering the power required, propose the following channels as suitable for the main stations:

	K.C.
Prince Edward Island.. . . .	630
New Brunswick.. . . .	1,030
Nova Scotia.. . . .	1,050
Quebec.. . . .	930
Montreal area (1 K.W.).. . . .	600
Montreal area (50 K.W.).. . . .	730
Ottawa.. . . .	880
Toronto area (500 watt).. . . .	1,120
Toronto area (50 K.W.).. . . .	690
Western Ontario.. . . .	840
Northern Ontario.. . . .	960
Port Arthur-Fort William area.. . . .	780
Manitoba.. . . .	910
Saskatchewan.. . . .	540
Alberta.. . . .	1,030
British Columbia.. . . .	1,100

In order to ensure satisfactory local broadcast service throughout Canada, it is proposed that stations, limited to a maximum power of 100 watts, be erected where necessary, and that they should be operated on shared channels. It is considered that one hundred or more such stations may eventually be required in Canada, and that twenty channels should be available for this type of service. In establishing such stations, it is proposed to maintain the same geographical separation between Canadian and United States stations as is maintained between United States stations of the same power.