

Mr. Murray took issue with me as to my views of private opinion broadcasts over the publicly owned system, but he expressed himself entirely out of sympathy with the action of Mr. Brockington in denying me the right to use a private network previously engaged. I asked him if this action had the support of the government and he assured me that Mr. Howe was in the south and knew nothing of the incident. He emphasized the fact that Mr. Brockington personally gave the orders and that he, Murray, was in the position of a servant having to carry out his superior's instructions. When I asked him why I should be personally persecuted and discriminated against as no one ever had been before, he took the position that after all, my paper, the *Globe and Mail*, had been none too friendly to the CBC and their \$2.50 licence fee.

*By Mr. Bertrand:*

Q. Did he give that as a reason??—A. What is that?

Q. I said, did he give that as a reason for his action?—A. He gave it in the way I gave it to you.

Q. What I want to know is, was that given to you as a reason?—A. I asked him why I should be discriminated against, or why they should select me as an individual who has been or whose paper has been known to be friendly to the CBC.

I suggest to you gentlemen of the committee that here is substantial evidence that the decision to deny me the time was not arrived at through any policy or any regulation, but through a personal prejudice against me and my newspaper. Mr. Murray went to great length to assure me that he was out of sympathy with this incident, and in this I believe him. He further expressed his desire to help me and suggested that I have recordings made to reach the public—here is the only man with whom I dealt and he tells me I should get recordings made to reach the people. He did deny me the right to have a network—and frankly stated that this would not be approved by the corporation but that there was no policy which would enable the corporation to prevent me from broadcasting my message in that way.

I told Mr. Murray that I had already, on my own initiative, taken this method of reaching the public, and had, as a matter of fact, made my recordings a day or two previously.

In Mr. Brockington's evidence he has gone to great length, supported with his usual eloquence, to surround radio and radio broadcasting with a certain amount of mystery. I would like, with your indulgence, to strip Mr. Brockington's evidence of its eloquence and get down to the facts, which will, I am sure, influence you as a committee in arriving at a fair policy for the future, which is the only issue in which I am concerned. Radio is only a modern means of communication. Just as we have passed on from the horse and buggy stage to travel by air, our communication systems, as Mr. Brockington well knows, have progressed with like speed.

Mr. Brockington in his evidence has raised the cry of wealth being given certain privileges. Now, gentlemen, this, in my opinion, is entirely irrelevant to the case and designedly meant to influence the masses of the people. I at no time in my correspondence or over the telephone, asked to be given privileges denied to someone else by virtue of the fact that I had some money. In fact, the broadcasting corporation were at perfect liberty, and still are, to give time free to anyone if they so wished who held views contrary to mine.

I am perfectly cognizant that the broadcasting corporation must sell balanced programs, and they cannot clutter up their systems with too many speeches, and for that reason it must be left to the executive head's judgment as to how much of this type of material he includes in his sale or allotment of time. It is significant, however, that at no time in this controversy has it

[Mr. George McCullagh.]