

stations must lead to an extension of the commercial tendencies in radio programmes which are already too strong, and which have been the subject of much complaint. We were particularly impressed by the fact that few of the representatives of private stations who appeared before us recognized any public responsibility beyond the provision of acceptable entertainment and community services. The general attitude was that the government might, if it chose, subsidize "cultural programmes" but that the private stations must be left free to pursue their business enterprise subject only to limitations imposed by decency and good taste. We offer no criticism of this frankly commercial attitude; we cite it only as evidence that those who honestly hold these views are not primarily concerned with the national function of radio. Indeed the improvement of national programmes was not urged by the Canadian Association of Broadcasters as a reason for the reorganization of the national system or for any concessions to commercial groups."

With this statement of principle as background, the majority report in its recommendations urged the preservation of the present control of broadcasting in Canada by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, but suggested that the Board of Governors be enlarged in order to make it more widely representative. The recommendations affecting private stations included licences for five-year periods, a suggestion that the Board of Governors grant the right of notice to stations when considering matters affecting them, including the right to a full public hearing with a final appeal to a federal court as provision against substantial miscarriage of justice. To assure adequate finances for the CBC the report recommends the granting of a statutory grant set by statute for five years based on a total revenue for the Corporation equal to \$1.00 per head of the Canadian population. It recommended retention of the annual licence fees for radio receiving sets at its present level (\$2.50 per year), income from commercial activities and the balance being a payment out of public money. Other recommendations for the national system urged improved coverage and the establishment of a second French network.

The Report recommended that direction and control of television broadcasting in Canada be vested in the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation which should proceed with plans for the production of television programmes in French and English and for national coverage by kinescope recordings or by any other practicable means; that private television broadcasting stations when licensed be required to serve as outlets for national programmes and that television be financed along parallel lines to the recommendations for broadcasting.

#### Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

The Canadian Broadcasting Act of 1936 provided for the establishment of a Corporation to be known as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation which should consist of a board of nine governors, who are appointed for three years and serve without salary with a full-time Chairman, A. Davidson Dunton, who is a salaried official, a general manager who should be chief executive of the administrative body and an assistant general manager, both appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board. The members of the Board are chosen to represent various geographical divisions of Canada and various facets of Canadian life. The Board directs broadcasting policy as it applies to both CBC and privately owned stations.

The CBC operates all networks in Canada; the Trans-Canada and Dominion networks serve English-speaking listeners from coast to coast and the French network serves French-speaking listeners in the Province of Quebec.