

Mr. COLDWELL: That is right.

Mr. HANSON: That is quite a problem. In British Columbia we have two big newspapers, the *Sun* and *Province*. They both have radio stations.

Mr. HANSELL: Was not the reason why newspapers bought up radio licences because newspapers were in danger of becoming more or less obsolete news vehicles, and they wanted to be prepared should newspaper advertising swing to radio. It seems to me that is the basis of it.

Hon. Mr. LAFLÈCHE: Newspapers may have had in mind the protecting of their newspapers.

Mr. HANSELL: Yes.

Hon. Mr. LAFLÈCHE: By supplementing; in ordinary business I think that would be good and ordinarily legitimate business practice. How it affects the interest of the public is another matter.

The CHAIRMAN: Of course, there are some newspapers which contend—and in my judgment not without justification—that if they can procure a radio licence it is just as much a part of their equipment as a printing press or teletype. As I say that is not entirely without justification. They consider it as an adjunct of their business. In these modern times there may be some justification for that contention because it brings in news to them. It is like the teletype. They can pass that news on through the printed press.

Mr. COLDWELL: Of course, there may be some room for argument in that case, but I am thinking of the tremendous concentration which has gone on.

The CHAIRMAN: Monopoly.

Mr. COLDWELL: Monopoly, where you have one group; for example, in my own province of Saskatchewan we have the principal daily newspapers and three of the radio stations are controlled by one group. That is not in the public interest. The same thing may happen in Alberta later on when these papers go into the market there. I think some attention should be given by the committee and by the government to this particular situation.

Mr. ROSS: Have you no daily newspaper in Saskatchewan?

Mr. COLDWELL: No widely circulated daily newspaper not owned by this group.

The CHAIRMAN: In his district.

Mr. COLDWELL: That is of large circulation.

Mr. TRIPP: It looks to me as if we are going far afield to say that a man can buy two cows but he cannot buy a horse and a cow.

Mr. COLDWELL: I am not saying that. If a man buys all the cows and horses in the neighbourhood he has a monopoly of all production.

The CHAIRMAN: He cannot use all the production. He has got to distribute it.

Hon. Mr. LAFLÈCHE: The other man has to buy a mule then.

Mr. ISNOR: I think the point raised by Mr. Hansell covers what I have in mind, Mr. Chairman. When newspapers branched out and constructed radio stations, applied for licences and obtained them, they felt that it was necessary for them to have a channel or outlet to assist them in the newspaper business. Political parties have gone into the field of newspapers now. Certain political parties have produced and are printing newspapers, perhaps on the same principle. I feel that if they were justified in printing newspapers to further their interests then the newspapers are naturally in the same class and cannot be criticized adversely for using the radio.

Mr. COLDWELL: If one political party were to purchase all the newspapers in an area and the radio stations also I do not think that would be in the public interest.