

itinerary of Their Majesties in Canada. CBC commentators will be on board HMCS *Saguenay* when she meets HMS *Repulse* in Canadian waters off the coast of Newfoundland on May 13. The commentator will be a member of the CBC staff, formerly in the royal navy.

In order to handle the broadcasting of the royal visit, the Special Events department will be divided into two separate groups. When one group is in Quebec, coving the arrival, the other will be in Montreal making arrangements. The same method will be followed right across Canada and back again. The CBC will also have a commentator broadcast a summary of the day's activities each evening. These will be relayed to the British Broadcasting Corporation and throughout the Empire.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to deal at some considerable length with the following matters: television, facsimile, short-wave, network policy of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; and particularly its policy with reference to these new inventions. Do you wish me to start now, or would you rather I continue in the morning? I won't be able to finish. You said that you would like to adjourn about 12.30.

The CHAIRMAN: How long would it take?

The WITNESS: I could give you television in about ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN: All right.

The WITNESS: While in New York on private business it was recently my pleasure to be allowed to see the development of television in the United States. Since I last addressed the committee great advances have been made in two developments which will be subject to regulation by this corporation, and to which this corporation will have to give consideration at some stage—either we or our successors, whoever may be making the decisions—and those decisions will have a far-reaching effect, we submit, on the life of the Dominion of Canada. Now, television has in recent months become a subject of intense popular interest. In a limited technical sense, it can be said that television "has arrived." In a broader sense, there are many serious technical and financial problems which will have to be solved before television will occupy the place which we hope to see it possess.

The television signal is limited to the visible horizon. Thus, a television transmitter can radiate only within a limited area, the radius of satisfactory service being about 30 miles. Within this restricted area, the picture produced is good in quality.

There is the further difficulty that, at present, television cannot be carried from point to point on wire lines in a manner similar to that in which our present broadcast networks function. This is due to the prohibitive cost of the special coaxial cable required. Accordingly, it would not be feasible to set up a television network. Engineering progress may, of course, make it possible to transmit more cheaply, either in the near or somewhat distant future. It may be of interest to know that there is an experimental coaxial cable installation between New York and Philadelphia and it is understood that one is being made between London and Birmingham.

The two factors which I have just mentioned combine to limit the present possibilities of television in terms of national or even regional service. The television transmitter covers only a very restricted territory. Individual television transmitters cannot be linked together in a network at anything approaching economical cost. Thus, national coverage in television could be achieved only by the separate operation of an immense number of individual transmitters, each serving only a very small area.

Attention has recently been directed in the press to a BBC telecast picked up at Long Island by the NBC. This can only be described as in the nature of a "freak transmission." Whatever the explanation of this phenomenon, it can-