



CANADA

# WATCHING THE HOUSE AT WORK

THE NINTH REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
ELECTIONS, PRIVILEGES, PROCEDURE  
AND PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS

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**Chuck Cook, M.P.**  
**Chairman**

DECEMBER 1989



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CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

Étude n° 11

Le jeudi 7 décembre 1989

Président: Chuck Cook

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Issue No. 11

Thursday, December 7, 1989

Chairman: Chuck Cook

Procès-verbaux et témoignages du Comité permanent des

Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of the Standing Committee on

Élections, des  
Privilèges, de la

Elections,  
Privileges,

Procédure

# WATCHING THE HOUSE

## AT WORK

Affaires émanant  
des députés

La Members'  
Business

CONCERNANT

Étude de l'Ordre de travail parlementaire à l'Assemblée parlementaire canadienne (CPC)

RESPECTING

Consideration of the Order of Business as presented to the Canadian Parliamentary Association (CPA)

Y COMPOSE

### THE NINTH REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS, PRIVILEGES, PROCEDURE AND PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS

Le Neuvième Rapport



**Chuck Cook, M.P.**  
**Chairman**

Division d'édition de la trentième législature  
1989

Second Session of the Thirty-fourth Parliament  
1989

DECEMBER 1989



CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

Fascicule n° 18

Le jeudi 7 décembre 1989

Président: Chuck Cook

HOUSE OF COMMONS

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*Procès-verbaux et témoignages du Comité  
permanent des*

## **Élections, des Privilèges, de la Procédure et des Affaires émanant des députés**

*Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of the  
Standing Committee on*

## **Elections, Privileges, Procedure and Private Members' Business**

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CONCERNANT:

Étude de l'Ordre de renvoi concernant la Chaîne  
parlementaire canadienne (CPaC)

Y COMPRIS:

Le Neuvième Rapport à la Chambre

RESPECTING:

Consideration of the Order of Reference respecting  
the Canadian Parliamentary Channel (CPaC)

INCLUDING:

The Ninth Report to the House

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Deuxième session de la trente-quatrième législature,  
1989

Second Session of the Thirty-fourth Parliament,  
1989

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## REPORT TO THE HOUSE

The Standing Committee on Elections, Privileges, Procedure and Private Members' Business has the honour to present its

### NINTH REPORT

In accordance with its Order of Reference dated 8 June 1989, the Committee submits the following report:



## WATCHING THE HOUSE AT WORK

**"I admit it. This Committee was prejudiced. We presumed from the start the public has a right to know, understand and see how its elected representatives work. The public has a right to see how Canadian laws are passed. Therefore, the whole thrust and theme of the report was in a spirit of what is in the best interest of the people of Canada."**

Chuck Cook, M.P.  
Chairman  
Elections, Privileges, Procedure and  
Private Members' Business Committee

## INTRODUCTION

Recently, an application for a licence was filed with the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission for the Canadian Parliamentary Channel, or CPaC. The Speaker of the House of Commons wrote to the CRTC requesting that the application not be proceeded with until Members of the House had had the opportunity to consider and present their views regarding the application. The CRTC has held the application in abeyance, pending the consideration of the CPaC proposal by the House of Commons.

The House of Commons Standing Committee on Elections, Privileges, Procedure and Private Members' Business received an Order of Reference from the House dated 5 April 1989 to examine and study the CPaC proposal. The Committee tabled its Second Report in the House on 25 May 1989, including various comments on the CPaC proposal. The Committee concluded that a thorough study of the broadcasting of the House of Commons and its committees should be undertaken in connection with consideration of the CPaC application.

Subsequently, on 8 June 1989 the House of Commons passed the following Order of Reference:

That the entire subject matter of both radio and television broadcasting of the proceedings of the House of Commons and its committees, including the legal, procedural, and technical aspects thereof, be referred for examination, study and report, to the Standing Committee on Elections, Privileges, Procedure and Private Members' Business, with such study to include an examination of the subject-matter of the proposal by Cableco and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for a licence to operate a specialty programming network, styled the Canadian Parliamentary Channel (CPaC).

In accordance with this Order of Reference, the Committee undertook a comprehensive examination of the whole issue of broadcasting in the House of Commons and its committees. Letters were sent to all Members of the House of Commons soliciting their views on the issue of broadcasting generally, and the CPaC proposal in particular. Letters were also sent to members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery. Notices of the study were made and displayed on the existing Parliamentary Channel, and public service announcements were broadcast on the community channels of most major cable television operators. The Committee held a number of public hearings in Ottawa, at which various witnesses presented their views, and travelled to Washington, D.C. to view first-hand the operations of the C-SPAN, and CNN networks, and to Toronto to see the broadcast operations of the Ontario Legislature.

**The Committee recommends :**

- 1. The CPaC (Canadian Parliamentary Channel) proposal, as presented by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Canadian cable television industry (Cableco) should be accepted and endorsed as proposed, provided that four members of the Board of Directors are appointed to represent the public interest.**
- 2. Proceedings of the House of Commons should continue to be broadcast.**
- 3. The programming director should be responsible for the production and direction of the broadcasting of the House of Commons, subject to the overall direction of the Monitoring Committee of the House of Commons.**
- 4. Each committee of the House of Commons shall determine whether any meeting or meetings will be open to the electronic media. Each committee may impose any arrangements that it deems necessary to ensure the decorum of the meeting. This freedom for electronic media would apply in Ottawa and throughout the country.**
- 5. The House of Commons should equip two committee rooms for broadcasting. Proceedings of committees held in these rooms would be part of the televised proceedings of the House of Commons supplied to CPaC and must be broadcast. Any disputes as to which committees shall meet in the two rooms shall be settled by the committee chairmen involved, subject to an appeal to the Monitoring Committee for its advice.**
- 6. The CBC should second their two commentators (French and English), and their interpreters for the hearing-impaired, to the House of Commons which will administratively control them and provide facilities on the Hill in order for them to continue their commentaries and interpretation.**
- 7. A Monitoring Committee of the House of Commons should be given the mandate to review and report upon the broadcasting of the House of Commons and its committees, and to deal with complaints from members regarding such broadcasting or the operations of CPaC generally. While it would be possible to set up a special Monitoring Committee, we recommend that this responsibility be assigned to the Standing Committee on Elections, Privileges, Procedure and Private Members' Business.**
- 8. There should be a mandatory review of the broadcasting of the House of Commons and its committees two years after the commencement of the new system.**

**1. The CPaC (Canadian Parliamentary Channel) proposal, as presented by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Canadian cable television industry (Cableco) should be accepted and endorsed as proposed, provided that four members of the Board of Directors are appointed to represent the public interest.**

**“CPaC will take what you give us from the House of Commons and we will wrap programming around that.”**

Philip B. Lind,  
Senior Vice-President,  
Rogers Communications Inc.

The CPaC proposal involves the creation of an independent, non-profit joint venture between the CBC and the Canadian cable television industry (Cableco). CPaC would be a satellite-to-cable specialty service; it would broadcast the proceedings of the House of Commons, as well as any other proceedings (such as committee hearings) that are provided to it by the House of Commons. Any airtime that was not taken up by broadcasts from the House would be programmed by CPaC; such “wrap-around” programming would be of a public affairs nature. The CPaC proposal is modelled upon the C-SPAN operations in the United States; C-SPAN is a non-profit initiative of the U.S. cable television industry, and has been very successful since its inception in 1979.

An executive summary of the CPaC application is set out in detail in Appendix “II” to this Report. It is important to note that the CPaC application must be licensed by the CRTC before it can commence operations. It will be subject to any conditions of licence imposed by the Commission, as well as general obligations and requirements of the *Broadcasting Act*, the regulations, and other applicable legislation.

Under the proposal, CPaC would be governed by an 11-member board of directors, consisting of five members nominated by the CBC and five members nominated by Cableco. In addition, one member nominated jointly by the CBC and Cableco would serve as Chairman of the board.

The Committee believes there should be representation of the public on the board of directors of CPaC. As the board is responsible for the overall direction and supervision of the Channel, it is important in its deliberations that there are individuals who have no connection with or commitment to either the CBC or Cableco; independent directors whose role is to represent the public interest. In appearances before the Committee, both Mr. Philip Lind, on behalf of Cableco, and Mr. Gérard Veilleux, President of the CBC, indicated that they did not foresee any problem with a requirement that each partner in CPaC name two nominees who would be independent of them and would represent the public interest on the board of directors. The four nominees to represent the public should

be approved by the Monitoring Committee of the House of Commons. The Committee believes that such a change should be made to the corporate structure of CPaC and should be a condition of licence.

It is proposed that CPaC will be funded on an ongoing basis by a monthly fee per basic cable subscriber. The suggested monthly fee is \$0.08 in each of the first two years of the service, \$0.09 in each of the third and fourth years of the service, and \$0.10 in the fifth year of the service. These funds will be used to cover the cost of all CPaC programming over and above the parliamentary proceedings. The CBC will continue to pay for the facilities and personnel (current annual cost of \$3.7 million), the principal component of which is the cost of the satellite facilities for the distribution of signals. The House of Commons will continue to be responsible for the costs of televising its proceedings; at present these costs are approximately \$1.5 million.

Many Canadians are strongly opposed to the concept of a subscription fee for the Parliamentary Channel. Many people who wrote to the Committee object in principle to Canadians having to pay to watch their elected representatives. The Committee is aware that cable bills have increased dramatically in recent years, and that there is considerable resentment over the introduction of specialty services that subscribers do not want or watch.

After examining all of the arguments, however, the Committee has concluded that a subscription basis is the only feasible means of providing a public affairs channel like CPaC. The Canadian taxpayers will continue to subsidize the operation to a considerable extent, through the House of Commons and the CBC. The costs of providing the wrap-around programming, however, must be recovered. A monthly subscription is the fairest means of doing this. CPaC, after all, will be available only to those Canadians who receive cable television service and it is necessary that they share part of the cost.

It should be noted that CPaC will be a non-profit operation. Mr. Philip Lind has assured the Committee that if revenues exceed expenses, the money will be used to improve the service, and to reduce or delay further subscription increases. It is important to note that the CRTC will be responsible for setting the subscription rates, and approving increases. We fully expect the CRTC to be sensitive to the concerns of charging for this service, and to carefully monitor CPaC's financial statements and proposed fees.

It is proposed that CPaC will be an optional-to-basic specialty service. That is, if a cable company decides to carry it, it will be available to all subscribers as part of the basic cable service. The cost of CPaC to the cable company will depend on the number of subscribers; thus, if the \$0.08 a month fee is accepted, it essentially means that \$0.08 of each subscribers' monthly bill will pay for CPaC.

People in rural areas where cable is not available, and who rely upon satellite reception for the Parliamentary Channel, have expressed concern that CPaC would become a

scrambled service; they have pointed out that C-SPAN is available to satellite dish owners without a decoder, and urged that a similar policy be adopted in Canada. The Committee concurs.

The Committee fully understands that the above comments are beyond its mandate, and that the decision rests with the CRTC; nevertheless, in view of the many concerns expressed to the Committee, we felt that it is important to address these issues.

The Committee also wishes to acknowledge the important educational function that is served by the broadcasting of parliamentary proceedings. We would encourage CPaC to work closely with the Public Information Office of the House of Commons to maximize the educational potential of the Channel, for instance, through the publication and distribution of programs and guides on parliamentary procedure.



## 2. Proceedings of the House of Commons should continue to be broadcast.

“...presumably doing the public's business and allowing the public to see you doing the public's business is part of your mandate.”

Don Newman,  
Director,  
Canadian Parliamentary Press Gallery

CPaC has agreed to broadcast whatever parliamentary programming is made available to them by the House of Commons. This would include the proceedings of the House itself, gavel to gavel, as well as the possibility of committee proceedings. It remains for the House of Commons to determine which, if any, of its proceedings should be televised. It should be a condition of licence that first priority of programming time be *all* programming supplied by the Parliament of Canada. It is agreed by all parties to the CPaC proposal that the broadcast of the House of Commons shall be paramount and the first priority of the service.

The Committee believes that televising of the proceedings of the House of Commons should continue. Canadians want to see their elected representatives at work, and the broadcasting of the House is an essential part of making politicians accountable to the voters. Parliamentary broadcasts have enhanced Canadians' awareness of the political process, and their understanding of the issues that are debated.

Television has undoubtedly had a dramatic effect on the proceedings. The general decorum of Members, their dress, as well as their behaviour, have all been affected and, in the opinion of most observers, improved by the introduction of television. It has also been argued that television has contributed to some less than positive developments. Perhaps the most common complaint is that television has led to the over-emphasis on Question Period. It is also felt that individual Members tend to play to the cameras—that they grandstand—in the hopes of getting a 15-second clip on the evening news.

If there are problems as a result of the presence of television cameras in the House of Commons, it has been suggested that it is the responsibility of Members of Parliament to remedy these, rather than to remove the cameras. A number of Members wrote to the Committee recommending that broadcasting of the House be eliminated; the vast majority of Members, as well as witnesses and others, urged that broadcasting be continued.

The Committee feels that to terminate television coverage of the House of Commons at this point would be a step backwards. It is doubtful that Canadians generally would support such a step. In an era of enhanced coverage of courts and other public proceedings, it is unthinkable that the House of Commons would remove the television cameras.

**3. The programming director should be responsible for the production and direction of the broadcasting of the House of Commons, subject to the overall direction of the Monitoring Committee of the House of Commons.**

“... we could develop guidelines or offer somewhat greater scope to the television crew to do shots of the person who is speaking, including the Chamber as a whole, if the person is seen while he or she is speaking.”

Herb Gray, M.P.,  
House Leader of the Official Opposition

The present guidelines for the televising of the House of Commons are unnecessarily strict. The camera is allowed to show only the person recognized by the Speaker, or the Speaker. Camera shots are restricted to the torso and head of the person speaking, and the microphone picks up only his or her voice. Broadcasting of the proceedings of the House of Commons was described as an “electronic Hansard.” As such, it was expected that attention would be devoted to the actual speakers.

The Committee asked Members of Parliament and others whether the formal guidelines which presently exist for cameras should be relaxed. The rationale for removing camera restrictions would be to present a truer picture of the House.

Strict rules for the cameras have prevented certain events from being shown, and the full flavour of the House of Commons from being conveyed. For instance, the cameras are unable to show a member crossing the floor, either to join another party, or to congratulate another member. Similarly, if a group of MPs were to walk out in protest, this could not be shown by the cameras, although it would presumably be newsworthy. Recently, when King Hussein of Jordan addressed the House, the cameras were unable to show the invited guests and dignitaries who had gathered to hear him while awaiting the arrival of the official party. The Speaker provided to the Committee a paper outlining a number of possibilities for televising the proceedings of the House; a copy is attached as Appendix III.

Strict camera guidelines have the effect of providing a distorted vision of the House of Commons. Broadcasting should enable Canadians to see their elected representatives in action, warts and all. Television should not distort the proceedings, but neither should it be used to create an artificial picture of what is going on. The producer must never trivialize the proceedings or sensationalize the House. He or she must insist on dignity and proper shots that reflect the proceedings.

It should be noted that other legislatures which have permitted television have not imposed such rigid guidelines on the cameras. Similarly, events such as first ministers’

conferences, and royal commissions and public inquiries, have allowed cameras—usually provided by the media—to record their proceedings, without restricting camera shots or angles. In most cases, the broadcasting (and picture-taking) has been carried out responsibly, and there have been few, if any, problems where the cameras have abused their rights. Because of the extreme difficulty of proper framing, reaction shots and split screen techniques are rarely used in the legislatures that permit them. Occasionally, there may be a picture or shot of a person that is unfortunate, but it is surprising how seldom this happens. The camera's attention is generally on the person speaking and what is being said; where other shots are shown, it is generally to give an overview of the room, which enables the viewer to see the context. The Committee found *no evidence* that allowing a responsible producer to select camera angles and shots led to complaints from the public or members. The U.S. House of Representatives, the U.S. Senate, and the Legislative Assembly of Ontario all allow responsible producers considerable leeway in the chamber and in committee rooms. Despite initial fears, no complaints or bad judgements have been noted.

The Committee agrees that television should not be allowed to directly influence or affect the proceedings of the House. The House of Commons is a legislative body, and an important governmental and democratic institution. It is not a television show, staged for the benefit of the viewers. At the same time, so long as television does not interfere with the proceedings, or distort the facts, there are no valid grounds for unduly restricting the cameras.

Rather than attempting to formulate detailed rules or policies, the Committee recommends delegation of responsibility to the producer. The Committee recommends that these professionals use their discretion as to which camera shots should be used. These are the people who are on the spot, and are best situated to make the day-to-day decisions on camera angles. These producers are professionals, and are employed by the House. Mr. Brian Lamb, the President of C-SPAN, explained to the Committee that his company's philosophy is "if you care who wins, you are [working] in the wrong place. In other words, if you care who wins the political fight on whatever issue it is or whatever election, you are in the wrong place." (*Minutes of Proceedings* 13:12-13)

The producers would continue to be subject to the overall direction and supervision of the Monitoring Committee, as recommended later in this Report, and, through this Committee to the House. It is essential, however, that all Members place their trust and confidence in these producers. Their job will be to convey the full flavour of the House of Commons, and to ensure that the parliamentary broadcasts provide a dignified and accurate reflection of the House. The Committee has faith that the producers can be relied upon to use their discretion wisely and responsibly. There will, of course, be a mechanism

for Members to register complaints if they feel that there are problems with the television coverage.

The relaxation of the rules for broadcasting the House of Commons, in the Committee's view, will not lead to excess as there is little change that can be made to the present broadcast; but on certain occasions and under certain circumstances, there should be some changes to show the public more clearly the mood, tension, and atmosphere of the House of Commons.

**4. Each committee of the House of Commons shall determine whether any meeting or meetings will be open to the electronic media. Each committee may impose any arrangements that it deems necessary to ensure the decorum of the meeting. This freedom for electronic media would apply in Ottawa and throughout the country.**

**“Be as bold as your predecessors were 12 years ago and let the people of Canada see Parliament work in the committees.”**

Stephen Bindman,  
President  
Centre for Investigative Journalism

Since 1977, the role and importance of the committees of the House of Commons has increased dramatically. A great deal of important work is done in both standing and legislative committees. The most important changes were ushered in on the advice of the Special Committee on Reform of the House of Commons, under the chairmanship in the Honourable James A. McGrath, which issued its report in 1985.

The McGrath Committee considered whether committee proceedings should be televised and, if so, how it should be done. The Committee concluded that “The arguments in favour of televising committees are virtually the same as those for televising the House of Commons.” Despite the adoption of most of the other recommendations in the Committee’s report, its proposals in this regard were not implemented.

A number of committees have experimented with television. The Special Joint Committee on the Constitution of Canada in 1982, and the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and of the House of Commons on the 1987 Constitutional Accord, which heard testimony regarding the Meech Lake Agreement in the summer of 1987, had their public hearings televised. More recently, the Standing Committee on Finance arranged to have several of its hearings regarding the proposed Goods and Services Tax televised, and the Standing Committee on Communications and Culture arranged for several of its hearings on Order in Council appointees to be broadcast. In all of these cases, special permission from the House was required in order to allow cameras into the committee rooms. The general consensus has been positive; both journalists and ordinary Canadians have expressed their appreciation at having electronic access to such committee hearings.

Committee work has tended to be relatively collegial, and more informal than House proceedings. Many members seem to be concerned that these attributes will be lost if cameras are allowed in. It is feared that members will play to the cameras, and engage in grandstanding, and that the adversarial and partisan atmosphere of the House will be

imported into committee proceedings. Others are concerned that the presence of cameras, microphones, and lights, as well as the necessary technicians and cables, will interfere with the running of committee meetings. None of these fears have been realized either in the broadcasts of committees in the U.S. Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, or the Ontario Legislature. Nor can the fears be verified in the Canadian experiments, such as the 1982 constitutional hearings, the 1987 Meech Lake hearings, or the GST hearings of this past autumn.

The Committee believes broadcasting the hearings of committees should be allowed. In Appendix IV, amendments to the Standing Orders are proposed to implement this recommendation. Canadians have a right to know what takes place in committees during public meetings. Very important work is conducted by committees, and it is unfortunate that people are denied an opportunity to see this. The proceedings of the House of Commons are necessarily very formal, and involve only Members. Committee hearings, on the other hand, tend to be more informal and cooperative, and frequently involve members of the public as witnesses.

Since much of the work of Members of Parliament is done in committees, we feel that it will enhance the public's perception and appreciation of the work of Parliament if they are able to view hearings. It has been suggested that part of the reason that Question Period is emphasized so much by the media is that other work of parliamentarians, such as committees, cannot be broadcast. Moreover, Question Period and other House proceedings tend to involve primarily senior Ministers and a few Opposition critics; several witnesses before the Committee argued that the televising of committees will allow Canadians to see more of the work that is done by other MPs.

Another argument in favour of televising committees was made by Mr. Don Blenkarn: he feels that "it is a distortion of the legislative process to allow television into parts of the process, namely the House of Commons, while prohibiting television in other parts of the process, namely the committees. If Canadians are to appreciate the Canadian legislative process, and understand how it works, they should be afforded an equal view of its parts. No one would expect a biologist to study only half the human body, and likewise voters should not be expected to study only half of the legislative process." (Letter, dated July 26, 1989, to the Committee.)

One of the concerns with broadcasting of the House of Commons has always been that viewers will see all the empty seats, and get the wrong impression that parliamentarians do not work. One of the best ways of defusing such misconceptions would be to allow committees to be broadcast, so that the Canadian public can see where Members spend so much of their time.

The Committee recommends that the electronic media should be permitted access to all committee meetings, subject to the consent of the committee. We note that many legislative bodies have allowed media cameras to film committee proceedings, and that the legislators involved have generally not had problems with their presence.

A number of witnesses who appeared before the Committee advocated opening committees to the media. The Canadian Bar Association, the Canadian Parliamentary Press Gallery and the Centre for Investigative Journalism all argued for enhanced media access: as the Press Gallery said in its written submission, "the House should immediately permit all gallery members to cover the public business of Parliament in an orderly and equitable fashion."

As several witnesses have pointed out, print media have the right to attend public meetings, take notes, and report of what is being said or done. On the basis of equity, it is argued that the electronic media should be entitled to use the tools of their trade. There is already an audio feed in all committee rooms, and there appear to be few objections to allowing the media to record off this. It is a small step from there to allow cameras free access to committee proceedings.

The Canadian Parliamentary Press Gallery indicated that Gallery members are prepared to cover committees from fixed camera positions, using existing room lights, and the existing audio system, and respecting the spirit of electronic Hansard. Moreover, they have indicated that they are prepared to arrange pooling agreements among themselves where space limitations dictate this. It has also been suggested that cameras could be required not to enter or leave the room except during suitable breaks in the meeting. As Mr. Daniel J. Henry, Chairman of the Media and Communications Law section of the Canadian Bar Association told the Committee: "You may have seen royal commissions of inquiry that have been televised during recent years. They have one or two pool television cameras that the media themselves provide and that are in a fixed position, generally at the side or front of the public gallery. They use no additional light, but only the light in the room, and they tap into the room's sound system, so they are extremely unobtrusive." (*Minutes of Proceedings* 12:31) All of these considerations are designed to preserve the decorum of the meeting, and to ensure that there is no interference. The Committee believes that the members of the press are responsible, and that adequate safeguards can be devised.

The televising of committees will assist the press in terms of news-gathering. Rather than requiring witnesses and Members to repeat themselves after the meeting, or having scrums outside committee rooms, the press will be able to show what actually happened. It will also benefit particular interest groups; it would be possible to televise or film the testimony of a particular witness, or on a specific topic. It was suggested, for instance, that

if the Mayor of Toronto were appearing before a parliamentary committee, a cable operator in Toronto may wish to broadcast his appearance in full.

If parliamentary committees held meetings outside Ottawa, they would also be open to the electronic media if the committee agreed. Indeed, the desire for local gavel-to-gavel coverage of committee meetings is likely to be greater when committees are travelling. CPaC has agreed that everything filmed by CPaC or on behalf of CPaC would belong to the House of Commons.



**5. The House of Commons should equip two committee rooms for broadcasting. Proceedings of committees held in these rooms would be part of the televised proceedings of the House of Commons supplied to CPaC and must be broadcast. Any disputes as to which committees shall meet in the two rooms shall be settled by the committee chairmen involved, subject to an appeal to the Monitoring Committee for its advice.**

**"I am also a strong advocate that television ought to be applied to our committee system. I think those of us who have been around Parliament for some years recognize that the most productive work takes place in the committees."**

Nelson Riis, M.P.,  
House Leader of the New Democratic Party

Not all committees of the House of Commons are of equal interest to Canadians. A lot of work done by committees is of a technical or specialized nature. There is also the sheer number of committees to consider. Another important consideration is the extremely high cost of renovating committee rooms for broadcasting purposes. At present, there is only one room in the Centre Block that can be set up for cameras, and even it is of a rather temporary nature. Ideally, rooms could be equipped with the necessary equipment and wiring so as to make the cameras as unobtrusive as possible, and to minimize the number of cameras, technicians, and cables that would be required. According to estimates received from the House Broadcasting Service it would cost approximately \$325,000 per room to make the necessary modifications. We therefore recommend that initially only two committee rooms be equipped to allow for full broadcasting services.

If the Board of Internal Economy should decide, in these times of restraint, that the House of Commons does not have sufficient funds to properly equip two committee rooms, then CPaC has agreed that it is prepared to bring in its own cameras to tape the proceedings of two or more committees as necessary in the public interest and convenience.

If two committee rooms are renovated for broadcasting, consideration must be given to the configuration of committee rooms. If members were to sit at a crescent-shaped table facing the witness, it would be necessary to have only two cameras to televise meetings—one focused primarily on the members, and one on the witnesses. Another suggestion was that a V-shaped seating arrangement be utilized. The existing rectangular configuration is not conducive to television, and requires the use of at least three cameras.

The meetings held in the two specially equipped committee rooms would be televised and broadcast as part of the House of Commons feed to CPaC. Unless the committees were meeting at a time when the House was not sitting, they would be taped and broadcast on a delayed basis.

The Committee has devoted considerable thought to the question of who would decide which committees should meet in the specially equipped rooms, and therefore be telecast. This is a difficult issue, and there are many different options. There are various individuals or groups within the House that could be given the responsibility for making the decisions: the Speaker, the House Leaders, the Liaison Committee, among others. Besides the fact that all of these people are already extremely busy, the Committee is not convinced that it would be appropriate for any of them to make the decisions on a daily basis.

Some members of the Committee would have preferred that the decisions as to which committees should be broadcast be made by the programming committee of CPaC. Others felt that it was extremely important that the decisions be made by Members of the House of Commons. The Committee has concluded that the latter approach is more appropriate at this time.

Decisions about which committees should meet in the specially-equipped rooms should be made by the committee chairmen involved. We expect that in the vast majority of cases they will be able to arrange matters satisfactorily. Some committee hearings are very high profile, others particularly important, while yet others have a strong national dimension. It is also arguable that committees should be rotated, so as to enable different committees, Members and issues to be broadcast. Obviously, there are some hearings that the government would prefer not to see publicized, and others that the government feels are important and useful; similarly with the opposition parties. Many committee hearings do not need to be broadcast, and everyone recognizes this. In other cases, everyone acknowledges that certain hearings should be televised. It should also be pointed out that if several committees wish to have their meetings broadcast, they will probably be able to arrange to have their meetings at different times so that all can be accommodated.

The Committee has confidence that the committee chairmen will be able to resolve most conflicts among themselves. We note that in the Ontario Legislature, where there is only one specially equipped room, the committee chairmen are able to decide on the use of this room by themselves virtually all the time. In the event that they are unable to settle a dispute, the matter should be referred to the Monitoring Committee that we recommend later in this Report. This Committee will provide its advice as to the allocation of committee rooms. We expect this advice to be sufficient in most cases, although it would be possible in extreme situations for the Committee to table a formal report on the matter in the House of Commons.

We would expect that the televising of committee proceedings would be similar to the broadcasting of the House of Commons. As with the House, the producers will be expected to act responsibly, professionally and fairly. If certain committees are not being televised

by the House of Commons Broadcasting Service (from one of the specially equipped rooms), the public will not be denied the opportunity to see what is going on, since the electronic media will have access to most other committee meetings.

**6. The CBC should second their two commentators (French and English), and their interpreters for the hearing-impaired, to the House of Commons which will administratively control them and provide facilities on the Hill in order for them to continue their commentaries and interpretation.**

**“The CBC is prepared to serve the House of Commons in the excellent way it has done in the past.”**

Gérard Veilleux,  
President, CBC

At present, there are English and French commentators, each of whom provides brief explanatory introductions and summaries of the proceedings of the House of Commons. They are employees of the CBC, and are located in a CBC studio situated several miles from Parliament Hill.

These commentators have done an exemplary job over the years, and the Committee is anxious to see them continue. Under the CPaC proposal, the CBC will have no direct programming involvement, and, accordingly, it would be appropriate that these individuals be seconded to the House of Commons Broadcasting Service. They would continue to be employed by the CBC, but administratively would come under the control of the House of Commons.

The Committee also feels that it is important that facilities for the commentators be found in or close to the Parliament Buildings. In our discussions with legislators and broadcasters in other jurisdictions, it seems very important that there be close interaction between the Members and the broadcast staff. Each needs to get to know the other, and be able to discuss any questions or problems that may arise. Proximity to Parliament Hill will also assist the commentators in carrying out their jobs, by enabling them to have a better feel for what is going on. It has been suggested that a studio on Parliament Hill may not be required, so long as provision is made for mobile cameras; besides flexibility, such an arrangement would increase the public profile of the hosts. In any event, options such as this should be explored.

Other commentary and explanatory devices should be considered. The public needs to be informed about what is going on, especially since many of the rules and procedures of the House of Commons are difficult to understand. The Speaker, the Honourable John Fraser, has made a conscious effort to explain proceedings for the benefit of viewers, and we applaud his efforts in this regard. We would hope that committee chairmen would adopt a similar policy where it is appropriate.

Other information can be displayed across the bottom of the television screen, or otherwise indicated. The Ontario Legislature has produced an introductory video involving the Speaker and Clerk explaining the order and purpose of routine proceedings, and thought should be given to similar educational videos for the House of Commons. Consideration should be given to the broadcasting of committee information, including calls for submissions, and other information, as part of both the parliamentary "feed" and wrap-around programming on CPaC. This would help committees to reduce print media advertising expenditures

**7. A Monitoring Committee of the House of Commons should be given the mandate to review and report upon the broadcasting of the House of Commons and its committees, and to deal with complaints from members regarding such broadcasting or the operations of CPaC generally. While it would be possible to set up a special Monitoring Committee, we recommend that this responsibility be assigned to the Standing Committee on Elections, Privileges, Procedure and Private Members' Business.**

**"I think it is up to the House of Commons to establish guidelines for the channel's programming. More specifically, I think the matter should be referred to the Standing Committee on Elections, Privileges, Procedure and Private Members' Business."**

Jean-Pierre Blackburn, M.P.

It is extremely important that there be clearly defined procedures for dealing with complaints related to the broadcasting of the House of Commons or its committees. Currently, the broadcasting operations of the House are entirely under the control of the Speaker. From an administrative point of view, the House Broadcasting Service will continue to report to the Speaker, but we consider it advisable that a committee of the House be assigned the general responsibility for supervising the broadcasting of the House and its committees, and dealing with complaints. It is appropriate for a committee of Members to be involved.

We anticipate that this "Monitoring Committee" would be an all-party, non-partisan committee, that would act as a control mechanism. It would be able to start investigations on its own initiative, or at the request of any Member. It would deal with problems, and consider whether corrective measures were required. Members need to have confidence in the system, and they need the assurance that their concerns will be considered, and their complaints investigated fairly. Communication is a key to the success of any broadcasting enterprise where politicians are involved.

Rather than requiring the Speaker to deal with complaints, it would be preferable to have a committee of Members involved. It is recommended that this Monitoring Committee should judge complaints on the basis of a fairness doctrine involving not only the Member, but the general course of programming.

The Monitoring Committee could also deal with complaints from Members regarding the wrap-around programming on CPaC, although its primary focus will be the broadcasting originating from the House of Commons. It is important to note that if the CPaC proposal is licensed by the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), certain matters will come under the authority of the Commission,

rather than the House of Commons. Indeed, the Commission's conditions of licence, regulations or the *Broadcasting Act* will require certain things. Nevertheless, the House of Commons is intimately involved and therefore will be able to deal with many problems. We expect the Monitoring Committee to carry moral and persuasive weight with CPaC, and would expect its concerns to be treated with the greatest respect. That assurance has been given by CPaC.

Complaints could be resolved by the Monitoring Committee after consultation with the appropriate individuals. The Committee would be empowered to report to the House on any matter, and to seek the concurrence of the House in its reports. If rules or guidelines became necessary, or if directions needed to be given, the Monitoring Committee would report to the House.

A separate Monitoring Committee could be established by the House of Commons. It is recommended, however, that the responsibilities of monitoring be given to the Standing Committee on Elections, Privileges, Procedure and Private Members' Business. Many similar issues are already being dealt with by this Committee, and other jurisdictions appear to have chosen similar committees to oversee their broadcasting operations. We would recommend, therefore, that the Standing Orders be amended to include these responsibilities within the mandate of this Committee. Proposed amendments are attached as Appendix IV.

**8. There should be a mandatory review of the broadcasting of the House of Commons and its committees two years after the commencement of the new system.**

“... the committee may also want to retain the right of periodic review to ensure that coverage is being handled to the satisfaction of the House and its committees.”

The Hon. John Fraser,  
Speaker of the House of Commons.

The proposals in this Report will greatly expand the broadcasting of the House of Commons and its committees. These recommendations have been made after extensive study and consideration by the Committee. We have reviewed the broadcasting operations of other legislative bodies. The House of Commons was one of the first legislatures to allow gavel-to-gavel broadcasting. As such it has served as the model for many other jurisdictions. Many of them, however, have moved beyond us. They have learned from our mistakes. The time has now come for us to re-evaluate our own broadcasting policies, and to learn from the experiences of others.

Nevertheless, an automatic review of the broadcasting of the House and its committees should be carried out at the end of two years. Such a review should be comprehensive, and ensure that all Members have an opportunity to express any concerns, or reservations that they may have. As the House will then have the benefit of two years' worth of expanded coverage, it will be possible to look at the reality, rather than relying on speculation and conjecture.

The Committee believes that the proposals in this Report are sound and will prove successful. At the same time, it is important that all Members be assured that, besides the on-going supervision and control by the Monitoring Committee, there will be an extensive review of the new regime at the end of two years. By then, we should have enough experience, and the wrinkles will have been ironed out. The changes implemented can then be assessed, and changes made if necessary. Obviously, the Committee would be entitled to present a report to the House at any time if major problems arose, or basic changes were required.

On the basis of our investigations, many of the fears and concerns that Members have regarding loosened rules for the broadcasting of the House, and the televising of committee proceedings have not materialized in other jurisdictions. The Committee has listened to the concerns expressed by many Members, and appreciate their raising them.



This Committee does not wish to see the end of collegiality in committees, or the use of camera shots to embarrass Members in the House or in committee. On balance, these fears are groundless. These concerns have not happened in places where such changes have been introduced.

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**“You all know that I am especially keen to ensure that the public be as fully informed as possible about the work of the House and its committees, about the traditions of this place and about the dedication and hard work of those elected to serve in it.”**

The Hon. John Fraser,  
Speaker of the House of Commons.

MINORITY OPINION



Minority Report by  
 STEVE BULLAND, MP  
 NEW DEMOCRATIC PARTY

I am pleased to have been on the Committee and to find that the vast majority of witnesses, whether individuals or representatives of various groups, either from the political or non-political arena, either from private or public organizations, believed with varying degrees of support in the merit of this proposal. I am prepared to endorse most of the report as compiled by the Committee.

My preference would be to have the CBC provide enhanced coverage for Canadians free of charge. However, in light of present widely-known circumstances, I believe this not only to be unlikely but also improbable. This stance is given added credence when both Mr. R. Watson and Mr. G. Veilleux of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) wholeheartedly endorse the CPaC proposal.

Two issues to which I wish to express concern on behalf of my party are the issues of payment of employees engaged under the CPaC proposal and payment for the Parliamentary Television Service by Canadians.

1. **PAYMENT OF EMPLOYEES** — I recommend that employees presently engaged by the CBC or the House of Commons in providing television coverage be provided unconditional security in their present positions and that additional employees be afforded commensurate salaries with their counterparts employed by other networks. The partnership between Cableco and the CBC should not be construed as an affront to present employees. Only comparable pay scales would negate this perception. Employees delivering similar services should normally earn similar remuneration.

**MINORITY OPINION**

2. **PAYMENT BY CANADIANS FOR THE TELEVIEWED PARLIAMENTARY SERVICE** — One must question rather strenuously whether or not Canadians should be expected to pay to watch their Parliamentarians at work or to view the machinations of their government, given its lack of intrinsic entertainment value. Mr. Peter Hatcher, Dean of Journalism from the University of Western Ontario rightly points out that proceedings are free to spectators in the House of Commons in a "live" setting so it seems inappropriate for viewers to pay for televised coverage.

To isolate this consideration from recent developments in the cable tv world subscribers would be inappropriate.

The proposed fee scale of eight cents per month for years one and two, nine cents for years three and four and ten cents for year five, seems inconsequential when considered in isolation and particularly when one acknowledges the abjectly enhanced programming envisioned by the proposal.

It seems, given the widely accepted philosophy of the vast majority of Canadians who accepted the invitation to comment on the proposal that payment for that service was not only undesirable but



## PARLIAMENTARY TELEVISION COVERAGE

Minority Report by:  
STEVE BUTLAND, MP  
NEW DEMOCRATIC PARTY

After serving several months on the committee and seeing that the vast majority of witnesses, either individuals or representatives of various groups, either from the political or non-political arena, either from private or public orientation, believed with varying degrees of support in the merit of this proposal, I am prepared to endorse most of the report as compiled by the Committee.

My preference would be to have the CBC provide enhanced coverage for Canadians free of charge. However, in light of present widely-known circumstances, I believe this not only to be unlikely but also improbable. This stance is given added credence when both Mr. P. Watson and Mr. G. Veilleux of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) wholeheartedly endorse the CPaC proposal.

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1. **PAYMENT OF EMPLOYEES** — I recommend that employees presently engaged by the CBC or the House of Commons in providing television coverage be provided unconditional security in their present positions and that additional employees be afforded commensurate salaries with their counterparts employed by other networks. The partnership between Cableco and the CBC should not be construed as an affront to present CBC union employees and only comparable pay scales would negate this perception. Professionals delivering similar services should necessarily earn similar recompense.
2. **PAYMENT BY CANADIANS FOR THE TELEVISIED PARLIAMENTARY SERVICE** — One must question rather strenuously whether or not Canadians should be expected to pay to watch their Parliamentarians at work or to view the machinations of their government, given its lack of intrinsic entertainment value. Mr. Peter Desbarats, Dean of Journalism from the University of Western Ontario rightly points out that proceedings are free to spectators in the House of Commons in a "live" setting so it seems inappropriate for viewers to pay for televised coverage.

To isolate this consideration from recent developments in the costs to cable subscribers would be inappropriate.

The proposed fee scale of eight cents per month for years one and two, nine cents for years three and four and ten cents for year five, seems inconsequential when considered in isolation and particularly when one acknowledges the significantly enhanced programming envisioned by the proposal.

However, given the widely accepted philosophy by the vast majority of Canadians who accepted the invitation to comment on the proposal that payment for this service was not only undesirable but

unacceptable, one must address this valid concern in this report. If indeed, the cable companies have only an altruistic rationale for pursuing this proposal, then I feel comfortable in suggesting that approval to the proposal be given only on the proviso that a "cap" be established for any increase in monthly subscription fees in future extensions of this agreement between Cableco and CBC. Given past requests by cable operations and decisions by the CRTC, it is unacceptable to leave any future pricing increases within their mandate without specific provisos. To suggest a "cap" for the extension of the agreement would be rather arbitrary at this point in time but any increases beyond the minimal should be deemed unacceptable. For illustrative purposes only, perhaps a fifteen cent "cap" per month for the second five year term of the agreement would be in order, unless extraordinary circumstances dictate a higher increase. But these extraordinary circumstances should be documented and authenticated by the Monitoring Committee.

The above is proffered after reading extensive documentation of recent rate increases for cable users and their subsequent controversy. Enhanced coverage of Canada's Parliament should not be a consideration replete with rancor. This can be achieved only by assessing a minimal monthly charge to cable subscribers.

The increase in subscriber fees for specialty programming for capital costs, for increased cost of living, for American royalty payments, for increased federal tax has become a major irritant to Canadians. Thus any increase beyond the absolute minimum should be discouraged.

If the above two issues are addressed, the perception that this proposal is back-door privatizing could be dismissed.

In conclusion, I believe the proposal has considerable merit. Canadians do have a right to know but should have that right at no or very little cost.

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Steve Butland,  
MP New Democratic Party

On October 11, 1977, the House of Commons passed the CPaC Bill, which would create the Canadian Parliamentary Channel (CPC) as a public television service.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY CHANNEL (CPC)

The CPC is a public television service which will be operated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC). It will be available in both official languages and will provide a wide range of programming, including news, current affairs, and educational programs.

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SUMMARY OF THE CPaC PROPOSAL

The Canadian cable television industry has long been a major force in the development of the country's television services. The industry has provided a wide range of programming, including news, current affairs, and educational programs.

The Canadian cable television industry and the CBC believe that the proposed CPaC service will provide a wide range of programming, including news, current affairs, and educational programs.

The CPaC service will allow Canadians to watch the deliberations of Parliament in both official languages and will provide a wide range of programming, including news, current affairs, and educational programs.

Canada will benefit from a significantly enhanced service to news, current affairs, and educational programming.

**CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY CHANNEL  
(CPaC)**

**An application by the Canadian Cable Television Industry and  
the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for a licence to  
operate a Bilingual Specialty Programming Network.**

**September 30, 1988**



## A. INTRODUCTION

On October 17, 1977, the House of Commons broadcasting service was inaugurated. In 1979, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was granted the first licences by the CRTC for the national distribution of the proceedings of the House of Commons. This new satellite to cable programming service vastly expanded the availability of these proceedings beyond the reach of the written record provided by the House.

This application proposes to maintain the proceedings of the House of Commons as the centerpiece of a new and expanded programming service. This proposed new service, which will be available in both official languages, will include coverage of Parliament and Parliamentary institutions, national political party activities, public discussion and participation, provincial affairs and other public events of national significance. It will be known as the Canadian Parliamentary Channel/La chaîne parlementaire canadienne — or CPaC.

This significant expansion of the existing House of Commons service is made possible by a joint venture (the partnership) between the CBC and the Canadian cable television industry, with each partner bringing particular strengths to the new specialty programming service which is proposed.

The CBC has wide experience and an international reputation as a programmer and distributor of national programming services in both official languages. Moreover, as Canada's national public broadcaster, it brings to this application recognized professional skills and standards.

The Canadian cable television industry has had extensive experience in the origination of that long form coverage programming which is vital to the CPaC service. The industry also brings a proven track record in the marketing, distribution and carriage of specialty services. Most recently, with the successful launch of YTV, members of the industry have had hands-on experience in the introduction of a new, national programming service.

The Canadian cable television industry and the CBC believe that this new specialty programming service, and the unique partnership between the public and the private sectors on which it is based, will result in significant benefits to Canadians and to the Canadian broadcasting system:

- the CPaC service will allow all Canadians to watch the deliberations of Parliament, in whatever time zone and in either of the two official languages, thereby to understand better the role and function of our national democratic institutions, and of those we elect to serve us;
- Canadians will benefit from significantly enhanced access to more detailed and extensive democratic debate and from regular opportunities to express their own views;

- CPaC programming will increase the level of understanding in Canada of the practices and procedures of Canada's Parliamentary institutions, political parties and Provincial Legislatures;
- the Canadian broadcasting system as a whole will benefit from the additional choice and diversity in Canadian programming which CPaC will make available;
- the CPaC service represents a fuller and more efficient use of the existing transponders, production facilities and cable channels currently used in the distribution of the House of Commons service; and
- the partnership on which CPaC is based reflects a new commitment on the part of the public and private elements of the Canadian broadcasting system to combine their resources and to work together to deliver an important new Canadian programming service.

## **B. THE PROGRAMMING COMMITMENT: To support Active and Informed Citizenship in Canada**

CPaC represents a commitment by the CBC and the Canadian cable industry to make a direct and continuing contribution to the maintenance and enhancement of active and informed citizenship in Canada by enabling Canadians to participate more fully in the democratic process. Consider CPaC's programming priorities:

- i) to provide Canadians with direct, unedited access to the proceedings of the House of Commons and other democratic institutions in Canada;
- ii) to extend that coverage, to put it in a wider context, and to make it more understandable by providing direct access to the views and activities of those individuals and organizations who have the greatest impact on our national life; and
- iii) to increase the opportunities available for Canadians to participate actively in, and to contribute to the national public policy debate.

CPaC's dedication to extended, uninterrupted coverage of the raw material of democratic decision making is based on the belief that Canadians are well served by the quality and quantity of the journalistic programming that is now available within the Canadian broadcasting system. CPaC believes, however, that all Canadians will benefit from greater access to, and increased opportunities to discuss, the actual events and activities on which this journalistic programming is based. As such, CPaC will provide programming which will allow viewers to make up their own minds on the issues of the day.

To effectively support active and informed citizenship, CPaC recognizes that even as Parliament has rules of procedure, so too must CPaC's programming be balanced and diverse — reflecting a range of views. As such, CPaC will establish policies and procedures to ensure that the programming which it originates is both diverse and balanced.

For this purpose (and as is set out in greater detail in subsequent sections of this application), a Programming Committee of the Board of Directors of CPaC will be established to develop and monitor the service's published programming policies.

### **PROGRAMMING MANDATE**

CPaC will provide a national programming service in both official languages based on high quality coverage of the proceedings of Parliament and other events of national public significance.

CPaC programming will consist of five key elements, which are presented below in the order of their priority within the service:

## **i) Parliament and Parliamentary Institutions**

CPaC programming will be built on the foundation of full, unedited coverage of the proceedings of the House of Commons. Coverage available on the existing House of Commons service will be augmented by daily repeats of Question Period and other discrete and self-contained segments of the proceedings of the House. Various separate and self-contained segments of the proceedings of the House may be identified: i) Members Statements; ii) Question Period; iii) Routine Proceedings; iv) Government Business and Orders; v) VIP Addresses; vi) Private Members' Business and; vii) Adjournment Debates. In all instances, where one of these segments is repeated, it will be repeated in its entirety. The Canadian public will have an opportunity to add its voice to topics discussed in the House in prime-time open line programs.

In addition, CPaC will produce factual, educational programming which explains Parliamentary procedure and process and which highlights the operations of various Parliamentary institutions. In order to make the Parliamentary schedule more understandable to viewers, CPaC will produce programming which informs viewers of the Parliamentary activities for that day and which briefly summarizes the results of any proceedings which have been held to that point. As well, the Office of the Speaker will be offered a regular time period to address aspects of the operation of the House.

CPaC also will provide full, unedited coverage of related public events and activities which occur within and around Parliament Hill. This coverage will be undertaken without editorial comment and will be carried on a gavel-to-gavel basis or, when a segment of these related proceedings is being carried by other broadcasters, CPaC coverage will commence when that other coverage is ended. This approach will allow for cross-promotion between CPaC and other broadcasters and could include: Committees of either Chamber, if Parliament decides to make them available; Federal-Provincial Conferences; the proceedings of federal regulatory agencies and special Committees of Inquiry with a Parliamentary mandate; Supreme Court decisions; and the announcements and press conferences of Ministers, federal departments and agencies. Alternately, CPaC may provide gavel-to-gavel coverage of these proceedings at a later point in the day to provide an additional viewing option.

Coverage of Parliament and Parliamentary institutions will in all instances accord first priority to the proceedings of the House, second priority to Committees should they become available and third priority to other events.

## **ii) National Political Party Activities**

CPaC will provide the national political parties with a regularly scheduled opportunity to outline in greater detail their views on current public affairs issues, subject to an all-party agreement with respect to a formula for sharing the time available and an agreement with respect to the type of programming material which may be delivered.

As well, CPaC will provide gavel-to-gavel coverage of national political party leadership conventions and key national political party policy conferences and related deliberations.

### **iii) Public Discussion and Participation**

CPaC intends to offer open line programming which will focus on issues currently being considered in Parliament or by one of the institutions which are related to Parliament. This programming will allow Canadians to present their views on current public policy issues and to interact directly with their political representatives and other key public figures.

### **iv) Provincial Affairs**

CPaC will provide coverage of such major events in Provincial Legislatures as the Speech from the Throne and the budget debate, as and when this programming may be available. In addition, from time to time CPaC will provide coverage of provincial hearings or inquiries when these proceedings deal with issues which are national in scope.

### **v) Other Public Events of National Significance**

This program category is designed to provide exposure for the diverse views which are held on public affairs issues by Canadians who are not generally seen as practicing politicians. This could include business, labour and other interest group leaders in the context of coverage of existing conferences, conventions and speeches. This coverage will include events of national interest from across the country and will be designed to reflect a balanced presentation of the diversity of views which exists throughout Canada.

## **LANGUAGE OF PROGRAMMING**

CPaC will be available in both official languages, with separate satellite program feeds for the English and the French services. Coverage of the House of Commons will continue to be available with three audio feeds (French, English and floor sound), as will the coverage of any other event where its originator provides simultaneous translation. In addition, when CPaC is covering an event where the originator has not provided for simultaneous translation, such translation will be undertaken at the CPaC facilities and added into the original program feed on a simultaneous basis if the event is being carried live. If the event is being carried on a delayed basis, translation will be added before the event is broadcast.

## **Access for the Hearing Impaired**

CPaC will continue the practice of the CBC of live signing for the hearing impaired of Question Period and other important proceedings of the House of Commons. In addition, the partners have examined the potential to undertake live closed captioning. Regrettably, the technical facilities to provide live closed captioning in both official languages are not available at this time. However, the partners will close caption in both official languages repeat or CPaC-produced programming up to a total cost of \$200,000 per year. The determination of which programs will be captioned will be made based on guidelines established by the Programming Committee.

## **Impact on Other Programming Services**

CPaC will not assume, nor condone editorial or analytic positions on the events which it covers. As such, CPaC will not be competitive with existing journalistic program services. CPaC also will not simultaneously cover events which are already being covered by other television services. Rather, CPaC will cover events which would not otherwise receive television exposure or will extend their coverage to time periods not contemplated in the coverage provided by other broadcasters.

Moreover, CPaC is prepared to make its coverage programming freely available to all television broadcasters subject only to receiving an on-air credit, thereby allowing all television stations and networks to report on a wide variety of public affairs events which might not otherwise have been available.

## **C. THE STRUCTURE OF THE SERVICE**

### **Ownership and the Responsibilities of the Partners**

CPaC will be established as an independent, non-profit joint venture between the CBC and the Canadian cable television industry, with both partners making a significant contribution to the start-up and operation of the service. The agreement on which this service is to be based is included as Appendix A, and a representative organizational diagram can be found in Appendix B.

The CBC will enter the undertaking directly on its own behalf and, in addition to any incremental responsibilities which it might be asked by the joint venture to undertake, will provide CPaC with the existing House of Commons service, including the production and distribution facilities and personnel which the CBC currently uses for this service. All CPaC programming will be uplinked using these facilities.

The cable television industry will be represented in the joint venture by Cableco, a company to be incorporated if this application is approved. This company will be established as a non-profit company capitalized by contributions from founding members of the Canadian cable television industry. All Canadian cable television companies will be eligible to become participating shareholders of this company. Except where the partners decide otherwise, Cableco will have responsibility for the production of all CPaC programming other than the existing House of Commons service. Cableco will provide this programming and other services under contract to CPaC.

### **Management of the Partnership**

CPaC will be governed by an 11 member Board of Directors, consisting of 5 members nominated by the CBC, 5 members nominated by Cableco and 1 member serving as Chairman, nominated jointly by the CBC and Cableco. Two Committees of the Board will be established.

First, a Management Committee will be established consisting of 2 members nominated by the CBC and 2 members nominated by Cableco. This Committee will be chaired by the Chairman of the Board and will have responsibility for recommending the financial, operating and administrative policies of CPaC to the full Board.

Second, a Programming Committee will be established. This Committee also will be chaired by the Chairman of the Board and will include 2 members nominated by the CBC and 2 members nominated by Cableco. The General Manager of CPaC will sit on this Committee as an ex-officio member. The Programming Committee will have responsibility for ensuring that the CPaC service delivers balanced and diverse programming consistent with the programming mandate set out in the preceding section of this application. This Committee will play the lead role in establishing the programming policies for the service and in reviewing programming plans. It will meet as often as is

required to ensure that it is actively involved in all aspects of the production and delivery of CPaC programming.

As its first task, the Programming Committee will be expected to develop policies for the approval of the Board to deal with such issues as:

- i) programming priorities;
- ii) procedures to govern the selection of segments of the proceedings of the House of Commons for repeat;
- iii) procedures to govern the allocation of time between Canada's national political parties;
- iv) procedures to ensure that coverage of events other than the proceedings of the House of Commons is both balanced and diverse;
- v) procedures to ensure that open-line programming is conducted in a fair and balanced manner; and
- vi) criteria governing the eligibility of non-CPaC produced programming, such as documentaries or background material, for carriage on the service — eg: a balanced presentation of differing points of view and the absence of a distinct editorial point of view.

Day-to-day responsibility for the management of the service will rest with the General Manager, who will be an employee of CPaC.

The partners believe that this unique ownership structure will ensure that the new service benefits from the combined expertise of Canada's largest cable television companies and the differing regional points of view which they reflect while, at the same time, benefitting from the extensive programming expertise and experience of Canada's national public broadcaster.

### **Financial Structure**

In addition to the ongoing contribution by the CBC of facilities and personnel (current annual value of \$3.7 million), CPaC will be funded on an ongoing basis by a monthly fee per basic cable subscriber. It is proposed that the service be distributed as an optional-to-basic specialty service in the same manner as the specialty services the Commission has already authorized for optional-to-basic distribution. The proposed monthly per basic subscriber fee is \$0.08 in each of the first two years of the service, \$0.09 in each of the third and fourth years of the service, and \$0.10 in the fifth year of the service. These funds will be used to cover the cost of all CPaC programming



over and above the existing coverage of the proceedings of the House of Commons. As was noted above, the CBC will continue to fund the reception, packaging and distribution of the existing House of Commons service.

For the purpose of the forecasted financial statements the partners have projected a revenue base beginning with 4.8 million basic subscribers rising to 6 million within the second year. Table 1 presents in summary form the 5 year financial projections for the CPaC service.

**TABLE I**  
**PRO FORMA FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS, YEARS 1-5**  
**(\$000'S)**

YEAR	1	2	3	4	5
Revenue	\$4,944	\$5,760	\$6,480	\$6,502	\$7,248
<u>OPERATING EXPENSES</u>					
ADMINISTRATION	\$1,080	\$1,239	\$1,300	\$1,361	\$1,429
TECHNICAL	444	603	662	726	782
PROGRAMMING	849	935	991	1,051	1,114
PRODUCTION	1,966	2,220	2,382	2,550	2,724
TOTAL	\$4,339	\$4,997	\$5,335	\$5,688	\$6,049
OPERATING INCOME	\$ 605	\$ 763	\$1,145	\$ 814	\$1,199
DEPRECIATION	450	560	560	560	560
AMORTIZATION	100	100	100	100	100
INTEREST	246	324	243	162	81
OPERATING SURPLUS/ DEFICIT	(191)	(221)	242	(8)	458

NOTE: With regard to the operating deficit in certain years, it should be noted that because of the effects of depreciation and amortization (which are non-cash items), this is not a cash deficit. From a cash perspective, the CPaC operation is solvent. While in certain years there is a surplus, and in others a deficit, on a cumulative basis CPaC operates as a non-profit undertaking.

## **Technical Requirements**

### **Studio/Operations**

CPaC will establish its principal production and packaging centre in Ottawa, including the existing CBC facilities for the distribution of the House of Commons coverage (studios, master control, uplink, transponders, personnel) and additional play back, studio and signal routing equipment needed for the expanded CPaC schedule. As well, mobile crews based in Ottawa will be available to cover events and to produce programming from locations throughout the country.

### **Mobile Crews**

Four five-person mobile crews will provide on-location coverage in Ottawa and across the country.

Each mobile crew will be, in essence, a portable studio complete with cameras, tripods, production switcher, two VTR's, video monitors, sync distribution, intercom (headsets), audio board, microphones and accessories, audio monitors, racks and portable carrying cases. The nature of this equipment and its portable configuration will allow for quick and easy assembly. As well, the small and unobtrusive nature of this equipment makes it ideal for the coverage of public proceedings.

### **Program Packaging and Assembly**

The new Cableco facilities will also be capable of undertaking program packaging and assembly functions. The equipment required for these functions includes: VTR's, time base corrector, switcher, technical monitor, console, audio board and monitors — video, titler and edit system. These facilities will be equipped with the necessary television production resources and the required crew.

### **Distribution**

The CPaC signal will originate from existing CBC uplink facilities in Ottawa. Once the service is on the satellite, it will be available to cable systems across the country through their satellite ground stations.

Programming from the provincial capitals and from other locations will be sent to CPaC by satellite, microwave or on videotape via a courier system.

## Administration and Staffing

CPaC will be managed by the General Manager. The programming schedule will be developed by the Programming Director in consultation with the General Manager — who is accountable to the Board of Directors for all decisions — based on policies developed by the Programming Committee of the Board of Directors. Programming Coordinators will continually scan upcoming events, hearings and issues to ensure that informed programming decisions are made. Programming operations will be administered by Traffic Coordinators assisted by Program Clerks.

The following tables set out the anticipated staffing and costs, exclusive of the cost of existing CBC facilities and services.

**TABLE II**  
**PRODUCTION AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS — SUMMARY**  
(Cableco)

	<u>POSITIONS</u>	<u>ESTIMATED SALARY COSTS</u>
Technical Manager & Supervisor	2	\$ 105,000
Secretarial	2	48,000
Producers	6	150,000
Mobile Crews	20	548,000
Editors	4	140,000
General Operators	12	364,000
Maintenance	3	<u>135,000</u>
		\$1,490,000

**TABLE III**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS — SUMMARY**  
(Cableco)

	<u>POSITIONS</u>	<u>ESTIMATED SALARY COST</u>
Controller	1	\$ 60,000
Marketing and promotions	1	\$ 35,000
Secretarial	2	<u>\$ 50,000</u>
		\$ 145,000

**TABLE IV**  
**PROGRAMMING PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS — SUMMARY**  
**(Cableco)**

	<u>POSITIONS</u>	<u>ESTIMATED SALARY COST</u>
Programming Director	1	\$ 60,000
Programming Coordinator	2	\$ 60,000
Secretarial	1	\$ 24,000
Traffic	3	\$ 75,000
Clerks	2	<u>\$ 35,200</u>
		\$ 254,200

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**TABLE V**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS — SUMMARY**  
**(CPaC)**

	<u>POSITIONS</u>	<u>ESTIMATED SALARY COST</u>
Chairman (part-time)	1	\$ 50,000
General Manager	1	\$ 90,000
Secretary	1	<u>\$ 25,000</u>
		\$ 165,000

## D. PROGRAM SCHEDULE

The CPaC program schedule will reflect the commitment of this service to the maintenance and enhancement of informed and active citizenship in Canada. The following sets out the specific programming intentions of the service and the means by which CPaC will deliver the five key elements in its programming mandate.

In this context, it should be noted that the CPaC schedule must ultimately be highly flexible and able to accommodate the rapidly changing schedule of the House and other public events. This is particularly the case since, like television coverage of sporting events, CPaC will often stay with priority coverage until it is concluded.

### i) Parliament and Parliamentary Institutions

CPaC will feature, as its centrepiece, live gavel-to-gavel coverage of the proceedings of the House of Commons. From debates to the tabling of legislation, from Standing Order 21's to Private Members' business, CPaC will bring complete coverage of the House of Commons. Throughout this coverage, CPaC may provide an unobtrusive crawl from time to time, which will update viewers on the order of business of the House for that day, including the progress of legislation and the timing and topics for discussion in committees.

Question Period will be broadcast live to all time zones, then repeated each day in time periods when the vast majority of Canadians can watch it. Other segments of the proceedings of the House also will be repeated when they are more accessible to Canadians, both in late evening slots and in weekend periods.

A special production entitled *Private Members*, will repeat the Private Members' business segment of the House proceedings and, as well, will contain original programming such as MP Reports (short profiles of individual Members) according to a time allotment agreement among the parties.

CPaC will regularly cover other events on the Hill. For example, live or tape delayed coverage will be provided each weekday of the numerous events which take place in and around the Hill. This prime time program of two hours in length will be called *On and Off the Hill*. Its purview could include press conferences, Senate or Joint Parliamentary Committee Hearings (if they become available), Ministers' announcements with response from opposition spokesmen, Supreme Court decisions, and coverage of Federal-Provincial conferences. Appropriate policies and procedures will be established to ensure that this coverage is balanced and fair. As well, CPaC will cover the proceedings of federal regulatory agencies and special legislatively mandated Committees of Inquiry.

CPaC produced programming in the Parliament and Parliamentary institutions category will include a detailed, factual summary of the legislative activities of the House during the preceding week called *Parliamentary Review*. This program will be available on weekends.

As well, programming which provides factual insight into the workings of the House and related organizations will be aired both in regular time slots on weekdays, on the weekend and as vignettes during breaks in regularly scheduled programming. Programs which could be delivered during this time period include a review of the legislative process as a bill moves from first reading to law, an examination of the Parliamentary page program and the Parliamentary internship program, a tour of Parliament with the Parliamentary Guide Service, a day in the life of the average MP and a Who's Who series including such officials as the Speaker of the House, the Speaker of the Senate, the Clerk of the House and the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. Special emphasis will be placed on the involvement of young people and students.

Encouraging young people's interest in our federal democratic institutions will be the purpose of a morning program called *Parliamentary Youth*. This CPaC produced program will give Canadian young people a chance to talk with their legislators, and will feature explanations of Parliament and its process. It will be broadcast during school hours for in-school use and repeated on weekends.

Finally, a regular time period will be reserved for the Speaker of the House of Commons, called *Speaker's Corner*, to program as he or she wishes. This program would focus on the workings of the House and the responsibilities of the Office.

#### **ii) National Political Party Activities**

Each week, CPaC will provide the national political parties with access to the service. This unique feature of CPaC programming will permit the parties to communicate more effectively and directly both with the public at large, and perhaps as importantly, with their own party members.

This service will be subject to an all-party agreement for sharing the available time, possibly using a formula similar to that used for CBC's *The Nation's Business*.

The parties themselves will determine the nature of the programming which they might wish to provide, subject to negotiation with the Programming Committee. In keeping with its mandate, CPaC foresees this time period being used for information and explanation, for statements by leaders, and for coverage of party policy and other sessions.

CPaC also will provide coverage of national political party policy and leadership conventions and will attempt to provide this coverage live, subject to the general constraint that coverage of the proceedings of the House of Commons will always take precedence.

#### **iii) Public Discussion and Participation**

In seeking to realize its contribution to the maintenance and enhancement of active and involved citizenship, it is CPaC's intention to develop the concept of open line programming for the

service. Opportunities for the viewing public to pursue an active participation in public debate are a natural and valuable outgrowth of the principles upon which the service itself is predicated.

This form of public access programming will be patterned on the successful model of C-SPAN in the United States. It will draw on the considerable experience of the Canadian cable television industry in the operation of community phone-in shows, on the CBC's expertise gained through such programs as Cross Country Checkup, and will be fully consistent with the program policy development process outlined above.

Accordingly, a National Open Line program has been scheduled to follow CPaC's early evening repeat of Question Period. Viewers will be offered an opportunity to express their views on issues which were discussed in the House that day and to engage in conversations with the political or interest group leaders most closely associated with these issues.

In general, representatives of major points of view from government and opposition parties, or from appropriate interest groups, would be invited to ensure a lively, multi-level discussion with callers.

The program would feature a neutral moderator who would ensure an appropriate regional and political balance in the calls taken. The program's subject and guest would be promoted with a crawl during preceding programming to encourage maximum public participation.

As indicated above, the partners are aware of the sensitivities that may attach to programming of this type — but we are equally convinced of its appropriateness to the service we are proposing.

#### **iv) Provincial Affairs**

CPaC believes that to reflect properly the federal nature of our democracy, and to reflect better one region to the other, it must offer coverage of Provincial Legislatures where this programming is available and when the deliberations are of national interest or importance.

Thus, when it is available, CPaC will deliver programming from the Provincial Legislatures, focusing on such major proceedings as the Speech from the Throne and budget debates, but extending to debates of major national importance such as debates on the Meech Lake Accord, or other major federal-provincial agreements. This programming will be included in the *Event of the Day* Program.

CPaC also will extend coverage of provincial leadership and policy conventions when this programming is not being extended on a national basis by other broadcasters. This coverage will be provided on a live basis, subject only to the general constraint that coverage of the proceedings of the House of Commons will always take precedence.

v) **Other Public Events of National Significance**

This category of programming is intended to reflect the diversity of views which exist in Canada on the public affairs issues of the day and to serve as a direct reflection of one region of Canada to another.

This coverage would provide material for the daily early evening slot *Event of the Day*, and on weekends for the extended Saturday evening slot *Events of the Week*.

This programming will consist of coverage of conferences, conventions, public meetings, seminars and the best of community channel documentary programming from across the country, provided that this documentary programming meets CPaC's criteria for objectivity and minimum editorial comment.

Events to be covered will be selected based on their relevance to a national audience and their fit with the criteria for viewpoint and regional balance established by the Programming Committee.

For example, CPaC could have covered:

- a) *United Church General Council* — This is a major event held every two years. This year it was held in Vancouver.
- b) *La conférence des évêques catholiques du Canada* — Coverage of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops.
- c) *Code Inquiry into the Principal Group* — Hearings have been held each weekday in Edmonton, Alberta.
- d) *AIDS: Workplace Health and Rights Issues* — A two day conference examining issues associated with AIDS in the workplace held in Edmonton.
- e) *Native Land Claim Agreement* — Two day coverage of this historic agreement and the events associated with it.
- f) *The Gosset Inquiry* — Coverage of the inquiry into the shooting death of a young black man in Montreal.
- g) *1988 Couchiching Conference* — Six hours of coverage programming dealing with such issues as biological engineering and high-tech medicine.
- h) *Annual Meeting of the Canadian Bar Association* — Complete coverage of this three day conference in Montreal which dealt with a wide variety of public affairs issues.



- i) *Public Inquiry into a Fixed Link* — A four day inquiry into the issues associated with the establishment of a fixed link between P.E.I. and the mainland.
- j) *International Conference on the Beluga Whale* — Coverage of an international conference in Tadoussac, Quebec examining the plight of the Beluga Whale.

This category also will include a program known as *Documentary and Open Line* which will use a documentary program on a current or controversial issue to stimulate public discussion in a national Sunday evening phone-in. Documentaries will be drawn from the wealth of fresh programming which is produced on an on-going basis by cable television systems across the country, subject to the rules established by the Programming Committee.

Many eminent Canadians use major speaking platforms in cities across the country to communicate their views on a variety of issues and concerns. These are often leaders in their fields who are little known or available to the public in normal journalistic programs. In order to provide the public with access to these people and their views, CPaC will offer a daily program called *Luncheon Speakers*, drawn from live or delayed coverage such as the already highly successful *Canadian Club* series.

In addition, time each week will be set aside for unedited coverage of international public affairs events.

Regular *Viewer Guides* both in the form of an unobtrusive crawl from time to time and a feature program will be available throughout the schedule.

#### vi) **Programming when the House is not in session**

To replace the proceedings of the House of Commons during the 10-15 weeks a year when the House is not sitting, CPaC will substitute in its schedule as follows:

##### **Private Members**

This time period will be expanded to permit the MP's from all parties to maintain a regular public presence when the House is not sitting, according to the allotment agreement described earlier.

##### **House Proceedings**

This period would be used to give heightened coverage to a number of elements that have less time in the schedule when the House is sitting, namely those events covered in *On and Off the Hill*. News Conferences, for instance, continue during recesses and could be covered live in their entirety.

Also, many Parliamentary Committees travel outside Ottawa more than they are able to do when the House is sitting. Normally, these Committees are engaged in hearing briefs from the public and interest groups on issues where wide input is desired. These hearings are often open to the media and to TV coverage. Depending on availability, CPaC mobile crews could travel with them, broadcasting these fascinating exchanges between Parliamentarians and the public from a variety of centres.

Other Parliamentary institutions and the Courts also could be given greater attention during the House of Commons recess. The Supreme Court's agenda, for instance, could be highlighted. Lawyers from both sides of critical cases could be given the opportunity to review and reconstruct important cases.

In addition, the Offices of the Prime Minister and the Leaders of the other parties in the House remain active, planning legislation, policy and strategy and responding to public issues. When the House is not sitting, CPaC cameras could explore the operations of these important offices, as well as those of such other Parliamentary bodies as the caucuses and their research bureaus.

#### **Event of the Day, Event of the Week**

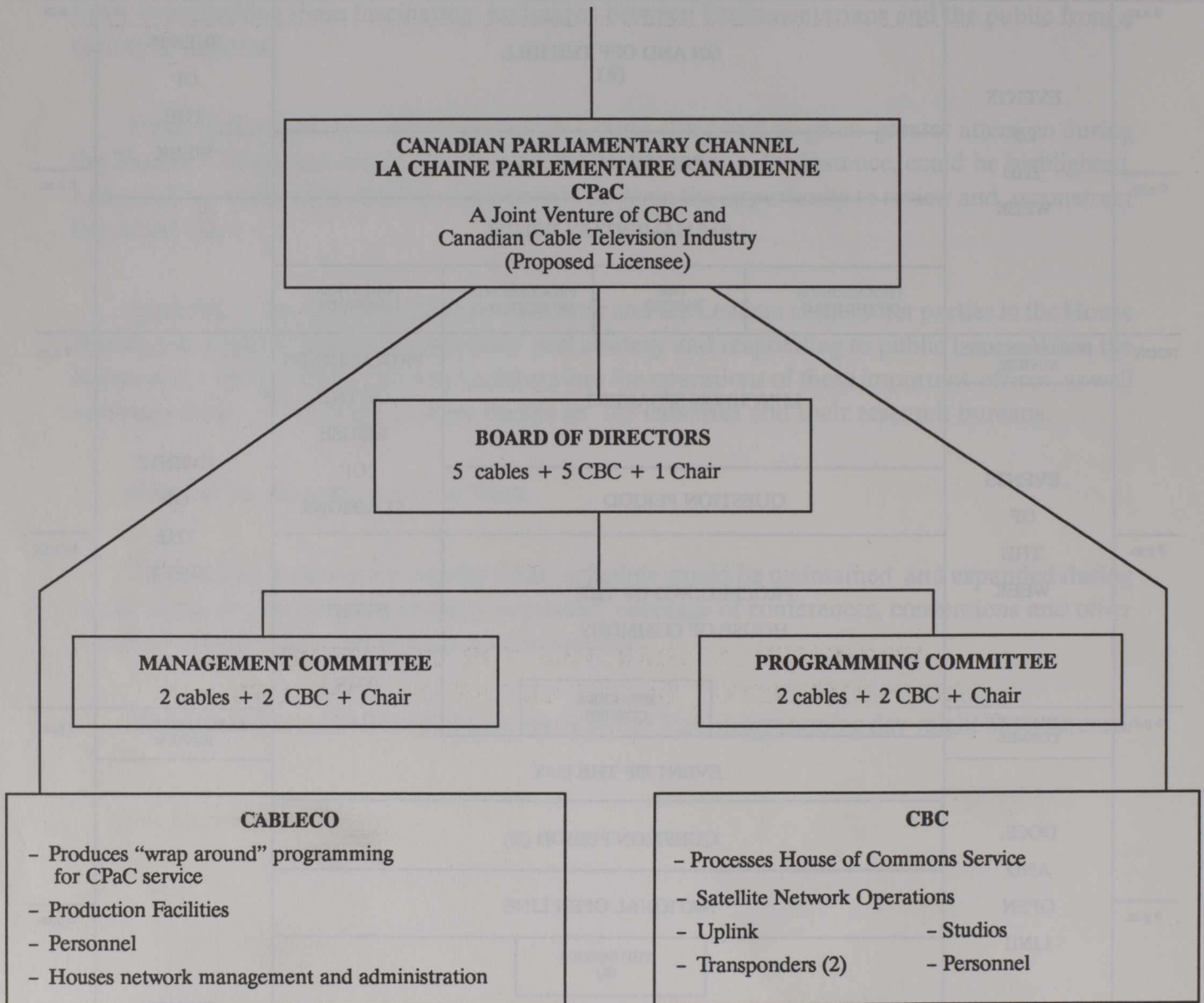
These major blocks in the regular CPaC schedule would be maintained and expanded during House recesses providing significantly expanded coverage of conferences, conventions and other events of national interest from across the country.

The attached sample schedule identifies how the CPaC programming day might be structured.

## SAMPLE SCHEDULE – THE HOUSE IN SESSION

E.S.T.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	P.S.T
6 a.m.	EVENTS OF THE WEEK	ON AND OFF THE HILL (R)					EVENTS OF THE WEEK	3 a.m.
9 a.m.		PRIVATE MEMBERS						6 a.m.
		PARLIAMENTARY YOUTH						
		PROCEEDINGS OF THE H.O.C.	THE PARTIES	PROCEEDINGS OF THE H.O.C.	QUESTION PERIOD			
NOON	PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW	LUNCHEON SPEAKERS			PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS		EVENTS OF THE WEEK	9 a.m.
	EVENTS OF THE WEEK	QUESTION PERIOD			EVENT OF THE DAY			NOON
3 p.m.		PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS						
6 p.m.	SPEAKER'S CORNER	SPEAKER'S CORNER			PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW		3 p.m.	
	DOCS. AND OPEN LINE	EVENT OF THE DAY					EVENTS OF THE WEEK	
9 p.m.		QUESTION PERIOD (R)						6 p.m.
		NATIONAL OPEN LINE						
	THE PARTIES (R)	THE PARTIES (R)			ON AND OFF THE HILL			
MIDNIGHT	EVENTS OF THE WEEK	QUESTION PERIOD (R)					EVENTS OF THE WEEK	9 p.m.
		PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS (R)						MIDNIGHT
3 a.m.								

# CABLE SUBSCRIBER REVENUES



Television cameras operating in the House of Commons have given viewers a glimpse of Parliament in session for the past twelve years.

The task of presenting "live" coverage of any situation is a challenging one. Not only does a broadcaster have the responsibility of providing a logical and comprehensive sequence of events to the home viewer, but must do so under conditions which offer no opportunity for corrections or repeats.

The television directors of the Broadcasting Branch have been faced with this kind of challenge. Guidelines, based on the concept of an "Electron-Hansard" and set out by the Special Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting, have set the parameters. These guidelines and a familiarity with House procedures, have aided the directors in an attempt to portray an objective and accurate view of the proceedings.

In 1977, traditional techniques such as wide-angle, over-the-shoulder, close-up, cutaway and reaction shots were used to capture the flow of debate. This was done under the watchful eye of the Speaker of the House. Whenever an incident occurred which was not covered by the guidelines, the Speaker would make a ruling regarding future coverage.

### **SUGGESTED POSSIBILITIES FOR TELEVISIONING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS**

Since the House of Commons is a public institution, it is open to television in the House. At various times all Parties have brought pressure to bear upon the Speaker to restrict the coverage of the proceedings.

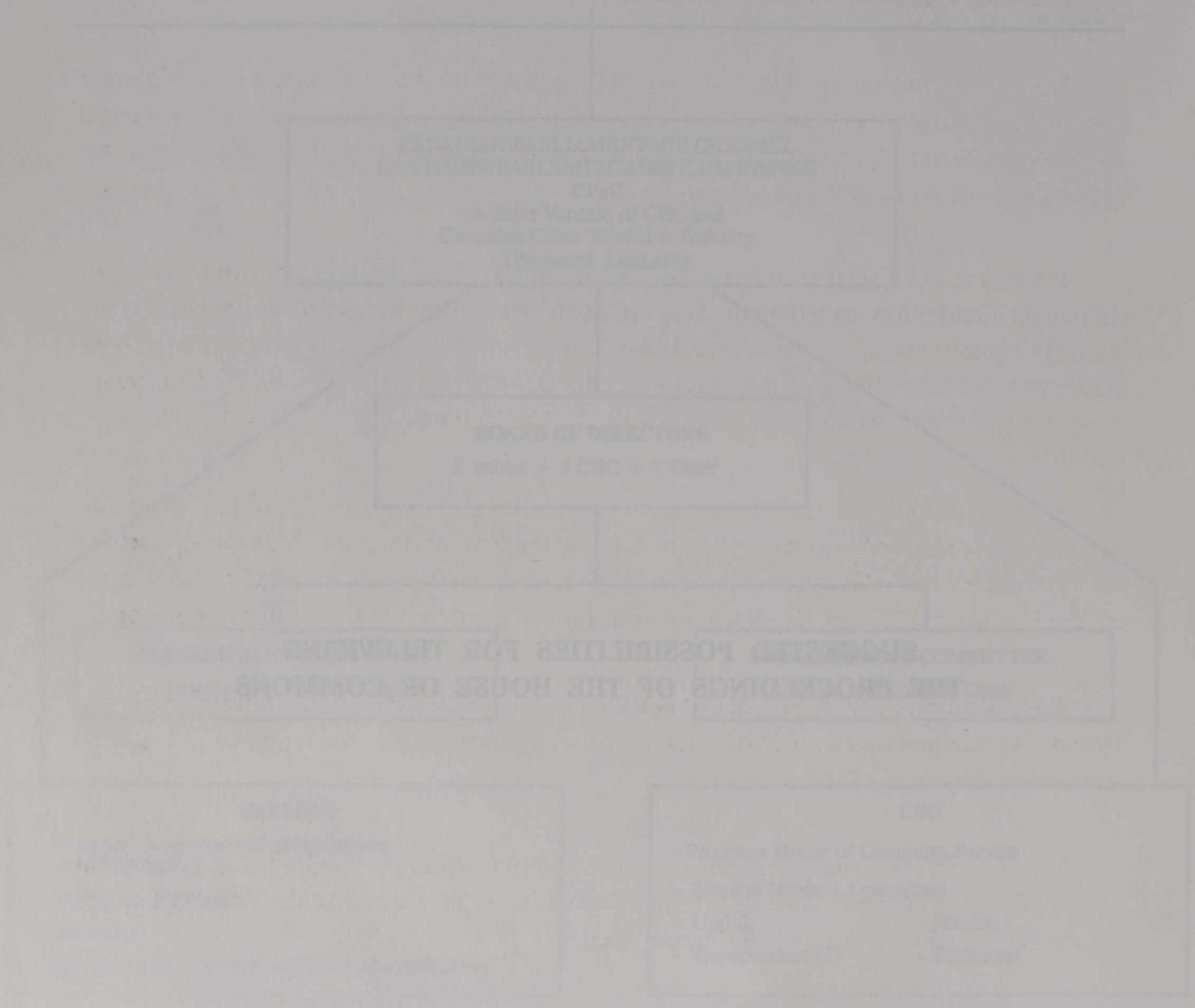
Such restrictions have produced a distorted picture of the proceedings. The television viewer sees only isolated bits of Members speaking in an unison void. There are questions in the Speaker when an interruption occurs.

What follows are a number of operational changes to existing guidelines governing the televising of House proceedings. They are intended only to suggest a focus on alternatives for change and are not intended as specific recommendations.

#### **ORDERS OF THE DAY**

This is a period of normal debate. While the camera is restricted primarily to the Member speaking, the director would be allowed some freedom in choosing angles.

CANAL SYSTEMS



## **INTRODUCTION**

Television cameras, operating in the House of Commons, have given viewers a glimpse of Parliament in session for the past twelve years.

The task of presenting "live" coverage of any situation is a challenging one. Not only does a broadcaster have the responsibility of providing a logical and comprehensive sequence of events to the home viewer, but must do so under conditions which offer no opportunity for corrections or repeats.

The television directors of the Broadcasting Branch have been faced with this kind of challenge. Guidelines, based on the concept of an "Electronic Hansard" and set out by the Special Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting, have set the parameters. These guidelines and a familiarity with House procedures, have aided the directors in an attempt to portray an objective and accurate view of the proceedings.

In 1977, traditional techniques such as wide-angle, over-the-shoulder, close-up, cutaway, and reaction shots were used to capture the flow of debate. This was done under the watchful eye of the Speaker of the House. Whenever an incident occurred which was not covered by the guidelines, the Speaker would make a ruling regarding future coverage.

Since that time, Members have become increasingly sensitive to television in the House. At various times all Parties have brought pressure to bear upon the Speaker to restrict the coverage of the proceedings.

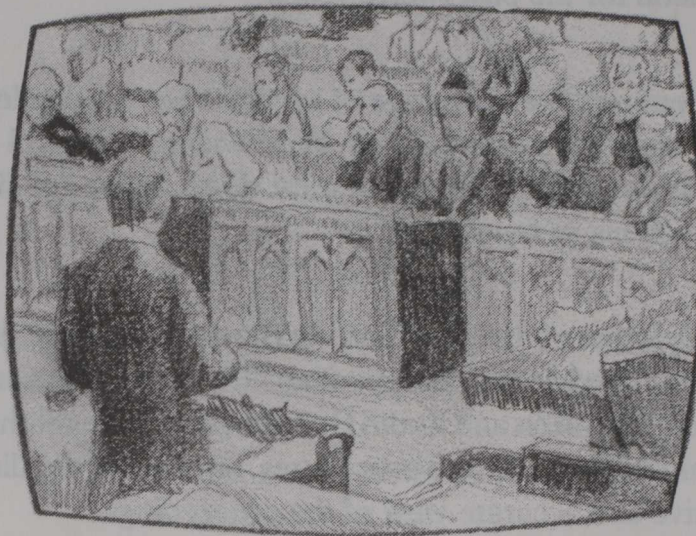
Such restrictions have produced a distorted picture of the proceedings. The television viewer sees only isolated shots of Members speaking in an unseen void. There are quick cuts to the Speaker when an interjection occurs.

What follows are a number of options for changes to existing guidelines governing the televising of House proceedings. They are intended only to assist in focusing discussion on alternatives for change and are not intended as specific recommendations.

## **ORDERS OF THE DAY**

This is a period of normal debate. While the camera is maintained principally on the Member speaking, the director would be allowed some variation in shooting angles.

For example, an establishing wide-angle view of the Member, in relation to the Clerk's Table or the Speaker's Chair, as shown here, would help orient the viewer to the Member's position in the House.



This could be used during pauses in the Member's speech.

When the Member has concluded his/her speech, time is usually allotted for questions or comments. A mini-Question Period ensues. The same style of shooting would be used here as during the regular Question Period, with wide-angle, medium and close-up shots.

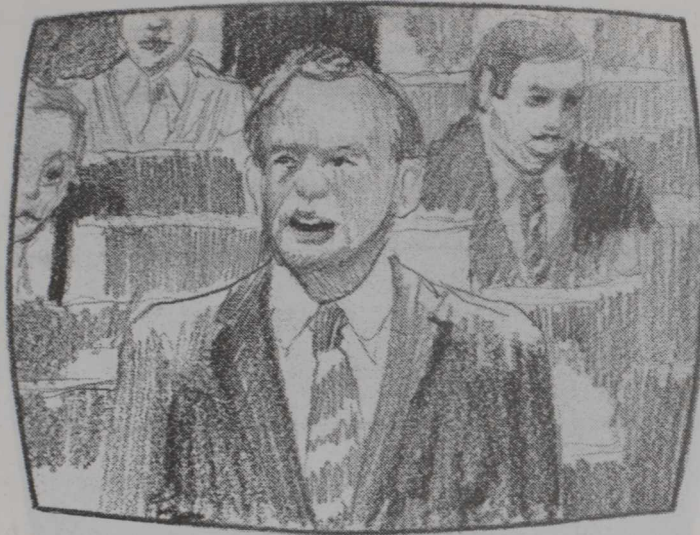
#### **STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS**

During this period, in which Members are allowed 60 seconds to address the House, the director would show the relation between the Member and the Chair possibly by using an over-the-shoulder shot to begin.





This would be followed by medium shots or close-ups of the Member.



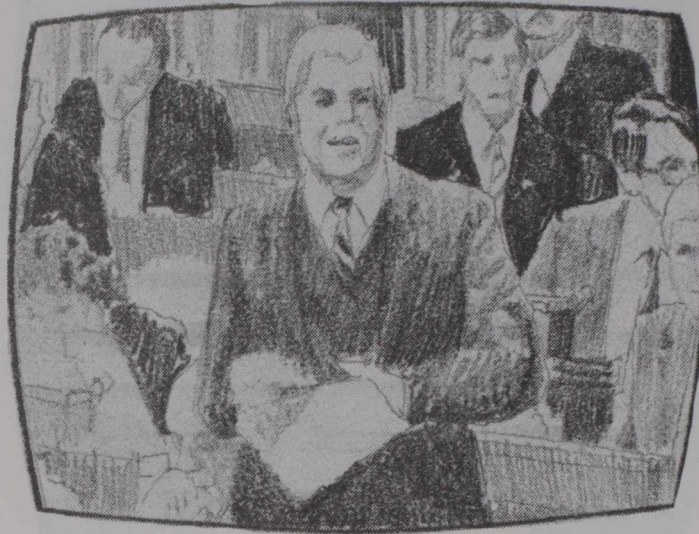
### QUESTION PERIOD

Question Period is usually lively and would allow opportunities for a variety of shots.

The recommended pattern would begin with an establishing wide shot, such as the one below, of the questioner presenting the initial question.



This would be followed by a medium shot, allowing the Member's name to be keyed.

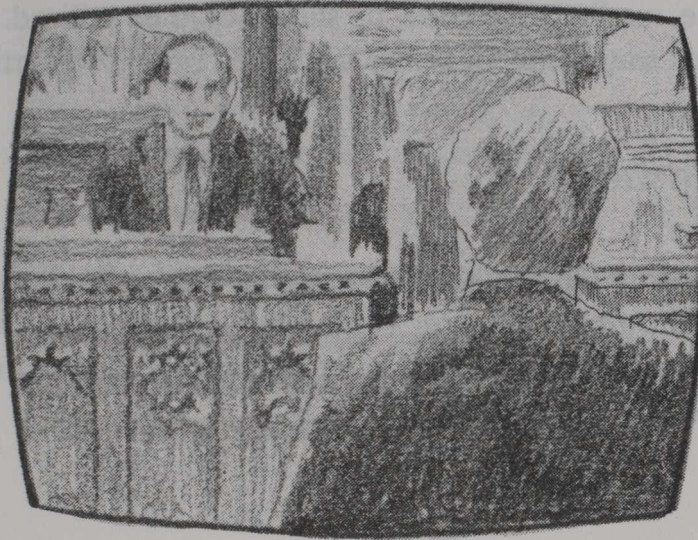


A close-up would be used of the questioner during his/her initial and supplementary questions.



A similar sequence would be used for the Minister or Parliamentary Secretary who is answering.

Over-the-shoulder shots, beginning with a wide-angle and a zoom-in to a close-up, would help establish the relationship between the questioner and the responder.



This type of shot shows the relation of government and opposition Members to each other and quickly orients the viewer to the participants involved.

Reaction shots would be inserted appropriately. However, they would be limited to the individuals involved. These shots could be close-ups, as shown, or medium shots with the Member centre-framed within a group.



Another approach to reaction shots, would be for the director to cut cameras directly between the questioner and the responder without an interim shot of the Chair as each Minister or Member is recognized.

## **ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS**

When a Minister rises to make a statement or a Member rises to present a petition, a pattern of wide-angle, medium and close-up shots would be utilized. This would also be extended to answering statements by critics from the opposition parties.

## **COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE**

Coverage in this situation would be treated in a similar fashion to Question Period, with the addition of showing a Minister conferring with his/her advisors when they are present in the Chamber. This is truly a unique feature of the Committee of the Whole and should be shown to the home viewers.

## **SPECIAL EVENTS**

Special Events include such occasions as throne speeches, budget speeches, state addresses, tributes, Remembrance Day memoriums, etc. During these events normal coverage would be used with common sense and good judgement on the part of the television director.

## **NAMING OF A MEMBER**

In the event that a Member is named in the House, the director would show the Member leaving by using a wide shot of this event rather than a medium shot of the Speaker.

## APPENDIX IV

103. (f) Standing committees shall be *authorized* empowered to examine and enquire into all supply matters as may be referred to them by the House, to report thereon from time to time, and except when the House otherwise orders, to send for persons, papers and records, to sit while the House is sitting, to sit during periods when the House stands adjourned, to print from day to day such papers and evidence as may be ordered by them, to broadcast by radio or television their proceedings and to delegate to sub-committees all or any of their powers except the power to report directly to the House.

104. (3)(b) Elections, Privileges, Procedure and Private Members' Business shall include, among other matters:

(i) the review of and report on the Standing Orders and procedure in the House and its committees, and

(ii) the selection of Items of Private Members' Business pursuant to Standing Order 32, and the consideration of Private Bills; and

(iii) the review of and report on the radio and television broadcasting of the proceedings of the House and its committees.

104. (f) Les comités permanents sont autorisés individuellement à faire enquête et enquête sur toutes les questions qui leur sont déférées par la Chambre de l'ordre de l'Assemblée nationale. Sauf lorsque la Chambre en ordonne autrement, ils sont aussi autorisés à convoquer des personnes et à exiger la production de documents et dossiers, à se réunir pendant que la Chambre siège et pendant les périodes d'ajournement, à faire imprimer et jour le jour les documents et témoignages, à faire, pendant, sur écran d'ordinateur, à radiodiffuser et à télédiffuser leurs délibérations et à déléguer à des sous-comités la totalité ou une partie de leurs pouvoirs, sans être de faire rapport directement à la Chambre.

104. (3)(b) Comité permanent de élections, des privilèges, de la procédure et des affaires concernant des députés comprend notamment:

(i) le revue du Règlement et de la procédure de la Chambre et de ses comités et la présentation de rapports à ce sujet; et

(ii) le choix des affaires d'affaires des députés conformément à l'article 32 du Règlement et relatives aux projets de loi privés de

(iii) le revue de la radiodiffusion et de la télédiffusion des délibérations de la Chambre des députés et de ses comités.

### PROPOSED STANDING ORDER CHANGES



**108.** (1) Standing committees shall be severally empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters as may be referred to them by the House, to report from time to time, and except when the House otherwise orders, to send for persons, papers and records, to sit while the House is sitting, to sit during periods when the House stands adjourned, to print from day to day such papers and evidence as may be ordered by them, *to broadcast by radio or television their proceedings,* and to delegate to sub-committees all or any of their powers except the power to report directly to the House.

**108.** (3)(b) Elections, Privileges, Procedure and Private Members' Business shall include, among other matters:

(i) the review of and report on the Standing Orders and procedure in the House and its committees; and

(ii) the selection of items of Private Members' Business pursuant to Standing Order 92, and the consideration of business related to Private Bills; and

(iii) *the review of and report on the radio and television broadcasting of the proceedings of the House and its committees.*

**108.** (1) Les comités permanents sont autorisés individuellement à faire étude et enquête sur toutes les questions qui leur sont déferées par la Chambre et à faire rapport à ce sujet à l'occasion. Sauf lorsque la Chambre en ordonne autrement, ils sont aussi autorisés à convoquer des personnes et à exiger la production de documents et dossiers, à se réunir pendant que la Chambre siège et pendant les périodes d'ajournement, à faire imprimer au jour le jour des documents et témoignages dont ils peuvent ordonner l'impression, *à radiodiffuser et à télédiffuser leurs délibérations,* et à déléguer à des sous-comités la totalité ou une partie de leurs pouvoirs, sauf celui de faire rapport directement à la Chambre.

**108.** (3)(b) Comité permanent des élections, des privilèges, de la procédure et des affaires émanant des députés comprend notamment:

(i) la revue du Règlement et de la procédure de la Chambre et de ses comités et la présentation de rapports à ce sujet; et

(ii) le choix des affaires émanant des députés conformément à l'article 92 du Règlement, et l'examen des affaires relatives aux projets de loi privés;

(iii) *la revue de la radiodiffusion et de la télédiffusion des délibérations de la Chambre des communes et de ses comités.*





NOTING:

The Honourable John Fraser  
Speaker of the House of Commons

Mr. Pat Dewar, M.P.

Mr. Nelson Rhy, M.P.

The Honourable Herb Gray, M.P.

Mr. Jean-Pierre Blackburn, M.P.

The Honourable Doug Lewis, M.P.  
Minister of Justice

Mr. Don Blankart, M.P.

Mr. Pierre Juteau  
Former President  
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

Mr. John Sheppard  
Vice-President  
Planning and Corporate Affairs  
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

**LIST OF WITNESSES WHO HAVE APPEARED BEFORE  
THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
ELECTIONS, PRIVILEGES, PROCEDURE  
AND PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS**

Mr. Philip Laro  
Senior Vice-President  
Rogers Communications

Mr. Guy Boudry  
Corporate Counsel and Administrator  
"Le Groupe Videotron Ltd"

Mr. Steve Hall  
Informatics

Ms. Doni Eyo  
Informatics

Mr. George Bain  
Journalist

Mr. Carmen Haggley  
Consumers' Association of Canada

Mr. Leonard Elieci  
Consumers' Association of Canada

Mr. Peter Deschamps  
Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism  
University of Western Ontario



**IN OTTAWA:**

The Honourable John Fraser  
Speaker of the House of Commons

Mr. Pat Nowlan, M.P.

Mr. Nelson Riis, M.P.

The Honourable Herb Gray, M.P.

Mr. Jean-Pierre Blackburn, M.P.

The Honourable Doug Lewis, M.P.  
Minister of Justice

Mr. Don Blenkarn, M.P.

Mr. Pierre Juneau  
Former President  
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

Mr. John Shewbridge  
Vice-President  
Planning and Corporate Affairs  
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

Mr. Philip Lind  
Senior Vice-President  
Rogers Communications Inc.

Mr. Guy Beaudry  
Corporate Counsel and Assistant Secretary  
"Le Groupe Vidéotron Ltée"

Mr. Steve Hall  
Informetrica

Ms. Doni Eve  
Informetrica

Mr. George Bain  
Journalist

Mr. Carmen Baggaley  
Consumers' Association of Canada

Mr. Leonard Eichel  
Consumers' Association of Canada

Mr. Peter Desbarats  
Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism  
University of Western Ontario

Mr. Patrick Watson  
Chairman  
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

Mr. Gérard Veilleux  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

Mr. Robert O'Reilly  
Office of the Executive Vice-President  
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

Mr. Daniel J. Henry  
Chairman of the National Media and Communications Law Section  
Canadian Bar Association

Mr. John Giokas  
Director of Legislation & Law Reform  
Canadian Bar Association

Mr. Brian Lamb (via satellite)  
Chief Executive Officer  
C-SPAN Network

Mr. Stephen Bindman  
President  
Centre for Investigative Journalism

Mr. Don McGillivray  
Past President & Treasurer  
Centre for Investigative Journalism

Mr. Julian Sher  
Vice-President  
Centre for Investigative Journalism

Mr. David Viennau  
President  
Canadian Parliamentary Press Gallery

Mr. John Burke  
Director  
Canadian Parliamentary Press Gallery

Mr. Don Newman  
Director  
Canadian Parliamentary Press Gallery

Mr. John Warren  
Parliamentary Broadcast Commentator

Mr. Gilles de Lalonde  
Parliamentary Broadcast Commentator

Mr. Robert Marleau  
Clerk of the House of Commons

Mr. E.A. Riedel  
Administrator  
House of Commons

Mr. R.J. Desramaux  
Director  
Support and Information Systems  
House of Commons

***IN WASHINGTON, D.C.:***

Mr. Brian Lamb  
Chief Executive Officer  
C-SPAN Network

Mr. Mike Michaelson  
Executive Vice-President  
C-SPAN Network

Mr. Terry Murphy  
Program Director  
C-SPAN Network

Mr. Bruce Collins  
General Counsel and Call-In Show Host  
C-SPAN Network

Ms. Kate Hampford  
Director of Marketing  
C-SPAN Network

Mr. Brian Lockman  
Vice-President of Network Operations  
C-SPAN Network

Ms. Linda Heller  
Director of Education Services  
C-SPAN Network

The Honourable Sherwood L. Boehlert  
U.S. Congressman

The Honourable Charles Rose  
U.S. Congressman

Mr. Stanley Wellborn  
Public Affairs Director  
Brookings Institution

Mr. Bob Dreyfuss  
Public Affairs Director  
Public Citizen

Mr. Bob Franken  
CNN Capitol Hill Correspondent

The Honourable Donald K. Anderson  
Clerk of the House of Representatives

Mr. Dallas L. Dendy, Jr.  
Assistant to the Clerk for Broadcasting  
House of Representatives

Mr. James R. Grahne  
Director for Senate Recording Studio  
Office of the Sergeant at Arms  
U.S. Senate

Ms. Beverly Braun  
Assistant Superintendent  
House Radio & TV Gallery

Mr. William C. Moody  
Director  
House Recording Studio

**IN TORONTO:**

The Honourable Hugh Edighoffer  
Speaker of the Ontario Legislature

Mr. Claude Desrosiers  
Clerk of the Assembly  
Ontario Legislature

Mr. Bill Somerville  
Manager  
Broadcasting and Recording Services  
Ontario Legislature

Mr. Robert Fisher  
Global Television Network  
Legislative Assembly Press Gallery

Mr. Hal Vincent  
CFRB Radio  
Legislative Assembly Press Gallery

Mr. Thomas Walkom  
Columnist, Toronto Star  
Legislative Assembly Press Gallery

Ms. Rose Cino  
Premier's Press Office  
Ontario Legislature

Mr. Mike Tansey  
Premier's Press Office  
Ontario Legislature

Mr. Rob Mitchell  
NDP Communications  
Ontario Legislature

Mr. Fred Biro  
PC Communications  
Ontario Legislature

Mr. Chris Ward  
Government House Leader  
Ontario Legislature

Mr. David Cooke  
Opposition House Leader  
Ontario Legislature

Mr. Mike Harris  
PC House Leader  
Ontario Legislature

Mr. Herb Epp  
Chairman  
Legislative Assembly Committee  
Ontario Legislature

Mr. Frank Faubert  
Deputy Chairman  
Legislative Assembly Committee  
Ontario Legislature

Mr. Norm Sterling, M.P.P.  
Ontario Legislature

Mr. Mike Breagh, M.P.P.  
Ontario Legislature

Mr. Ernie Eves, M.P.P.  
PC Whip  
Ontario Legislature

Mr. ...  
Ontario Legislature

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Ontario Legislature

Mr. ...  
Ontario Legislature

Mr. ...  
Ontario Legislature



MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS  
WHO SENT LETTERS OR BRIEFS

APPENDIX VI

ALAN AGAD

FRANK BELLEMAN

---

ROSE BELSHER

DAVID BJORNSON

Derek N. BLACKBURN

JOHN-PATRICK BLAYNEY

DOUG BLEZARNS

JOHN B. BLEVY

HARRY BRIDGEMAN

D. WILSON CANNON

MARION CANNON

JOHN COLE

ALAN COOPER

A LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS  
WHO SUBMITTED A LETTER OR BRIEF

ALAN AGAD

FRANK BELLEMAN

ROSE BELSHER

DAVID BJORNSON

Derek N. BLACKBURN

JOHN-PATRICK BLAYNEY

DOUG BLEZARNS

JOHN B. BLEVY

HARRY BRIDGEMAN

D. WILSON CANNON

MARION CANNON

JOHN COLE

ALAN COOPER



**MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS  
WHO SENT LETTERS OR BRIEFS**

APPENDIX VII

Mark ASSAD

Eugène BELLEMARE

Ross BELSHER

David BJORNSON

Derek N. BLACKBURN

Jean-Pierre BLACKBURN

Don BLENKARN

John BOSLEY

Harry BRIGHTWELL

D. William CASEY

Marlene CATTERALL

John COLE

Albert COOPER

Dorothy DOBBIE

Bill DOMM

Herb GRAY

Ross HARVEY

Al HORNING

Ken JAMES

Al JOHNSON

Wilton LITTLECHILD

Roy MacLAREN

Arnold MALONE

John MANLEY

Charles-Eugène MARIN

Charles MAYER

Pat NOWLAN

Fred MIFFLIN

Brian O'KURLEY

Gilbert PARENT

George PROUD

Svend ROBINSON

John RODRIGUEZ

Geoff SCOTT

René SOETENS

Christine STEWART

Blaine THACKER

Bill VANKOUGHNET

Pierrette VENNE

Jack WHITE

Stan WILBEE

Geoff WILSON

LIST OF BRIEFS RECEIVED

(In alphabetical order)

APPENDIX VII

- Edna Abraham (British Columbia)
- F. Alexiadis (Nova Scotia)
- J. A. Anderson (Ontario)
- Helen Allen (Ontario)
- George B. Anderson (British Columbia)
- Doris E. Anderson (Ontario)
- T.B. Anderson (Saskatchewan)
- George G. Anderson (Ontario)
- T.L. Anderson (Saskatchewan)
- Mark G. Anderson (Saskatchewan)
- William N. Andre (Ontario)
- Bernie Anshel (Ontario)
- John Annett (British Columbia)
- Gillian Archibald (Alberta)
- John D. Aron (Ontario)
- J.M. Aspin (Ontario)
- Eileen Baker (Ontario)
- Rick Baker (Alberta)
- Leslie Ann Barry (Ontario)
- L. Bakkef (British Columbia)
- Norman S. Bakkef (Ontario)
- James H. Patterson (British Columbia)

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC WHO SUBMITTED A LETTER OR BRIEF

- Michael Bell (British Columbia)
- Janet B. Blake (Ontario)
- Donald Bruce Bell (Ontario)
- B.G. Bennett (Ontario)
- B.A. Bent (Mr. & Mrs.) (British Columbia)
- Edna Berger (Ontario)
- Kathleen M. Berry (British Columbia)
- W. Bign (Ontario)
- Clare D. Birup (Alberta)
- Jack Blackburn (Nova Scotia)
- John B. Blaney (Ontario)
- George W. Blanton (Ontario)
- Bob Bodnar (Alberta)
- Bill Bowman (British Columbia)
- John Y. Boyd (Mr. & Mrs.) (British Columbia)
- Marjorie M. Boyer (Nova Scotia)
- Bob Bradford (Alberta)
- Ed. Brown (New Brunswick)
- Bill Brown (Ontario)
- George Brumby (Saskatchewan)
- J.M. Buchan (Ontario)
- J.M. Buchan (Ontario)



**LIST OF BRIEFS RECEIVED**  
**(in alphabetical order)**

Brian Abramisoff (British Columbia)  
P. Alexiadis (Nova Scotia)  
G.A. Allen (Ontario)  
Helen Allen (Ontario)  
George E. Amundson (British Columbia)  
Doris E. Anderson (Ontario)  
T.E. Anderson (Saskatchewan)  
George G. Anderson (Ontario)  
T.E. Anderson (Saskatchewan)  
Mark G. Anderson (Saskatchewan)  
William N. Andre (Ontario)  
Bernie Andrews (Ontario)  
John Annett (British Columbia)  
Gillian Archibald (Alberta)  
John D. Arnup (Ontario)  
J.M. Asplin (Quebec)  
Ellen Bailey (Ontario)  
Rick Baker (Alberta)  
Leslie Ann Baker (Ontario)  
L. Baldouf (British Columbia)  
Norman S. Barriage (Ontario)  
James H. Battershill (British Columbia)  
Dale S. Batty (Alberta)  
S. Baxter (Manitoba)  
H. Beckner (Mr. & Mrs.) (Ontario)  
Michael Bell (British Columbia)  
Janet E. Blake (Ontario)  
Donald Bruce Bell (Ontario)  
B.G. Bennett (Ontario)  
B.A. Bent (Mr. & Mrs. ) (British Columbia)  
Edna Berger (Ontario)  
Kathleen M. Berry (British Columbia)  
W. Biggs (Ontario)  
Claude D. Bishop (Alberta)  
June Blackburn (Nova Scotia)  
John F. Blakney (Ontario)  
George W. Blumenstorls (Ontario)  
Ken Boitson (Manitoba)  
S.H. Booiman (British Columbia)  
A.G. Borbely (Mr. & Mrs.) (British Columbia)  
Jonathan M. Borwein (Nova Scotia)  
Rod Bouchard (Alberta)  
E.J. Bowser (New Brunswick)  
T.W. Boyer (Ontario)  
George Brackenbury (Saskatchewan)  
J.K. Bradford (Ontario)  
J.K. Bradford (Ontario)

Yvonne Brenner (Ontario)  
R.H. Breum (Manitoba)  
Azeline Brissette (Ontario)  
H. Brooks (Ontario)  
J.C. Brown (Mr & Mrs.) (Quebec)  
Clifford Brown (Ontario)  
Mabel Bruner (British Columbia)  
R. Bugaresti (British Columbia)  
Julie Bugdale (Ontario)  
Marlene Burgess (British Columbia)  
K.E. Butchard (Alberta)  
May Callogham (Ontario)  
Mary A. Cameron (Ontario)  
J.K. Campbell (British Columbia)  
John Carroll (Ontario)  
S. Carruthers (Alberta)  
Kenneth Casey (Ontario)  
Christian Cassidy (Manitoba)  
William Castell (Ontario)  
G. Chapman (Mr. & Mrs.) (Nova Scotia)  
John Charest (Nova Scotia)  
J. Chiamy (Saskatchewan)  
C.M. Chisholm (Ontario)  
G.A. Christie (Nova Scotia)  
Katherine Clark (British Columbia)  
J.L. Clark (Mr. & Mrs.) (Saskatchewan)  
Alan Clark (Ontario)  
Robert Clark (Ontario)  
Dorothy Clark (Ontario)  
Rachel Clark (Ontario)  
Janet C. Clarke (Ontario)  
J.A. Clarkson (British Columbia)  
David H. Clemons (Ontario)  
J.H. Clune (Ontario)  
Margaret M. Cohoe (Ontario)  
William A. Colbert (Florida)  
Dacre P. Cole (British Columbia)  
O. Combs (Ontario)  
R. Conibear (Ontario)  
Ken Cooper (Manitoba)  
Barbara Cornell (Ontario)  
Donald Cottrell (Manitoba)  
S. Coulter (Mr. & Mrs.) (Ontario)  
Monica Coutts  
Cynthia Cowan (Quebec)  
Albert Cragoline (Ontario)  
John R. Craig (Ontario)  
Margaret E. Cranford (Ontario)  
Gary Crumback (Ontario)  
Gordon Cullingham (Ontario)



Jean M. Currie (Ontario)  
Irene L. Cuthbertson (British Columbia)  
John S. Dahmer (Ontario)  
Terry Damm (Alberta)  
Howard D. Daniels (Mr. & Mrs.) (Ontario)  
T. Davenport (Mr. & Mrs.) (British Columbia)  
Bruce Davey (Ontario)  
K.R. Davidson (British Columbia)  
Albert W. DeFehr (Manitoba)  
Peter Deck (Mr. & Mrs.)  
Suhas G. Deshpande (Ontario)  
E.J. Detrie (Ontario)  
Steven Diskin (Alberta)  
M. Doble (Ontario)  
Laura and Doru Dobrescu (Alberta)  
W.F.S. Dougherty (Ontario)  
Alan W. Douglas (British Columbia)  
Lorne M. Dove (British Columbia)  
F.S. Dowe (Ontario)  
Shirley Drenters (Ontario)  
F.R. Dulhanty (Ontario)  
Steven Dumas (Alberta)  
Gordon Dumont (Saskatchewan)  
Max R. Durling (Nova Scotia)  
Dorothy E. Dyer (British Columbia)  
Jeanne Eckdahl (Saskatchewan)  
W. Edmundson (British Columbia)  
Stuart Eisnor (Saskatchewan)  
R.C. Eldridge (British Columbia)  
Ruby Ellingsworth (Ontario)  
Scott Ellison (Ontario)  
Fred Ermanovics (Alberta)  
Graeme Erskine (Ontario)  
James P. Estabrook (Ontario)  
H. Ettinger (Mr. & Mrs.) (Ontario)  
Harry & Mary Ettinger (Ontario)  
T.E. Evans (Ontario)  
E.M. Everett (Mr. & Mrs.) (British Columbia)  
Ron Farrand (British Columbia)  
Wilfred Farrell (Ontario)  
R.L. Ferguson (British Columbia)  
Frank Fice (Nova Scotia)  
Art Fields (Ontario)  
M. Fischer (British Columbia)  
Glen A. Fisher (Alberta)  
Fred J. Floud (British Columbia)  
George G. Flower (Ontario)  
Frank A. Ford (British Columbia)  
E. Fork (Ontario)  
Dorilla Foster (New Brunswick)

Bruce Fraser (British Columbia)  
J. Frederick (Ontario)  
Lyse Freeborn (Ontario)  
Thomas E. Fretwell (Ontario)  
Karl H. Fricke (British Columbia)  
C. Frost (British Columbia)  
Daniel Gagné (Ontario)  
A.M. Gagnon (British Columbia)  
Eileen Galbraith (British Columbia)  
Joe H. Garber (Alberta)  
J. Garneau (Ontario)  
Fred Gauld Sr. (Ontario)  
J. Getgood (Mr. & Mrs.) (British Columbia)  
Ralph Giacomelli (Ontario)  
Walter J. Gilberds (Ontario)  
Martin Gilmore (Ontario)  
F. Ross Gilson (British Columbia)  
F.W. Gladwish (Ontario)  
Loretta Goetz (Ontario)  
Nancy J. Gollmer (Manitoba)  
Ross A. Good (Alberta)  
M. Good (British Columbia)  
J.M. Gordon (British Columbia)  
Penny Gordon (British Columbia)  
Alan Gordon Watson (Nova Scotia)  
G.A. Grant (Mr. & Mrs.) (British Columbia)  
N. Grassi (Ontario)  
Arthur E. Gregg (British Columbia)  
O.E. Guriby (British Columbia)  
G. Haddad (Ontario)  
Thomas Hahn (Ontario)  
Allan E. Hall (British Columbia)  
Christiana D.C. Hampson (British Columbia)  
Harry Harris (British Columbia)  
E. Harvey (Ontario)  
Paul A. Hawkins (Alberta)  
Lloyd Hayward (British Columbia)  
George H. Hayward (New Brunswick)  
Robert Helwig (Ontario)  
D.G. Hemple (Ontario)  
Jean Henriksen (British Columbia)  
Dave Hickling (Manitoba)  
Graeme Hicks (Nova Scotia)  
G. Hill (Mr. & Mrs.) (Ontario)  
Thomas E. Hill (Ontario)  
Gregory Hisehook (Ontario)  
Richard Hohl (British Columbia)  
C.P. Holden (British Columbia)  
Ross Holt (British Columbia)  
Mary Alice Hood (Ontario)

Cathie Howard (British Columbia)  
J. Hrance (British Columbia)  
D. Hughes (Ontario)  
Ed Hughes (Ontario)  
Robert C. Hulme (Ontario)  
R.E. Hunt (British Columbia)  
W.G. Hutton (Ontario)  
H.J. Irving (Ontario)  
J. James (British Columbia)  
Claude Jarry (Mr. & Mrs) (Ontario)  
K. Jarvis (British Columbia)  
M. Jefferson (Mr. & Mrs.) (Ontario)  
John Jefferson (Quebec)  
Pat Jepson (New Brunswick)  
H.M. Johnson (British Columbia)  
Muriel E. Jollow (Manitoba)  
Ian J. Kagedan (Ontario)  
Simon Kalechstein (Ontario)  
Miriam Kasppiner (Ontario)  
J. Gregory Keane (Prince Edward Island)  
Eric L. Keir (Ontario)  
Ingrid Keith (Ontario)  
R.K. Kelland (Manitoba)  
Jon Kelly (Nova Scotia)  
Edward Kelly (Ontario)  
Jason Kempt (Alberta)  
Stanley Kettel (Ontario)  
W.H. Kirkpatrick (Ontario)  
Frank Kish (British Columbia)  
Jakob Knaus (British Columbia)  
E. Knight (British Columbia)  
Linda Kok (New Brunswick)  
Ivan Kollar (Saskatchewan)  
H. Kooyman (British Columbia)  
Ian J. Kovnats (British Columbia)  
Walter Kwong (Ontario)  
P.D. L'Hirondelle (British Columbia)  
G.E. Lace (British Columbia)  
J. Laframboise (Ontario)  
Dale Laking (Ontario)  
Alex Langille (Nova Scotia)  
L. Langlotz (Ontario)  
L.E. Largy (Ontario)  
H. Larson (Ontario)  
J.C. Law (Manitoba)  
W.S. Layton (British Columbia)  
J.A. Lefebvre (Ontario)  
Yvonne Léger (New Brunswick)  
W.D. Leggatt (British Columbia)  
A. Lennox (Mr. & Mrs.) (British Columbia)

Clayton Leslie (Nova Scotia)  
Henry Lewis (Ontario)  
John W. Lister (British Columbia)  
Eric G. Lowe (Ontario)  
Rita Lucier (British Columbia)  
Eric Ludham (British Columbia)  
P.V. MacAndrew (British Columbia)  
Andrew MacCellie (British Columbia)  
Alex MacKay (Ontario)  
T.G. Mackenzie (British Columbia)  
J.G. MacKinnon (Mr. & Mrs.) (British Columbia)  
Michael R. MacLeod (Ontario)  
R.P. MacNaughton (British Columbia)  
Gladys MacPherson (British Columbia)  
W.J. Magee (Ontario)  
Wilfred Maillet (Nova Scotia)  
Peter H. Mallett (Ontario)  
Vince Maloney (Ontario)  
K. Manning (British Columbia)  
S. Marchand (Mr. & Mrs.) (Ontario)  
John Marshall (Nova Scotia)  
K.E. Martin (British Columbia)  
F.M. Martin (Ontario)  
V.E. Maxwell (Ontario)  
John G. McAvity (Ontario)  
John B. McCarroll (Ontario)  
George L. McDonald (Manitoba)  
John E. McDonald (Nova Scotia)  
J.D. McIlveen (Ontario)  
J. McKinnon (Mr. & Mrs.) (British Columbia)  
R.A. McKinnon (Nova Scotia)  
William C. McLean (Ontario)  
William G. McLeod (British Columbia)  
R.T. McNicol (British Columbia)  
K. Melvin (Mr. & Mrs.) (New Brunswick)  
Pierre Menard (Ontario)  
Frank G. Mercer (Newfoundland)  
Patricia Micallef (Ontario)  
L.C. Miesser (British Columbia)  
A. Miller (Mr. & Mrs.) (British Columbia)  
Wes Miller (Ontario)  
Elva Morinteer (Ontario)  
M. Morton (Ontario)  
Robert B. Mothersill (Ontario)  
John B. Murphy (British Columbia)  
Victor R. Murray (Quebec)  
Michael Muzzerall (British Columbia)  
Allan Narga (Ontario)  
James H. Nelson (Connecticut)  
Eric Nesbitt (New Brunswick)

Martha Neufeld (British Columbia)  
Robert Neumann (British Columbia)  
Barry E. Neville (Ontario)  
Margaret Nevison (Ontario)  
Frank Newby (Ontario)  
Richard Newsham (British Columbia)  
James J. Nighbor (Alberta)  
John Nixon (British Columbia)  
E.M. Nixon (Ontario)  
Rita R. Nowik (Ontario)  
Eleanor O'Donnell (British Columbia)  
Marion D. Oldershaw (Nova Scotia)  
A.L. Oliphant (Alberta)  
G. Carlton Olson (British Columbia)  
W. Olson (British Columbia)  
David Osburn (Ohio)  
Vernon A. Overdevest (Alberta)  
Karl Paetow (Ontario)  
Thomas Palantzas (Ontario)  
E. Pallett (Newfoundland)  
Arthur E. Parker (Ontario)  
Raymond E. Parkerson (Ontario)  
Ted Pearson (British Columbia)  
Ilo J. (Lindy) Peckham (Wisconsin)  
J.A. Pedler (Dr. & Mrs.) (Ontario)  
Kenneth H. Penrose (Ontario)  
A.H. Percival (British Columbia)  
Thomas L. Pickard (Ontario)  
W. Pineo (British Columbia)  
K. Pollard (British Columbia)  
John Pollock (Ontario)  
Alex Por (British Columbia)  
H. Porter (Alberta)  
Maxwell E. Pottie (Nova Scotia)  
T. Pouliot (Ontario)  
Myrna J. Purdy (British Columbia)  
Robin Pye (Ontario)  
Liam Ready (Ontario)  
George E. Reid (British Columbia)  
E. May Reid (Ontario)  
Mark A. Renneberg (Ontario)  
Brian J. Rhiness (Alberta)  
Neil C. Rhodes (British Columbia)  
Paul Ricketts (Ontario)  
Marion Rickey (Nova Scotia)  
A.M. Riis (British Columbia)  
Howard Rode (British Columbia)  
J.L. Ross (Alberta)  
Graeme Ross (New Brunswick)  
Arlene Roth (Ontario)

R.J. Rowland (Ontario)  
Hélène Roy (Ontario)  
E. Roy (Ontario)  
Annette Sallows (Ontario)  
V.J. Sansum (British Columbia)  
Michael Sawka (Alberta)  
Jean Schwenger (Ontario)  
Cameron Scott (British Columbia)  
Al Secor (Ontario)  
Gary Semanision (Alberta)  
D.R. Shaw (Alberta)  
B. Sheehan (British Columbia)  
W.E. Shields (Manitoba)  
Kenneth H.R. Simkin (British Columbia)  
Elden Simonson (Mr. & Mrs.) (British Columbia)  
J.K. Sinclair (Alberta)  
J.B. Skinner (British Columbia)  
Dell Skitcko (Saskatchewan)  
Clinton Smart (British Columbia)  
Vernon Smith (Ontario)  
Arthur W. Smith (Ontario)  
Arthur L. Smoke (Ontario)  
James Soden (British Columbia)  
B. Staples (Ontario)  
Joan Stellick (Saskatchewan)  
Fred W. Stevens (Nova Scotia)  
G.H. Stevenson (British Columbia)  
Jim Stock (Ontario)  
Chas Stretton (Ontario)  
Jean Stuart (Saskatchewan)  
Maureen Sullivan (British Columbia)  
Larry Sweigard (Ontario)  
Dorothy Szabo (British Columbia)  
Glenn Tamblyn (Mr. & Mrs.) (British Columbia)  
E. Tanchak (British Columbia)  
Arthur E. Tawn (Ontario)  
R.J. Templin (Ontario)  
Katherine Tessier (British Columbia)  
Enoil Theriault (New Brunswick)  
B.M. Thieman (British Columbia)  
A.E.C. Thompson (British Columbia)  
R. Thompson (Ontario)  
Mary J. Toews (British Columbia)  
Olga Tomasky (British Columbia)  
Wm. Tomasky (British Columbia)  
Chester F. Trevey (British Columbia)  
Jim Trofin (Ontario)  
Harold Turner (British Columbia)  
Alan L. Turner (Ontario)  
A. Turra (Mr. & Mrs.) (British Columbia)

J. Tuterly (Ontario)  
Colleen Tyener (Yukon)  
Iona Vaughan (Saskatchewan)  
E.C. Veale (Ontario)  
Alex Vizsmeg (Alberta)  
Lester Vold (Mr. & Mrs.) (Ontario)  
Philip Walker (Alberta)  
R.D. Walker (British Columbia)  
Nora Walker (British Columbia)  
Arthur Walker (Ontario)  
J.G. Wallace (British Columbia)  
Wallace R. Walsh (Ontario)  
Hazel Ward (Ontario)  
Thomas Ward (Ontario)  
Brian E. Warner (Yukon)  
S.A. Warren (Mr. & Mrs.) (British Columbia)  
A.G. Watson (Nova Scotia)  
Alice L. Watts (Alberta)  
P. Gregory Watts (British Columbia)  
Chris Webster (Ontario)  
Bernhard Wenzel (Ontario)  
Wallace M. Wereley (British Columbia)  
Sharon Westland (Ontario)  
G.D. White (British Columbia)  
R.L. Whittall (Ontario)  
Tom Wickham (Newfoundland)  
Philip Williams (Newfoundland)  
W.R. Williams (Ontario)  
Fred R. Wilson (British Columbia)  
Mary E. Wilson (Saskatchewan)  
R. Winkel (Alberta)  
L. Wright (Ontario)  
David I. Young (Nova Scotia)





A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of the Standing Committee on Elections, Privileges, Procedure and Private Members' Business (*Issues Nos. 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 which includes this Report*) is tabled.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1969

(29)

(Res)

Respectfully submitted,

The Standing Committee on Elections, Privileges, Procedure and Private Members' Business met in camera at 9:36 o'clock a.m. this day, in Room 413, B. Newton Hotel, the Chairman, Chuck Cook presiding.

Members of the Committee present: Chuck Cook, Jean-Pierre Hogue, Peter Milliken and Ross Thorpe.

Acting Member present: Steve Bothard for **CHUCK COOK,**  
Chairman

In attendance: From the Research Branch of the Library of Parliament: Jeanne Robertson, Research Officer.

The Committee resumed consideration of its Order of Reference dated June 3, 1969, regarding the Canadian Parliamentary Channel (CPbC) proposal (See Minutes of Proceedings, Senate, June 13, 1969, Issue No. 7).

The Committee considered its draft report on the Broadcasting of CPbC as a committee.

At 11:13 o'clock a.m., the sitting was suspended.

At 11:19 o'clock a.m., the sitting resumed.

At 12:36 o'clock p.m., the sitting was suspended.

At 2:35 o'clock p.m., the sitting resumed.

After debate, it was agreed to table the draft report, as amended, to the House as the Report of the Committee and that the Chairman present it to the House.

After debate, it was agreed that a motion be adopted to refer the report to the House.

After debate, it was agreed that the report be tabled to the House as amended, and that the press release be sent to the press and that the report be presented to the House.

After debate, it was agreed that the report be tabled to the House as amended, and that the press release be sent to the press and that the report be presented to the House before presenting it to the House.



## MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1989

(29)

*[Text]*

The Standing Committee on Elections, Privileges, Procedure and Private Members' Business met *in camera* at 9:36 o'clock a.m. this day, in Room Albion B, Novotel Hotel, the Chairman, Chuck Cook presiding.

*Members of the Committee present:* Chuck Cook, Jean-Pierre Hogue, Peter Milliken and Scott Thorkelson.

*Acting Member present:* Steve Butland for Iain Angus.

*In attendance: From the Research Branch of the Library of Parliament:* Jamie Robertson, Research Officer.

The Committee resumed consideration of its Order of Reference dated June 8, 1989 relating to the Canadian Parliamentary Channel (CPaC) proposal (*See Minutes of Proceedings, Tuesday, June 13, 1989, Issue No. 7*).

The Committee considered its draft report on the broadcasting of the House and its committees.

At 11:13 o'clock a.m., the sitting was suspended.

At 11:19 o'clock a.m., the sitting resumed.

At 12:36 o'clock p.m., the sitting was suspended.

At 2:35 o'clock p.m., the sitting resumed.

After debate, it was agreed,—That the draft report, as amended, be adopted as the Ninth Report of the Committee and that the Chairman present it to the House.

After debate, it was agreed,—That a minority opinion may be added to the Report.

After debate, it was agreed,—That the text of the draft press release be adopted, as amended, and that the press release be sent to the members of the Press Gallery, after the Report has been presented to the House.

After debate, it was agreed,—That the Committee delegate to the Chairman the power to effect the agreed upon amendments to the Ninth Report, as well as any necessary editorial changes, and that after having done so, the Chairman will hold consultations on the final draft of the Report before presenting it to the House.

After debate, it was agreed,—That the Committee print 2,000 copies of the Ninth Report.

At 2:54 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

Susan Baldwin  
Clerk of the Committee