

trative organization of the CBC consists of the following Divisions: Executive, Personnel and Administration, Finance, Engineering, Program, Press and Information, Commercial, Broadcast Regulations, and Station Relations.

Under the Canadian Broadcasting Act, the CBC is responsible for regulations controlling the establishment and operation of networks, the character of any and all programs broadcast over its own and privately owned stations, and the proportion of time that may be devoted to advertising in broadcast programs. The CBC neither exercises, nor authorizes any private station to exercise on its behalf, censorship of any broadcast program. The responsibility of seeing that the regulations are observed rests with the individual station management.

Subsection 2.—Operations of the CBC

Recent Developments.—The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is constantly in touch with developments in the field of radiocommunications and, so far as these have a bearing on Canadian conditions, their application is considered. This is particularly true in the field of frequency modulation and television.

Frequency Modulation.—This relatively new method of transmission has several advantages over the system of amplitude modulation broadcasting. These include (1) reduction of static and electrical interference; (2) elimination of interference from other stations; (3) improved quality and naturalness of reproduction and (4) reduction of the congestion in the present (AM) broadcast band.

The CBC has two FM stations at Montreal, Que., and one each at Toronto, Ont., Vancouver, B.C., and Ottawa, Ont. Another is planned for Winnipeg, Man. The aim is to get FM programs on the air, and thus encourage the manufacture and sale of FM receiving sets.

The CBC has recommended to the Department of Transport that operators of present AM stations be invited to start FM transmissions of the programs now carried on their AM transmitters. The Corporation holds in principle that an AM station operator obtaining an FM licence should broadcast the same programs over the two transmitters, operating his FM equipment as a second form of transmission rather than a separate station.

Television.—The Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has carefully considered questions of television in relation to Canadian needs and conditions, and has stated that it will strive for the maximum provision of Canadian television for Canadians, with the aim of stimulating Canadian national life and not merely of providing a means of broadcasting non-Canadian visual material in this country. The Board has stated that, over a limited period of years, television can be developed by the national System to reach the public in many parts of Canada and can be operated partly on the financial basis of revenues from television receiving set licence fees and partly from commercial income.

In view of the limited number of frequencies likely to be available for television, the Board has stated that it will exercise great care in recommendations regarding applications from individuals or private companies for licences. It will also make recommendations that the necessary channels be reserved for the national System.

Broadcasting Facilities.—Under Sect. 24 of the Act, the CBC is required to review all applications for licences for new stations as well as applications for increases in power and changes in frequency or location. Two considerations are involved: