

Television.—In April 1949, the Government of Canada adopted an interim plan for the development of television that, in accordance with the Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936, entrusted the general direction of television broadcasting in Canada to the CBC Board of Governors who will arrange for television operations by the Corporation. In a further statement of policy on Dec. 8, 1952, the Government announced its readiness to consider applications for licences for private commercial television from Canadian stations in areas where these will not be duplicating CBC television facilities, on the basis that there should be as wide a coverage of Canada as possible without duplication. The Government also proposed provision of a loan to the CBC for the purpose of building stations at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Ottawa and Halifax.

During 1949-50, TV channels were assigned to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for proposed television operations at Toronto, Ont., and Montreal, Que. Frequency Channels 2 and 5 were allocated to Montreal where the Corporation expects eventually to operate two outlets, one French and one English. The first to be used will be Channel 2 operating from 54 to 60 Mc/s. Channel 5 will operate from 76 to 82 Mc/s. Channel 9, to be used at Toronto, will operate from 186 to 192 Mc/s.

In addition to these frequencies, the CBC will use microwave frequencies in still higher bands to enable it to establish direct links from studio to transmitter and from mobile units to studio or transmitter or to both. Some of these will be in the 2,000 Mc/s band and others in the 7,000 Mc/s band.

The Toronto studios and transmitter building, topped by a 500-foot tower and antenna, were built on CBC property at 354 Jarvis Street, Toronto. At Montreal, a high antenna tower was erected on the top of Mount Royal and a transmitter building is located at the base of the tower. Programs are carried from television studios, at the rear of the Radio Canada Building, to the transmitter by microwave link. Each building houses a 5 kw. transmitter. Television studio equipment and two mobile television units for Toronto and for Montreal, ordered from England, have been installed.

The Directors of Television, Technical Directors, Program Directors, and other key personnel have been appointed, and additional personnel have joined the television staff since the inception of the CBC's TV training course in the autumn of 1951. This course included lectures on theory and practical work which embraced all phases of television production. At the conclusion of the training scheme, the staff had an opportunity to continue closed-circuit rehearsals for a few months prior to the inauguration in September 1952 of a regular CBC television service at Toronto and Montreal.

Broadcasting Facilities.—Under Sect. 24 of the Canadian Broadcasting Act, the CBC is required to review all applications for licences for new stations, applications for increases in power, and changes in frequency or location. Two considerations are involved: (1) non-interference with the present and proposed facilities of the CBC, and (2) that high-power transmission facilities, on both long- and short-wave bands, are reserved for use by the CBC. Within these limitations, it is the policy of the Board to serve community interests by giving every practical encouragement and assistance to local stations.