

operators of receiving sets. The privately owned stations are required to pay transmitter licence fees to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; these totalled approximately \$159,300 for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1951.

Interest in broadcasting at political, commercial and legal levels has increased recently as it has become more generally recognized that broadcasting is a new device for publicity and has grown to be a basic means of mass communication in North America. As a result, many representations have been made and are continuing to be made with increasing frequency and vigour to have broadcasting in Canada operate within the general framework of established law as is now the case with all other forms of publication. A complete and interesting review of this development may be found in the Minutes of the 1951 Special Committee on Radio Broadcasting, Minute Book No. 5 dated Nov. 28, 1951.

According to figures submitted by the Department of Transport to the Massey Commission in April 1950, the privately owned stations showed a net profit of 9 p.c. in 1948, figured as a percentage of capital, as against 7 p.c. in 1947 and 8 p.c. in 1946. The 1948 profit, as a percentage of operating revenue, was 10 p.c., as against 8 p.c. in 1947 and 10 p.c. in 1946. These figures are based on reports required by the Department of Transport from 109 stations in 1948, 108 stations in 1947, and 88 stations in 1946. Thus, the average net profit per station was \$12,516 in 1948, \$8,597 in 1947, and \$11,228 in 1946. Between 1947 and 1948 the privately owned stations increased their average gross revenue per station by 17 p.c. and the CBC increased its comparable revenue by 20 p.c. The average private station gross return in 1948 was \$130,909 and the CBC average per station gross return for the same year, from commercial revenue only, was \$147,808. Of the 109 stations reporting in 1948, 79 showed an aggregate surplus and 30 an aggregate loss. While no official compilations have been made available since that time, unofficial estimates indicate that the 1951 and 1952 position is approximately the same. In 1952, an order of the Copyright Appeal Board increased the copyright fees payable by the privately owned broadcasting stations from \$152,000 a year to approximately \$350,000 a year.

Administration.—The independent stations operate under the Canadian Broadcasting Act, which is administered by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and under regulations made by the CBC, in addition to the Radio Act and specifications laid down by the Department of Transport. Annual statements of "Proof of Performance", showing that public service obligations have been fulfilled, together with financial statements, must be filed with the licensing authority. Advance copies of programs scheduled must also be filed weekly with the CBC and a program log within seven days following operations. Advertising content of program is limited to 10 p.c. of program time. Sources from which broadcasting stations obtain news must be approved in advance in writing by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Broadcasting Facilities.—Licences of the privately owned stations are granted by the Federal Government upon recommendation of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and are valid (unless cancelled or revoked) for a period of three years. Sale or ownership transfer of any station must be approved by the Federal Government.

The independent stations are limited to 5,000 watts. In 1948, three privately owned stations (CKAC Montreal, CFRB Toronto and CKLW Windsor) were authorized to operate on 50,000 watts and the latter two were so operating in 1952.