

through seven time zones and a variety of topographical and climatic regions, and scattered northwest through thousands of square miles to the shores of the Arctic Ocean. Not only do these people have local service that is a reflection of life in their own districts, but by means of 15,000 miles of land lines for radio networks and 8,500 miles of microwave circuits for television nearly every Canadian may, at the same time, listen or watch as an event of national interest takes place.

The cost of such service to each Canadian during 1960 was approximately 6.5 cents a day, amounting to a \$443,000,000 broadcasting industry for Canada. Some \$240,000,000 of this was spent to purchase, maintain and operate receiving sets; the remainder was the cost of station and network operation.

Since 1932, a publicly owned body, now known as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, created to develop a national service, has worked with the private or independent station-owner to establish this service. A more recent addition is the Board of Broadcast Governors. Each of these—the private station-owner, the CBC and the BBG—is playing a responsible part in the present efforts to refine and develop broadcasting service in Canada.

The Broadcasting Act, proclaimed in November 1958, established the Board of Broadcast Governors to consist of three full-time members including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and 12 part-time members. Sect. 10 of this Act provides that the Board of Broadcast Governors shall “for the purpose of ensuring the continued existence and efficient operation of a national broadcasting system and the provision of a varied and comprehensive broadcasting service of a high standard that is basically Canadian in content and character, to regulate the establishment and operation of networks of broadcasting stations, the activities of public and private broadcasting stations in Canada and the relationship between them, and provide for the final determination of all matters and questions in relation thereto”.

The Broadcasting Act also requires that, before dealing with any application for a licence to establish a broadcasting station or for an increase in power, change of frequency or change of location of a broadcasting station, the Minister of Transport must receive a recommendation from the Board of Broadcast Governors. The same requirement exists with respect to the making of a new regulation or effecting changes in the regulations under the Radio Act. Before making the appropriate recommendation to the Minister of Transport, the Board considers all such applications at a public hearing at which the applicant, licensees and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation have been given the opportunity of being heard.

Under the provisions of the Radio Act, the Minister of Transport must also receive a recommendation from the Board before dealing with any application to change the ownership or control of any share of capital stock in the licensee of a broadcasting station which is incorporated as a private company. The Board of Broadcast Governors has established a policy that any such application, which would result in a change of ownership or control of a licensee, would be referred to a public hearing before a recommendation is made to the Minister. Applications of this kind not involving a change of ownership or control may be dealt with by the Board or the Executive Committee of the Board at a regular meeting.

Under the provisions of the Broadcasting Act, the Board has issued the Radio Broadcasting Stations Regulations and the Radio (TV) Broadcasting Regulations, these regulations applying to radio and television stations respectively, covering all aspects of station operation and the enforcement of them as the responsibility of the Board.

Since its establishment in November of 1958, the Board has made 127 recommendations to the Minister of Transport on applications referred to it under Sect. 12 of the Act.

The Broadcasting Act also provides authority for the publicly owned Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, established “for the purpose of operating a national broadcasting service” The Corporation consists of a President and a Vice-President and nine other