

To have become such an integral force in the daily life of the nation, broadcasting had to learn the needs of the people and how to serve them. Two official languages forming two distinct cultures had to be served independently but without diminishing the concept of national unity. Dozens of other smaller groups, distinct in culture and frequently dwelling in the same radio or TV coverage area but in separate communities with widely divergent program interests, had to be served. Physical problems of distance and geography had to be overcome. It requires some 360 radio transmitters and 105 TV stations and satellites to reach a population distributed across a 4,000-mile southern frontier, 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.

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 (1958) is the Board of Broadcast Governors, which consists of three full-time members including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and 12 part-time members; the function of the Board is 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". (See also p. 105.) The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation consists of a President and a Vice-President and nine other directors appointed by the Governor in Council. It is accountable to Parliament through a Cabinet Minister designated by the Governor in Council and is empowered to establish and maintain program networks and stations. (See also pp. 117-118.)

The Broadcasting Act also requires that, before dealing with any application for a licence to establish a broadcasting station (private or public) 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 are 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 applying to radio and television stations respectively; these regulations cover all aspects of station operation and the enforcement of them as the responsibility of the Board.

Broadcasting Facilities.—As of Apr. 1, 1963, there were in operation in Canada some 38 CBC radio stations plus another 100 low-power relay transmitters maintained by the Corporation, and 14 CBC television stations plus about 95 rebroadcasting and network relay stations. On the same date there were 261 privately owned radio stations in operation