

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 hundreds of radio transmitters and 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 thousands of miles of land-lines for radio networks and micro-wave circuits for television nearly every Canadian may, at the same time, listen or watch as an event of national interest takes place.

In 1932, a publicly owned body, later known as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, was created to develop a national service and worked with the private or independent station-owner to establish this service. In 1958, the Board of Broadcast Governors was established, the function of which was 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 Canadian Broadcasting Corporation consisted of a president and a vice-president and nine other directors appointed by the Governor in Council. It was accountable to Parliament through a Cabinet Minister designated by the Governor in Council and was empowered to establish and maintain program networks and stations. The Board of Broadcast Governors consisted of three full-time members including the chairman and vice-chairman and 12 part-time members and reported to Parliament through a Cabinet Minister. Licensing regulations under the Broadcasting Act of 1932 are outlined briefly in the 1967 Year Book, pp. 881-882.

In 1966, the Government published a White Paper on Broadcasting proposing amending legislation with respect to the administration and regulation of broadcasting. As a result of these proposals, a new Broadcasting Act was passed by Parliament on Feb. 7, 1968 (SC 1967-68, c. 25) establishing the Canadian Radio-Television Commission (CRTC), consisting of five full-time members and ten part-time members, all appointed by the Governor in Council; recruitment and appointment of the officers and employees of the CRTC is the responsibility of the Public Service Commission. The Act states that there shall be an Executive Committee of the Commission, consisting of the five full-time members, which will exercise the powers conferred on it by the Act and submit to each meeting of the Commission minutes of its proceedings since the last preceding meeting of the Commission.

Subject to the provisions of the Broadcasting Act and the Radio Act and any directions issued from time to time by the Governor in Council under the authority of the Broadcasting Act, the Commission regulates and supervises all aspects of the Canadian broadcasting system with a view to implementing the policy enunciated in Section 2 of the Act. The Commission is the licensing authority for the Canadian broadcasting system. The Minister of Transport is responsible for the regulation and control of all technical matters relating to the planning for and the construction of broadcasting facilities but CRTC is responsible for all other matters.

An applicant for licence to establish and operate an AM, FM or TV broadcasting station, a community antenna television system, or a network files completed application forms with the Secretary of the CRTC. If found to be reasonably complete and technically acceptable, the application is accepted by the Commission and a public notice is issued in the *Canada Gazette* and in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the area normally served or to be served by such a station or system. The same procedure applies to an application for the issue of a renewal licence or the amendment of an existing licence.