

APPENDICES

Appendix I

1. Order in Council setting forth the Commission's Terms of Reference

P.C. 1955-1796

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd December, 1955.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report dated December 1, 1955, from the Right Honourable Louis S. St. Laurent, the Prime Minister, representing:

That the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences recommended "that the whole subject of television broadcasting in Canada be reconsidered by an independent investigating body not later than three years after the commencement of regular Canadian television broadcasting";

That it is now about three years since regular Canadian television broadcasts commenced;

That the aspects of sound radio broadcasting which are related to television broadcasting should be considered at the same time;

That the Special Committee on Broadcasting of the House of Commons has on several occasions expressed the view that Canadian broadcasting should be such as to give expression to Canadian ideas and aspirations and reach the greatest possible number of Canadians; and

That the reconsideration of television broadcasting should be based upon the principles that the grant of the exclusive use of certain frequencies or channels for broadcasting shall continue to be under the control of the Parliament of Canada, and that the broadcasting and distribution of Canadian programmes by a public agency shall continue to be the central feature of Canadian broadcasting policy.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable Louis S. St. Laurent, the Prime Minister, advise:

1. That Robert MacLaren Fowler, of Montreal, P.Q., Edmond Turcotte, Canadian Ambassador to Colombia, and James Stewart, of Toronto, Ontario, be appointed Commissioners under Part I of the Inquiries Act, to examine and make recommendations upon:

- (a) the policies to be followed by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in its television broadcasting activities and the relation of such policies to the finances of the Corporation;
- (b) the measures necessary to provide an adequate proportion of Canadian programmes for both public and private television broadcasting;

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- (c) the financial requirements of the Corporation for television broadcasting and the relation of these to the extent, nature, standards and distribution of programmes;
- (d) the financial requirements of the Corporation for sound broadcasting in the light of the development of television and the growth of population in new areas of Canada;
- (e) the manner in which the finances for the television and sound broadcasting operations of the Corporation should be provided and managed;
- (f) the licensing and control of private television and sound broadcasting stations in the public interest; and
- (g) such other related matters as the Commissioners consider should be included in reporting properly upon those specified.

2. That the Commissioners be authorized to exercise all the powers conferred upon them by section 11 of the Inquiries Act and be assisted to the fullest extent by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and by government departments and agencies;

3. That the Commissioners adopt such procedure and methods as they may from time to time deem expedient for the proper conduct of the inquiry and sit at such times and at such places in Canada as they may decide from time to time;

4. That the Commissioners be empowered to engage such staff and expert assistance as may be required for the proper conduct of their inquiry;

5. That the Commissioners report to the Governor in Council;

6. That Robert MacLaren Fowler be Chairman of the Commission; and

7. That Paul Pelletier be Secretary of the Commission.

R. B. BRYCE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

2. Commission of Appointment

(Sgd.) "P. Kerwin"

DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL
CANADA

(Sgd.) "F. P. Varcoe"

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
CANADA

ELIZABETH THE SECOND, by the Grace
of God of the United Kingdom, Canada
and Her other Realms and Territories
QUEEN, Head of the Commonwealth,
Defender of the Faith.

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come or whom the same
may in anywise concern,

GREETING:

WHEREAS pursuant to the provisions of Part I of the Inquiries Act, Chapter 154 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, by Order P.C. 1955-1796 of the second day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five, a copy of which is hereto annexed, has authorized the appointment of Our Commissioners therein and hereinafter named to examine and make recommendations upon —

- (a) the policies to be followed by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in its television broadcasting activities and the relation of such policies to the finances of the Corporation;
- (b) the measures necessary to provide an adequate proportion of Canadian programmes for both public and private television broadcasting;
- (c) the financial requirements of the Corporation for television broadcasting and the relation of these to the extent, nature, standards and distribution of programmes;
- (d) the financial requirements of the Corporation for sound broadcasting in the light of the development of television and the growth of population in new areas of Canada;
- (e) the manner in which the finances for the television and sound broadcasting operations of the Corporation should be provided and managed;
- (f) the licensing and control of private television and sound broadcasting stations in the public interest; and
- (g) such other related matters as the Commissioners consider should be included in reporting properly upon those specified,

and has conferred certain rights, powers and privileges upon Our said Commissioners as will by reference to the said Order more fully appear.

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NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We do by these Presents nominate, constitute and appoint Robert MacLaren Fowler, Esquire, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; Edmond Turcotte, Esquire, Canadian Ambassador to Columbia; and James Stewart, Esquire, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, to be Our Commissioners to conduct such inquiry.

TO HAVE, HOLD, EXERCISE and ENJOY the said office, place and trust unto the said Robert MacLaren Fowler, Edmond Turcotte and James Stewart, together with the rights, powers, privileges and emoluments unto the said office, place and trust of right and by law appertaining, during Our pleasure.

AND WE DO hereby authorize Our said Commissioners to have, exercise and enjoy all the powers conferred upon them by the Inquiries Act, Part I, including the powers and authorities mentioned and described in the eleventh section of the said Act.

AND WE DO hereby authorize Our said Commissioners to engage such staff and expert assistance as may be required for the proper conduct of their inquiry.

AND WE DO hereby authorize Our said Commissioners to adopt such procedure and methods as they may from time to time deem expedient for the proper conduct of the inquiry and to sit at such times and at such places in Canada as they may decide from time to time.

AND WE DO hereby require the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and all departments and agencies of the Government of Canada to furnish such assistance or information as may be required by the Commission.

AND WE DO hereby require and direct Our said Commissioners to report their findings to Our Governor in Council.

AND WE FURTHER appoint the said Robert MacLaren Fowler to be Chairman of Our said Commissioners.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS; The Honourable Patrick Kerwin, Chief Justice of Canada and Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, Vincent Massey, Member of Our Order of the Companions of Honour, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this Second day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five and in the Fourth year of Our Reign.

BY COMMAND,

(Sgd.) "C. Stein"

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

Appendix II

A Brief History of Broadcasting in Canada

The Early Years, 1905-1928

A CONVENIENT starting point for an examination of the development of sound and television broadcasting in Canada would be the year 1905, as it was in this year that the first piece of radio legislation was enacted by the Canadian Government, although sound broadcasting as we understand it was not to be introduced in Canada for another fourteen years. The pertinent sections of the Wireless Telegraph Act of 1905 provided that no person could establish any wireless telegraph station or use any apparatus for wireless telegraphy without a licence granted by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The terms, conditions and restrictions relating to any licence granted were to be in a form and for a period determined by the Minister, who was also empowered to make regulations regarding the form of application for a licence and the fee payable upon the grant of a licence. The Wireless Telegraph Act of 1905 became Part IV of the Telegraphs Act of 1906.

Seven years later, in 1913, when the possibilities for voice transmission by radio were more clearly foreseen, Part IV of the Act of 1906 was replaced by the Radio Telegraph Act under which the term "radio telegraph" was described as including "any wireless system for conveying electric signals or messages including radiotelephones". The provisions regarding licence requirements which were contained in the earlier Acts were also included in the legislation of 1913. From this it is evident that the Parliament of Canada asserted firmly its jurisdiction over the new medium of communication at an early date, and has continued to do so ever since.

The first licence granted specifically for sound broadcasting was issued in the winter of 1919 to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company which began to broadcast programmes on an experimental basis over station XWA in Montreal. It was not for another three years, however, that regulations were made under the Radio Telegraph Act providing for the licensing of private commercial broadcasting stations. During the fiscal year 1922-23, thirty-four private commercial broadcasting licences were issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. While these licences represented coverage in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, most of the broadcasting stations were situated in the larger metropolitan centres. New Brunswick had one station broadcasting from St. John. Of the six licences issued in the Province of Quebec, three were for stations in Montreal and two for Quebec City. In Ontario eleven broadcasting stations were operating, one each in Hamilton, Iroquois Falls, Kingston, and Ottawa. Two were transmitting from London and five from Toronto. Manitoba had one station operating from Winnipeg while Saskatchewan had one in Regina and one in Saskatoon. Six broadcasting stations were in operation in Alberta, of which

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three were in Calgary, two in Edmonton, and one in Olds. In British Columbia, the six broadcasting stations were evenly divided between Vancouver and Victoria, three in each city.

By 1927, licences had been issued for 75 private commercial broadcasting stations, with radio coverage in every province. The pattern of concentration of stations in larger centres was still continuing. In Nova Scotia the lone station was situated in Halifax. Prince Edward Island had two stations, one each in Charlottetown and Summerside. Fredericton and Moncton were the locations for the two New Brunswick stations. In the Province of Quebec eight of nine stations were transmitting from Montreal and Quebec City. Ten of the twenty-seven licences issued in Ontario were for Toronto broadcasting stations. Eight of eleven stations in Saskatchewan were situated in Regina and Saskatoon while both stations in the Province of Manitoba could be found in Winnipeg. In Alberta nine of the ten licensed operators were broadcasting from Calgary and Edmonton. In British Columbia the picture was the same with seven of eleven stations in the Province operating from Vancouver. By 1930 the number of licences issued for private commercial broadcasting stations had increased to 80. It is a point of interest that of the total power of all stations in Canada in 1931 (34,000 watts), approximately half was concentrated in the Montreal and Toronto areas.

At the same time that commercial stations were obtaining licences to broadcast, receiving set licences were being issued to listeners. Under Ministerial regulations made in 1922 all receiving set owners were required to obtain licences at an annual fee of \$1.00. Between the period 1922 and 1930 the number of receiving set licences issued increased from under 10,000 to approximately 530,000.

Although the development of sound broadcasting in the 1920's proceeded at a fairly rapid pace, many problems arose, such as interference from stations in the United States and Mexico, poor programme content with much material imported from the United States, and the lack of adequate extension of facilities to less populated areas.

As early as 1923, Canada was experiencing interference from stations in the United States where every wave-length in the broadcast band was in use, including those used by Canadian stations. Negotiations between Canada and the United States were undertaken in 1924 to obtain some mutually satisfactory arrangement regarding the use of certain frequencies by each country. A tentative agreement was reached allotting to Canada exclusive use of six clear channels and arranging for other channels to be shared by stations located in both countries in accordance with zoned areas. The Department of Commerce in the United States, which was responsible at the time for conducting the negotiations, found difficulty in implementing the arrangements agreed upon between the two countries. As a result of litigation in the United States in 1926, it was ruled that the Department could not require licensees to adhere to any particular frequency and further, the Department was obliged to issue licences to all applicants. Consequently, Canada was still faced with the vexing problem of interference. Further negotiations in 1927 with the newly created Federal Radio Commission brought disappointing results although the authorities in the United States did undertake to clear the six channels which had been allocated for Canada's exclusive use. Again in 1932, through an exchange of

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notes with the United States, an agreement was reached whereby Canada would have the use of fifteen channels, seven of which were to be exclusive. Even these deliberations, however, did not result in any permanent settlement of the problem of interference between the two countries.

Then there was the question of programme content. Complaints were raised regarding the amount of advertising carried by licensees. The lack of live originations from local stations, the constant use of recorded material, and the failure of station operators to make good use of Canadian talent, were some of the criticisms directed against broadcasting during the 1920's. There was also the fear that the lack of east to west communications via radio, and the increasing use of programmes from the United States would have an injurious effect on Canadian unity. It was the concern of many that the possibility of cultural annexation by the United States had reached the proportions of a "new national crisis".

Yet another matter of concern was the apparent reluctance of broadcasters to enter areas of Canada which were sparsely populated. As station operators depended upon the sale of advertising time as their means of earning revenue, the natural tendency was for stations to concentrate in the larger urban areas. Coverage was not being extended adequately over the vast geographical expanse of Canada and there was multiplication of service in those areas where broadcasting was most profitable.

Such, then, was broadcasting in the early years. A vigorous and growing industry, but one having to face problems which were in many respects peculiar to Canada, problems which arose because of the great size of the country, because of the sparseness of population, and because of the position of Canada as the northerly neighbour of a rich, industrious and thickly populated United States.

The Aird Commission, 1928-1929

It was against the setting described in the preceding section that a Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting, the Aird Commission, was appointed in 1928 to "examine into the broadcasting situation in the Dominion of Canada and to make recommendations to the Government as to the future administration, management, control and financing thereof". Appointed to the Commission were Sir John Aird, then president of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Charles A. Bowman, editor of the *Ottawa Citizen*, and Augustin Frigon, Director-General of Technical Education for the Province of Quebec. Donald Manson, Chief Inspector of Radio for the Department of Marine was appointed secretary to the Commission.

In order to assess the merits of other broadcasting systems and consider their applicability to Canada, the Commission visited Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Ireland and the United States. Following the foreign study, the Commission held public sessions in twenty-five Canadian cities including the capitals of nine provinces. One hundred and twenty-four written statements and one hundred and sixty-four verbal statements were received by the Commission, presenting a great divergence of views as to the manner in which broadcasting in Canada should be developed. In its report, which was tabled in Parliament in September, 1929, the Commission stated: "We have

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heard the present radio situation discussed from many angles with considerable diversity of opinion. There has, however, been unanimity on one fundamental question — Canadian radio listeners want Canadian broadcasting". While commending the private stations for their efforts to provide entertainment for the listeners, the report commented that the lack of revenue available to private broadcasters was forcing them to advertise excessively. It was felt that this same lack of revenue was also having the effect of crowding too many stations into urban areas leaving other populated areas with little or no service at all. The Commission found that the majority of programmes heard were being received from non-Canadian sources, a situation which would tend to "mould the minds of young people in the home to ideas and opinions that are not Canadian". The report indicated that the task of the Commission was to suggest how broadcasting could be carried out "in the interests of Canadian listeners, and in the national interest". The report went on to say that these "interests can be adequately served only by some form of public ownership, operation and control behind which is the national power and prestige of the whole public of the Dominion of Canada".

In recommending a broadcasting scheme which would best serve both the public and national interests, the Commission stated as a "fundamental principle" that the public service should be the basis of any broadcasting organization and that the stations providing such a service should be "owned and operated by one national company". The Commission recommended that the cost of financing a national system of broadcasting, which would include the erection of a series of high-power transmitters across the country, should come from three sources; namely, licence fees on receiving sets, rental of time on broadcasting stations for a limited amount of indirect advertising, and an annual subsidy from the Dominion Government amounting to \$1,000,000 to be granted for a period of five years and, after review, for an additional five-year period.

The more significant recommendations were:

- "(a) That broadcasting should be placed on a basis of public service and that the stations providing a service of this kind should be owned and operated by one national company; that provincial authorities should have full control over the programs of the station or stations in their respective areas;
- "(b) That the Company should be known as the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Company; that it should be vested with all the powers of private enterprise and that its status and duties should correspond to those of a public utility;
- "(c) That the Board of the company should be composed of twelve members, three more particularly representing the Dominion and one representing each of the provinces;
- "(f) That high-power stations should be erected across Canada to give good reception over the entire settled area of the country during daylight; that the nucleus of the system should possibly be seven 50,000 watt stations; that supplementary stations of lower power should be erected in local areas, not effectively covered by the main stations, if found necessary and as experience indicates;
- "(g) That pending the inauguration and completion of the proposed system, a provisional service should be provided through certain of the existing

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stations which should be continued in operation by the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Company; that the stations chosen for this provisional service should be those which will give the maximum coverage without duplication; that all remaining stations not so needed should be closed down;

- "(i) That expenditure necessary for the operation and maintenance of the proposed broadcasting service should be met out of revenue produced by licence fees, rental of time on stations for programs employing indirect advertising, and a subsidy from the Dominion Government;
- "(j) That all facilities should be made to permit of chain broadcasting by all the stations or in groups; that while the primary purpose should be to produce programs of high standard from Canadian sources, programs of similar order should also be sought from other sources;
- "(k) That time should be made available for firms or others desiring to put on programs employing indirect advertising; that no direct advertising should be allowed; that specified time should be made available for educational work; that where religious broadcasting is allowed, there should be regulations prohibiting statements of a controversial nature or one religion making an attack upon the leaders or doctrine of another; that the broadcasting of political matters should be carefully restricted under arrangements mutually agreed upon by all political parties concerned; that competent and cultured announcers only should be employed;
- "(m) That the licensing of stations and such other matters prescribed in the Radiotelegraph Act and Regulations issued thereunder for the control of radio stations in general should remain within the jurisdiction of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries; that that authority should continue to be responsible for the collection of licence fees and the suppression of inductive interference causing difficulties with radio reception."

The Years Between, 1929-1932

Although the report of the Aird Commission reached Parliament in 1929, no action was taken on the recommendations until 1932, when the first of many parliamentary committees on radio broadcasting was appointed to recommend a new scheme of broadcasting for Canada. In addition to the Federal elections of 1930, other considerations no doubt contributed to a lapse of three years between the submission of the Aird report and the appointment of the 1932 committee. There were apparently doubts as to the advisability of withdrawing licences from the private station operators, who were pioneers in broadcasting. The depression which occurred in that period made more difficult the granting of the subsidy and the acquiring of private stations which had been suggested in the Aird Commission report. There was also the question of provincial rights in the matter of radio communications. The government of the Province of Quebec raised the constitutional issue of Federal authority over radio matters. This issue was taken to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council which, in 1932, decided that the Federal Government had exclusive jurisdiction in this field.

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During the period 1929-1932 the future of broadcasting in Canada was uncertain, and the outlook for private commercial broadcasting had probably reached its nadir. The total number of licences issued for privately owned commercial broadcasting stations in that period had dropped from 80 to 70. Only three new licences had been issued since 1928, and station owners were being discouraged from adding to, or otherwise improving their broadcasting equipment. These restraints were later used by the private broadcasters as reasons for the inadequacy of broadcast services in those years.

By 1932 there was considerable agitation throughout the country for a national system of broadcasting. Most noticeable among those who favored a change was the Canadian Radio League, comprised of many organizations and claiming a following running into the millions. Parliament was evidently aware of the growing public concern. The then Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, said in February of 1932: "It must be agreed that the present system of radio broadcasting is unsatisfactory. Canadians have the right to a system of broadcasting from Canadian sources equal in all respects to that of any other country. Such a scheme can be established only after the most thorough inquiry and upon a programme which will take several years to put into effect". In March of the same year a Special Committee on Radio Broadcasting was appointed to consider the Aird report, to recommend a technical scheme of broadcasting "so designed as to ensure from Canadian sources as complete and satisfactory a service as the present development of radio science will permit" and to recommend an agency to carry out such a scheme.

From the time of its appointment until May 9, 1932, when the final report was submitted to Parliament, the Committee held 21 meetings, heard evidence and received briefs and submissions from 53 sources including individuals, private organizations and governments. While paying tribute to the private broadcasters as "pioneers in a field of service in the art of radio which, under handicaps, worthily kept pace with a fast developing science", the Committee was convinced that the private broadcasters had not given the Canadian listeners the service which they might have expected to receive.

The Committee proposed the appointment of a three man commission to regulate and control all broadcasting in Canada, with an assistant commissioner to be resident in each province. Other recommendations were for:

"1. a chain of high power national stations operating on clear channels, located at suitable intervals, the location to be determined by a careful technical survey of Canada.

"2. a number of stations, 100 watt power and under, operating in shared channels, located where required."

The suggestion was made that all stations, 100 watt and under, not required for the national system, should remain under private ownership, but "be regulated as to programs and advertising, by the rules of the Commission".

It was considered desirable that broadcasting should be on a self-sustaining basis with revenues to be derived from the sale of advertising time and licence fees on transmitters and receiving sets. The Committee proposed that advertising be limited to 5 per cent of programme time, and reference was also made to the need for the development of Canadian arts and artists. One of the first duties which the report recommended was that the Commission undertake to develop a trans-Canada radio network.

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During the reading of a bill in May 1932, to establish the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, the Prime Minister said:

"First of all, this country must be assured of complete Canadian control of broadcasting from Canadian sources, free from foreign interference or influence. Without such control radio broadcasting can never become a great agency for the communication of matters of national concern and for the diffusion of national thought and ideas, and without such control it can never be the agency by which national consciousness may be featured and sustained and national unity still further strengthened. Other and alternative systems may meet the requirements of other countries, and in any case it is not my purpose to comment unfavourably upon those systems. But it seems to me clear that in Canada the system we can most profitably employ is one which, in operation and control, responds most directly to the popular will and the national needs.

"Secondly, no other scheme than that of public ownership can ensure to the people of this country, without regard to class or place, equal enjoyment of the benefits and pleasures of radio broadcasting. Private ownership must necessarily discriminate between densely and sparsely populated areas. This is not a correctible fault in private ownership, it is an inescapable and inherent demerit of that system. It does not seem right that in Canada the towns should be preferred to the countryside or the prosperous communities to those less fortunate. In fact, if no other course were possible, it might be fair to suggest that it should be the other way about. Happily, however, under this system, there is no need for discrimination; all may be served alike. Equality of service is assured by the plan which calls for a chain of high power stations throughout Canada . . ."

The remarks of the Prime Minister were endorsed by the Opposition and the leader of the third party represented on the Parliamentary Committee. Parliament, with only one dissenting voice, accepted the recommendations of the Committee and the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, consisting of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council, was created by Act of Parliament.

Canadian Radio Broadcasting Act, 1932-1936

Under the terms of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Act, the two principal functions of the Commission were to provide a national broadcasting service to Canadian listeners and to control all broadcasting in Canada. The Act gave the Commission the power to determine the number, location and power of broadcasting stations, to determine the character and proportion of advertising and the time to be devoted by stations to national and local programmes. The Act prohibited advertising in excess of 5 per cent of programme time without the consent of the Commission and also gave the Commission power to recommend the suspension or cancellation of private broadcasting licences. Although the introduction of this Act marked the end of a period in which effective government control in the broad-

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casting field had been limited largely to passing on licence applications, the newly created national system did not succeed in providing overnight the broadcasting service which the 1932 legislation envisaged.

The Commission was dependent on Parliament for its yearly budget through appropriations which were equal to fees paid for receiver set and transmitter licences. During its first year, the Commission was voted an amount of \$1,000,000 for its radio operations. For its second operating year the appropriation was increased to \$1,250,000. With revenues of this magnitude, the Commission was required to pay for capital improvements and for management and administration costs, to pay for wireline charges for network broadcasting, and to provide opportunities for the development of Canadian talent. Adding to the difficulties of the Commission was the lack of flexibility in salary scales for employees as all personnel were subject to the Civil Service Act.

The CRBC broadcast its first sustaining programme in December of 1932, and by May of the following year the Commission was transmitting regularly scheduled sustaining programmes on a daily basis. To provide outlets for its national programming the CRBC, during its first year of operations, had established stations at Chicoutimi, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver. These five stations plus a number of private stations also carrying the CRBC's programmes represented Canada's first national network.

Less than a year after it had become law, the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Act was amended. Officers of the Commission were removed from Civil Service status and the procedure for acquiring private stations by the Commission was made easier, but these changes did little to lessen the burden of the Commission since the moneys available to the Commission were still limited to parliamentary appropriations equal to the estimated revenue from receiving set and private commercial and amateur broadcasting licences.

On February 16, 1934, the second Special Committee on Radio Broadcasting was appointed and instructed to report on the activities of the Commission and to "advise and recommend what, if any, changes should be effected in the existing system of radio broadcasting, and whether the statute should be amended in whole or in part, and what if any additions should be made thereto". The evidence gathered by the Committee in its four months of deliberations pointed to the considerable task of the Commission, as it was then constituted, to carry on its duties as both an operating and policy-making body. It was recommended that the Act be amended "with a view to securing better broadcasting facilities throughout the Dominion", and that a general manager should be appointed to take charge of the operational side of the Commission's activities. Nationalization of broadcasting was still considered a desirable objective as the Committee also recommended in its final report that, pending nationalization of all stations, greater co-operation should be established between privately owned stations and the Commission. It was apparent to the Committee that the establishing of national broadcasting in Canada presented many difficulties, and would require much in the way of "time, experience and large expenditure of public money" to give Canada the kind of broadcasting which the Act envisaged.

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During the following two years, 1934-36, the Commission continued to expand its services. It brought programmes to Canadians in both the French and English languages over a single network which was, naturally enough, a source of annoyance to many in both language groups. There were complaints on the slowness of development and the inadequacy of the service. By 1936, the effective coverage was still under 50 per cent of the Canadian population.

In 1936, the third Special Committee was appointed with instructions "to inquire into the operations of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission and its administration of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Act of 1932 and Amendments, and the regulations made under authority thereof; to advise what, if any, changes shall be effected in the existing system of radio broadcasting; and whether the said statutes and regulations should be amended in whole or in part, and what, if any, additions should be made thereto; also to inquire into the extent to which there has been any abuse of broadcasting privileges, either for political or advertising purposes, and to advise as to what principles should govern the regulations or control thereof..."

Approximately three months' investigation by this Committee resulted in a report which recommended a complete reconstitution of the national broadcasting body. The Committee declared it had been amply demonstrated that a commission of three could not both formulate and execute policy successfully, and restated the recommendation of the 1934 Committee that a general manager should be appointed. This recommendation, however, was only one of many which resulted in a fundamental reorganization of the public agency responsible for bringing national broadcasting to Canadian listeners.

The Committee recommended the repeal of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Act and the creation of a new Act which would place broadcasting in the hands of a "public corporation modelled more closely on the lines of a private corporation, but with adequate powers to control, for the purpose of co-ordination, all broadcasting, both public and private...". It was recommended that this Corporation be comprised of an honorary board of nine governors chosen to give representation to all parts of Canada, and that the Board operate through a general manager and assistant general manager who would be responsible to the Board for the conduct of all business of the Corporation. It was further recommended that the Corporation be given exclusive control over (1) the character of all programmes, political or otherwise, which were broadcast by private stations, (2) the content of all advertising, and (3) all wireline networks used for broadcasting purposes.

The Committee also commented on the serious abuse which had been made of broadcasting in some instances for political purposes, referring particularly to a series of "Mr. Sage" programmes, some of which had originated in the Toronto studios of the Commission. The Committee made a series of recommendations regarding the limitations on political broadcasting, including the prohibition of all dramatized political broadcasts, which were accepted and incorporated in the new Act, and also reaffirmed the principle of nationalization of all broadcasting.

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On November 2, 1936, the Canadian Broadcasting Act was passed, the substance of which followed closely the recommendations of the 1936 Committee.

Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936-1949

From November 2, 1936, to the present, broadcasting has been carried out under the terms of the Canadian Broadcasting Act and the Radio Act. Under the former Act, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was created and charged with the responsibility for providing a national broadcasting service for Canada. The Corporation consists of a Board of Governors of eleven members (the number was nine until an amendment to the Act in January of 1952) including a Chairman and Vice-Chairman appointed by the Governor in Council. The 1944 Special Committee on Radio Broadcasting recommended that the Chairman of the Board of Governors become a full-time, salaried position, and in November of 1945 Mr. A. Davidson Dunton was appointed the first full-time Chairman of the Board. Some of the responsibilities of the Corporation under the Act include maintaining and operating broadcasting stations, establishing new stations from time to time, making agreements with private stations for broadcasting programmes, publishing and distributing periodicals, collecting news relating to current events and carrying out such other activities as may be required to develop a national service for Canada. The Corporation is also responsible for making recommendations to the licensing authority on applications for licences to operate broadcasting stations, the actual licensing authority being the Minister of Transport.

Since 1936, the activities of the Corporation have been carefully scrutinized by Parliament through the various parliamentary committees appointed for that purpose. The Minister of Transport acted as spokesman, in Parliament, for the Corporation in 1936. This responsibility was transferred to the Minister of National War Services in 1941 and in 1945 to the Honourable J. J. McCann.

In November of 1936, the newly appointed Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. L. W. Brockington, K.C., in a radio address, stated that the objective of the Corporation was to bring the best quality of programmes, wherever obtainable, to all Canadians. In order to carry out this objective, the Corporation undertook surveys of the radio coverage which existed at the time, and the nature and availability of Canadian talent and the manner in which this talent could be best organized and developed.

One result of these surveys was the discovery that while the Corporation's basic network in 1936 covered 60 per cent of the total population of Canada, only 49 per cent was effectively covered because of interference, chiefly from high-power Mexican radio stations. In order to obtain coverage in the United States, Mexican border stations were using channels which the United States, in agreement with Canada, had kept clear for the latter's use. This situation made it extremely difficult for the Corporation to achieve national coverage, which required high-power stations on clear channels to reach into the more remote areas of the country. The inadequacy of regional channels which were being shared with the United States also aggravated the difficulty of providing satisfactory national coverage.

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In March of 1937, representatives from Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the United States met in Havana to produce a new scheme of channel allocations between all North American countries. While a new basis for the allocation of the broadcast band was agreed upon, the actual negotiations for the distribution of the various channels were not undertaken until November of that year. At this latter conference, which resulted in the drafting of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, Canada was allotted eleven clear channels required for national coverage, seven for I-A stations and four for I-B stations. As well, four channels for Class II stations were allocated to Canada. In the shared channel category, Canada received thirty-three regional and six local channels with the possibility of later receiving more Class II stations.

This agreement was ratified by all parties in 1940 and came into effect one year later, in March 1941. Immediately prior to the expiration of the first N.A.R.B.A. in 1946, an interim agreement was arranged, to have effect for three years, commencing March 29, 1946. In 1950, as a result of a series of conferences in Montreal and Washington, D.C., among the signatories, a new agreement was reached. The 1950 agreement never came into force as it was not ratified by all parties. With the exception of Mexico, however, all countries have recognized the agreement in practice and operate under its terms.

The fourth Special Committee on Radio Broadcasting was appointed by Parliament in 1938 to consider the annual report of the CBC and to review its policies. The Committee commented favourably on the conduct of the affairs of the CBC and also on the position of the CBC in its relationship to Parliament. The Committee was also impressed with the importance of establishing a short wave broadcasting station which "would be a great utility in interpreting and advertising Canada abroad" and pointed out that Canada was the only major trading nation without such facilities.

Again in 1939, another radio committee undertook to examine the activities of the Corporation in the preceding year and restated the 1938 Committee's recommendation for the establishment of a high power shortwave station. The committee also pointed out the need of publicizing the policies of the CBC.

It was not for another three years, in 1942, that a parliamentary committee was again appointed. In its final report to Parliament, the 1942 Committee reaffirmed the principles expounded by previous committees which had shaped the growth and development of broadcasting in Canada up to that time. These principles were:

- "(a) The paramount importance of a single national authority to control all broadcasting in the public interest; (1932)
- "(b) The public ownership of all high power stations under a national system of broadcasting, with low power stations individually operated or co-ordinated in relation to the dominant system; (1932)
- "(c) The co-ordination of all broadcasting in Canada through exclusive control being vested in the nationally-owned system of:
 - (i) The character of all programs, political or otherwise, broadcast by all stations and of the advertising content thereof; and
 - (ii) All wire-line networks used for carrying broadcast programs: (1936)

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- “(d) The independence and flexibility of administration of the national broadcasting authority to be assured by its constitution as a public corporation. Under this constitution decisions as to policy are to be made by its Board of Governors while administration is to be unified under a general manager, and an assistant general manager, responsible to the board for the conduct of all business of the Corporation; (1934, 1936, 1938)
- “(e) Members of the Board of Governors to be men of broad outlook, having a knowledge of the tastes and interests of the listening public and able to make a definite contribution to the solution of the problems before the Corporation; (1936)
- “(f) The independence of the Corporation from partisan control to be assured by its constitution. As a trustee for the people of Canada and the payers of licences, the Board of Governors should render an account of its stewardship regularly to parliament and be subject to ultimate parliamentary control; (1938)
- “(g) The importance of establishing at as early a date as possible a high power short wave broadcasting station financed as a national undertaking but operated and controlled by the Corporation as an integral part of its system; (1938, 1939)
- “(h) Political network broadcasting during federal and provincial election campaigns to be on a sustaining basis and time divided equitably among the political parties.” (1939)

The 1942 Committee also recommended various administrative changes within the Corporation. These included adoption of a pension scheme for employees, more frequent meetings of the Board of Governors, a faster filling of vacancies on the Board, and the restoration of full authority and control of the General Manager from whom much responsibility had been delegated in the previous few years. It was also felt that because of the importance of radio, the affairs of the Corporation should be fully reviewed each year.

By the end of 1937, the Corporation had constructed two high-power stations in Toronto and Montreal. Two years later, in 1939, regional transmitters of 50,000 watts were established in Saskatchewan and the Maritime provinces. By 1941, a total of nine transmitters had been erected to serve Canadians across the country, a new French language network had been established, and French network programmes were being broadcast on a shortwave basis from Verchères to French-speaking Canadians in the Prairies and the Maritime provinces. In 1952, the French network was extended to Edmonton and, in 1954, a French language station began operations in Moncton making available French network programming in every province except Newfoundland and British Columbia. On October 21, 1940, the CBC established its first low-power relay transmitter at Revelstoke, B.C. Today, the Corporation has 54 of these transmitters providing service to communities which had previously been unable to get reliable, or in some cases, any radio reception. On January 2, 1944, the Corporation opened its second English language network, the Dominion, and changed the name of its original network from National to Trans-Canada.

Although successive parliamentary committees had recommended the establishment of a high-power shortwave service since 1938, it was not until February 1945 that the CBC International Service began operations at Sackville,

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New Brunswick. Since that time the organization has grown to the point where it is broadcasting programmes in 15 languages to over 30 countries, and sending out the strongest signals heard in Europe from North America.

After the World War II, the Corporation continued to expand its facilities to bring service to additional numbers of Canadians. In Alberta and Manitoba, 50,000 watt stations were constructed and additional outlets of lesser wattage were established in other areas of the country. Today, through the development of a national service for Canada, the Corporation has succeeded in making its national radio programmes available to approximately 96 per cent of the Canadian population.

Paralleling the development of CBC operations in these years was the increase in the number of private broadcasting stations, many of which have become affiliated with CBC networks and provide outlets for CBC national programmes. With the exception of the war years, when the total number of licences issued for private commercial broadcasting stations did not change materially, there has been a continuing growth in the service and coverage provided by private broadcasters. In November 1936, when the CBC was established, there were 68 regular private broadcasting stations. By 1949, this number had grown to 124 and at present there are 167 private stations of which 98 are affiliated with CBC networks and 69 are unaffiliated.

While a major reorganization of the national broadcasting agency in 1936 resulted in the creation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the principle of a self-sustaining service was still retained. Revenues of the Corporation were to be derived from licence fees collected from receiving set owners and from the proceeds of the sale of advertising time on national programmes. No government subsidy was to be granted although loans could be obtained for needed capital expenditures. From its inception until the fiscal year 1944-45, the Corporation's financial statements showed annual operating surpluses. During the immediate post-war period, the Corporation was faced with the necessity of improving its facilities, an undertaking which had been deferred in the war years, and at the same time there was the continuing objective of extending the national service. Between 1945 and 1947, the CBC's statements showed a deficit for the first time. In 1947, the Canadian Broadcasting Act was amended to allow the CBC to receive the full revenue from licence fees without having deducted the cost of collection. This change, plus the normal annual increase in the number of licences issued, brought about an increase in revenue for the CBC of almost \$1 million. While a surplus was shown in 1948, the following two years found the CBC again in a deficit position. Resulting from a recommendation of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences, a statutory grant of \$4.75 million was made for the fiscal year beginning in April 1951 with an additional \$1.5 million voted by Parliament in August of that year. Each year thereafter, for the next four years, the Act provided for an annual grant of \$6.25 million. The radio licence fee was abolished early in 1953 and the CBC income from this source was replaced by the proceeds from the 15 per cent excise tax on radio and television sets and parts.¹

¹ For further details on the financing of the CBC see Chapter XI and Appendix XII.

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The Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences 1949-1951

One of the more recent highlights in Canadian broadcasting history was the appointment, in 1949, of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences. With regard to broadcasting, the Commission was instructed to examine and make recommendations upon "the principles upon which the policy of Canada should be based, in the fields of radio and television broadcasting". Appointed to the Commission were The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, then Chancellor of the University of Toronto, Arthur Surveyer, Civil Engineer, Norman A. M. Mackenzie, President of the University of British Columbia, the Most Reverend Georges-Henri Levesque, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences at Laval University, and Miss Hilda Neatby, Professor of History at the University of Saskatchewan.

In its report which was tabled in Parliament in June, 1951, the Commission stated it had been given the impression that "although there was little reference to the Aird Report, the present national system has succeeded to a remarkable degree in doing exactly what the writers of the Report wanted it to do". The Commission also referred to three statements which were made repeatedly throughout their deliberations. "First, national programmes have been received with appreciation throughout the country, especially in the numerous small communities and isolated homes where other means of entertainment and improvement are largely wanting. Second, the existence of the nationally-controlled system of broadcasting was acknowledged as the only means whereby Canadian radio could have maintained a Canadian character. Third, the national system with extensive coverage, co-operation of national and local stations, and programmes in both languages emanating from every part of the country, has contributed powerfully, we were told, to a sense of Canadian unity. It does much to promote a knowledge and understanding of Canada as a whole, and of every Canadian region, and therefore aids in the development of a truly Canadian cultural life." Recognition was also given in the report to the important role played by private broadcasters in the national system. "The inclusion of private stations in the national system, although not contemplated when the original principles for broadcasting were established, has in practice proved to be in the national interest. . . . The most important function of private stations is that they serve as regular or occasional outlets for national programmes."

The Commission indicated its acceptance of the principle of public control of broadcasting in Canada in recommending:

"That the grant of the privilege of radio broadcasting in Canada continue to be under the control of the National Government; that the control of the national broadcasting system continue to be vested in a single body responsible to Parliament; that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation as now constituted be that authority and continue to provide directly by its operations and indirectly by its control of the operations of others a national radio broadcasting service free from partisan influence.

"That the present Board of Governors be enlarged in order to make it more widely representative."

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In the matter of financing the radio broadcasting activities of the Corporation the Commission recommended:

"That the annual licence fee for radio receiving sets be maintained at its present level, but that a more efficient method of collection be devised.

"That the total annual income of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for all radio broadcasting purposes other than its International Service be set by statute for five years, and that this income be found from licence fees, from commercial and miscellaneous revenue, and from a payment out of public money sufficient to make up the total statutory income."

The Special Committee on Radio Broadcasting which was appointed in 1951 endorsed the first recommendation of the Royal Commission with respect to radio broadcasting,

"That the grant of the privilege of radio broadcasting in Canada continue to be under the control of the National Government . . ." and also supported the recommendations of the Commission regarding television development.

The Recent Years, 1951-1956

There still remains today approximately 4 per cent of the Canadian population which is not within range of CBC national radio programming. Of this 4 per cent, a number are resident in the northern areas of Canada, particularly the Yukon and the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories. These areas are served by only eight low-power (mostly 25 to 50 watts) broadcasting stations licensed in the name of the Department of National Defence. They are located at Whitehorse, Dawson, and Watson Lake in the Yukon, Aklavik and Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories, Fort Nelson, B.C., Fort Churchill, Manitoba and Goose Bay, Labrador.

With the exception of occasional special voice broadcasts via network line to Whitehorse and Fort Nelson (the circuit being inadequate for transmission of any kind of musical programmes) all material supplied by the CBC is recorded. Because of transportation and shipping problems the material is generally provided on a greatly delayed basis. Although CBC stations at Watrous, Saskatchewan, and Lacombe, Alberta, are heard on the southern fringe of these areas at night, the service is generally recognized as being inadequate. The CBC is presently considering a plan to establish high-power shortwave stations at Vancouver and Winnipeg and to re-equip and assist in the operation and management of the stations now operating in these areas.

With the advent of television in Canada, which is discussed separately in the following section, the course of radio, in both the type of programmes offered and in the listening habits of set owners, has been altered. While night-time listening in radio has declined to some extent, there is evidence pointing to an increased amount of daytime and "supplementary" listening. However, in spite of these changes which television has wrought, the service provided to Canadian listeners by radio broadcasting is still growing. In 1951 there were 152 stations operating in Canada, of which 19 were owned and operated by the

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CBC and 133 by private broadcasters. By 1955, the number of broadcasting stations had increased to 176, and at present 189 are in operation, 22 CBC owned and 167 owned by private interests.

In an appearance before the Royal Commission on Broadcasting, appointed in December of 1955, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the CBC stated: "We think radio has reached, especially since the development of television, a fair level of maturity . . . also the CBC, together with other broadcasting organizations, is gradually modifying its radio services taking cognizance of the existence of television as a very large mass medium . . . (However) we are quite convinced that radio has and will continue to have an important role in broadcasting."

Television, 1952-1956

While regularly scheduled television programming from Canadian sources did not begin until September 1952, the potentialities of this new medium of communication had been actively discussed by Canadians more than twenty-five years prior to that date. In fact, the translation of light into electricity, which is fundamental to television, was a matter of interest to Heinrich Hertz in 1887, the year before the discovery of radio waves was announced.

As early as 1926, John Logie Baird, son of a Scottish minister, displayed publicly in London, England, the transmission of moving images by wireless. A process for colour television of a rudimentary nature had already been developed in 1928.

In the 1929 report of the Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting, the significance of television in Canadian life was foreseen by Sir John Aird who stated "we are of the opinion that the question of the development of broadcasting far beyond its present state, which may include television, is one of great importance and should be closely kept pace with so that service in Canada would continue equal to that in any other country". Again in 1932, when he appeared before the parliamentary committee investigating broadcasting in Canada at the time, Sir John Aird commented on the Baird system of television with which the British Broadcasting Corporation began experimenting in 1929, and also cautioned the Committee on the necessity for television to be permanently in the minds of those who had jurisdiction over radio broadcasting.

Experimental work in television was being carried out in many countries in the 1930's, and in England this medium had developed to the extent that scheduled public service programmes were being broadcast. France as well began regular telecasts in 1935.

World War II curtailed any large-scale concentration on the expansion of television facilities in North America and it was not until the latter part of the 1940's that the very rapid and dramatic development of television occurred. In the United States this development was concentrated on the VHF (very high frequency) band. While some UHF (ultra high frequency) stations are now operating in that country, their number and combined coverage is very limited. Commercial television operations in the United States are undertaken, for all practical purposes, on the twelve channels in the VHF band. In view of the fact that approximately 50 per cent of Canadian television viewers are within range of U.S. stations broadcasting in the VHF band, the development of Canadian television in the UHF range would have deprived these Canadians

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of alternative programming from U.S. stations; unless, at additional cost, their television receivers were adapted to receive programmes in both ranges.

In the few years preceding the inauguration of Canadian television, many United States stations began operations along the Canadian border. Six years ago, in 1950, there were some 30,000 television set owners in Canada, concentrated for the most part in southern Ontario. In 1951, this figure had grown to almost 60,000 and by the time the first Canadian programmes were being broadcast in September 1952, the number of sets totalled approximately 146,000. Today, there are over 2,000,000 television sets in use in Canada.

While awaiting the report of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences, the Federal Government, in March, 1949, presented an interim plan for the development of Canadian television. In this plan, the government indicated its primary concern was to provide "that Canadians in various parts of Canada will have the opportunity to receive Canadian programmes". In meeting the needs of Canadian people for a television system of their own, it was clear that "a large measure of public participation in television would be necessary". The plan also called for the same development of a national system by the co-operation of public and private television station operators as was the case in radio broadcasting. The principal provisions of this plan were as follows:

- "(1) The general direction of television broadcasting in Canada, in accordance with the Canadian Broadcasting Act, be entrusted to the Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation who will arrange for television operations by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and by licensed private stations.
- "(2) In order to provide the required services, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will,—
 - (a) establish at this time national television production centres in Montreal and Toronto;
 - (b) provide a service of television programmes for broadcasting by stations which may be established in other areas in Canada, thus furnishing part of their programming. This service will be provided by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation either by means of kinescope recordings or by direct physical relays when available. The number of national system programmes which any private station carries, and the terms on which they will be made available will be primarily a matter for negotiation and arrangements. The Government considers, however, that a certain minimum of national programmes should be carried by each television station;
 - (c) establish transmitting stations in Montreal and Toronto.
- "(3) In any city or area in Canada including Montreal and Toronto, a licence to establish one private station will be granted to a private organization giving adequate assurance of financial means and of service. In view of the high cost of television operations, it is felt that individuals or groups interested in establishing a private station in any city may wish to form an association for the purpose of applying for a licence.
- "(4) In regard to network arrangements, whether by teletranscriptions or direct physical hookups, the same principles will apply as in the case of radio broadcasting."

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The announcement concluded:

"The plan by no means provides for the exclusion of non-Canadian material from our television channels. The public will wish Canadian stations, both public and private to carry some good programmes from other countries. The national plan does make possible, however, a core of Canadian television broadcasting, reaching an increasing number of Canadians across the country."

This interim plan was reviewed in 1950 by the Special Parliamentary Committee on Radio Broadcasting and, in expressing their general approval of the plan, the Committee stated "it is obviously in the national interest that television in Canada should be essentially Canadian and will undoubtedly be more expensive than a development under which the majority of programmes come from the United States". The Committee went on to stress the need for an adequate method of financing television in the national interest.

In its report the Massey Commission concurred in the interim plan for television which had been announced in 1949, and went on to express its concern on three matters. First, the development of television in Canada should not be "precipitate", but should "be carefully planned to avoid costly experiment which our country can scarcely afford". Second, the Board of Governors of the CBC should not license any private stations before it is ready to provide all stations with national programmes. Third, French language programmes should be produced to meet the needs of French-speaking Canadians.

It was recommended:

- "(a) That direction and control of television broadcasting in Canada continue to be vested in the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.
- "(b) That the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation proceed with plans for the production of television programmes in French and English and for national coverage by kinescope recordings or by any other practicable means.
- "(c) That no private television broadcasting stations be licensed until the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has available national television programmes and that all private stations be required to serve as outlets for national programmes."

Further recommendations of the Massey Commission were that radio and television accounts of the CBC be kept separate, that parliamentary grants should be provided to cover capital expenditures of the CBC and that operating revenue for the CBC be obtained from receiving set licence fees, commercial revenue, and statutory grants if necessary. In order to avoid excessive commercialism and to encourage Canadian content and talent, strict control over all television in Canada by the CBC was also recommended.

The Special Parliamentary Committee on Radio Broadcasting, appointed in May 1951, supported the recommendations of the Royal Commission regarding television development and urged "that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation proceed as soon as practicable with the extension of television coverage".

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In December 1952, only three months after the CBC began its regular service of television broadcasting from its Montreal and Toronto stations, the Federal Government made its second major policy pronouncement:

"For some time the government has been giving careful consideration to the development of television broadcasting in Canada. In its consideration it has had in mind the report of the royal commission on national development in the arts, letters, and sciences. The commission recommended that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation proceed with the production of television programmes and with plans for national coverage. It spoke of extension of national coverage both through publicly and privately-owned stations. It said that no private station should be licensed until the CBC had available national television programmes and that all private stations established should be required to serve as outlets for national programs. It emphasized the need for direction and control of television broadcasting in Canada to prevent Canadian stations from becoming mere channels for broadcasting material from outside Canada and to encourage Canadian content.

"The government believes, with the royal commission, that television should be developed in Canada with the aim of benefiting our national life and that it should have the structure and the means required by Canadian conditions to ensure an adequate amount of suitable Canadian programs for Canadians as well as using some material from outside the country. Television will undoubtedly play a considerable part in the lives of many Canadian families. It is bound to have a strong effect on the growing minds of young people watching it in their own homes. The government believes it should be so developed in Canada that it is capable of providing a sensible pattern of programming for Canadian homes with at least a good portion of Canadian content reflecting Canadian ideas and creative abilities of our own people and life in all parts of Canada.

"The government knows also that, because of the nature of our country, there must be a wide integration of effort and resources if we are to have adequate television service suitable to our national needs and reaching at least a major part of the public in all regions. Now that national television service has started, the government believes that it should be extended as widely and as quickly as possible to other areas. Therefore, it is proposed to ask parliament to approve a loan to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for the purpose of building stations on the Pacific coast, in the prairie provinces, and in the Atlantic provinces. These would be established in the Vancouver, Winnipeg and Halifax areas. Thus, in addition to the stations at Montreal and Toronto, and that to be built at Ottawa, there would be publicly-owned stations with some production facilities at least in each of the main regions of the country.

"In addition the government will now be ready to receive applications for licences for private stations to serve areas not now served or to be served by publicly-owned facilities already announced. The government has indicated to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation that it is

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prepared to consider applications for such licences which may be recommended by the corporation after being made in the usual way to the Department of Transport.

"The objective will be to make national television service available to as many Canadians as possible through co-operation between private and public enterprise. Under this plan the private stations licensed will carry national programme service, besides having time for programming of their own. There will be plenty of opportunity for enterprise by private interests in television broadcasting, and at the same time provision for wide extension of the national service. Since the objective will be to extend services as widely throughout Canada as is practicable, no two stations will be licensed at the present to serve the same area. A television station can serve only a comparatively small area. Canada is very large and it will require a good many stations before television can be brought to the people in most parts of our country. It is desirable to have one station in as many areas as possible before there are two in any one area.

"The government believes that the policy adopted will provide for the integration of effort and resources, both public and private, that is necessary for the development of our television broadcasting serving our family and national life, and reaching as great a number as possible of Canadians."

In 1953, a special parliamentary committee on radio broadcasting reviewed the stated policies of the government and concurred in their various proposals.

With the commencement of television services in Canada, it became apparent that existing arrangements for financing CBC radio operations would be inadequate for the new medium. In February 1953, the government announced that licence fees for receiver sets were being dropped, and that proceeds from a special 15 per cent excise tax on radio and television sets and parts were to be paid over to the CBC. Through its three principal sources of income, the annual statutory grant of \$6.25 million, proceeds from the excise tax and revenues from commercial activities, the CBC was able to show operating surpluses from 1951 to 1955 for its combined radio and television broadcasting operations. However, the tremendous expansion of television in Canada since 1952 brought with it corresponding increases in costs. Expenditures of the CBC for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1956, exceeded income, with the certainty that this deficit would increase unless means were found for providing the Corporation with additional revenue.

Since its inception, television broadcasting in Canada has seen a very remarkable growth which, in terms of population and area to be covered, has been unique in the world. From a very modest beginning in September 1952 with two CBC television stations, one in Toronto and one in Montreal, Canada now has a national television system which includes a total of 38 stations, 9 owned by the CBC and 29 owned by private operators.

The first television network arrangements were completed in January, 1953, with the establishment of a microwave link between Buffalo and Toronto. In May of the same year, the microwave network between Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto was completed, and began operating the following month with

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a showing of the first films of the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth to be seen in North America. In October 1953, the first private television station began broadcasting from Sudbury, Ontario. This was followed in November by a second private television station located in London, Ontario.

By the end of 1954, the microwave network had been extended to reach from Quebec City to Windsor, Ontario. New television stations were operating in Hamilton, Sault Ste-Marie, Kingston, Rimouski, Halifax, Sydney, Moncton, Saint John, N.B., Windsor and Quebec City in the East, and Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver in the West. In June 1955, the CBC French language outlet in Ottawa was completed extending French network service from Quebec City to the Capital.

By December of 1955, 32 stations were in operation in Canada with nearly 2,000,000 television sets in use, and with the CBC's national service reaching 80 per cent of Canada's population. In November of 1956 the microwave network was extended westward to bring live programmes from the East to Winnipeg, Manitoba. It is expected that by 1958 Canada will be linked together by a microwave network extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast and including all of the larger and many of the smaller centres in the country.

Appendix III

Public Sessions of the Commission¹

Ottawa	April 30-May 4, 1956
Winnipeg	May 7-9, 1956
Regina	May 11, 1956
Vancouver	May 14-15, 1956
Edmonton	May 22-23, 1956
Saskatoon	May 24, 1956
Toronto	May 30-June 5, 1956
Halifax	June 19-20, 1956
Charlottetown	June 22, 1956
Fredericton	June 25-27, 1956
Quebec	June 28-29, 1956
Montreal	Sept. 10-15, 1956
Ottawa	Sept. 17-24, 1956
Ottawa	Oct. 2-12, 1956

¹ Although a public session was to be held at St. John's, Nfld., on June 18, 1956, inclement weather prevented the Commission party from reaching Torbay airport. However, some of the Newfoundland briefs were later presented during the course of the Montreal hearings.

Appendix IV

Briefs Submitted to the Commission

(Asterisk indicates that brief was not presented
by its sponsor at a public hearing)

<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Place Heard</i>
1. *Académie Canadienne-française de Montréal.	
2. Alberta Federation of Agriculture	Edmonton
3. Alberta Federation of Home and School Associations....	Edmonton
4. Alberta Government	Edmonton
5. Alliance Canadienne de Toronto	Toronto
6. *Alliance française de Toronto.	
7. American Federation of Musicians	Toronto
8. *Anglican Church of Canada.	
9. *Aquino, Creighton (Boston, Mass.).	
10. *Associated Boards of Trade of Central British Colum- bia and Yukon.	
11. Association Acadienne d'Éducation du Nouveau- Brunswick	Fredericton
12. Association agricole du district agronomique n° 3, St- Joseph, N.B.	Fredericton
13. Association canadienne-française de l'Alberta	Edmonton
14. Association Canadienne de la Radio et de la Télévision de langue française — Rouyn	Quebec
15. Association des Bibliothécaires de langue française	Montreal
16. Association Canadienne des Éducateurs de langue française	Montreal
17. Association catholique franco-canadienne de Saskat- chewan	Regina
18. Association d'Éducation des Canadiens-français du Manitoba	Winnipeg
19. *Association des Étudiants acadiens de Québec.	
20. Association des Hebdomadaires de langue française du Canada	Montreal
21. Association des Instituteurs acadiens	Fredericton
22. Association des Professeurs de Carrière de l'Université Laval	Quebec
23. Association France-Canada	Toronto
24. Association of Canadian Advertisers	Toronto
25. Association of Canadian Travellers	Saskatoon
26. Association of Radio and Television Employees of Canada	Ottawa
27. *Beale, W. James (Montreal, P.Q.).	

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<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Place Heard</i>
28. *Benoist, Bernard (Montreal, P.Q.).	
29. *Blangstad, S. A. (Toronto, Ont.).	
30. *Bogue, Miss Deborah (Ottawa, Ont.).	
31. Bothwell-Hill Co. Ltd.	Regina
32. *Boy Scouts Association - General Council.	
33. British Columbia Association of Broadcasters	Vancouver
34. British Columbia Federation of Labour	Vancouver
35. British Columbia Parent-Teacher Federation	Vancouver
36. Broadcasting Station CFAC (Calgary)	Edmonton
37. Broadcasting Station CFNB (Fredericton)	Fredericton
38. Broadcasting Station CFNS (Radio-Prairies-Nord)	Saskatoon
39. Broadcasting Station CFPL and CFPL/TV (London)	Montreal
40. Broadcasting Station CFQC (Saskatoon)	Saskatoon
41. Broadcasting Station CHFA (Radio-Edmonton Ltée)....	Edmonton
42. Broadcasting Station CHNS (Halifax)	Halifax
43. Broadcasting Station CJAD (Montreal)	Montreal
44. Broadcasting Station CJCA (Edmonton)	Edmonton
45. Broadcasting Station CJCH (Halifax)	Halifax
46. Broadcasting Station CJON (St. John's, Nfld.)	Montreal
47. Broadcasting Station CJOR (Vancouver)	Montreal
48. *Broadcasting Station CJVI (Victoria).	
49. Broadcasting Station CKAC (Montreal)	Montreal
50. *Broadcasting Stations CKCK and CKCK/TV (Regina).	
51. Broadcasting Station CKEY (Toronto)	Toronto
52. Broadcasting Station CKLB (Oshawa)	Ottawa
53. Broadcasting Station CKLG (North Vancouver)	Vancouver
54. *Broadcasting Station CKOC (Hamilton).	
55. *Broadcasting Station CKOV (Kelowna, B.C.)	
56. Broadcasting Station CKRC (Winnipeg)	Winnipeg
57. Broadcasting Station CKSB (Radio-St-Boniface Ltée)....	Winnipeg
58. Broadcasting Station CKVL (Verdun)	Ottawa
59. Broadcasting Station CKWX (Vancouver)	Vancouver
60. *Bruce, Robert J. (Val-d'Or, P.Q.).	
61. Bureau of Broadcast Measurement	Toronto
62. *Burston, A. M. (Toronto, Ont.).	
63. *Business Girl's Sodality of Our Lady of Fatima (Sydney, N.S.).	
64. *Canadian Arab Friendship League.	
65. Canadian Arts Council	Ottawa
66. Canadian Association of Radio and Television Broad- casters	Ottawa
67. Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation	Toronto
68. Canadian Association of Consumers — Ont. Br.	Ottawa
69. Canadian Association of Consumers — Nat. Br.	Montreal
70. Canadian Association for Adult Education	Ottawa
71. Canadian Association of University Teachers	Montreal
72. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	Ottawa

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<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Place Heard</i>
73. *Canadian Broadcaster and Telescreen.	
74. Canadian Citizenship Council	Ottawa
75. Canadian Council of Authors and Artists	Ottawa
76. *Canadian Council of Churches.	
77. Canadian Costumers	Winnipeg
78. Canadian Federation of Agriculture	Ottawa
79. Canadian Federation of University Women	Regina
80. *Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities.	
81. Canadian Film Institute	Ottawa
82. Canadian Home and School and Parent-Teacher Fed.....	Halifax
83. Canadian Labour Congress	Ottawa
84. *Canadian League of Composers.	
85. Canadian Legion, Man. and NW Ont. Command	Winnipeg
86. Canadian Library Association	Toronto
87. *Canadian Lutheran Council.	
88. Canadian Marconi Co.	Montreal
89. Canadian Mental Health Association	Toronto
90. *Canadian Mental Health Assoc. Saskatchewan Br.	
91. Canadian Protestant League	Montreal
92. *Canadian Radio and Television League.	
93. *Canadian Red Cross Society.	
94. *Canadian Retail Federation.	
95. Canadian Temperance Federation	Toronto
96. Canadian Welfare Council	Ottawa
97. Canadian Wire Service Guild	Toronto
98. *Cada, Dr. J. J. (Ottawa, Ont.)	
99. *Cain, Mrs. Leo (Fredericton, N.B.).	
100. Cercle Molière — St-Boniface	Winnipeg
101. *Ceretti, Arthur (Winnipeg, Man.).	
102. Chamber of Commerce, Montreal and District	Montreal
103. Chamber of Commerce, Cornerbrook, Nfld.	Montreal
104. *Chamber of Commerce, Dauphin, Man.	
105. *Chamber of Commerce, Fort William, Ont.	
106. *Chamber of Commerce, Oshawa, Ont.	
107. *Chamber of Commerce, St. Catharines and District, Ont..	
108. Chamber of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.	Winnipeg
109. *Chambre de Commerce de Chicoutimi, P.Q. .	
110. Chambre de Commerce de Maniwaki, P.Q.	Ottawa
111. Chambre de Commerce de Québec	Quebec
112. Charlottetown Board of Trade, P.E.I.	Charlottetown
113. Citizens Committee on Children	Ottawa
114. Club Richelieu, Campbellton, N.B.	Fredericton
115. Collège de St-Boniface, Man.	Winnipeg
116. Collège de St-Boniface, Assoc. des Anciens Élèves	Winnipeg
117. Comité de Télévision du Nord-Ouest Québécois	Montreal
118. Comité d'Action catholique et d'Apostolat laïc	Ottawa
119. *Community Arts Council of Vancouver.	
120. *Community Chest of Greater Toronto.	

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Place Heard</i>
121. *Community Welfare Council of Windsor.	
122. Commissioner, Yukon Territory	Ottawa
123. Commissioner, Northwest Territories	Ottawa
124. Confédération des Travailleurs catholiques du Canada....	Montreal
125. Conseil de la Vie Française	Quebec
126. Co-operative Union of Canada	Ottawa
127. *Corporation générale des Instituteurs et Institutrices catholiques de la Province de Québec.	
128. Council of the City of Winnipeg	Winnipeg
129. *Dalhousie Faculty Association, Dalhousie University.	
130. *Dauphin Council of Women.	
131. *Dickson TV Productions.	
132. Dominion Drama Festival	Ottawa
133. Les éditions de l'Hexagone	Montreal
134. Farmers' Union of Alberta	Edmonton
135. Fédération des Associations de Parents et d'Instituteurs de langue française d'Ontario	Ottawa
136. *Fédération des Caisses Populaires acadiennes Ltée — Caraquet, N.-B.	
137. *Fédération Canadienne française de la Colombie- Britannique.	
138. Fédération des Chambres de Commerce des Jeunes de la Province de Québec	Montreal
139. Fédération des Sociétés St-Jean-Baptiste — St-Hyacinthe	Quebec
140. *Findlay, J. (Toronto, Ont.).	
141. *Fox-Decent, T.C. (Winnipeg, Man.).	
142. Fredericton Branch of United Nations Assoc.	Fredericton
143. Fredericton Council of Churches	Fredericton
144. Frontier Television Ltd.	Montreal
145. Girl Guides Association (Cdn. Council)	Toronto
146. Goode, T.H., M.P. (Burnaby-Richmond, B.C.)	Vancouver
147. *Gostick, Ron. (Flesherton, Ont.).	
148. Group of Citizens from Kingston	Ottawa
149. Group of Citizens from Nanaimo	Vancouver
150. *Group of Citizens from Winnipeg.	
151. Group of Students from Jarvis Collegiate	Toronto
152. Halifax Symphony Society	Halifax
153. Housewives Committee on Broadcasting	Regina
154. Humanities Association of Canada — Fredericton Br....	Fredericton
155. *Humanities Association of Canada — Lennoxville Nat. Br.	
156. *Humanities Association of Canada — Winnipeg Br.	
157. Independent Order Daughters of the Empire	Toronto
158. *Industrial Development Board of Greater Winnipeg.	
159. Island Radio Broadcasting Co. Ltd.	Charlottetown
160. *Jeune Commerce de Chicoutimi.	
161. Journal l'Évangeline	Fredericton

Appendix IV

<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Place Heard</i>
162. Kelowna Arts Council	Vancouver
163. *Kendall, Osmond (Ottawa, Ont.).	
164. *Knights of Columbus — Ont. State Board.	
165. Labor-Progressive Party — Alberta Ctee.	Edmonton
166. Labor-Progressive Party — Manitoba Ctee.	Winnipeg
167. Labor-Progressive Party — National Ctee.	Toronto
168. *Labor-Progressive Party — North Western Ont. Regional Command, Port Arthur.	
169. Labor-Progressive Party — Saskatchewan Ctee.	Regina
170. *Labor-Progressive Party — Windsor, Essex, Kent Ctee.	
171. Lower, Dr. A. M. (Kingston, Ont.)	Ottawa
172. Lutheran Hour	Toronto
173. *Malecki, Zbigniew (Montreal, P.Q.).	
174. Manitoba Farmers' Union	Winnipeg
175. Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation....	Winnipeg
176. Manitoba Provincial Federation of Labour	Winnipeg
177. Maple Leaf Gardens	Toronto
178. Maritime Library Association	Halifax
179. *Matthews, Syd C. (Toronto, Ont.).	
180. *May, Miss Barbara (Ottawa, Ont.).	
181. *Men's Musical Club of Winnipeg.	
182. *Mowat, Prof. Alex. S. — Dalhousie University.	
183. National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting	Halifax
184. National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians	Ottawa
185. National Ballet Guild	Ottawa
186. National Council of Women of Canada	Ottawa
187. National Progressive Conservative Student Fed.	Toronto
188. National Religious Advisory Council of the CBC	Toronto
189. *Newfoundland Board of Trade.	
190. Newman Club Alumni — University of Manitoba	Winnipeg
191. Newman Club of Ottawa	Ottawa
192. Newman Clubs — Canadian Federation of	Halifax
193. New Brunswick Federation of Agriculture	Fredericton
194. New Brunswick Provincial Council of Women	Fredericton
195. Nobleman, Ben.	Toronto
196. *North York Home and School Association.	
197. Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture	Halifax
198. Nova Scotia Federation, Home and School Assoc.	Halifax
199. Nursery Education Association of Ontario	Toronto
200. *O'Brien, Mrs. Mary (Victoria, B.C.).	
201. Ontario Modern Language Teachers' Association.	Toronto
202. Ontario Library Association	Toronto
203. *Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation.	
204. *Order of Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.	
205. Opera Festival Association of Ontario	Toronto
206. Ottawa Council of Churches	Ottawa
207. Overture Artists' and Concert Management	Vancouver

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

	<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Place Heard</i>
208.	Paroissiens de l'Immaculée-Conception	Montreal
209.	Parti Ouvrier — Comité Provincial	Montreal
210.	Partridge, Donald (Victoria, B.C.)	Vancouver
211.	*Pollock, John and Prentice, Howard (St. Catharines, Ont.)	
212.	Prince Edward Island Federation of Agriculture	Charlottetown
213.	Professional Association of Industrialists	Montreal
214.	*Progressive Conservative Business Women's Club of Ottawa	
215.	*Property Owners Association of Calgary	
216.	Quebec Farm Forum	Montreal
217.	Quebec Federation of Home and School Assoc.	Montreal
218.	Quebec Women's Institute, Inc.	Montreal
219.	Radio-Electronics Television Manufacturers Association of Canada	Ottawa
220.	Radio-Ouest Française, Vonda, Sask.	Winnipeg
221.	Red River TV Association	Winnipeg
222.	*Regina Library Association	
223.	Retail Merchants' Association of Canada	Winnipeg
224.	Royal Conservatory of Music	Toronto
225.	Salvation Army — Saskatoon Br.	Saskatoon
226.	*Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies Assoc.	
227.	Saskatchewan Arts Board	Regina
228.	Saskatchewan Department of Education	Regina
229.	Saskatchewan Farmers Union	Saskatoon
230.	*Saskatchewan Federation of Labour	
231.	*Saskatchewan Library Association	
232.	Saskatchewan Wheat Pool	Regina
233.	Saskatchewan Women's Christian Temperance Union ...	Saskatoon
234.	Saskatoon Community Chest and Council	Saskatoon
235.	Shapiro, Marshall F.	Winnipeg
236.	*Sir Ernest MacMillan Fine Arts Club	
237.	Skiatron Electronics and Television Corp. New York	Ottawa
238.	*Snow, V. M. (Winnipeg, Man.)	
239.	Société Canadienne d'Éducation des Adultes	Montreal
240.	Société des Écrivains Canadiens	Montreal
241.	Société d'Étude et de Conférences	Montreal
242.	Société Historique de Québec	Quebec
243.	Société Nationale de l'Assomption	Fredericton
244.	Société Radio-Gravelbourg Ltée.	Regina
245.	Société St-Jean-Baptiste de Montréal	Montreal
246.	*Society of Music Enthusiasts	
247.	Southam Press Ltd.	Toronto
248.	Spilak, John (Hamilton, Ont.)	Toronto
249.	Stewart, Col. J. David, Mayor	Charlottetown
250.	St. John, Jack, M.L.A.	Winnipeg
251.	Toronto and District Trades and Labour Council	Toronto
252.	Toronto Television Owners Association	Toronto

Appendix IV

<i>Sponsor</i>	<i>Place Heard</i>
253. Trans-Canada Telemeter	Ottawa
254. United Church of Canada	Toronto
255. United College General Faculty Council	Winnipeg
256. University of Alberta	Edmonton
257. *University of British Columbia — Radio and Television Committee.	
258. Université Laval	Quebec
259. *Université de Montréal.	
260. University Radio and Television Society	Vancouver
261. Université du Sacré-Cœur, Bathurst, N.B.	Fredericton
262. University St. Francis-Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.	Halifax
263. Université St-Joseph, Moncton, N.B.	Fredericton
264. Université St-Louis — Edmundston, N.B.	Fredericton
265. University of Toronto — Dept. of French	Toronto
266. University of Toronto — Television Ctee.	Toronto
267. *University Women's Club of Calgary.	
268. Vancouver Symphony Society	Vancouver
269. Visites interprovinciales	Toronto
270. Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra	Winnipeg
271. Women's Inter-Church Council of Canada	Toronto
272. Young Men's Christian Association	Toronto
273. Young Women's Christian Association	Toronto
274. Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.	Ottawa

Appendix V

Exhibits Filed at Public Sessions April 30 to October 12, 1956

<i>No.</i>	<i>Exhibit</i>	<i>Filed By</i>
1.	Copy of Order in Council P.C. 1955-1796 of December 2, 1955	The Chairman
2.	Memorandum to the Royal Commission on Broadcasting, 1956	CBC
3.	Broadcasting in Canada — History and Development of the National System	CBC
4.	Financial Statements	CBC
5.	Canadian Radio and Television Networks	CBC
6.	Licensing of Broadcasting Stations	CBC
7.	Radio and Television Stations in Canada — Ownership and Coverage	CBC
8.	Programming — Part 1 — Outline of Schedules, January 8-14, 1956	CBC
9.	Programming — Part 2 — Description of Programmes, January 8-14, 1956	CBC
10.	Broadcasting Activities of Canadian Television Stations, Week of January 8-14, 1956	CBC
11.	Radio and Television Rates	CBC
12.	Organization, Functions and Management	CBC
13.	Technical Developments in Television—Magnetic Recording, Ultra High Frequency and Colour — Subscription Television	CBC
14.	National Program Service	CBC
15.	Broadcasting Service in Northern Canada	CBC
16.	Brief	CARTB
17.	Copy of brief submitted by CARTB to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects	CARTB
18.	Elliott-Haynes survey of attitudes of Canadians with regard to the ownership and management of the broadcasting industry in Canada, June, 1955	CARTB

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

<i>No.</i>	<i>Exhibit</i>	<i>Filed By</i>
19.	Article and speech by Sir Thomas Beecham, reprinted from the Sunday Times, London, England, "Marxist Music — Some Dangerous Illusions"	CARTB
20.	Survey by Canadian Institute, of Public Opinion on Canadian attitudes toward television and radio broadcasting, March, 1956	CARTB
21.	Article by Gerard Fay of the Manchester Guardian on how the press won the right to report Parliament	CARTB
22.	An Analysis of Canadian Radio and Television Station Schedules by Programme Classification, April, 1956 — Elliott-Haynes	CARTB
23.	Random sampling of some of the public service activities performed from time to time by some CARTB member stations	CARTB
24.	Group of reports submitted by certain CARTB member stations in competing for the John J. Gillin Jr. Memorial Award for service activities	CARTB
25.	Answers to certain questions asked by the Royal Commission on Broadcasting	CARTB
26.	Report on the Teen Age Book Parade	CARTB
27.	Collection of clippings of news reports, feature articles, editorials and letters relating to broadcasting	CARTB
28.	Memorandum regarding alternatives for the structure and financing of a State broadcasting agency	CARTB
29.	Paper clarifying position of CARTB regarding a separate regulatory body	CARTB
30.	Additional reasons why, in the view of the CARTB, regulatory power should not repose in the hands of an operating body and/or in the hands of a body which competes with any element of the community over whom it possesses regulatory power	CARTB
31.	Brief	Commissioner of the Northwest Territories
32.	Brief	Commissioner of the Yukon Territory
33.	Brief	Canadian Labour Congress
34.	Brief	Council of the City of Winnipeg

Appendix V

<i>No.</i>	<i>Exhibit</i>	<i>Filed By</i>
35.	Brief	Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce
36.	Brief	Manitoba Farmers' Union
37.	Brief	Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation
38.	Brief	General Faculty Council of United College, Winnipeg
39.	Brief	Newman Club Alumni of the University of Manitoba
40.	Brief	Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra Limited
41.	Brief	Red River TV Association
42.	List of members	Red River TV Association
43.	Brief	Broadcasting Station CKRC Winnipeg
44.	Brief	Retail Merchants Association of Canada Inc.
45.	Brief	Manitoba Committee of the Labor-Progressive Party
46.	Brief	Canadian Costumers (H. H. Barnes, Edmonton Masquerade, Mallabar Costumer Ltd., Theatrical Costume Studio, Watts and Co. Ltd., and Theatrical and Masquerade Costume Co.)
47.	Brief	Radio-Saint-Boniface Limitée (CKSB)
48.	Brief	Radio-Ouest-Française, Vonda, Sask.
49.	Brief	Association d'éducation des canadiens français du Manitoba
50.	Brief	Collège de Saint-Boniface
51.	Brief	Cercle Molière de Saint-Boniface
52.	Brief	Association des Anciens Élèves du Collège de Saint-Boniface
53.	Brief	Jack St. John, M.L.A., Winnipeg
54.	Brief	M. F. Shapiro, Winnipeg
55.	"Government and Mass Communication", submission to the House of Commons Special Committee on Broadcasting by the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association, February, 1953	Jack St. John, M.L.A., Winnipeg
56.	Brief	Manitoba Provincial Federation of Labor, TLC-AFL, Winnipeg and District Trades and Labor

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<i>No.</i>	<i>Exhibit</i>	<i>Filed By</i>
		Council, TLC, Winnipeg Labor Council, CCL, and the Central Council of the One Big Union
57.	Brief	Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario Command, Winnipeg
58.	Brief	School Broadcasts Branch, Department of Education, Saskatchewan
59.	Brief	Canadian Federation of University Women
60.	Brief	Saskatchewan Arts Board
61.	Brief	George R. Bothwell, Bothwell-Hill Co. Ltd., Regina
62.	Brief	Association Catholique Franco-Canadienne de la Saskatchewan
63.	Brief	Société Radio-Gravelbourg Limitée
64.	Brief	Saskatchewan Provincial Committee of the Labor-Progressive Party
65.	Brief	Housewives' Committee on Broadcasting, Regina
66.	Brief	Saskatchewan Wheat Pool
67.	Brief	T. H. Goode, M.P., Burnaby-Richmond, B.C.
68.	Brief	University of British Columbia Television Committee
69.	Brief	British Columbia Parent-Teacher Federation Special Committee on Television
70.	Brief	CKLG, North Vancouver
71.	Brief	Kelowna Arts Council
72.	Brief	CKWX, Vancouver
73.	List of Vancouver sponsors on KVOS-TV Bellingham, Washington	CKWX, Vancouver
74.	Brief	Vancouver Symphony Society
75.	Brief	Group of Citizens, Nanaimo, B.C.
76.	Brief	British Columbia Association of Broadcasters
77.	Brief	British Columbia Federation of Labour (CCL)
78.	Brief	Donald J. Partridge, Victoria, B.C. (endorsed by Local 247 of American Federation of Musicians Union)

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<i>No.</i>	<i>Exhibit</i>	<i>Filed By</i>
79.	Brief	Overture Artists' and Concert Management
80.	Brief	Government of Alberta
81.	Brief	Alberta Federation of Home and School Associations, Inc.
82.	Brief	University of Alberta
83.	Brief	Farmers' Union of Alberta
84.	Brief	Radio-Edmonton Limitée (CHFA)
85.	Brief	Association Canadienne-Française de l'Alberta
86.	Brief	Alberta Provincial Committee of the Labor-Progressive Party
87.	Brief	Alberta Federation of Agriculture
88.	Brief	CJCA, Edmonton
88A.	Telephone survey amongst farm housewives concerning CJCA audience	CJCA, Edmonton
88B.	Letters of appreciation received by CJCA	CJCA, Edmonton
89.	Brief	CFAC, Calgary
90.	Brief	Radio-Prairies-Nord Limitee (CFNS), Saskatoon
91.	Brief	Saskatchewan Farmers Union
92.	Brief	Saskatchewan Women's Christian Temperance Union
93.	Brief	Salvation Army, Saskatoon
94.	Brief	CFQC and CFQC-TV, Saskatoon
95.	History of CFQC	CFQC and CFQC-TV, Saskatoon
96.	Brief	Associated Canadian Travellers
97.	Brief	Saskatoon Community Chest and Council, Inc.
98.	Brief	University of Toronto Television Committee
99.	Brief	Department of French, University of Toronto
100.	Brief	National Progressive Conservative Student Federation
101.	Brief	Toronto Television Owners' Association
102.	Brief	Toronto District Trades and Labor Council and Toronto and Lakeshore Labor Council
103.	Brief	Canadian Wire Service Guild
104.	Brief	Children's Section of Ontario Library Association
105.	Brief	Association France-Canada of Toronto

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<i>No.</i>	<i>Exhibit</i>	<i>Filed By</i>
106.	Brief	Young Women's Christian Association
107.	Brief	Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire
108.	Brief	Canadian Mental Health Association
109.	Brief	Bureau of Broadcast Measurement
110.	Brief	American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada
110A.	Clipping from Winnipeg Tribune May 29, 1956 "An Ill Wind for Petrillo" by D. Leitterman	American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada
110B.	Music Performance Trust Funds, Fourteenth Combined Report and Statements of Trustee	American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada
110C.	Article from Canadian Broadcaster and Telescreen April 19, 1956 "CARTB Convention—Syndicated Shows Offer Costly Talent Below Cost"	American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada
110D.	Two broadcasting agreements between CBC and AFM: June 1950 and July 1952	American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada
111.	Brief	Maple Leaf Gardens Limited
112.	Brief	Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Inc.
113.	Brief	Group of Students of Jarvis Collegiate Institute, Toronto
114.	Brief	John Spilak, Hamilton
115.	Brief	Opera Festival Association of Ontario
116.	Brief	National Religious Advisory Council of the CBC
117.	Brief	United Church of Canada
118.	Brief	Southam Company Limited
119.	Brief	Canadian Library Association
120.	Brief	Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto

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<i>No.</i>	<i>Exhibit</i>	<i>Filed By</i>
121.	Brief	Association of Canadian Advertisers
122.	Brief	National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada
123.	Brief	Toronto Broadcasting Company Limited (CKEY)
124.	Brief	Alliance Canadienne, Toronto Branch
125.	Brief	Canadian Girl Guides Association
126.	Brief	Visites Interprovinciales
127.	Brief	Women's Inter-Church Council of Canada
128.	Brief	National Committee of the Labor-Progressive Party
129.	Brief	Lutheran Hour
130.	Brief	Nursery Education Association of Ontario
131.	Brief	Canadian Temperance Federation
132.	Brief	Ben Nobleman, Toronto
133.	Brief	Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture
134.	Brief	Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University
135.	Brief	CJCH, Halifax
136.	Brief	Maritime Broadcasting Company Limited (CHNS), Halifax
137.	Brief	Canadian Federation of Newman Clubs
138.	Brief	Halifax Symphony Society
139.	Brief	Maritime Library Association
140.	Brief	Nova Scotia Federation of Home and School Associations
141.	Brief	Canadian Home and School and Parent-Teacher Federation
142.	Brief	National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting
143.	Brief	Island Radio Broadcasting Company Limited (CFCY and CFCY-TV), Charlottetown
144.	Brief	Prince Edward Island Federation of Agriculture
145.	Brief	Charlottetown Board of Trade
146.	Brief	Lt. Col. J. David Stewart, Mayor of Charlottetown
147.	Brief	CFNB, Fredericton
148.	Supplementary Brief	CFNB, Fredericton

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149. Brief		Fredericton Branch of the Humanities Association of Canada
150. Brief		Université Sacré-Cœur
151. Brief		Association Agricole du District Agronomique n° 3, (N.B.)
152. Brief		New Brunswick Federation of Agriculture
153. Brief		Fredericton Council of Churches
154. Brief		New Brunswick Provincial Council of Women
155. Brief		Fredericton Branch of the United Nations Association
156. Brief		L'Evangeline Journal
157. Brief		Société Nationale de l'Assomption
158. Brief		Richelieu Club of Campbellton, N.B.
159. Brief		Association Acadienne d'Éducation
160. Brief		Association des Instituteurs Acadiens
161. Brief		Université Saint-Louis
162. Brief		Université Saint-Joseph
163. Brief		Conseil de la Vie Française
164. Brief		Fédération des Sociétés Saint-Jean-Baptiste du Québec
165. Brief		Association Canadienne de la Radio et de la Télévision de Langue Française
166. Brief		Chambre de Commerce de Québec
167. Brief		Association des Professeurs de Carrière de l'Université Laval
168. Brief		Société Historique de Québec
169. Brief		Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste de Montréal
170. Brief		Canadian Chamber of Commerce
171. Brief		Société des Écrivains Canadiens
172. Brief		Quebec Federation of Home and School Associations
173. Brief		Comité de Télévision du Nord-Ouest Québécois
174. Brief		Quebec Women's Institute, Inc.
175. Brief		Société d'Étude et de Conférences
176. Brief		Newfoundland Broadcasting Company Limited (CJON and CJON-TV)

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<i>No.</i>	<i>Exhibit</i>	<i>Filed By</i>
177.	Supplementary support for verbal presentation	Newfoundland Broadcasting Company Limited (CJON and CJON-TV)
178.	Brief	Association des Hebdomadaires de Langue Française du Canada
179.	Brief	Corner Brook Chamber of Commerce
180.	Brief	Association Canadienne des Éducateurs de Langue Française
181.	Brief	London Free Press Printing Company Limited (CFPL and CFPL-TV)
181A.	Letter dated Sept. 8, 1956 from Murray T. Brown to Paul Pelletier	London Free Press Printing Company Limited (CFPL and CFPL-TV)
182.	Brief	Paroissiens de l'Immaculée Conception, Montréal
183.	Brief	CJOR, Vancouver
184.	Brief	Comité Provincial du Parti Ouvrier Canadien, P.Q.
185.	Brief and Annex (summary modifying slightly some of the points in the main brief)	Éditions de l'Hexagone
186.	Brief	Frontier Television Limited, Montreal
187.	Brief	Association Canadienne des Bibliothécaires de Langue Française
188.	Brief	Canadian Marconi Company (CFCF), Montreal
189.	Chart showing TV channel allocations in the United States and Canada	Canadian Marconi Company (CFCF), Montreal
190.	Brief	Canadian Association of University Teachers
191.	Brief	Canadian Protestant League
192.	Brief	CKAC, Montreal
193.	Brief	Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada
194.	Brief	Société Canadienne d'Éducation des Adultes
195.	Brief	Fédération des Chambres de Commerce des Jeunes de la Province de Québec
196.	Brief	Quebec Farm Forum Association

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197.	Brief	CJAD, Montreal
198.	Supplementary brief	CJAD, Montreal
199.	Brief	Université Laval
200.	Brief	National Council of Women of Canada
201.	Brief	Canadian Association of Consumers
202.	Brief	Association Professionnelle des Industriels
203.	Brief	Canadian Federation of Agriculture
204.	Brief	Radio - Electronics— Television Manufacturers Association of Canada
205.	Brief	Canadian Citizenship Council
206.	Brief	Citizens' Committee on Children (Ottawa)
207.	Brief	Dr. A. R. M. Lower, Queen's University
208.	Brief	Canadian Association of Consumers, Ontario Branch
209.	Brief	Canadian Arts Council
210.	Brief	Canadian Council of Authors and Artists
211.	Telegram from CARTB to Canadian Arts Council.	Canadian Arts Council
212.	Brief	Dominion Drama Festival
213.	Brief	Canadian Association for Adult Education
214.	Brief	Ottawa Council of Churches
215.	Brief	Association of Radio and Television Employees of Canada (NABET — CLC)
216.	Brief	National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians (AFL — CIL, CCL)
217.	"The Case for Freedom of Information" pamphlet published by the Canadian Association of Broadcasters.	National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians (AFL — CIL, CCL)
218.	Copy of a script for a radio commercial (example of excessive commercialism).	National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians (AFL — CIL, CCL)
219.	Brief	Group of Citizens of Kingston, Ont.

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<i>No.</i>	<i>Exhibit</i>	<i>Filed By</i>
220.	Brief	Chambre de Commerce de Maniwaki
221.	Brief	National Ballet Guild of Canada
222.	Brief (with supplement).	Fédération des Associations de Parents et d'Instituteurs de Langue Française d'Ontario
223.	Map showing locations of local associations, French radio stations, and television stations.	Fédération des Associations de Parents et d'Instituteurs de Langue Française d'Ontario
224.	Brief	Canadian Film Institute
225.	Brief	Co-operative Union of Canada
226.	Brief	CKLB, Oshawa (Lakeland Broadcasting Company Limited)
227.	Brief	Canadian Welfare Council
228.	Brief	CKVL, Verdun
229.	Brief	Zenith Radio Corporation and Teco, Inc., Chicago, Ill., U.S.
230.	Statement of Paul A. Porter.	Trans Canada Telemeter Limited, Toronto, Ont.
231.	Comments of International Telemeter Corporation before the FCC, Docket No. 11279.	Trans Canada Telemeter Limited, Toronto, Ont.
232.	Memorandum	Theatre Owners Association of Quebec, Inc.
233.	Statement by James M. Landis.	Skiatron Electronics and Television Corporation
234.	Brief	Comité Diocésain d'Action Catholique et d'Apostolat laïc, Ottawa
235.	Brief	Ottawa Newman Club
236.	Brief	Roy Ward Dickson Independent TV Productions
237.	Brief	Industrial Development Board of Greater Winnipeg
238.	Brief	Creighton Aquin, Boston, Mass.
239.	Brief	Oshawa Chamber of Commerce
240.	Brief	S. A. Blangstad, Toronto
241.	Brief	Zbigniew Malecki, Montreal
242.	Brief	University of British Columbia Radio and TV Society
243.	Brief	North York Home and School Council
244.	Brief	CKOC, Hamilton
245.	Brief	Mrs. Mary H. O'Brien, Victoria
246.	Brief	A. M. Burston, Toronto

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<i>No.</i>	<i>Exhibit</i>	<i>Filed By</i>
247.	Brief	Anglican Church of Canada
248.	Brief	Saskatchewan Library Association
249.	Brief	Canadian Radio and Television League
250.	Brief	University Women's Club of Calgary
251.	Brief	Associated Boards of Trade of Central British Columbia and the Yukon
252.	Brief	Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association
253.	Brief	Priory of Canada of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem
254.	Brief	Canadian Council of Churches
255.	Brief	Saskatchewan Federation of Labour, CCL
256.	Brief	Business Girl's Sodality of Our Lady of Fatima, Sydney, N.S.
257.	Brief	Association des Étudiants Acadiciens de Québec
258.	Brief	Western Federation of the Sir Ernest MacMillan Clubs
259.	Brief	Saint Catharines and District Chamber of Commerce
260.	Brief	Community Arts Council of Vancouver
261.	Brief	Alliance Française de Toronto and French Cine Club of Toronto
262.	Brief	Regina Library Association
263.	Brief	Canadian Arab Friendship League
264.	Brief	John J. Pollock and Howard A. Prentice, St. Catharines
265.	Brief	Bernard Benoist, Montreal
266.	Brief	Humanities Association of Canada
267.	Brief	Jeune Commerce de Chicoutimi
268.	Brief	Académie Canadienne-Française, Montréal
269.	Brief	Humanities Association of Canada, Winnipeg Branch
270.	Brief	V. M. Snow, Winnipeg
271.	Brief	Knights of Columbus, Ontario State Command

Appendix V

<i>No.</i>	<i>Exhibit</i>	<i>Filed By</i>
272.	Brief	Windsor-Essex-Kent Regional Committee of the Labor- Progressive Party
273.	Brief	Men's Musical Club of Winnipeg, Limited
274.	Brief	Arthur J. Ceretti, Winnipeg
275.	Brief	Group of Citizens, Winnipeg
276.	Brief	Alex S. Mowat, Dalhousie Uni- versity
277.	Brief	W. James Beale, Montreal
278.	Brief	Community Welfare Council of Windsor
279.	Brief	CKCK and CKCK-TV, Regina
280.	Brief	Dauphin Chamber of Commerce
281.	Brief	Canadian Broadcaster and Tele- screen
282.	Brief	Dr. J. J. Cada, Ottawa
283.	Brief	Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities
284.	Brief	Property Owners Association of Calgary
285.	Brief	Ron Gostick, Flesherton, Ont.
286.	Brief	Canadian Red Cross Society
287.	Brief	Ontario Modern Language Teachers' Association
288.	Brief	R. J. Bruce, Val d'Or
289.	Brief	Mrs. Leo F. Cain, Fredericton
290.	Brief	J. Findlay, Toronto (Chartered Engineers of Ontario)
291.	Brief	Chambre de Commerce de Chicoutimi
292.	Brief	Miss Barbara May, Alymer East, P.Q.
293.	Brief	Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies' Association
294.	Brief	CJVI, Victoria
295.	Brief	Community Chest of Greater Toronto
296.	Brief	Canadian Mental Health Associa- tion, Saskatchewan Division
297.	Brief	Canadian Retail Federation
298.	Brief	Canadian Lutheran Council, Division of Public Relations
299.	Brief	C. Syd Matthews, Toronto
300.	Brief	Miss Deborah Bogue, Ottawa
301.	Brief	Northwestern Ontario Regional Committee of the Labor- Progressive Party

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<i>No.</i>	<i>Exhibit</i>	<i>Filed By</i>
302.	Brief	Fédération des Caisses Populaires Acadiennes Limitée, Caraquet, N.-B.
303.	Brief	Newfoundland Board of Trade
304.	Brief	Society of Music Enthusiasts, Toronto
305.	Brief	Osmond K. Kendall, Ottawa
306.	Supplementary Submission.	Canadian Labour Congress
307.	Letter dated May 8, 1956 from Robert- son Davies to Paul Pelletier, <i>re</i> mention of CHEX, Peterborough strike in CLC brief.	The Chairman
308.	"Freedom of the Air" by Basil Dean, reprinted from the Calgary Herald.....	CARTB
309.	The Report on Radio (Massey Report), Winnipeg Free Press Pamphlet No. 36.	CARTB
310.	Control of Broadcasting — an Urgent Canadian Problem.	CARTB
311.	Draft Act entitled "The Canadian Tele- communications Act".	CARTB
312.	Supplement No. 16 to submission by CARTB.	CARTB
313.	Some comments on the CBC memoran- dum to the Royal Commission.	CARTB
314.	Some comments on the brief of the Canadian Radio and Television Lea- gue to the Royal Commission, by Dr. Marcus Long, University of Toronto.	CARTB
315.	Some comments on the Canadian Labour Congress Submissions.	CARTB
316.	Supplement No. 20 to submission by CARTB.	CARTB
317.	Letter dated Sept. 25, 1956 from Gordon Ferris to T. J. Allard, <i>re</i> CBC programme "assignment"	CARTB
318.	"Analyzing the Havana Treaty", speech by Keith A. MacKinnon, August, 1944.	CBC
319.	Letter dated October 11, 1956 from T. J. Allard to R. M. Fowler, <i>re</i> plans for a private network sub- mitted to CBC prior to establishment of the Dominion Network.	CARTB

Appendix V

<i>No.</i>	<i>Exhibit</i> <i>ξ</i>	<i>Filed By</i>
320. Brief		Progressive Conservative Business Women's Club of Ottawa and District.
321. Brief		CKOV, Kelowna, B.C.
322. Brief		Fort William Chamber of Com- merce
323. Brief		Canadian League of Composers
324. Brief		Fédération Canadienne Française de la Colombie-Britannique
325. Brief		Université de Montréal

Appendix VI

Canadian Allocations Under the "Canadian-U.S.A. Television Agreement"

(Channels 2 to 13 are in the VHF — very high frequency band, while channels 14 to 83 are in the UHF — ultra high frequency band. Bold type indicates that a licence has been granted for the operation of a television station.)

<i>City</i>	<i>Channel No.</i>
ALBERTA	
Calgary	2, 4, 10, 12, 17, 23, 29, 35
Edmonton	3, 5, 11, 13
Grande Prairie	2
Lacombe	8
Lethbridge	7, 22
Medicine Hat	6, 15
BRITISH COLUMBIA	
Chilliwack	3, 42
Cranbrook	19
Fernie	24
Kamloops	4, 16
Kelowna	13, 21
Nanaimo	48
Nelson	5, 17
New Westminster (see Vancouver)	
Penticton	15
Port Alberni	19
Prince Rupert	6, 7
Trail	11, 14
Vancouver-New Westminster	6 ¹ , 8, 10, 14, 30, 36
Vernon	2, 27
Victoria	2 ² , 40, 46
MANITOBA	
Brandon	5, 9, 11, 21, 32
Flin Flon	3
Dauphin	8, 14
Portage la Prairie	34
St. Boniface (see Winnipeg)	
Winnipeg-St. Boniface	4, 6, 7, 13, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42

¹ Transferred to Victoria.

² Transferred to Vancouver.

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<i>City</i>	<i>Channel No.</i>
NEW BRUNSWICK	
Campbellton	12, 20
Edmundston	10, 27
Fredericton	9, 28
Moncton	16
Newcastle	18
St. John	4, 6, 17, 23
St. Stephen	26
Sackville	8, 22
Woodstock	36
NOVA SCOTIA	
Amherst	41
Antigonish	9, 34
Bridgewater	10, 43
Halifax	3, 5, 12, 15, 21, 27, 37
Kentville	19
New Glasgow	18
Sydney	21, 4, 6, 15, 21
Truro	31
Windsor	25
Yarmouth	13, 14
ONTARIO	
Barrie	14
Belleville	39
Brantford	16
Brockville	46
Chatham	14
Cornwall	36
Fort Frances	5, 19
Fort William (see Port Arthur)	
Guelph	55
Hamilton	13 ² , 51, 57, 68, 78
Kenora	9, 22
Kingston	26, 44
Kitchener	45
Kirkland Lake	9
London	10, 18
Niagara Falls	29
North Bay	10, 15
Oshawa	53
Orillia	3 ³ , 30

¹ Transferred to Moncton.

² Transferred to Kitchener.

³ Transferred to Barrie.

Appendix VI

City	Channel No.
ONTARIO—Con.	
Ottawa-Hull	4, 9, 11 ¹ , 30, 40
Owen Sound	8 ² , 26
Pembroke	13, 32
Peterborough	12 ³ , 22
Port Arthur-Ft. William	2, 4, 14, 20, 30
St. Catharines	49
St. Thomas	24
Sarnia	40
Sault Ste. Marie	2, 12, 22
Smith's Falls	42
Stratford	27
Sudbury	5, 7, 17, 23
Timmins	6
Toronto	6, 9, 11 ⁴ , 19, 25
Windsor	9, 32, 38
Wingham	36
Woodstock	47
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	
Charlottetown	13, 14
Summerside	11, 20
QUEBEC	
Chicoutimi	2, 12, 14
Drummondville	19
Granby	25
Hull (see Ottawa, Ont.)	
Jonquière	20
Matane	23
Montreal-Verdun	2, 6, 7 ⁵ , 10, 12, 15, 44
New Carlisle	2, 14
Quebec	4, 5, 9, 11, 29, 39
Rivière du Loup	6, 30
Rimouski	3, 21
Roberval	17
St. Hyacinthe	50
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière	13, 33
Shawinigan Falls	27
Sherbrooke	42, 48

¹ Transferred to Kingston.

² Transferred to Wingham.

³ Although this channel was not allocated to Peterborough under the original agreement, the U.S. Federal Communications Commission agreed to channel 12 being used there provided this did not interfere with stations at Erie, Pa., and Binghampton, N.Y., to which channel 12 had been allocated under the agreement.

⁴ Transferred to Hamilton.

⁵ Transferred to Sherbrooke.

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<i>City</i>	<i>Channel No.</i>
SASKATCHEWAN	
Gravelbourg	22
Moose Jaw	4, 7, 18, 24
North Battleford	3
Prince Albert	11
Regina	2, 9, 12, 21, 27
Saskatoon	8, 13
Swift Current	14
Watrous	6, 30
Yorkton	3, 15

Appendix VII

Canadian Allocations of Frequency Modulation Channels under Canada-U.S. Frequency Modulation Agreement

<i>Channel Number</i>	<i>Allocation Plan</i>		<i>Assignments</i>
	<i>Freq. in MC/S</i>	<i>General Area</i>	
216	91.1	(Educational F.M.)	CJRT-FM — Ryerson Institute of Technology, Toronto, Ont.
220	91.9	Kingston, Ont.	CFRC-FM — Queens University, Kingston, Ont.
221	92.1	Yarmouth, N.S. Sydney Mines, N.S. Newcastle, N.B. Megantic, Que. Chicoutimi, Que. Brantford, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Ottawa-Hull Windsor, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Saskatoon, Sask. Vancouver, B.C. Dawson City, Yukon Yellowknife, N.W.T.	CKPC-FM — Brantford, Ont.
222	92.3	Halifax, N.S. Owen Sound, Ont. Flin Flon, Man. Vernon, B.C.	
223	92.5	Antigonish, N.S. Edmundston, N.B. Montreal, Que. Sudbury, Ont. White Horse, Yukon	
224	92.7	London-St. Thomas Pembroke, Ont. Fort Frances, Ont. Edmonton, Alta.	
225	92.9	North Sydney, N.S. Chatham, N.B. Chicoutimi, Que. New Liskeard, Ont. Dauphin, Man.	

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<i>Channel Number</i>	<i>Allocation Plan</i>		<i>Assignments</i>
	<i>Freq. in MC/S</i>	<i>General Area</i>	
226	93.1	Bridgewater, N.S. Thetford, Que. Ottawa-Hull Brantford, Ont. Saskatoon, Sask.	
227	93.3	Stellarton, N.S. Edmundston, N.B. Owen Sound, Ont.	
228	93.5	Montreal, Que. London-St. Thomas Oshawa, Ont. Kenora, Ont. Medicine Hat, Alta. North Vancouver, B.C.	
229	93.7	Sackville, N.B. Arvida, Que. Kirkland Lake, Ont.	
230	93.9	New Waterford, N.S. Ottawa-Hull Windsor, Ont.	CFRA-FM — Ottawa, Ont. CKLW-FM — Windsor, Ont.
231	94.1	Liverpool, N.S. Quebec City, Que. Hamilton, Ont. Regina, Sask.	
232	94.3	Campbellton, N.B. Montreal, Que. London-St. Thomas Fort William, Ont. Port Arthur, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Lethbridge, Alta.	CKPR-FM — Fort William
233	94.5	Westville, N.S. Timmins, Ont.	CKGB-FM — Timmins, Ont.
234	94.7	Drummondville, Que. Kenogami, Que. Calgary, Alta.	
235	94.9	Sydney, N.S. Amherst, N.S. North Bay, Ont. Regina, Sask.	CJCB-FM — Sydney, N.S.
236	95.1	Montreal, Que. Chatham, Ont. Barrie, Ont.	CBF-FM — Montreal, P.Q.

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<i>Channel Number</i>	<i>Allocation Plan</i>		<i>Assignments</i>
	<i>Freq. in MC/S</i>	<i>General Area</i>	
237	95.3	New Glasgow, N.S. Woodstock, N.B. Niagara Falls, Ont. Belleville, Ont. Nanaimo, B.C.	
238	95.5	Sorel, Que. Wingham, Ont.	
239	95.7	Glace Bay, N.S. Jonquiere, Que. Sturgeon Falls, Ont. Moose Jaw, Sask.	
240	95.9	Moncton, N.B. Montreal, Que. London-St. Thomas Orillia, Ont. Calgary, Alta Powell River, B.C.	CFPL-FM — London, Ont.
241	96.1	Brandon, Man. Halifax, N.S.	CHNS-FM — Halifax, N.S.
242	96.3	Sorel, Que. Kingston, Ont.	CKWS-FM — Kingston, Ont.
243	96.5	Windsor, N.S. Rouyn, Que.	
244	96.7	Bagotville, Que. Kitchener, Ont. Red Deer, Alta. Port Alberni, B.C.	CKCR-FM — Kitchener, Ont.
245	96.9	Pictou, N.S. Montreal, Que. Kapuskasing, Ont. Regina, Sask.	CKVL-FM — Verdun, P.Q.
246	97.1	Belleville, Ont. Kelowna, B.C.	
247	97.3	Dominion, N.S. Bathurst, N.B. Quebec City, Que. Galt, Ont.	
248	97.5	St. Joseph's d'Alma Que. Sarnia, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.	

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<i>Allocation Plan</i>			
<i>Channel Number</i>	<i>Freq. in MC/S</i>	<i>General Area</i>	<i>Assignments</i>
249	97.7	Fredericton, N.B. Montreal, Que. Sudbury, Ont. St. Catharines, Ont. Moose Jaw, Sask. Vancouver, B.C.	CKTB-FM — St. Catharines
250	97.9		
251	98.1	Dartmouth, N.S. Quebec City, Que. Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que. Val d'Or, Que. Toronto, Ont. Edmonton, Alta.	CHRC-FM — Quebec, P.Q. CKUA-FM — Edmonton, Alta.
252	98.3	Roberval, Que. Stratford, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Kamloops, B.C.	
253	98.5	Fredericton, N.B. Montreal, Que. Swift Current, Sask. Victoria, B.C.	CKDA-FM — Victoria, B.C.
254	98.7		
255	98.9	Springhill, N.S. Grande Prairie, Alta.	
256	99.1	Quebec City, Que. Toronto, Ont. St. Boniface, Man. Saskatoon, Sask.	CBC-FM — Toronto, Ont.
257	99.3	St. John, N.B. Montreal, Que. Vancouver, B.C.	
258	99.5	Port Alfred, Que. Kingston, Ont. Edmonton, Alta.	CKLC-FM — Kingston, Ont. CJCA-FM — Edmonton, Alta.
259	99.7	Sherbrooke, Que. Regina, Sask.	
260	99.9	Halifax, N.S. Baie St. Paul, Que. Toronto, Ont. Prince Rupert, B.C.	CFRB-FM — Toronto, Ont.
261	100.1	Joliette, Que.	

Appendix VII

<i>Allocation Plan</i>			
<i>Channel Number</i>	<i>Freq. in MC/S</i>	<i>General Area</i>	<i>Assignments</i>
262	100.3	Matane, Que. Niagara Falls, Ont. Transcona, Man. Edmonton, Alta.	CFRN-FM — Edmonton, Alta.
263	100.5	St. John, N.B. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	
264	100.7	Montreal, Que. Toronto, Ont. Chatham, Ont. Prince Albert, Sask. Prince George, B.C.	CBM-FM — Montreal, Que.
265	100.9	Lethbridge, Alta.	
266	101.1	Kentville, N.S. Quebec City, Que. Hamilton, Ont. Brockville, Ont. New Westminster, B.C.	
267	101.3		
268	101.5	Rimouski, Que. Sarnia, Ont. Peterborough, Ont. Kirkland Lake, Ont. Portage la Prairie, Man. North Battleford, Sask.	CJBR-FM — Rimouski, Que.
269	101.7	St. John, N.B. Sherbrooke, Que. Ottawa-Hull Welland, Ont. Kenora, Ont. Dawson Creek, B.C.	
270	101.9	St. Jerome, Que. Chilliwack, B.C.	
271	102.1	Summerside, P.E.I. Toronto, Ont. Brockville, Ont. Calgary, Alta.	
272	102.3	Shawinigan Falls, Que. Mont Joli, Que. Stratford, Ont. Timmins, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.	

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<i>Channel Number</i>	<i>Allocation Plan</i>		<i>Assignments</i>
	<i>Freq. in MC/S</i>	<i>General Area</i>	
273	102.5	St. John, N.B. Ottawa-Hull Victoria, B.C.	
274	102.7	Sherbrooke, Que. Fort William, Ont. Port Arthur, Ont.	
275	102.9	Hamilton, Ont.	
276	103.1	Shawinigan Falls, Que. New Carlisle, Que. Winnipeg, Man. Calgary, Alta.	CJOB-FM — Winnipeg, Man.
277	103.3	Ottawa-Hull	CBO-FM — Ottawa, Ont.
278	103.5	Sherbrooke, Que. Guelph, Ont. Fort William, Ont. Port Arthur, Ont. Vancouver, B.C.	
279	103.7	Donnacona, Que.	
280	103.9	Moncton, N.B. Lachute, Que. Brandon, Man. Calgary, Alta.	
281	104.1		
282	104.3	Three Rivers, Que. Fort William, Ont. Prince Albert, Sask. Port Arthur, Ont.	
283	104.5	Truro, N.S. Toronto, Ont. Cornwall, Ont. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Princeton, B.C.	CKSF-FM — Cornwall, Ont.
284	104.7	La Tuque, Que.	
285	104.9	Sussex, N.B. St. Jean, Que. St. Catharines, Ont. Selkirk, Man. Victoria, B.C. Nelson, B.C.	
286	105.1	Montmagny, Que. Windsor, Ont.	
287	105.3	Toronto, Ont.	

Appendix VII

<i>Allocation Plan</i>			
<i>Channel Number</i>	<i>Freq. in MC/S</i>	<i>General Area</i>	<i>Assignments</i>
288	105.5	Charlottetown, P.E.I. Sudbury, Ont.	
289	105.7	St. Catharines, Ont. The Pas, Man. Vancouver, B.C. Trail, B.C.	CBU-FM — Vancouver, B.C.
290	105.9	Three Rivers, Que. Edmonton, Alta.	
291	106.1	Halifax, N.S. Kitchener, Ont.	
292	106.3	Ste. Anne de la Poca- tiere, Que. North Bay, Ont. Yorkton, Sask.	
293	106.5	Sydney, N.S. Montreal, Que. Vancouver, B.C.	CFCF-FM — Montreal, Que.
294	106.7	Windsor, Ont. Peterborough, Ont. Rossland, B.C.	
295	106.9	Halifax, N.S. Woodstock, Ont.	
296	107.1	Ste. Hyacinthe, Que. Riviere du Loup, Que. Melville, Sask.	
297	107.3	Charlottetown, P.E.I. Pembroke, Ont.	
298	107.5	St. Stephen, N.B. Oshawa, Ont. Penticton, B.C.	
299	107.7	Cornwall, Ont.	
300	107.9	Dalhousie, N.B. Granby, Que. Hamilton, Ont. Weyburn, Sask.	

Appendix VIII

Radio and Television Stations in Canada

THIS Appendix includes the location, type, call sign, ownership, frequency, power and network affiliation of all radio and television stations in Canada.

Also included at the end of this Appendix are five maps showing the three radio networks and their affiliates, the location of all unaffiliated radio stations, and the television networks of which all television stations form a part.

The following explanations are designed to facilitate use of the table.

<i>Location</i>	Stations listed alphabetically by location by Provinces west to east. C — Station under construction
<i>Type</i>	AM (Amplitude Modulated sound broadcasting station) FM (Frequency Modulated sound broadcasting station) SW (Short Wave sound broadcasting station) TV (Television broadcasting station) <i>NOTE:</i> All FM stations broadcast the same programmes as their associated AM stations.
<i>Call Sign</i>	Identification of station
<i>Individual-Licensee</i> <i>Company</i>	Individual or licensee company to whom licence has been granted.
<i>Ownership</i>	Proportion of ownership indicated. * Director
<i>Frequency</i>	AM Station — kilocycles (kc/s) FM Station — megacycles (mc/s) TV Station — megacycles (mc/s)
<i>Power</i>	Station power in watts. D — Daytime operation only N — Nighttime operation only DA — Directional Antenna DA-1 — Directional Antenna — Same pattern day and night. DA-2 — Directional Antenna — Different patterns for day and night. DA-N — Directional Antenna — Required for nighttime only.

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Network Where station is affiliated with a network, the network is listed, abbreviated as follows:

- T/Can — Trans Canada Network
- Dom. — Dominion Network
- French — French Network
- MBS — Mutual Broadcasting System (U.S. network)
- CBS — Columbia Broadcasting System (U.S. network)
- ABC — American Broadcasting Company (U.S. network)
- Supp. "B" — Network commercial carried at option of advertiser.

RADIO AND TELEVISION STATIONS IN CANADA NUMBER AND LOCATION

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licencee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
Chilliwack.....	AM	CHWK	Fraser Valley Broadcasters Limited..... *J. Pilling..... 73.4% *A. McL. Guinet..... 0.5% 4 shareholders..... 26.1%	1270	1,000 DA-1	Dom.
Dawson Creek...	AM	CJDC	Radio Station CJDC (Dawson Creek, B.C.) Limited..... *W. B. Michaud..... 27.2% B. M. Michaud..... 45.4% *H. Michaud..... 9.1% W. L. Michaud..... 9.1% W. R. Michaud..... 9.1% *W. C. Bowie..... 0.1% W. A. McClellan..... 0.1%	1350	1,000	T/Can
Kamloops.....	AM	CFJC	Kamloops Sentinel Limited..... Inland Holding Co. Ltd..... 98.0% *Carmen White..... 1.3% *Ronald White..... 0.7% Inland Holding Co. Ltd Ronald White..... 50.0% Kamloops Sentinel Ltd..... 49.9% Carmen White..... 0.1%	910	1,000	T/Can
Kamloops (c)....	TV	CFCR-TV	Twin Cities Television Limited..... *Ian G. Clark..... 40.0% *Myrtle E. Clark..... 40.0% *Jean C. Ross..... 20.0%	Channel 4 67.26 video 71.76 audio	100 50	TV
Kelowna.....	AM	CKOV	Okanagan Broadcasters Limited..... *Mrs. G. T. B. Browne..... 66.5% *J. H. B. Browne..... 10.3% *Mrs. M. E. Bews..... 0.1% *H. F. Chapin..... 0.2% *D. Reid..... 0.1% *B. E. Hardie..... 0.1% 122 shareholders..... 22.7%	630	1,000	T/Can

Appendix VIII

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued						
Nanaimo.....	AM	CHUB	Standard Broadcasting Company Limited.....	1570	1,000 DA-1	None
			Sun Publishing Co. Limited.. 84.9%			
			*C. J. Rudd..... 7.5%			
			*D. C. Cromie..... 0.02%			
			*C. F. Bailey..... 0.02%			
			*H. F. Gates..... 0.02%			
			*D. Davis..... 0.02%			
			*L. Beever-Potts..... 0.02%			
			Sheila Hassell..... 7.5%			
Nelson.....	AM	CKLN	News Publishing Company Limited.....	1240	250	T/Can
			Estate of R. F. Green..... 43.0%			
			*R. H. Green..... 33.6%			
			*C. W. Ramsden..... 0.7%			
			*G. A. Green..... 1.0%			
			*R. F. Green..... 1.0%			
			*E. S. Planta..... 0.3%			
			*F. W. Winslow..... 0.1%			
			*R. W. Phipps..... 0.1%			
			Mrs. V. E. Cox..... 20.2%			
New Westminster	AM	CKNW	International Broadcasting Co. Limited.	1320	5,000 DA-1	None
			Inglewood Investments Ltd.. 66.7%			
			Muro Investments Ltd..... 33.3%			
			Inglewood Investments Ltd.			
			*Emily Griffiths..... 50.0%			
			*Isabel Madden..... 25.0%			
			*Olive Crighton..... 25.0%			
			Muro Investments Ltd.			
			*Walter S. Owen Q.C..... 50.0%			
			*William Murphy Q.C..... 50.0%			
North Vancouver	AM	CKLG	Lions Gate Broadcasting Ltd.....	1070	1,000 DA-1	None
			*A. E. Gibson..... 25.0%			
			*J. G. Gibson..... 25.0%			
			*J. L. Gibson..... 25.0%			
			*W. C. Gibson..... 25.0%			
Penticton.....	AM	CKOK	CKOK Limited.....	800	500N 1,000D	Dom.
			*Maurice P. Finnerty..... 34.5%			
			*Roy G. Chapman..... 33.4%			
			*H. Geddes..... 1.6%			
			*Grant B. King..... 4.0%			
			Mrs. M. Finnerty..... 5.4%			
			15 shareholders..... 21.1%			
Port Alberni.....	AM	CJAV	CJAV Limited.....	1240	250	None
			*H. E. Warren..... 34.4%			
			*C. J. Rudd..... 15.6%			
			*K. H. R. Hutcheson..... 25.0%			
			*Dolly M. Warren..... 25.0%			
Prince George...	AM	CKPG	Radio Station CKPG Limited.....	550	250	T/Can
			*C. G. Elphicke..... 6.7%			
			*F. H. Elphicke..... 43.6%			
			*Robert R. Keay..... 25.6%			
			9 shareholders..... 24.1%			

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
BRITISH COLUMBIA —Continued						
Prince Rupert....	AM	CFPR	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	1240	250	T/Can
Quesnel (c).....	AM	CKCQ	Cariboo Broadcasting Limited..... *J. Fred Weber..... 50.0% *James H. Ritchie..... 50.0%	570	1,000 DA-2	None
Trail.....	AM	CJAT	Kootenay Broadcasting Company Limited..... Estate of B. A. Stimmel..... 63.9% Harriet E. Stimmel..... 1.0% *J. K. Cram..... 1.3% *S. W. Davis..... 3.5% *H. Doyle..... 0.9% *W. C. Harvey..... 0.9% *A. S. Mawdsley..... 0.4% *E. M. Stiles..... 0.4% *W. Thomson, Jr..... 0.9% J. M. O'Brien..... 8.8% 19 Shareholders..... 18.0%	610	1,000	T/Can
Vancouver.....	AM	CFUN	Radio C-FUN Ltd..... *R. R. Keay..... 6.8% *W. J. Borrie..... 2.3% *A. M. McGavin..... 2.3% *S. G. Ross..... 2.3% F. H. Elphicke..... 11.4% There are a number of shareholders who are employees of other stations. The Board has been informed that these are personal holdings and do not represent holdings for their employers.	1410	1,000	None
Vancouver.....	AM	CBU	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	690	10,000 DA-1	T/Can
Vancouver.....	AM	CJOR	CJOR Limited..... *G. C. Chandler..... 99.0% *Mrs. M. Chandler..... 0.4% *A. H. Chandler..... 0.3% *W. H. K. Edmonds..... 0.3%	600	5,000 DA-1	Dom.
Vancouver.....	AM	CKWX	CKWX Radio Ltd..... *A. Holstead..... 50.0% *H. R. Carson..... 16.6% *J. M. Taylor..... 16.7% H. E. Pearson..... 16.6% F. H. Elphicke..... 0.1%	980	5,000 DA-1	MBS
Vancouver.....	FM	CBU-FM	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	105.7	750	T/Can
Vancouver.....	SW	CBUX	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	6160	500 DA	None

Appendix VIII

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded						
Vancouver.....	SW	CKFX	CKWX Radio Ltd..... (See CKWX for ownership)	6080	10	None
Vancouver.....	TV	CBUT	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	Channel 2 55.26 video 59.76 audio	47,600 25,400	TV
Vernon.....	AM	CJIB	Interior Broadcasters Ltd..... *C. H. Pitt..... 27.1% *W. E. McCubbin..... 16.4% *B. M. Whyte..... 13.7% *R. W. Neil..... 5.1% I. M. Mutrie..... 16.4% H. J. Davies..... 10.1% 8 shareholders..... 11.2%	940	1,000	Dom.
Victoria.....	AM	CKDA	Capital Broadcasting System Limited... *David M. Armstrong..... 99.8% *G. M. Reid..... 0.1% *J. J. Proudfoot..... 0.1%	1280	5,000 DA-1	None
Victoria.....	AM	CJVI	Island Broadcasting Company Limited.. *J. M. Taylor..... 25.0% *W. M. Guild..... 25.0% *H. R. Carson..... 25.0% *H. E. Pearson..... 25.0%	900	5,000 DA-1	Dom.
Victoria.....	FM	CKDA-FM	Capital Broadcasting System Limited (See CKDA for ownership)	98.5	370	None
Victoria.....	TV	CHEK-TV	CHEK-TV Limited..... *David M. Armstrong..... 58.4% *Charles R. White..... 20.8% *M. M. Mathisen..... 20.8%	Channel 6 83.25 video 87.75 audio	1,800 900	TV
ALBERTA						
Calgary.....	AM	CFAC	Calgary Broadcasting Company Limited The Southam Company Limited..... 60.0% Taylor, Pearson and Carson Broadcasting Co. Limited. 39.8% *H. R. Carson..... 0.1% *Hugh E. Pearson..... 0.1% *B. Dean..... nil *E. L. Harvie..... nil *F. Polley..... nil	960	5,000 DA-N	T/Can Supp. B
Calgary.....	AM	CKXL	CKXL Limited..... *F. Shaw..... 50.04% Tel-Ray Limited..... 49.95% *A. R. MacKenzie..... 0.01%	1140	1,000 DA-N	None

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
ALBERTA—Continued						
Calgary.....	AM	CFCN	The Voice of the Prairies Limited..... *H. G. Love..... 17.5% *Mrs. M. Love..... 2.5% *J. A. Love..... 20.0% The Western Printing & Lithographing Co. Ltd.... 40.0% *W. M. Love..... 20.0% The Western Printing & Lithographing Co. Ltd.— H. G. Love..... 99.7% J. A. Love..... 0.1% W. M. Love..... 0.1% F. E. Maxie..... 0.1%	1060	10,000 DA-N	Dom.
Calgary.....	SW	CFVP	The Voice of the Prairies Ltd..... (See CFCN for ownership)	6030	100	None
Calgary.....	TV	CHCT-TV	Calgary Television Limited..... *H. R. Carson..... 0.1% *St. Clair Balfour..... 0.1% The Southam Company Limited..... 19.8% Taylor, Pearson and Carson. 13.3% CKXL Limited..... 33.1% *F. R. Shaw..... 0.1% *A. R. McKenzie..... 0.1% *H. G. Love..... 7.2% Mrs. M. Love..... 3.8% *J. A. Love..... 5.8% W. N. Love..... 6.4% G. L. Carter..... 5.2% Mrs. Flora Carter..... 0.6% R. W. Lamb..... 2.9% Mrs. Emma Bruce..... 1.5%	Channel 2 55.26 video 59.76 audio	100,000 50,000	TV
Camrose.....	AM	CFCW	Camrose Broadcasting Company Limited *H. J. Yerna..... 61.2% *R. G. Byers..... 5.0% *E. W. Schnell..... 5.0% *J. E. Stuart..... 5.0% 24 shareholders..... 23.8%	1230	250	None
Edmonton.....	AM	CBX	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	1010	50,000 DA-I	T/Can
Edmonton.....	AM	CBXA	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	740	250	T/Can
Edmonton.....	AM	CHED	CHED Limited..... *H. M. Sibbald..... 80.0% *Lloyd Moffat..... 10.0% *E. A. Rawlinson..... 10.0%	1080	1,000 DA-N	None

Appendix VIII

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
ALBERTA—Continued						
Edmonton.....	AM	CJCA	Edmonton Broadcasting Company Limited..... The Southam Company Ltd.. 60.0% Taylor and Pearson Broadcasting Company Ltd..... 40.0% *W. A. MacDonald *H. E. Pearson *T. G. Brown	930	5,000 DA-N	T/Can Supp. B
Edmonton.....	AM	CHFA	Radio Edmonton Limitee..... *Mgr. Philip Lussier..... 6.7% *Mgr. Henri Routhier..... 6.7% *Dr. L. O. Beauchemin..... 33.3% *Dr. L. P. Mousseau..... 6.7% *P. Sicotte..... 6.7% *J. W. Beaudry..... 6.7% *A. Morin..... 6.7% *J. M. Fontaine..... 6.7% *A. Dechene..... 6.6% *M. Lavallee..... 6.6% *J. O. Pilon..... 6.6%	680	5,000 DA-1	French
Edmonton.....	AM	CFRN	Sunwapta Broadcasting Company Limited..... *C. R. A. Rice..... 99.8% *Mrs. J. C. Rice..... 0.1% *D. Atkinson..... 0.1%	1260	5,000	Dom.
Edmonton.....	AM	CKUA	University of Alberta..... (Educational non-commercial) Owned by the Gov't of Alberta	580	1,000	None
Edmonton.....	FM	CJCA-FM	Edmonton Broadcasting Company Limited..... (See CJCA for ownership)	99.5	414	T/Can
Edmonton.....	FM	CFRN-FM	Sunwapta Broadcasting Company Limited..... (See CFRN for ownership)	100.3	279	Dom.
Edmonton.....	FM	CKUA-FM	University of Alberta..... (See CKUA for ownership)	98.1	352	None
Edmonton.....	TV	CFRN-TV	Sunwapta Broadcasting Company Limited..... (See CFRN for ownership)	Channel 3 61.25 video 65.75 audio	180,300 90,400	TV
Grande Prairie...	AM	CFGP	Northern Broadcasting Corporation Limited..... *R. Martland..... 14.4% *H. E. Pearson..... 0.4% *J. E. Thompson..... 0.4% J. S. MacKay..... 12.0%	1050	5,000 DA-1	T/Can

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
ALBERTA—Continued						
			Western Radio Distributors Limited.....			
			R. L. Barnes.....			
			G. Gaetz.....			
			14 shareholders.....			
			Western Radio Distributors Limited—			
			J. M. Taylor.....			
			H. E. Pearson.....			
			H. R. Carson.....			
			Taylor, Pearson & Carson (Canada) Ltd.....			
Lethbridge.....	AM	CJOC	Lethbridge Broadcasting Ltd.....	1220	5,000	T/Can
			H. R. Carson Ltd.....		DA-N	
			*H. E. Pearson.....		10,000D	
			*H. R. Carson.....			
			*J. M. Taylor.....			
			H. R. Carson Limited—			
			Taylor, Pearson & Carson (Canada) Limited.....			
			Taylor & Pearson Ltd.....			
			Taylor, Pearson & Carson Ltd.....			
			J. M. Taylor.....			
			H. E. Pearson.....			
			H. R. Carson.....			
Lethbridge.....	TV	CJLH-TV	Lethbridge Television Ltd.....	Channel 7		TV
			Lethbridge Broadcasting Limited.....	175.25 video	96,100	
			Lethbridge Herald Company Ltd.....	179.75 audio	44,900	
			*H. P. Buchanan.....			
			*D. W. Buchanan.....			
			*C. M. Bell.....			
			*H. E. Pearson.....			
			*H. R. Carson.....			
			*N. A. Botterill.....			
			Lethbridge Broadcasting Limited (See CJOC for ownership)			
			Lethbridge Herald Company Limited			
			Estate of W. A. Buchanan...			
			H. P. Buchanan.....			
			D. W. Buchanan.....			
			Mrs. A. Buchanan.....			
			7 shareholders.....			
Lloydminster (c)	AM	CKSA	Sask-Alta Broadcasters Limited.....	1150	1,000	None
			*A. F. Shortell.....		DA-2	
			*T. A. Shandro.....			
			16 shareholders.....			
Medicine Hat....	AM	CHAT	Monarch Broadcasting Company Limited	1270	1,000	Dom
			*J. H. Yuill.....		DA-1	
			*Mrs. M. E. Yuill.....			
			*R. J. Buss.....			

Appendix VIII

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licencee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
ALBERTA—Concluded						
Medicine Hat (c)	TV	CHAT-TV	Monarch Broadcasting Company Limited (See CHAT for ownership)	Channel 6 83.24 video 87.74 audio	4,780 2,390	TV
Peace River.....	AM	CKYL	Peace River Broadcasting Corporation Limited..... *W. Chubb..... 1.4% *T. Forsyth..... 2.1% *O. Lawrence..... 7.1% *L. A. Levesque..... 12.3% *O. Moro..... 6.4% *J. J. Rousseau..... 2.9% *H. B. Urquhart..... 0.7% 28 shareholders..... 67.1%	630	1,000 DA-N	None
Red Deer.....	AM	CKRD	Central Alberta Broadcasting Company Limited..... *G. S. Henry..... 65.0% *D. W. Robertson..... 9.4% *A. A. MacDonald..... 1.2% *J. Wilder..... 1.2% 20 shareholders..... 23.2%	850	1,000 DA-I	Dom. Supp. B
SASKATCHEWAN						
Gravelbourg.....	AM	CFRG	Radio Gravelbourg Limitee..... *Dr. R. Morin..... 7.7% *A. N. Forcier..... 7.7% *D. Lepage..... 7.7% 10 equal shareholders..... 76.9%	710	5,000 D	French
Gravelbourg.....	AM	CFRG	Radio Gravelbourg Limitee..... (See CFRG for Ownership)	1230	250N	French
Moose Jaw.....	AM	CHAB	Radio Station CHAB Ltd..... Mrs. G. E. Davis..... 24.4% *J. S. Boyling..... 25.3% *Mrs. L. A. Davis..... 50.0% *G. H. Carr..... 0.1% *J. E. Johnson..... 0.1% *Mrs. P. C. Boyling..... 0.1%	800	5,000 DA-I	Dom.
North Battleford	AM	CJNB	Northwestern Broadcasting Company Limited..... *C. R. McIntosh..... 7.3% *A. G. Lamarsh..... 4.4% *H. J. Bell..... 2.9% *F. R. Cosford..... 6.0% *L. D. Haselton..... 5.9% *H. S. Hay..... 7.3% *W. Scott..... 1.5% *A. H. Silvester..... 1.6% *A. F. Shortell..... 0.7% Mrs. E. DeRoche..... 17.7% 15 shareholders..... 44.7%	1460	1,000	None

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
SASKATCHEWAN—Continued						
Prince Albert....	AM	CKBI	Central Broadcasting Company Limited *E. A. Rawlinson..... 51.0% *H. M. Sibbald..... 33.4% *F. F. Rawlinson..... 15.6%	900	5,000	Dom. DA-2
Regina.....	AM	CBK	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation...	540	50,000	T/Can
Regina.....	AM	CKCK	Transcanada Communications Limited.. Phoenix Management Ltd... 99.7% *Clifford Sifton..... 0.1% *M. C. Sifton..... 0.1% *T. A. Cookson..... 0.1% (Phoenix Management Limited is owned entirely by Cortleigh Investments Limited which in turn is controlled by Clifford Sifton with Canada Permanent Mortgage Company a minority holder)	620	5,000	T/Can DA-N Supp. B
Regina.....	AM	CKRM	Western Communications Ltd..... *Dr. E. A. McCusker..... 58.3% *H. E. Drope..... 3.1% *Dr. G. J. McMurty..... 3.1% *D. K. McCusker..... 1.5% *M. I. Chase..... 3.1% 12 shareholders..... 30.9%	980	5,000	Dom. DA-N
Regina.....	TV	CKCK-TV	Transcanada Communications Limited.. (See CKCK for ownership)	Channel 2 55.25 video 100,000 59.75 audio 53,500		TV
Saskatoon.....	AM	CFQC	A. A. Murphy & Sons Limited..... *A. A. Murphy..... 50.3% *Estella M. Murphy..... 0.2% W. A. Murphy..... 12.5% Mrs. M. C. Dallin..... 9.0% Mrs. M. I. Nelson..... 9.0% H. O. Murphy..... 12.5% Vernon Dallin..... 3.3% Gordon B. Nelson..... 3.2%	600	5,000	Dom. DA-N
Saskatoon.....	AM	CFNS	Radio-Prairies-Nord Limitee..... *A. de Margerie..... 7.7% *C. Denis..... 7.7% *L'Abbe Paradis..... 7.7% *T. Prefontaine..... 7.7% 9 shareholders..... 69.2%	1170	1,000	French DA-1
Saskatoon.....	AM	CKOM	Saskatoon Community Broadcasting Company Limited..... *R. A. Hosie..... 60.0% *C. C. Mason..... 5.0% *J. S. Woodward..... 2.5% 6 shareholders..... 32.5%	1420	5,000	None DA-N
Saskatoon.....	TV	CFQC-TV	A. A. Murphy & Sons Limited..... (See CFQC for ownership)	Channel 8 181.26 video 100,000 185.76 audio 60,000		TV

Appendix VIII

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
SASKATCHEWAN—Concluded						
Swift Current.....	AM	CKSW	Frontier City Broadcasting Company Limited.....	1400	250	None
			*D. W. Scott..... 25.0%			
			*H. F. Mahaffy..... 25.0%			
			*A. A. Maxwell..... 25.0%			
			*W. D. Forst..... 25.0%			
Yorkton.....	AM	CJGX	Yorkton Broadcasting Company Limited	940	10,000D 1,000N	Dom.
			*L. J. Ham..... 7.5%			
			*C. A. Campbell.....			
			*W. Pachal..... 0.3%			
			*D. Richardson..... 0.7%			
			Richardson Publications Ltd. 60.1%			
			*R. G. Sutherland..... 11.9%			
			*F. K. Tully..... 14.7%			
			7 shareholders..... 4.8%			
MANITOBA						
Altona (c).....	AM	CFAM	A. J. Thiessen (On behalf of a company to be incorporated).....	1290	1,000 DA-1	None
			*A. J. Thiessen..... 20.4%			
			*D. K. Friesen..... 6.1%			
			*P. Brown..... 4.0%			
			*J. M. Froese..... 8.0%			
			*J. Hooge..... 4.0%			
			*C. C. Neufeld..... 2.0%			
			*W. E. Krocker..... 5.1%			
			*G. H. Fast..... 3.1%			
			20 shareholders..... 47.3%			
Brandon.....	AM	CKX	Western Manitoba Broadcasters Limited	1150	1,000	Dom.
			*J. B. Craig..... 35.6%			
			*E. Fotheringham..... 6.3%			
			*J. C. P. Mitchell..... 0.2%			
			*R. O. McDiarmid..... 0.6%			
			*J. E. Elviss..... 0.4%			
			Margaret A. McDiarmid..... 6.3%			
			Estate of J. L. Rust..... 5.8%			
			Mrs. Jean C. Smith..... 5.8%			
			Finance and Management Limited (A. E. Boyd)..... 13.1%			
			Corporate Management & Services Limited (N. W. Kerr)..... 13.6%			
			D. Sprague..... 5.1%			
			J. A. McNaughton..... 1.7%			
			32 shareholders..... 5.5%			
Brandon.....	TV	CKX- TV	Western Manitoba Broadcasters Limited (See CKX for ownership)	Channel 5 77.26 video 81.76 audio	19,300 9,650	TV

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Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
MANITOBA—Continued						
Dauphin.....	AM	CKDM	Dauphin Broadcasting Company Limited	1050	250N 1,000D	None
			*W. Booth.....	0.7%		
			*W. Cruise.....	2.7%		
			*B. Lazaruk.....	6.3%		
			*J. Maillard.....	5.1%		
			*M. Potoaki.....	12.5%		
			*R. P. Scott.....	5.1%		
			*C. J. Seale.....	1.2%		
			*J. Tycholiz.....	0.8%		
			*A. T. Warnock.....	13.6%		
			105 shareholders.....	52.0%		
Flin Flon.....	AM	CFAR	Arctic Radio Corporation Limited.....	590	1,000	T/Can
			*J. C. Mundie.....	99.8%		
			*E. N. Wright.....	0.1%		
			*C. J. MacLeod.....	0.1%		
Portage la Prairie.	AM	CFRY	Portage-Delta Broadcasting Company Ltd.....	1570	250	None
			*R. D. Hughes.....	99.8%		
			*Mrs. M. L. Hughes.....	0.1%		
			*L. W. Hughes.....	0.1%		
St. Boniface.....	AM	CKSB	Radio St. Boniface Limitee.....	1250	1,000 DA-1	French
			*C. Champagne.....	2.3%		
			*G. Leveille.....	2.0%		
			*Dr. P. E. LaFleche.....	2.2%		
			*Abbe A. d'Eschambault.....	2.2%		
			*J. A. Dansereau.....	2.2%		
			*E. St.-Amant.....	3.7%		
			*L. Landry.....	3.4%		
			*J. Deroche.....	3.5%		
			*Dr. H. Guyot.....	3.5%		
			*Abbe J. A. D. McDougall...	1.9%		
			*Abbe L. Senez.....	1.9%		
			*A. Lemoine.....	1.9%		
			*R. Couture.....	3.4%		
			*A. Gallant.....	2.8%		
			*J. VanBelleghem.....	3.4%		
			28 shareholders.....	59.7%		
Winnipeg.....	AM	CJOB	Blick Broadcasting Limited.....	680	2,500 DA-N	None
			*J. O. Blick.....	52.1%		
			*H. Monk.....	0.2%		
			*E. B. Osler.....	1.1%		
			*K. A. Powell.....	6.8%		
			*P. D. Curry.....	4.3%		
			*A. H. Watson.....	8.5%		
			16 shareholders.....	27.0%		
Winnipeg.....	AM	CKY	Broadcasting Station CKY Ltd.....	580	5,000 DA-2	None
			*L. E. Moffatt.....	96.0%		
			*Clara A. Moffatt.....	2.0%		
			*Evelyn A. Laursen.....	2.0%		

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Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
MANITOBA—Concluded						
Winnipeg.....	AM	CBW	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	990	50,000	T/Can
Winnipeg.....	AM	CKRC	Transcanada Communications Ltd..... Phoenix Management Ltd.... 99.7% *Clifford Sifton..... 0.1% *Michael Sifton..... 0.1% *T. A. Cookson..... 0.1% (Phoenix Management Limited is owned entirely by Cortleigh Investments Limited which in turn is controlled by Clifford Sifton with Canada Permanent Trust Company having a minority holding)	630	5,000 DA-N	Dom.
Winnipeg.....	FM	CJOB-FM	Blick Broadcasting Limited..... (See CJOB for ownership)	103.1	250	None
Winnipeg.....	SW	CKRO	Transcanada Communications Limited.. (See CKRC for ownership)	6150	2,000	None
Winnipeg.....	SW	CKRX	Transcanada Communications Limited.. (See CKRC for ownership)	11720	2,000	None
Winnipeg.....	TV	CBWT	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	Channel 4 67.26 video 71.76 audio	56,200 33,700	TV
ONTARIO						
Barrie.....	AM	CKBB	Barrie Broadcasting Company Limited.. *R. T. Snelgrove..... 96.7% *H. J. Snelgrove..... 3.2% *H. A. VanWyck..... 0.1%	1230	250	None
Barrie.....	TV	CKVR-TV	Ralph Snelgrove Television Limited.... *R. T. Snelgrove..... 50.2% *R. S. Dilworth..... 13.9% *P. Mulvihill..... 6.6% *P. A. Sinclair..... 5.6% *A. Webster..... 5.6% Mrs. E. V. Snelgrove..... 9.2% 5 shareholders..... 8.9%	Channel 3 61.26 video 65.76 audio	26,700 13,300	TV
Belleville.....	AM	CJBQ	Quinte Broadcasting Company Limited.. *A. M. Haig..... 70.6% *H. B. Cowan, Jr..... 29.3% *W. H. Stovin..... 0.1%	800	1,000 DA-I	Dom.
Brampton.....	AM	CFJB	Broadcasting Station CFJB Limited..... *E. F. Job..... 22.6% *W. S. Martin..... 9.4% *F. M. Early..... 9.4% *G. W. E. McKinney..... 3.8% *F. F. Beckett..... 9.4% *D. M. Dickson..... 5.7% *C. S. Meredith..... 5.7% *W. M. Watson..... 3.8% *F. W. Richardson..... 5.7% 5 shareholders..... 24.5%	1090	250D	None

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
ONTARIO—Continued						
Brantford.....	AM	CKPC	The Telephone City Broadcast Limited. *Mrs. Florence M. Buchanan. 99.8% *Kathleen M. Colvin. 0.1% *A. Gordon Colvin. 0.1%	1380	1,000 DA-N	Dom. Supp. B.
Brantford.....	FM	CKPC-FM	The Telephone City Broadcast Limited (See CKPC for ownership)	92.1	250	Dom.
Brockville.....	AM	CFJR	Eastern Ontario Broadcasting Company Limited..... *J. R. Radford..... 59.7% *B. Graham..... 3.1% *L. B. Campbell..... 0.1% Sedgwick, Rogers Campeau interest hold approx..... 31.2% 4 shareholders..... 5.8%	1450	250	Dom.
Chatham.....	AM	CFCO	John George Baikie Beardall..... J. G. B. Beardall..... 100.0%	630	1,000 DA-1	Dom.
Cornwall.....	AM	CKSF	The Standard Freeholder Ltd..... *Howard Fleming..... 33.1% *G. D. Fleming..... 40.9% *C. J. McTavish..... 16.2% *Frances Fleming..... 2.3% 4 shareholders..... 7.5%	1230	250	Dom. Supp. B.
Cornwall.....	FM	CKSF-FM	The Standard Freeholder Ltd..... (See CKSF for ownership)	104.5	522	Dom.
Fort Francis.....	AM	CFOB	Border Broadcasting Ltd..... *T. O. Peterson..... 50.1% *J. G. McLaren..... 49.7% *H. F. Hall..... 0.2%	800	500N 1,000D	Dom.
Fort William.....	AM	CKPR	H. F. Dougall Company Ltd..... *H. F. Dougall..... 74.0% *Mrs. Clara H. Dougall..... 0.5% *Ross W. Thomson..... 0.5% W. C. Dougall..... 12.5% H. F. Dougall, Jr..... 12.5%	580	1,000	T/Can
Fort William.....	FM	CKPR-FM	H. F. Dougall Company Ltd..... (See CKPR for ownership)	94.3	250	T/Can
Galt.....	AM	CKGR	The Galt Broadcasting Company Limited *John V. Evans..... 99.6% *Mrs. M. E. Evans..... 0.1% *S. C. Cooke..... 0.1% *Mrs. M. I. Cooke..... 0.1% *Samuel Berger, Q.C..... 0.1%	1110	250D	None
Guelph.....	AM	CJOY	CJOY Limited..... *W. O. Slatter..... 49.9% *Mrs. N. D. Slatter..... 0.1% *F. T. Metcalf..... 50.0%	1450	250	None

Appendix VIII

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
ONTARIO—Continued						
Hamilton.....	AM	CHML	Maple Leaf Broadcasting Company Limited.....	900	5,000 DA-1	Dom.
			*K. D. Soble..... 93.4%			
			*Mrs. Frances Soble..... 3.3%			
			*Miss Thalia Davis..... 3.3%			
Hamilton.....	AM	CKOC	Wentworth Radio Broadcasting Company Limited.....	1150	5,000 DA-2	T/Can
			Phoenix Management Ltd.... 49.9%			
			*H. R. Carson..... 1.2%			
			*H. E. Pearson..... 2.4%			
			*S. Rogers..... 0.05%			
			*Clifford Sifton..... 0.05%			
			*Vivian McClennon..... 0.05%			
			R. S. Carson..... 15.0%			
			Taylor Pearson Broadcasting Co. Ltd..... 27.6%			
			4 shareholders..... 3.75%			
Hamilton.....	TV	CHCH-TV	Niagara Television Limited.....	Channel 11		TV
			The Southam Co. Ltd..... 33.2%	199.26 video	100,000	
			*St. Clair Balfour Jr..... 0.05%	203.76 audio	60,000	
			*Alex G. Muir..... 0.05%			
			Wentworth Radio Broadcasting Company Limited..... 33.2%			
			*Kenneth D. Soble..... 33.3%			
			*Frances R. Soble..... 0.1%			
Kenora.....	AM	CJRL	Lake of the Woods Broadcasting Limited.....	1220	1,000	Dom.
			*L. E. Moffat..... 69.9%			
			D. M. Moffat..... 20.0%			
			*J. T. Brett..... 10.0%			
			*E. A. Laursen..... 0.1%			
Kingston.....	AM	CKWS	Frontenac Broadcasting Company Limited.....	960	5,000 DA-1	T/Can
			*W. R. Davies..... 50.9%			
			*Robertson Davies..... 0.05%			
			*A. L. Davies..... 0.05%			
			*R. H. Thomson..... 1.0%			
			*K. R. Thomson..... 16.0%			
			Mrs. I. J. Brydson..... 16.0%			
			Mrs. P. A. Campbell..... 16.0%			
Kingston.....	AM	CFRC	Queen's University.....	1490	100	None
			(Educational station—owned and operated by Queen's University)			
Kingston.....	AM	CKLC	St. Lawrence Broadcasting Company Limited.....	1380	1,000 DA-1	Dom.
			*R. S. Grant..... 19.9%			
			*H. N. Stovin..... 8.4%			
			*H. L. Wright..... 5.1%			
			*T. D. French..... 19.9%			
			*F. B. Bishop..... 1.9%			
			Mrs. N. M. Stovin..... 16.1%			
			27 shareholders..... 18.7%			

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
ONTARIO—Continued						
Kingston.....	FM	CKWS-FM	Frontenac Broadcasting Company Limited..... (See CKWS for ownership)	96.3	350	T/Can
Kingston.....	FM	CFRC-FM	Queen's University..... (Educational station—owned and operated by Queen's University)	91.9	1,270	None
Kingston.....	FM	CKLC-FM	St. Lawrence Broadcasting Company Limited..... (See CKLC for ownership)	99.5	310	Dom.
Kingston.....	TV	CKWS-TV	Frontenac Broadcasting Company Limited..... (See CKWS for ownership)	Channel 11 199.24 video 203.74 audio	101,000 60,600	TV
Kirkland Lake...	AM	CJKL	Kirkland Lake Broadcasting Limited... *Mrs. I. J. Brydson..... *C. N. Thomson..... *S. F. Chapman..... *J. M. Davidson..... *H. C. Freeman.....	560 91.48% 8.3% 0.2% 0.01% 0.01%	5,000 DA-N	T/Can
Kitchener.....	AM	CKCR	Kitchener-Waterloo Broadcasting Company Limited..... Gilbert Liddle estate..... *Mrs. Ruth Liddle..... *J. Liddle..... *Mrs. Etta Mitchell..... *J. C. Mitchell.....	1490 49.7% 0.29% 0.01% 49.7% 0.3%	250	Dom.
Kitchener.....	FM	CKCR-FM	Kitchener-Waterloo Broadcasting Company Limited..... (See CKCR for ownership)	96.7	350	Dom.
Kitchener.....	TV	CKCO-TV	Central Ontario Television Limited..... Famous Players Canadian Corp. Ltd..... *A. MacCunn..... *R. W. Bolstad..... *J. J. Fitzgibbons..... *E. E. Fitzgibbons..... *N. S. Robertson..... *J. E. Motz..... Kitchener-Waterloo Broadcasting Company Ltd..... *Mrs. E. Mitchell..... *J. J. Wintermeyer..... *C. A. Pollock..... H. L. Guy..... *H. C. Krug..... Mrs. E. Watt.....	Channel 13 211.26 video 215.76 audio 49.4% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 24.7% 0.1% 0.1% 24.8% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1%	31,400 16,900	TV

Appendix VIII

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
ONTARIO—Continued						
Leamington.....	AM	CJSP	Sun parlor Broadcasters Ltd..... *A. A. Bruner..... 15.8% *J. L. Moore..... 18.2% *G. P. Whaley..... 14.1% *R. Clark..... 4.2% *E. J. Neville..... 8.9% *J. T. J. Madden..... 16.7% 2 shareholders..... 22.1%	710	250- DA-D	None
Lindsay.....	AM	CKLY	Greg-May Broadcasting Ltd..... *E. N. Gregory..... 33.34% *C. A. Gregory..... 33.33% *H. H. May..... 33.33%	910	1,000 DA-1	None
London.....	AM	CFPL	London Free Press Printing Company Limited..... *W. J. Blackburn..... 33.4% *A. R. Ford..... 33.3% *H. R. Davidson..... 33.3%	980	5,000 DA-2	Dom.
London.....	AM	CKSL	London Broadcasters Ltd..... *F. Vincent Regan..... 49.9% *Barbara J. Regan..... 0.1% *Joseph Jeffery..... 49.9% *Norah A. Jeffery..... 0.1%	1290	5,000 DA-1	None
London.....	FM	CFPL- FM	London Free Press Printing Company Limited..... (See CFPL for ownership)	95.9	4,400	Dom.
London.....	TV	CFPL- TV	London Free Press Printing Company Limited..... (See CFPL for ownership)	Channel 10 193.25 video 197.75 audio	325,000, 195,000	TV
Niagara Falls....	AM	CHVC	Radio Station CHVC Ltd..... *B. H. Bedford..... 50.0% *Mrs. E. J. Bedford..... 49.9% *W. S. Martin..... 0.1%	1600	5,000 DA-N	None
North Bay.....	AM	CFCH	Northern Broadcasting Ltd..... *Mrs. P. A. Campbell..... 91.45% *C. N. Thomson..... 8.31% *S. F. Chapman..... 0.22% *C. E. Campbell..... 0.01% *K. Packer..... 0.01%	600	1,000 DA-1	T/Can
North Bay.....	TV	CKGN- TV	Tel-Ad Co. Limited..... *J. L. Shaw..... 21.1% *C. H. Hewitt..... 21.1% *G. D. Stanton..... 20.7% *G. A. Alger..... 19.6% 29 shareholders..... 17.5%	Channel 10 193.24 video 197.74 audio	28,500 14,250	TV

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
ONTARIO—Continued						
Oakville.....	AM	CHWO	CHWO Radio Limited..... *H. C. Caine..... 59.5% *A. A. McDermott..... 11.9% *R. S. Blaikie..... 6.0% 5 shareholders..... 22.6%	1250	500N } 1,000D }	DA-1 None
Orillia.....	AM	CFOR	Gordon E. Smith..... Gordon E. Smith..... 100.0%	1570	1,000N 5,000D	Dom.
Oshawa.....	AM	CKLB	Lakeland Broadcasting Company Ltd... *A. H. Collins..... 98.6% *Mrs. F. I. Collins..... 0.7% *R. J. Collins..... 0.7%	1350	5,000 DA-2	None
Oshawa (c).....	FM	CKLB-FM	Lakeland Broadcasting Company Ltd... (See CKLB for ownership)	93.5	8,830	None
Ottawa.....	AM	CBO	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	910	5,000 DA-1	T/Can
Ottawa.....	AM	CFRA	CFRA Limited..... *Frank Ryan..... 99.8% *Kathleen Ryan..... 0.1% *D. L. Martin..... 0.1%	560	5,000 DA-1	None
Ottawa.....	AM	CKOY	CKOY Limited..... *D. I. Cameron..... 0.133% *N. W. Cleary..... 2.600% *G. M. Edwards..... 0.001% *D. K. MacTavish..... 0.134% *G. T. Southam..... 4.800% *F. H. Toller..... 0.001% *F. W. White..... 0.666% Estate of F. A. Cameron..... 9.866% Elizabeth G. Edwards..... 4.000% Mary M. Hertz..... 4.000% Edna Ann Edwards..... 4.000% H. G. Ross..... 0.134% D. Cargill Southam..... 6.399% HASO Limited (G. Hamilton Southam)..... 6.333% Estate of J. D. Southam..... 6.333% R. W. Southam..... 4.800% Ethel Toller..... 4.733% Hon. Cairine R. Wilson..... 30.800% Janet C. White (nee Edwards) 3.999% 4 shareholders..... 6.268%	1310	1,000 DA-N 5,000D	Dom.
Ottawa.....	FM	CBO-FM	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	103.3	380	T/Can
Ottawa.....	FM	CFRA-FM	CFRA Limited..... (See CFRA for ownership)	93.9	1,100	None
Ottawa.....	TV	CBOT	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	Channel 4 67.26 video 71.76 audio	50,100 26,700	TV

Appendix VIII

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
ONTARIO—Continued						
Ottawa.....	TV	CBOFT	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	Channel 9 187.26 video 191.76 audio	31,000 17,000	TV
Owen Sound.....	AM	CFOS	Grey and Bruce Broadcasting Co. Ltd.... *Howard Fleming..... 35.7% *G. D. Fleming..... 20.1% *J. S. Fleming..... 20.1% *Frances W. Fleming..... 6.6% *Ralph T. Snelgrove..... 3.3% *C. J. McTavish..... 3.3% Howard Fleming (in trust).... 6.6% Donald T. Fleming..... 3.3%	1470	1,000 DA-N	Dom. Supp. B
Pembroke.....	AM	CHOV	The Ottawa Valley Broadcasting Company Limited..... Ottawa Valley Enterprises Limited..... 66.7% *E. G. Archibald..... 32.2% *Edna M. Archibald..... 1.1% *J. S. Craig..... 0.0% Ottawa Valley Enterprises Ltd.— *E. G. Archibald..... 65.0% *Edna M. Archibald..... 34.5% *J. S. Craig..... 0.5%	1350	1,000 DA-1	Dom.
Peterborough.....	AM	CHEX	Kawartha Broadcasting Company Limited..... *W. R. Davies..... 50.90% *Robertson Davies..... 0.05% *A. L. Davies..... 0.05% *R. H. Thomson..... 1.00% *K. R. Thomson..... 16.00% Mrs. I. J. Brydson..... 16.00% Mrs. P. A. Campbell..... 16.00%	1430	1,000 DA-1	Dom.
Peterborough.....	TV	CHEX-TV	Kawartha Broadcasting Company Limited..... (See CHEX for ownership)	Channel 12 205.26 video 209.76 audio	102,000 61,200	TV
Port Arthur.....	AM	CFPA	Ralph H. Parker Limited..... *Ralph H. Parker..... 99.6% *Mrs. K. Parker..... 0.2% *Miss M. C. McGregor..... 0.2%	1230	250	Dom.
Port Arthur.....	TV	CFPA-TV	Ralph H. Parker Limited..... (See CFPA for ownership)	Channel 2 55.25 video 59.75 audio	5,100 2,550	TV
Port Hope (c)....	AM	CHUC	F. M. Russell (on behalf of a company to be incorporated)..... *F. M. Russell..... 98.8% *Mrs. J. Russell..... 0.1% *J. R. Cooper..... 0.1%	1500	1,000 DA-D	None

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
ONTARIO—Continued						
St. Catharines...	AM	CKTB	Niagara District Broadcasting Company Limited.....	620	1,000 DA-1	Dom.
			*W. B. C. Burgoyne..... 54.30%			
			*Mary C. Burgoyne..... 18.30%			
			*Susette Anne Reid..... 15.00%			
			*Harriet L. Burgoyne..... 0.10%			
			*Dorothy F. Burgoyne..... 0.10%			
			Estate of H. B. Burgoyne... 12.20%			
St. Catharines...	FM	CKTB-FM	Niagara District Broadcasting Company Limited.....	97.7	250	Dom.
			(See CKTB for ownership)			
St. Thomas.....	AM	CHLO	Radio Station CHLO Limited.....	680	1,000 DA-1	T/Can
			*E. M. Warwick..... 99.980%			
			*G. C. Nichols..... 0.005%			
			*H. Huffman..... 0.005%			
			*R. W. Todgham..... 0.005%			
			*A. T. Warwick..... 0.005%			
Sarnia.....	AM	CHOK	Sarnia Broadcasting Company Limited..	1070	1,000 DA-N 5,000D	T/Can
			*Claude R. Irvine..... 86.6%			
			*Margaret M. Irvine..... 13.3%			
			*J. W. G. Hunter..... 0.1%			
Sault Ste. Marie..	AM	CKCY	Algonquin Radio-TV Co. Limited.....	1400	250	None
			*Carmen P. Creco..... 39.98%			
			*A. Spadoni..... 39.98%			
			*J. G. Marcon..... 19.99%			
			*J. G. Pilo..... 0.05%			
Sault Ste. Marie..	AM	CJIC	Hyland Radio-TV Limited.....	1490	250	T/Can
			*J. G. Hyland..... 98.6%			
			*Eileen M. Hyland..... 0.7%			
			*Mina Brown..... 0.7%			
Sault Ste. Marie..	TV	CJIC-TV	Hyland Radio-TV Limited.....	Channel 2		TV
			(See CJIC for ownership)	55.24 video	28,000	
				59.74 audio	15,000	
Simcoe.....	AM	CFRS	Simcoe Broadcasting Company Limited..	1560	250D	None
			*T. M. Fielder..... 57.3%			
			*F. G. Sheratt..... 11.2%			
			*J. E. MacKay..... 2.8%			
			*Bette J. Fielder..... 1.1%			
			11 shareholders..... 27.6%			
Smiths Falls.....	AM	CJET	Rideau Broadcasting Ltd.....	1070	1,000D	None
			*J. W. Pollie..... 20.0%			
			E. W. Hoffstetter..... 20.0%			
			*H. F. Gibson..... 10.0%			
			*C. W. Warner..... 7.5%			
			C. B. Warner..... 7.5%			
			*J. W. Powers..... 5.0%			
			17 shareholders..... 30.0%			

Appendix VIII

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
ONTARIO—Continued						
Stratford.....	AM	CJCS	CJCS Limited..... *F. M. Squires, Sr..... 66.6% *F. M. Squires, Jr..... 33.3% *Carol E. Squires..... 0.1%	1240	250	Dom.
Sudbury.....	AM	CKSO	CKSO Radio Limited..... *G. M. Miller..... 29.8% *W. B. Plaunt, Sr..... 27.0% *J. M. Cooper..... 30.0% *W. J. Woodill..... 10.0% *W. B. Plaunt, Jr..... 3.0% 2 shareholders..... 0.2%	790	5,000 DA-N	T/Can
Sudbury.....	AM	CHNO	The Sudbury Broadcasting Company Limited..... *F. B. Ricard..... 97.3% *A. V. Ricard..... 2.0% *J. R. Hurtubise..... 0.7%	900	1,000 DA-N	Dom. French
Sudbury.....	TV	CKSO-TV	CKSO Radio Limited..... (See CKSO for ownership)	Channel 5 77.25 video 81.75 audio	1,740 870	TV
Tillsonburg.....	AM	CKOT	Tillsonburg Broadcasting Company Limited..... *R. A. Hawkins..... 17.3% *J. Lamers..... 17.3% *N. Kleiman..... 17.3% *L. Harris..... 17.3% *M. Demaiter..... 17.3% A. K. Orton..... 9.1% G. C. Brown..... 4.4%	1510	250D	None
Timmins.....	AM	CFCL	J. Conrad Lavigne Enterprises Limited.. *J. Conrad Lavigne..... 80.0% *Mrs. Marie J. Lavigne..... 19.9% *A. M. Blain..... 0.1%	580	1,000 DA-1	French
Timmins.....	AM	CKGB	Timmins Broadcasting Limited..... *K. R. Thomson..... 91.46% *C. N. Thomson..... 8.31% *S. F. Chapman..... 0.22% *J. J. Stephenson..... 0.01%	680	5,000 DA-N	T/Can
Timmins.....	FM	CKGB-FM	Timmins Broadcasting Limited..... (See CKGB for ownership)	94.5	425	T/Can
Timmins.....	TV	CFCL-TV	J. Conrad Lavigne Enterprises Limited.. (See CFCL for ownership)	Channel 6 83.25 video 87.75 audio	18,500 9,250	TV
Toronto.....	AM	CBL	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	740	50,000	T/Can
Toronto.....	AM	CJBC	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	860	50,000	Dom.

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
ONTARIO—Continued						
Toronto.....	AM	CKFH	Foster Hewitt Broadcasting Limited.... *F. W. Hewitt..... 94.9% *F. W. A. Hewitt..... 5.0% *W. R. Binch..... 0.1%	1400	250 DA-1	None
Toronto.....	AM	CFRB	Rogers Radio Broadcasting Company Limited..... Standard Radio Limited..... 98.9% *E. W. Bickle..... 0.1% *A. B. Matthews..... 0.1% *M. W. McCutcheon..... 0.1% *J. A. McDougald..... 0.1% *W. E. Phillips..... 0.1% *J. H. Ratcliffe..... 0.1% *J. E. Rogers..... 0.1% *S. Rogers..... 0.1% *H. Sedgwick..... 0.1% E. L. Moore..... 0.1% V. McGlennon..... 0.1%	1010	50,000 DA-2	CBS
Toronto.....	AM	CKEY	Toronto Broadcasting Co. Limited.... *J. K. Cooke..... 97.0% *Mrs. B. J. Cooke..... 2.4% *R. E. Cooke..... 0.1% *K. D. Haywood..... 0.1% *H. E. Cooke..... 0.1% *W. Zimmerman..... 0.3%	580	1,000N 5,000D DA-2	None
Toronto.....	AM	CHUM	York Broadcasters Limited..... *Allan F. Waters..... 99.8% *Mrs. M. V. Waters..... 0.1% *Eunice Carroll..... 0.1%	1050	1,000D	None
Toronto.....	FM	CBC-FM	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	99.1	11,900	T/Can Dom.
Toronto.....	FM	CFRB-FM	Rogers Radio Broadcasting Company Limited..... (See CFRB for ownership)	99.9	600	CBS
Toronto.....	FM	CJRT-FM	Ryerson Institute of Technology..... (Educational station owned and operated by Ryerson Institute of Technology)	91.1	9,900	None
Toronto.....	SW	CFRX	Rogers Radio Broadcasting Co. Limited. (See CFRB for ownership)	6070	1,000	None
Toronto.....	TV	CBLT	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	Channel 6 83.26 video 87.76 audio	100,000 50,000	TV
Toronto (c).....	FM	CHMI-FM	E. J. Piggott..... E. J. Piggott..... 100.0%	98.1	282	None

Appendix VIII

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
ONTARIO—Concluded						
Windsor.....	AM	CBE	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation . . .	1550	10,000 DA-1	T/Can
Windsor.....	AM	CKLW	Western Ontario Broadcasting Company Limited	800	50,000 DA-2	Dom. Supp. B MBS
			RKO Distributing Corporation of Canada Ltd.			
			Essex Broadcasters Inc.			
			Estate of E. S. Rogers			
			Estate of M. G. Campbell			
			*J. E. Campeau			
			*S. Rogers			
			*S. C. Ritchie			
			*J. L. Labow			
			*K. Laird			
			*A. D. Rogers			
			15 shareholders			
			RKO Distributing Corporation of Canada Ltd.			
			RKO Teleradio Pictures Inc.			
			*J. Miller Walker			
			*William H. Clark			
			*Joseph J. Lamb			
			*Garrett Van Wagner			
			4 shareholders			
			Essex Broadcasters Inc.			
			Subsidiary company incorporated in the United States and owned in direct proportion by all shareholders of licensee company.			
Windsor.....	FM	CKLW-FM	Western Ontario Broadcasting Company Limited (See CKLW for ownership)	93.9	250	Dom. MBS
Windsor.....	TV	CKLW-TV	Western Ontario Broadcasting Company Limited (See CKLW for ownership)	Channel 9 187.24 video 191.74 audio	178,000 107,000	TV
Wingham.....	AM	CKNX	Radio Station CKNX Limited *W. T. Cruickshank *G. W. Cruickshank *J. J. Cruickshank Mrs. L. McCall	920	1,000 DA-N	Dom. Supp. B
Wingham.....	TV	CKNX-TV	Radio Station CKNX Limited (See CKNX for ownership)	Channel 8 181.24 video 185.74 audio	20,000 12,000	TV
Woodstock.....	AM	CKOX	Oxford Broadcasting Company Limited *M. J. Werry *L. A. Wilmot *K. Start *R. G. Start 3 shareholders	1340	250	None

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Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
QUEBEC						
Amos.....	AM	CHAD	Northern Radio-Radio Nord Inc.....	1340	250	French
			*David A. Gourd..... 33.3%			
			*Jean J. Gourd..... 46.1%			
			*Roger Charbonneau..... 0.1%			
			*Jean Monette..... 5.1%			
			Paul E. Riverin..... 12.7%			
			Richard Staines..... 2.6%			
			2 shareholders..... 0.1%			
Chicoutimi.....	AM	CBJ	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	1580	10,000 DA-1	French
Chicoutimi.....	AM	CJMT	CJMT Limitee.....	1450	250	None
			*J. O. Masse..... 33.2%			
			*G. W. Tremblay..... 33.2%			
			*Pierre Tremblay..... 0.2%			
			*M. Houle..... 0.2%			
			*G. Vaillancourt..... 33.2%			
Drummondville..	AM	CHRD	Radio Drummond Limitee.....	1340	250	None
			*M. Sigouin..... 12.5%			
			*D. Chantal..... 12.5%			
			*A. Girouard..... 12.5%			
			*J. O. Roberge..... 12.5%			
			*H. Desfosses..... 12.5%			
			*B. Pinard..... 2.5%			
			*J. A. Brochu..... 2.5%			
			9 shareholders..... 32.5%			
Granby.....	AM	CHEF	La Cie de Radiodiffusion de Granby Limitee.....	1450	250	None
			*J. O. Hains..... 100.0%			
Hull.....	AM	CKCH	La Compagnie Radiodiffusion de Hull Limitee.....	970	5,000 DA-1	French
			Syndicat d'Oeuvres Sociales Limitee..... 98.6%			
			*L. F. Billy..... nil			
			*T. Moncion..... 0.7%			
			*W. Carr..... 0.7%			
Jonquiere.....	AM	CKRS	Radio Saguenay Limitee.....	590	1,000 DA-1	None
			*Henri Lepage..... 27.4%			
			J. Grenier..... 0.2%			
			*J. Landry..... 11.0%			
			CHRC Limitee..... 17.5%			
			CKCV Limitee..... 17.5%			
			Paul Lepage..... 2.5%			
			Simon Baribeau..... 14.9%			
			Gaston Pratte..... 2.5%			
			*T. H. Burham..... 1.5%			
			Norman S. Robertson..... 2.5%			
			T. Fortier..... 2.5%			

Appendix VIII

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
QUEBEC—Continued						
Jonquiere.....	TV	CKRS-TV	Radio Saguenay Limitee..... (See CKRS for ownership)	Channel 12 205.26 video 209.76 audio	20,000 10,000	TV
La Sarre.....	AM	CKLS	Radio La Sarre Inc..... *D. A. Gourd..... 14.0% *R. Charbonneau..... 0.1% *J. J. Gourd..... 38.8% *J. Lavigne..... 0.3% *E. Pronovost..... 0.3% *J. Monette..... 4.4% P. E. Riverin..... 10.8% Richard Staines..... 2.2% 34 shareholders..... 29.1%	1240	250	French
Matane.....	AM	CKBL	La Compagnie de Radiodiffusion de Matane Limitee..... *Rene Lapointe..... 56.2% *Octave Lapointe..... 30.6% *G. A. Lebel..... 0.3% Alphonse Lapointe..... 12.9%	1250	5,000 DA-I	French
Montmagny.....	AM	CKBM	Radio Alleghany Inc..... *H. Deschenes..... 25.0% *R. Boulanger..... 25.0% *O. Poitras..... 25.0% *A. Mercier..... 25.0%	1490	250	None
Montreal.....	AM	CBM	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.....	940	50,000	T/Can
Montreal.....	AM	CBF	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.....	690	50,000	French
Montreal.....	AM	CFCF	Canadian Marconi Company..... *J. A. Boyd..... *S. M. Finlayson..... *Hon. A. K. Hugessen..... *W. A. Mather..... *H. J. Symington..... *L. B. Nicholls..... *H. G. Nelson..... There are approximately 23,500 shareholders—world-wide.	600	5,000 DA-I	Dom. ABC
Montreal.....	AM	CJAD	CJAD Limited..... *J. A. Dupont..... 66.6% *M. Leroux..... 5.0% *Mrs. K. K. Dupont..... 1.5% *J. C. Kelly..... 0.1% *J. L. Dupont..... 0.1% Montreal Trust Company..... 26.7%	800	10,000 DA-I	CBS
Montreal.....	AM	CJMS	La Bonne Chanson Inc..... J. L. Guay & Freres Ltée..... 66.6% *J. L. Guay..... 20.0% *Fernand Guay..... 10.0% *Paul F. Renault..... 1.7% Paul A. Leduc..... 1.7%	1280	5,000 DA-I	None

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Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
QUEBEC—Continued						
Montreal.....	AM	CHLP	La Compagnie de Publication "La Patrie" Limitee.....	1410	1,000 DA-1	None
			*Gilles Berthiaume..... 2.6%			
			*Hon. P. R. DuTremblay..... 0.1%			
			*Mme A. DuTremblay..... 0.1%			
			*O. Mayrand..... 0.1%			
			*J. L. Dansereau..... 0.1%			
			*R. Dubois..... 0.1%			
			La Cie de Publication La Presse Ltée..... 93.0%			
			17 shareholders..... 3.9%			
			(See CKAC for ownership of La Compagnie de Publication "La Presse" Ltée)			
Montreal.....	AM	CKAC	La Compagnie de Publication "La Presse" Limitee.....	730	5,000N 10,000D	CBS
			*Mrs. A. DuTremblay..... 0.1%			
			*Gilles Berthiaume..... 0.1%			
			*J. L. Dansereau..... 0.1%			
			*C. A. Berthiaume..... 0.1%			
			Mrs. A. DuTremblay, trustee of the estate of Hon. T. Berthiaume..... 1.0%			
			Mrs. A. DuTremblay, G. Berthiaume and J. L. Dansereau executors of the estate of Hon. T. Berthiaume..... 98.6%			
Montreal.....	FM	CBM-FM	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.....	100.7	3,860	T/Can
Montreal.....	FM	CBF-FM	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.....	95.1	3,860	French
Montreal.....	FM	CFCF-FM	Canadian Marconi Company..... (See CFCF for ownership)	106.5	7,700	Dom.
Montreal.....	SW	CFCX	Canadian Marconi Company..... (See CFCF for ownership)	6005	75	None
Montreal.....	TV	CBMT	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.....	Channel 6 83.24 video 87.74 audio	43,800 26,200	TV
Montreal.....	TV	CBFT	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.....	Channel 2 55.25 video 59.75 audio	100,000 50,000	TV
New Carlisle.....	AM	CHNC	La Compagnie Gaspesienne de Radiodiffusion Limitee.....	610	5,000 DA-1	French
			*Dr. Charles Houde..... 71.1%			
			*Dr. C. E. Dumont..... 1.2%			
			*J. A. Dorias..... 0.4%			
			*J. E. Levesque..... 1.2%			
			*L. Arseneault..... 0.8%			
			*J. A. Poirier..... 0.4%			
			*J. L. Hashey..... 0.4%			
			33 shareholders..... 24.5%			

Appendix VIII

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
QUEBEC—Continued						
Quebec.....	AM	CBV	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	980	5,000 DA-1	French
Quebec.....	AM	CHRC	CHRC Limitee..... *Herve Baribeau..... 39.6% *Emile Fontaine..... 16.7% *Edward Flynn..... 7.2% *John H. Price..... 13.9% *Gaston Pratte..... 18.4% *Henri Lepage..... 4.1% *Joachim Grenier..... 0.1%	800	5,000 DA-1	None
Quebec.....	AM	CKCV	CKCV Limitee..... *Gaston Pratte..... 42.2% *Herve Baribeau..... 28.1% *Paul Lepage..... 8.4% 3 shareholders..... 21.3%	1280	5,000 DA-1	Dom. Supp. B
Quebec.....	AM	CJQC	The Goodwill Broadcasters of Quebec Inc..... *Peter Nesbitt Thomson..... 95.80% *Jean-Paul St. Laurent..... 2.00% *Hon. H. Bouffard..... 2.00% *W. Howard Wert..... 0.10% *Jean Rivard..... 0.05% Byron T. Kerr..... 0.05%	1340	250	T/Can
Quebec.....	FM	CHRC-FM	CHRC Limitee..... (See CHRC for ownership)	98.1	595	None
Quebec.....	TV	CFCM-TV	Television de Quebec (Canada) Limitee. *A. C. Picard..... 10.0% *Gaston Pratte..... 0.1% *Henri Lepage..... 0.1% *Paul Lepage..... 0.1% *J. J. Fitzgibbons..... 0.1% *R. W. Bolstad..... 0.1% *Angus McCunn..... 0.1% *E. E. Fitzgibbons..... 0.1% CHRC Limitee..... 19.9% CKCV Limitee..... 19.8% Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited..... 49.6%	Channel 4 67.25 video 71.75 audio	1,270 635	TV French
Quebec.....	TV	CKMI-TV	Television de Quebec (Canada) Limitee. (See CFCM-TV for ownership)	Channel 5 77.24 video 81.74 audio	5,600 2,800	TV English
Rimouski.....	AM	CJBR	Central Public Service Corporation Limited..... *T. A. Bernier..... 0.02% *Jacques Brillant..... 19.98% *Aubert Brillant..... 19.98% *Carol Brillant..... 20.00% *N. Gendreau..... 0.02% Suzanne Brillant..... 20.00% Madeleine Brillant..... 20.00%	900	10,000 DA-N	French

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
QUEBEC—Continued						
Rimouski.....	FM	CJBR-FM	Central Public Service Corporation Limited..... (See CJBR for ownership)	101.5	570	French
Rimouski.....	TV	CJBR-TV	Lower St. Lawrence Radio Incorporated. *Jacques Brillant..... 0.1% *Aubert Brillant..... 0.1% *Carol Brillant..... 0.1% Central Public Service Corporation Limited..... 99.7% (See CJBR for ownership of Central Public Service Corporation Limited)	Channel 3 61.24 video 65.74 audio	34,000 19,400	TV
Riviere du Loup..	AM	CJFP	Armand Belle..... Armand Belle..... 100.0%	1400	250	French
Roberval.....	AM	CHRL	Radio Roberval Incorporee..... *G. Gagnon..... 13.1% *C. Potvin..... 13.1% *E. Robitaille..... 13.1% *R. Lefebvre..... 3.2% *A. Fradet..... 4.3% 26 shareholders..... 53.2%	910	1,000 DA-N	None
Rouyn.....	AM	CKRN	Northern Radio-Radio Nord Inc..... *David A. Gourd..... 33.3% *Jean J. Gourd..... 46.1% *Roger Charbonneau..... 0.1% *Jean Monette..... 5.1% Paul E. Riverin..... 12.7% Richard Staines..... 2.6% 2 shareholders..... 0.1%	1400	250	French
Rouyn (c).....	TV	CKRN-TV	Northern Radio-Radio Nord Inc..... (See CKRN for ownership)	Channel 4 67.25 video 71.75 audio	50,000 25,000	TV
Ste-Anne de la Pocatiere.....	AM	CHGB	CHGB Limitee..... *G. T. Desjardins..... 98.8% *A. Dube..... 0.4% *Rose J. Desjardins..... 0.4% A. Treve..... 0.4%	1350	250N 1,000D	French
St-Jean.....	AM	CHRS	Radio-Iberville Limitee..... *Jean-Paul Auclair..... 70.8% *Bernard Turcot..... 23.7% *Marcel Mongeau..... 1.1% *Jean-Claude Maltais..... 1.1% *Eugene Lasnier..... 1.1% *Bernard Milot..... 1.1% *Raymond Soucie..... 1.1%	1090	1,000D	None
St-Jerome.....	AM	CKJL	Radio Laurentides Inc..... *Jean Lalonde..... 98.1% *J. A. Lalonde..... 0.1% *A. J. Fortin..... 0.1% *J. Senecal..... 0.1% *A. Laurendeau..... 0.1% 4 shareholders..... 1.5%	900	1,000 DA-1	None

Appendix VIII

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
QUEBEC—Continued						
St-Joseph d'Alma	AM	CFGT	Radio Lac St-Jean Limitee.....	1270	1,000	None
			*C. Bergeron.....		DA-N	
			*J. Collard.....			
			*H. Fortin.....			
			*J. J. Maltais.....			
			*J. E. Tremblay.....			
			7 shareholders.....			
Shawinigan Falls	AM	CKSM	La Compagnie de Radiodiffusion de Shawinigan Falls Limitee.....	1220	1,000	None
			*D. R. Wilson.....		DA-1	
			*Allan Rogerson.....			
			*Albert Vallee.....			
			*Mrs. M. L. Rogerson.....			
			*A. Gelinus.....			
			*E. Brunelle.....			
			*A. Lacoursiere.....			
			34 shareholders.....			
Sherbrooke	AM	CHLT	La Tribune Limitee.....	900	1,000	French
			*Hon. Jacob Nicol.....		DA-N	
			*Sen. Charles B. Howard.....			
			*F. Edmund Barnard.....			
			*Mrs. Celine Desruisseaux.....			
			*Jean-Louis Gauthier.....			
			Desruisseaux Inc.....			
			Trans-Ocean Press Ltce.....			
			Desruisseaux Inc.—			
			*Paul Desruisseaux.....			
			*Mrs. Celine Desruisseaux.....			
			*C. Fortin.....			
			*R. Cousineau.....			
			*G. G. Desruisseaux.....			
			Trans-Ocean Press Ltce—			
			*Alphee Gauthier.....			
			*Miss Claire Bedard.....			
			*Miss Marie-Ange Drouin.....			
Sherbrooke	AM	CKTS	Telegram Printing and Publishing Company Limited.....	1240	250	Dom.
			*Sen. C. B. Howard.....			
			*Alphee Gauthier.....			
			*Jean-Louis Gauthier.....			
			*Colin C. Campbell.....			
			*John Jacob Dunn.....			
Sherbrooke	TV	CHLT-TV	La Tribune Limitee.....	Channel 7		TV
			(See CHLT for ownership)	175.25 video	170,000	
				179.75 audio	100,000	
Sorel	AM	CJSO	Radio Richelieu Limitee.....	1320	1,000	None
			*Henri Olivier.....		DA-N	
			*Marcel Piche.....			
			*Arthur Villeneuve.....			

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
QUEBEC—Concluded						
Thetford Mines...	AM	CKLD	Radio Megantic Limitee..... *H. Lagueux..... 93.8% *Mme H. Lagueux..... 0.5% *Guy Vachon..... 1.5% 4 shareholders..... 4.2%	1230	250	French
Three Rivers.....	AM	CKTR	CKTR Limitee..... *J. Fernand Rufiange..... 99.8% *Andre Rufiange..... 0.1% *John G. McD. Brown..... 0.1%	1350	1,000 DA-1	None
Three Rivers.....	AM	CHLN	Radio-Trois-Rivieres Inc..... *Honore Dansereau..... 99.6% *Hon. Jacob Nicol..... 0.1% *Pierre Dansereau..... 0.1% *Maurice Dansereau..... 0.1% *Gerard Dansereau..... 0.1%	550	5,000 DA-2	None
Val d'Or	AM	CKVD	Northern Radio—Radio Nord Inc..... *David A. Gourd..... 33.3% *Jean J. Gourd..... 46.1% *Roger Charbonneau..... 0.1% *Jean Monette..... 5.1% Paul E. Riverin..... 12.7% Richard Staines..... 2.6% 2 shareholders..... 0.1%	1230	250	French
Verdun.....	AM	CKVL	Radio Station CKVL Limited..... *J. Tietolman..... 99.8% *Mrs. J. Tietolman..... 0.1% *A. D. Costom..... 0.1%	850	10,000 DA-2	None
Verdun.....	FM	CKVL-FM	Radio Station CKVL Limited..... (See CKVL for ownership)	96.9	10,200	None
Victoriaville.....	AM	CFDA	Radio Victoriaville Limitee..... *Dr. C. A. Gilbert..... 20.0% *J. A. Brissón..... 20.0% *Pierre Brissón..... 20.0% *Lionel Kirouac..... 20.0% *P. H. Plourde..... 20.0%	1380	1,000 DA-N	None
Ville Marie.....	AM	CKVM	Radio Temiscamingue Incorporee..... *J. A. Perron..... 0.1% *H. Leblanc..... 0.1% *G. Lefort..... 0.1% *P. Fournier..... 0.1% *P. O. Goulet..... 0.1% *A. Cote..... 0.1% *C. E. Laverdiere..... 0.1% approx. 900 shareholders..... 99.3%	310	1,000 DA-N	French
Ville St. Georges..	AM	CKRB	Radio Beauce Inc..... *Yvon Thibaut..... 43.7% *Charles A. Thibaut..... 42.1% *George Roberge..... 13.2% *Mme Lucille M. Thibaut..... 0.5% *Mme Noel G. Thibaut..... 0.5%	1400	250	French

Appendix VIII

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licencee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
NEW BRUNSWICK						
Bathurst.....	AM	CKBC	Bathurst Broadcasting Co. Limited..... *J. Leo Hachey..... 25.0% *Alfred J. Fenwick..... 25.0% *Robert C. Eddy..... 25.0% Dr. Charles Houde..... 25.0%	1400	250	None
Campbellton.....	AM	CKNB	Restigouche Broadcasting Company Limited..... *Dr. Charles A. Houde..... 59.0% *Dr. Charles E. Dumont..... 4.5% *Dr. Paul E. Crette..... 4.5% *J. W. MacDonald..... 18.1% *L. E. Renault..... 2.3% *H. A. Carr..... 2.3% *John Alexander..... 0.5% 7 shareholders..... 8.8%	950	1,000 DA-1	Dom.
Edmundston.....	AM	CJEM	Edmundston Radio Limited..... *Norman Gendreau..... 0.7% *George Michaud..... 0.7% *J. M. Michaud..... 1.3% *Leon Gagnon..... 0.7% *Jacques Brillant..... 0.7% Aubert Brillant..... 0.6% Central Public Service Corp. Ltd..... 48.0% Mrs. L. Michaud..... 47.3% (See CJBR for ownership of Central Public Service Corporation Limited)	570	1,000 DA-N	French
Fredericton.....	AM	CFNB	James S. Neill & Sons Ltd..... *J. Stewart Neill..... 47.5% *J. Gordon Neill..... 47.5% *D. Malcolm Neill..... 2.0% *H. H. Pickard..... 1.0%	550	5,000 DA-N	T/Can
Moncton.....	AM	CBAF	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	1300	5,000 DA-1	French
Moncton.....	AM	CKCW	Moncton Broadcasting Limited..... *F. A. Lynds..... 69.7% *C. L. Peters..... 30.0% *R. M. Palmer..... 0.1% *C. E. Leger..... 0.1% *C. H. Blakeny..... 0.1%	1220	10,000 DA-N	Dom.
Moncton.....	TV	CKCW-TV	Moncton Broadcasting Limited..... (See CKCW for ownership)	Channel 2 55.25 video 59.75 audio	25,000 15,000	TV
Newcastle.....	AM	CKMR	Miramichi Broadcasting Company Limited..... *L. W. Flett..... 27.8% *J. F. Kerr..... 2.8% *G. R. McWilliam..... 13.9% *H. F. Brown..... 8.3% *D. S. Greaghan..... 13.9% *M. F. Esson..... 13.9% 3 shareholders..... 19.4%	790	1,000 DA-1	T/Can

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
NEW BRUNSWICK—Concluded						
Sackville.....	AM	CBA	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	1070	50,000	T/Can
Saint John.....	AM	CFBC	Fundy Broadcasting Company Limited.. *A. M. A. McLean..... 27.29% *R. B. Brennan, Sr..... 27.29% *Sen. A. N. McLean..... 27.28% 4 shareholders..... 18.14%	930	5,000 DA-1	Dom.
Saint John.....	AM	CHSJ	New Brunswick Broadcasting Company Limited..... New Brunswick Publishing Company Ltd..... 99.7% *T. F. Drummie..... 0.1% *L. W. Bewick..... 0.1% *E. K. Logan..... 0.1%	1150	5,000 DA-N	T/Can
Saint John.....	TV	CHSJ-TV	New Brunswick Broadcasting Company Limited..... (See CHSJ for ownership)	Channel 4 67.26 video 71.76 audio	100,000 50,000	TV
NOVA SCOTIA						
Antigonish.....	AM	CJFX	Atlantic Broadcasters Ltd..... *Rev. Dr. D. MacCormick... 0.2% *A. J. Sears..... 0.2% *A. Gallagher..... 0.4% *Rev. R. Campbell..... 0.6% *L. Connolly..... 0.4% *J. Doyle..... 0.4% *D. J. MacEachern..... 0.2% *J. Flynn..... 0.2% *Rev. M. M. MacDonald... 0.2% Approx. 309 shareholders... 97.2%	580	5,000 DA-1	Dom.
Bridgewater.....	AM	CKBW	Acadia Broadcasting Company Limited. *E. L. Rogers..... 30.3% *J. F. Hirtle..... 29.8% *W. P. Bickle..... 2.7% *C. J. Morrow..... 1.4% *H. V. Corkum..... 0.1% *I. L. Bain..... 0.1% *J. A. MacLeod..... 0.1% Approx. 195 shareholders... 35.5%	1000	1,000 DA-N	T/Can
Halifax.....	AM	CBH	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	1330	100	T/Can
Halifax.....	AM	CJCH	Chronicle Company Limited..... F. B. McCurdy Estate..... 99.7% *B. P. McCurdy..... 0.1% *Mrs. F. B. McCurdy..... 0.1% *Albert S. Fraser..... 0.1%	920	5,000 DA-1	None

Appendix VIII

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
NOVA SCOTIA—Continued						
Halifax.....	AM	CHNS	The Maritime Broadcasting Company Limited.....	960	5,000	Dom.
			Nova Scotia Agencies Ltd.... 99.3%		DA-N	
			*A. W. Robb..... 0.1%			
			*W. C. Borrett..... 0.1%			
			*G. McL. Daley..... 0.1%			
			*D. A. Morrison..... 0.1%			
			*G. W. Dennis..... 0.1%			
			*L. F. Daley..... 0.1%			
			Estate of Hon. W. H. Dennis 0.1%			
			Nova Scotia Agencies Ltd.—			
			*A. W. Robb..... 0.1%			
			*D. A. Morrison..... 0.1%			
			*G. McL. Daley..... 0.1%			
			*G. W. Dennis..... 0.1%			
			A. D. Weldon..... 0.1%			
			Estate of Hon. W. H. Dennis 95.5%			
Halifax.....	FM	CHNS-FM	The Maritime Broadcasting Company Limited.....	96.1	250	Dom.
			(See CHNS for ownership)			
Halifax.....	SW	CHNX	The Maritime Broadcasting Company Limited.....	6130	500	None
			(See CHNS for ownership)			
Halifax.....	TV	CBHT	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	Channel 3		TV
				61.25 video	56,000	
				65.75 audio	34,000	
Kentville.....	AM	CKEN	Evangeline Broadcasting Company Limited.....	1350	1,000	None
			*A. M. Bishop..... 52.1%			
			*R. L. MacDonald..... 0.3%			
			*G. C. Baker..... 0.2%			
			*W. A. Bishop..... 0.2%			
			*F. J. Burns..... 0.5%			
			*D. J. Waterbury..... 0.3%			
			*Mrs. E. J. Macmillan..... 0.3%			
			United Fruit Companies			
			Nova Scotia Ltd..... 43.6%			
			7 shareholders..... 2.5%			
New Glasgow....	AM	CKEC	Hector Broadcasting Company Limited.....	1230	250	T/Can
			*J. M. Cameron..... 82.9%			
			*J. L. Cavanagh..... 0.4%			
			*C. D. Fraser..... 0.2%			
			*W. J. Graham..... 0.2%			
			*A. T. Logan..... 0.1%			
			52 shareholders..... 16.2%			
Sydney.....	AM	CJCB	Cape Breton Broadcasters Limited.....	1270	1,000N	Dom.
			*J. Marven Nathanson..... 49.9%		5,000D	
			*Norris L. Nathanson..... 49.9%			
			*Jennie Nathanson..... 0.2%			

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded						
Sydney.....	AM	CBI	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.....	1140	5,000 DA-1	T/Can
Sydney.....	FM	CJCB-FM	Cape Breton Broadcasters Limited..... (See CJCB for ownership)	94.9	630	Dom.
Sydney.....	SW	CJCX	Cape Breton Broadcasters Limited..... (See CJCB for ownership)	6010	1,000	None
Sydney.....	TV	CJCB-TV	Cape Breton Broadcasters Limited..... (See CJCB for ownership)	Channel 4 67.25 video 71.75 audio	100,000 60,000	TV
Truro.....	AM	CKCL	Colchester Broadcasting Company Limited..... *J. A. Manning..... 73.4% *T. L. Legge..... 1.4% *R. L. MacDougall..... 0.1% *H. W. Murdock..... 0.1% *F. M. Blois..... 0.3% *W. R. Moore..... 0.6% 33 shareholders..... 24.1%	600	1,000 DA-1	None
Windsor.....	AM	CFAB	Evangeline Broadcasting Company..... (See CKEN for ownership)	1450	250	None
Yarmouth.....	AM	CJLS	Gateway Broadcasting Company Limited *Donald L. Smith..... 60.4% *Mrs. Jennie R. Smith..... 39.2% *Malcolm J. Smith..... 0.4%	1340	250	Dom.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND						
Charlottetown...	AM	CFCY	The Island Radio Broadcasting Company Limited..... *Mrs. Flora Rogers..... 51.5% *Mrs. Margaret E. Large..... 13.6% *Mrs. Marianne G. Morrow.. 13.6% *William K. Rogers..... 21.3%	630	5,000 DA-N	Dom.
Charlottetown...	TV	CFCY-TV	The Island Radio Broadcasting Company Limited..... (See CFCY for ownership)	Channel 13 211.26 video 215.76 audio	38,600 19,300	TV
Summerside.....	AM	CJRW	The Gulf Broadcasting Company Limited..... *J. K. Curran..... 60.8% *T. E. Hickey..... 0.2% *T. L. Linkletter..... 0.2% F. M. Davidson..... 2.9% 6 shareholders..... 35.9%	1240	250	None

Appendix VIII

Location	Type	Call Sign	Licensee—Individual or Company Ownership	Frequency	Power (watts)	Network
NEWFOUNDLAND						
Argentia (c).....	TV	CJOX-TV	Newfoundland Broadcasting Company Limited..... (See CJON St. John's for ownership)	Channel 10 193.25 video 197.75 audio	190 97	TV
Corner Brook....	AM	CBY	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	790	1,000	T/Can
Gander.....	AM	CBG	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	1450	250	T/Can
Goose Bay.....	TV	CFLA-TV	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	Channel 8 181.25 video 185.75 audio	348 174	TV
Grand Falls.....	AM	CBT	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	1350	1,000	T/Can
Harmon Air Base, Near Stephenville (c)	TV	CFSN-TV	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	Channel 8 181.25 video 185.75 audio	348 174	TV
St. John's.....	AM	CBN	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	640	10,000	T/Can
St. John's.....	AM	VOCM	Colonial Broadcasting System Limited.. *Mrs. E. M. Butler..... 59.5% *W. B. Williams, Jr..... 26.5% *W. B. Williams, Sr..... 13.0% *J. V. Butler..... 0.5% *H. N. Butler..... 0.5%	590	1,000	None
St. John's.....	AM	CJON	Newfoundland Broadcasting Company Limited..... *G. W. Stirling..... 50.3% *D. Jamieson..... 49.3% *F. Dawe..... 0.4%	930	5,000 DA-N	None
St. John's.....	AM	VOAR	Newfoundland Mission of Seventh Day Adventists..... (Owned by Eastern Canadian Union Conference Corporation of Seventh Day Adventists) Non-Commercial station.	1230	100	None
St. John's.....	AM	VOWR	Wesley Church Radio Board..... (Owned by Wesley United Church, St. John's Nfld.) Non Commercial station.	800	1,000	None
St. John's.....	SW	CBNX	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation....	5970	300	None
St. John's.....	TV	CJON-TV	Newfoundland Broadcasting Company Limited.....	Channel 6 83.26 video 87.76 audio	21,000 11,000	TV

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

LOW POWER RELAY TRANSMITTERS

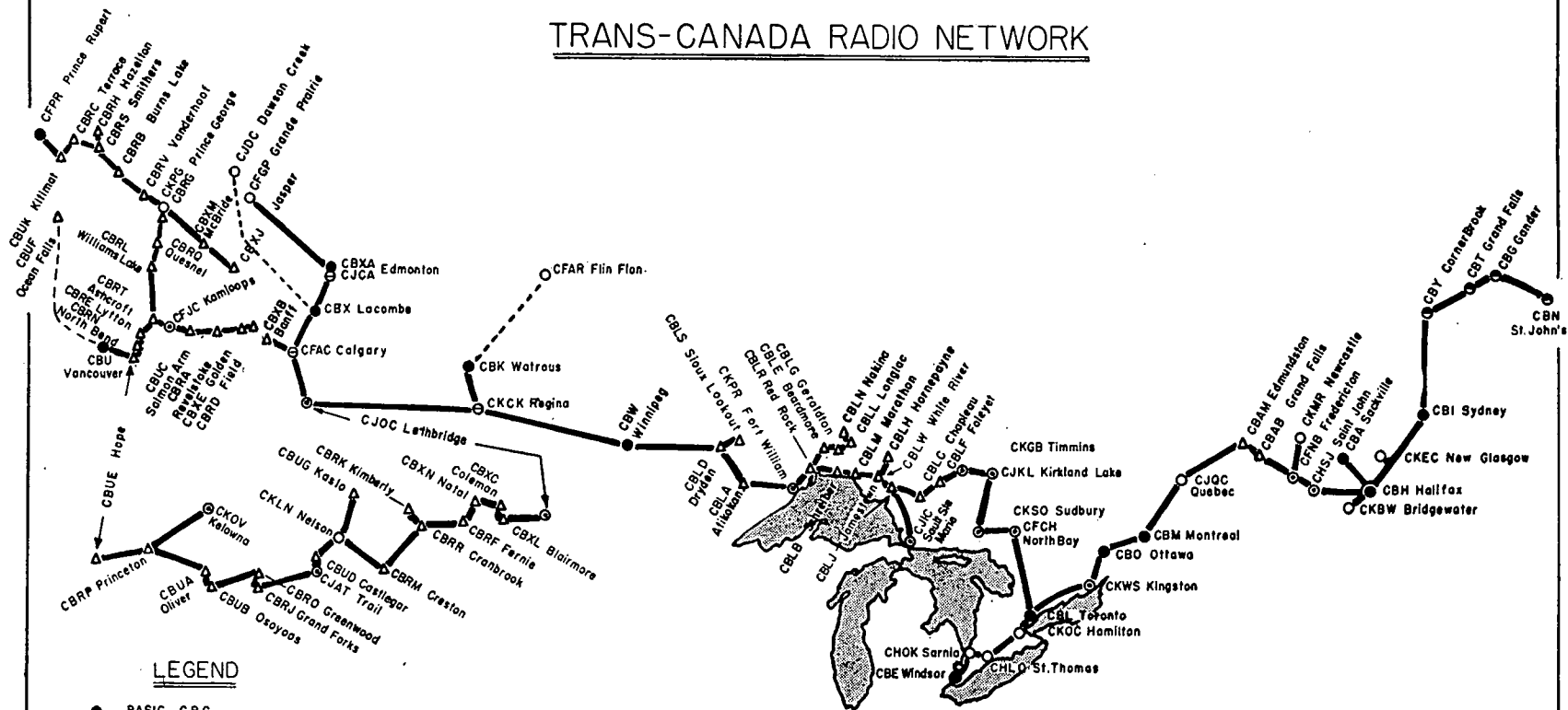
The following low power relay transmitters each with a power of 20 watts, are owned and operated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. These stations broadcast programmes of the Trans Canada Network with the exception of Gaspé and Megantic, Que. which broadcast programmes of the French Network.

<i>Location</i>	<i>Call Sign</i>	<i>Frequency (Kc/s)</i>
BRITISH COLUMBIA		
Ashcroft	CBRT	860
Burns Lake	CBRB	860
Cranbrook	CBRR	860
Creston	CBRM	740
Castlegar	CBUD	1080
Fernie	CBRF	730
Field	CBRD	860
Golden	CBXE	730
Grand Forks	CBRJ	860
Greenwood	CBRO	730
Hazelton	CBRH	1110
Hope	CBUE	740
Kaslo	CBUG	860
Kimberley	CBRK	900
Kitimat	CBUK	740
Lytton	CBRE	1080
McBride	CBXM	730
Natal	CBXN	1490
North Bend	CBRN	800
Ocean Falls	CBUF	860
Oliver	CBUA	730
Osoyoos	CBUB	900
Prince George	CBRG	900
Princeton	CBRP	960
Quesnel	CBRQ	800
Revelstoke	CBRA	860
Salmon Arm	CBUC	730
Smithers	CBRS	730
Terrace	CBRC	860
Vanderhoof	CBRV	730
Williams Lake	CBRL	860
ALBERTA		
Banff	CBXB	860
Blairmore	CBXL	860
Coleman	CBXC	1450
Jasper	CBXJ	730

Appendix VIII

<i>Location</i>	<i>Call Sign</i>	<i>Frequency (Kc/s)</i>
ONTARIO		
Atikokan	CBLA	1490
Beardmore	CBLE	1240
Chapleau	CBLC	1090
Dryden	CBLD	1490
Foleyet	CBLF	1450
Geraldton	CBLG	730
Hornepayne	CBLH	1340
Jamestown	CB LJ	540
Longlac	CBLL	1400
Marathon	CBLM	1490
Nakina	CBLN	1240
Red Rock	CBLR	1010
Schreiber	CBLB	1340
Sioux Lookout	CBLS	1240
White River	CBLW	1240
QUEBEC		
Gaspé	CBFG	1400
Megantic	CBFB	990
NEW BRUNSWICK		
Edmundston	CBAM	1490
Grand Falls	CBAB	1350

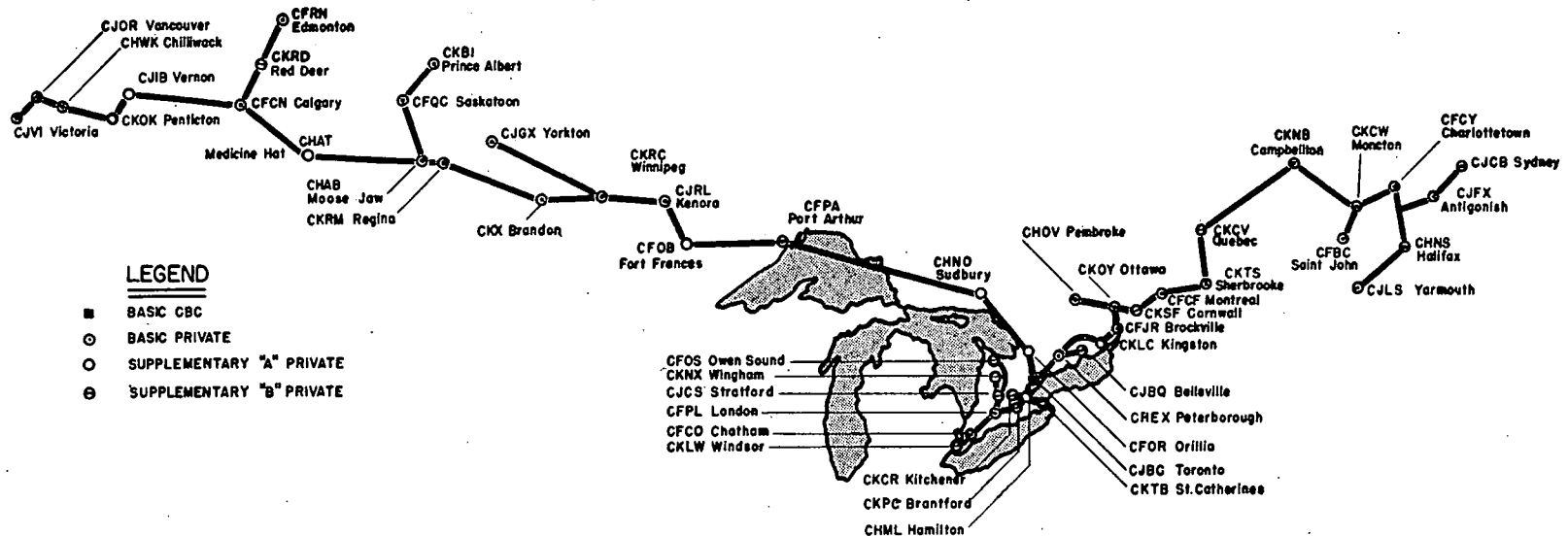
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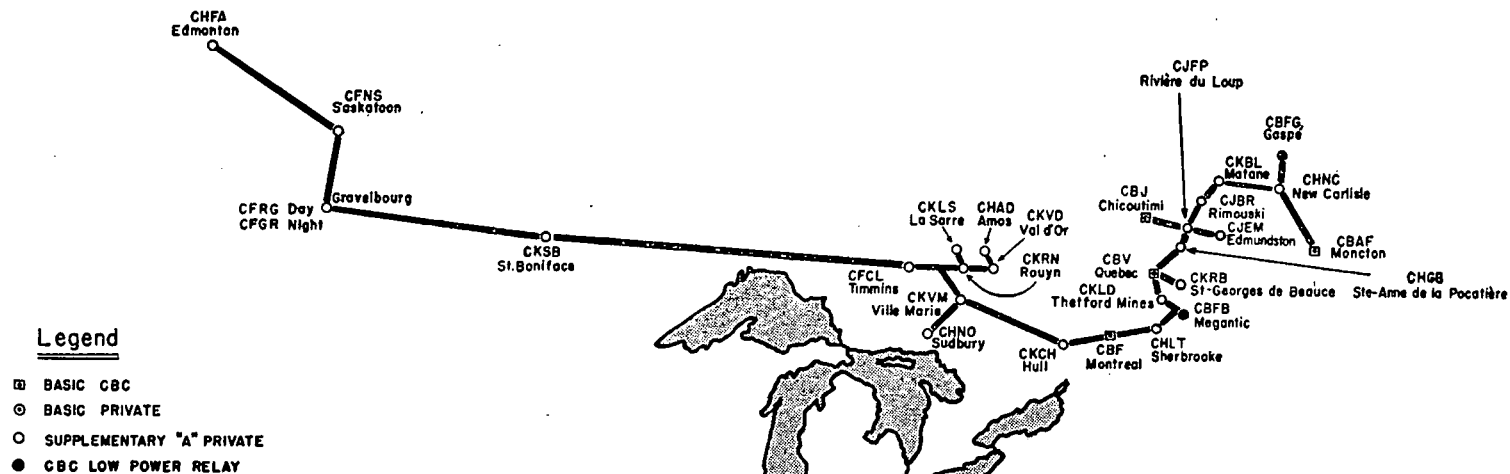
LEGEND

- BASIC CBC
- ⊙ BASIC PRIVATE
- ⊖ SUPPLEMENTARY CBC
- SUPPLEMENTARY "A" PRIVATE
- ⊙ SUPPLEMENTARY "B" PRIVATE
- Δ CBC LOW POWER RELAY
- Non-connected Stations serviced by Wireless Pick-up.

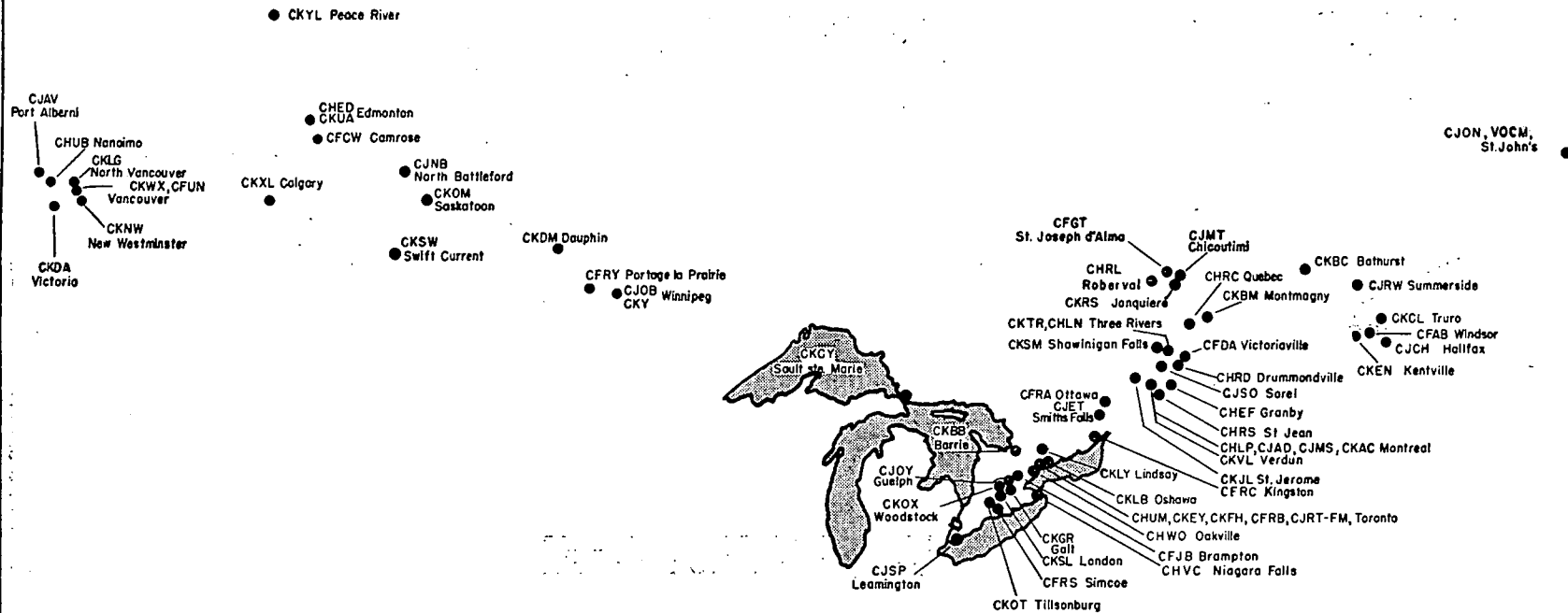
DOMINION RADIO NETWORK



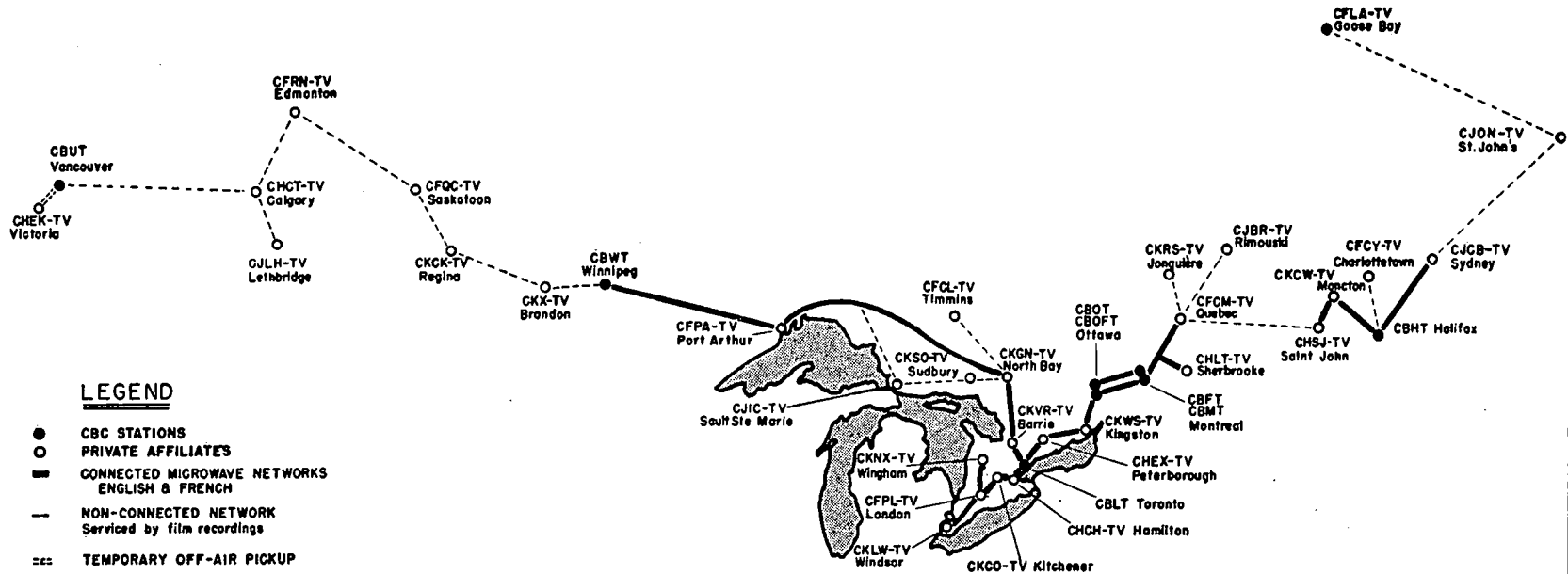
FRENCH RADIO NETWORK



UNAFFILIATED RADIO STATIONS



TELEVISION NETWORKS



Appendix IX

Programme classifications and definitions used in the Programme Analysis (printed separately in Volume 2) prepared for the Commission

by DALLAS W. SMYTHE

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- (1) **NEWS AND WEATHER:** Programmes reporting on local, regional, national, or international events of the day or recent days' happenings, including reports on the weather, road conditions, train arrivals, etc. Include sports' scores only when they form an integral part of the news-casts and are of five minutes or less duration.
- (2) **NATURE AND SCIENCE:** Programmes in which the intent is to portray some scientific aspect of life seriously whether in the area of natural history, pure research, or applied research in government or industry. Do not include children's nature and science programmes here. (see 20a).
- (3) **FOREIGN LANDS AND PEOPLES:** Programmes mostly of a descriptive type on foreign countries and their peoples. Do not include international political and controversial issues here (see 4).
- (4) **POLITICAL AND OTHER CONTROVERSIAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS:** Programmes involving expressions of opinion on political matters or other public affairs whether at the municipal, provincial, regional, national, or international level. Includes interpretative comments on the news. All programmes in this class have a flavor of controversy because of their posture in the political, social and economic scene. Programmes in class 5 are distinguished from these by their non-controversial nature.
- (5) **SOCIAL AND HUMAN RELATIONS:** Programmes dealing with social, economic, emotional, and mental problems of modern society. Includes films concerning the subject matter of the social sciences, and history or biography where the life of a famous individual or the event is presented to inform rather than primarily to entertain. Also include discussion of marriage and family problems, including applications of the social sciences. Programmes in this class need not deal only in non-controversial topics, but where they concern controversial topics, the manner of treating them is distinguished by an intent to inform rather than to move to action of one kind or another. Programmes presenting information concerning disasters, wars and famous military figures or other miscellaneous information are found in class 6.
- (6) **MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:** Programmes with miscellaneous information including those dealing with military history and men.

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- (7) **CANADIAN ACTIVITIES AND HERITAGE:** Programmes designed to inform an audience of the activities in their own locality or region including institutional and public events. Include also programmes designed specifically to reflect various aspects of Canadian life, to help foster a feeling of national unity and consciousness, and to interpret one part of the country to another. Programmes which teach the French or English languages are found here.
- (8) **"FEEDBACK" PROGRAMMES:** Programmes which concern the relations of the station to the people in its service area. Included here are programmes of discussion by citizens and station personnel.
- (9) **RELIGION:** Programmes concerned with religious belief, worship, and conduct of religions. Included here are religious services, talks, dramatizations, hymns, sacred music, etc.
- (10) **FINE ARTS AND LITERATURE:** Include painting, sculpture, graphic arts, readings, prose, poetry, literary and other art criticism, etc.
- (11) **DANCE:** Programmes designed to present ballet and other forms of the dance as an independent art.
- (12) **AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND OTHER OCCUPATIONAL TOPICS:** Programmes designed to meet the special needs and interests of major occupational groups.
- (13) **FAMILY LIVING AND SHOPPING:**
 - (13a) **FAMILY LIVING:** Programmes concerned with the family, the household and its members. These programmes concern the family as spenders of income and of leisure time. They include programmes on cooking, marketing, personal care, safety, hobbies, pets, physical fitness and other consumer information and education.
 - (13b) **MERCHANDISING:** Programmes designed for the sole purpose of selling gadgets and other products.
- (14) **MUSIC:**
 - (14a) **SERIOUS MUSIC:** Includes all efforts at producing lasting music regardless of the form, period of time, and country in which the music was written. This category will include such widely different items as an ancient Gregorian chant (if presented purely as music outside a religious service) a Bach fugue, a Schubert lied, a Turina bolero, and a Gershwin piano concerto.
 - (14b) **LIGHT MUSIC:** That type of popular music which over the years has become an accepted favourite, including semi-classical and dinner music, light opera, opérettas, symphonic "pops", etc.
 - (14c) **POPULAR AND DANCE MUSIC:** Instrumental or vocal programmes featuring all types of recent popular and dance music.
 - (14d) **FOLK, WESTERN, OLD-TIME, AND BAND:** Music handed down among the people, including folk songs, jazz that does not fit into (14c) (i.e., "classical jazz"), western, square dance and country music, military brass bands, and pop music which retains its currency over several generations.

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- (14e) **MUSIC WITH LIGHT READINGS OF PROSE AND POETRY:** Intended for relaxation and nostalgic reassurance.
- (15) **DRAMA:**
- (15a) **SERIOUS DRAMA:** Plays of ideas or serious dramatic works of all periods, whether in original or adapted form. This category also includes modern comedy of some literary substance (e.g., "The Man Who Came to Dinner", "Tonight at Eight-thirty", etc.).
- (15b) **DOMESTIC DRAMA:** The weekly or multi-weekly dramatic programmes primarily concerned with domestic life and family relations. This category includes the so-called radio and TV "soap operas" but does not include those domestic dramas which are primarily comic in intent (see 15c). Include "one-shot" dramas which concern the life of a family, marital relations, etc. when they are neither of enough literary substance to qualify for Serious Drama, nor primarily concerned with the romantic love theme which distinguishes the Romantic Drama.
- (15c) **COMEDY DRAMA:** Dramatic programmes emphasizing comedy including some programmes closely related to the "domestic" class but with greater emphasis on comedy situations.
- (15d) **CRIME, WESTERN, ACTION, AND SCIENCE FICTION DRAMA:** Crime, melodrama, science fiction, murder, spy, detective, mystery, and horror stories; the standard cowboy melodrama; and adventure and action stories aimed at an adult or family audience.
- (15e) **ROMANTIC DRAMA:** Drama in which the theme of romantic love is predominant. The "boy meets girl" theme is more evident than comedy, action, adventure, or other elements.
- (15f) **MUSICAL COMEDY DRAMA:** Musical comedies where the dramatic element predominates as opposed to operettas (see 14b) where music is the predominant element.
- (15g) **OTHER DRAMA:** Include in this category only those dramatic presentations which cannot be fitted under the six other headings and which are designed primarily to entertain an adult family audience (e.g., grand guignol, melodramas, etc.).
- (16) **VARIETY:** Programmes containing several "acts" and including a mixture of comedy, music, dancing, comedy gags and patter etc. by professional or amateur talent in contests. This class is distinguished from Popular and Dance Music in that variety acts rather than music predominate.
- (17) **PERSONALITIES AND ODDITIES:** Interviews of, or conversations with or about celebrities, people in the news, unusual occupations, sensational events, etc. Include dramatizations of an individual's life problems in an ostensibly realistic manner and in conjunction with the appearance of the individual. Also includes those daytime programmes built around the personality of the master of ceremonies and interviews with members of the studio audience or guests. The emphasis is on displaying the subject rather than on serious discussion.

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- (18) **QUIZ, GAMES, AND CONTESTS:** Those programmes (exclusive of sports) in which the basic activity is a social game or contest of wits with prizes or penalties for the performance. They include audience participation games but exclude genuine amateur contests which appear in *Variety, Music*, etc. The primary purpose of this group of programmes is light entertainment.
- (19) **SPORTS:**
 - (19a) **SPORTS NEWS AND INTERVIEWS:** News of the sports world. Interviews or discussions on sports where these are not minor parts of newscasts.
 - (19b) **SPORTS EVENTS:** Include the major competitive team sports, field sports and individual athletic skills and recreations.
- (20) **CHILDREN'S:**
 - (20a) **SCHOOL BROADCASTS AND OTHER YOUTH EDUCATIONAL:** Programmes designed mostly as a school or home teaching aid for children and teenagers. Include all school and nursery broadcasts here as well as junior farm, nature, and science broadcasts. Programmes intended to arouse an appreciation of music, etc. should also be included in this class.
 - (20b-f) **DRAMA:**
 - (20b) *Crime, Western, Action, and Science Fiction Drama:* Crime, science fiction, murder, spy, detective, mystery and horror stories; the standard cowboy melodrama; and adventure and action stories aimed at a child audience.
 - (20c) *Comedy Drama:* Children's drama programmes emphasizing comedy.
 - (20d) *Fairy Tales:* Children's tales and stories from folklore. Includes readings as well as dramatizations of fairy tales, folklore, and other children's fiction.
 - (20e) *Serious Drama:* Serious drama as in (15a) but aimed at a child audience.
 - (20f) *Other Drama:* All other children's dramatic programmes which cannot be fitted into any of the above headings.
 - (20g) **VARIETY:** Variety shows for or by children. May contain music, comedy, circuses, clowns, acrobatics, vaudeville, etc. Also include programmes built around personality of a performer who tells stories, conducts a "mailbag", makes birthday announcements, plays (usually recorded) children's music, etc.
 - (20h) **QUIZ, GAMES AND CONTESTS:** As in class (18) but with children as participants and intended for child audiences.
 - (20i) **OTHER CHILDREN'S:** Other programmes not fitting into the children's classes above. For example, children's music programmes intended manifestly for entertainment were placed in this category.
- (21) **PROGRAMME PROMOTION:** Includes programmes designed to increase the audience for the station's programmes or to demonstrate the technique of station operation.

Appendix X

On the Comparative Availability of United States TV Network Programmes in Communities with TV Service in Canada and the United States

by DALLAS W. SMYTHE

There is a well-known saying that "distant hills look greener." This saying repeatedly comes to mind as one reads the transcript of the public hearings held in 1956 by the Royal Commission on Broadcasting. Either explicitly or by assumption, the feeling seems common in Canada that Canadian TV viewers are at a disadvantage as compared with United States viewers in not having access to all United States TV network programmes. It is easy to understand why this feeling might exist. For there are, of course, three nationwide networks of TV stations in the United States. And the total number of TV stations in the United States is many times the number in Canada. These facts would seem to be sufficient to explain the prevalence of the feeling noted above. But to them should be added another. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation attempts to obtain for broadcast in Canada the best United States network TV programmes and within the limits of the policies of advertisers and networks generally succeeds in this attempt. As long as there is only one TV station per community in Canada, the easy inference is that addition of a second TV station per community would perhaps double the quantity of the better United States TV network programmes brought to Canadians by their own stations. Leaving aside the issue whether a second Canadian TV network service for such second stations would be feasible in the light of all the circumstances, this train of thought suggests another aspect of the "greener hills". It seems to be assumed that viewers in the United States receive as many TV network programmes as would be brought to Canadian viewers by *two* Canadian TV networks. Or that in the United States even more than two TV network services are generally available.

On casual examination of such facts and feelings, this observer wondered if perhaps in a sense the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation might not be its own worst enemy. That is to say, the question arises whether the better the job the CBC does of selecting and broadcasting the best United States TV network programmes, the more it arouses Canadian desires for additional such programmes, and the more pressures it indirectly generates to in effect add Canadian TV stations to United States networks. The following statement summarizes the results of some investigation aimed to test the foregoing feelings, assumptions and logic.

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What is the Physical Availability of TV Network Programmes to Communities in the United States?

As of March 1, 1956 there were 248 communities (or "markets") with one or more commercial TV stations in the United States — and there has been no significant change in this respect in the months since then. It may come as a surprise to some Canadians to learn that more than half of these communities have only a single TV station. To be exact, 136 communities or 55 per cent of the total have only a single station. It would be physically and economically impossible for the majority of United States TV communities to receive all of the TV network programmes produced in the United States.

An additional 65 communities have two TV stations. These amount to 26 per cent of all communities with TV stations. A total of 201 communities in the United States — or more than four-fifths of all TV communities — are thus physically unable to receive three full network programme services.¹ Of the 47 communities which had three or more TV stations and thus were physically able to receive three full network programme services, 45 (or 18 per cent) actually receive service from stations affiliated with all three United States networks. The difference arises from the fact that there were Ultra High Frequency TV stations with which networks were unwilling to affiliate in two of the communities.

It is true, of course, that in terms of total population, the 45 communities in the United States which do receive three full network services contain a much larger proportion of all TV households than their proportion of TV communities. Any determination of just what fraction of the population is served by the stations in these 45 communities is subject to some uncertainty because of the conflicting claims of stations as to their population coverage. It appears, however, that about 48 per cent of the total TV households in the United States are located in the 45 communities with three or more full network services available. More than half (about 52 per cent) of the United States population which receives any TV service, therefore, is unable to receive as many as three full network services. Of this 52 per cent of the TV households who receive less than three full network services a little more than half (or 28 per cent of the total) are in the 136 single-station communities and the remainder or 24 per cent of all TV households are in the 65 two-station TV communities. Even this analysis, however, tends to give an unrepresentative picture of the physical availability of TV service in the United States. For there are 13 communities with four or more TV stations which together amount to only 5 per cent of the number of communities but which claim nearly one-fourth (24 per cent) of all TV households. These well-served communities, of course, include New York City and Los Angeles and other large metropolitan areas.

¹ This and related statements assume that programme reception is only from stations within the market area if there are such stations. In fact this is substantially true, although some viewing takes place of programmes broadcast from other market areas than the one in which the viewer and at least one station are located. The limiting factors on such other-station viewing are the degraded quality of the signal from the distant station, the necessity to erect a high supporting structure for the antenna, and the viewer interest in *local* programmes such as weather, news, local sports events, etc.

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As far as physical availability of network service is concerned, then, Canadian viewers are in the same situation as 28 per cent of the United States TV households located in 52 per cent of United States TV communities. And like 52 per cent of United States TV households, located in 81 per cent of United States communities, Canadians are unable physically to receive three full network TV programme services.

What is the Actual Availability of United States TV Network Programmes in a Typical Canadian and United States Community?

In any United States TV community with less than three TV stations one of which is actually affiliated with *each* network it would be a mistake to assume that the physical availability of network service means that the viewers in those communities have available to them an even-handed choice of the three network programme services. In order to compare the actual availability of United States network programmes in Canada and in the typical United States community, therefore, it is necessary to examine how network programmes are selected for broadcast in these less-than-three-station communities which serve the majority of the United States population.

Under United States broadcast law TV stations may affiliate with one or more networks but networks are not required to affiliate with any particular station or indeed with any station at all in a community. The terms of affiliation contracts differ somewhat from network to network but in general stations differ in relation to the regularity with which they are included in the group of stations which broadcast commercial programmes. A "basic" station is one which carries all network commercial programmes. Other affiliates are "supplemental" in one or more groups which differ in the regularity with which they are included in the network for particular programmes. Just which station in one of these communities is affiliated with which network depends on a multitude of factors. The size of the population in the community and its attractiveness to advertisers is the most basic consideration. Whether or not one or more of the TV stations in the community is Ultra High Frequency is a consideration for advertisers and networks have preferred Very High Frequency to Ultra High Frequency stations because of the fact that only a minority of TV receiving sets in the hands of viewers are able to receive UHF signals. And the personal, corporate, and even political relations of the owners of TV stations and networks are still a third important factor in determining which network affiliates with which station. A fourth and very important factor is the profitability for the station of carrying the programmes of one as against another network. Here the choice depends in part on the popularity of the programmes of one as compared with another network and in part on the volume of revenue which the station may receive from the network which is determined by the contractual terms negotiated. These terms are such that there is an incentive for the station in the single-station community to concentrate on the programmes of one network rather than to draw equally on two or three networks.

For the purposes of this analysis the most salient of these factors is the popularity of the programmes of the several networks. In recent years the Columbia Broadcasting System has managed to develop more programmes which consistently appear in the audience-rating service lists of most-viewed programmes than either of the other two networks. For example, *Variety* reports that the

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Nielsen ratings for the first two weeks in November 1956 show every one of the top ten TV programmes to be Columbia Broadcasting System programmes. It adds:

"Not only does CBS-TV clean-sweep the Top 10, but a detailed competitive breakdown shows that of all night-time periods where all three networks are in direct competition, CBS dominates the ratings in 35 half-hour periods, ABC in five and NBC in only six."¹

If viewers happen to be in a single- or two-station community where a TV station has a basic affiliation with CBS they are presently more likely to see more of the most popular programmes than if they are in communities where the stations are tied more closely to NBC or ABC.

Obviously the possible combinations of affiliations are numerous, especially in the two-station communities. In the simpler case of the single-station communities which amount to 55 per cent of all communities, the following proportions of stations (and communities) have basic affiliations with networks as follows:

NUMBER OF SINGLE STATION UNITED STATES TV COMMUNITIES WITH STATED BASIC NETWORK AFFILIATIONS, MARCH 1, 1956

	<i>Number of Communities</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
CBS only	12	8.8
CBS and ABC	23	16.9
CBS and NBC	6	4.4
CBS, NBC and ABC	46	33.8
Subtotal	87	63.9
NBC only	12	8.8
NBC and ABC	16	11.8
ABC only	13	9.6
No affiliation reported	8	5.9
Subtotal	49	36.1
Total	136	100.0

Source of data: *Television Magazine*, April, 1956.

It is evident that viewers of stations in 49 (or 36.1 per cent) of the 136 single-station communities are not likely to see all of the CBS network programmes and that whether they would like them or not, viewers in 87 (or 63.9 per cent) of such communities are not likely to see many of the NBC or ABC network programmes.

In order to provide a specific illustration of the practical availability of United States network programmes in a typical Canadian and a typical United States community with a single TV station, the programmes presented by CBLT (Toronto) and by WCIA (Champaign, Illinois) were analyzed. The

¹ *Variety*, December 12, 1956, p. 25.

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week selected was that of January 8 to 14, 1956 — the week dealt with in the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's brief to the Royal Commission. CBLT is, of course, the CBC English-language TV station serving the Toronto metropolitan area. WCIA is a VHF station serving Champaign-Urbana, Illinois with a market estimated to include more than 300,000 TV households. WCIA is located close to the center of a triangle the points of which are Chicago, Indianapolis and St. Louis. WCIA is the only commercial VHF station serving its market with a signal of primary quality. In most of its service area, alternative programme services from all three networks are only available from Chicago, Indianapolis and St. Louis at the cost of erecting tall outdoor antenna supporting structures and equipping them with rotating devices. For portions of the population within the service area, a minority of viewers with receivers capable of receiving UHF signals may receive from several UHF stations programme service from the American Broadcasting Company network if they install outdoor UHF antennae. WCIA is reported to be an affiliate of both CBS and NBC and is so classified in the table above. As will be observed from what follows it also broadcasts a few ABC programmes. In other studies of TV programmes in New York, New Haven, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Champaign-Urbana, it has appeared that the programme service of WCIA in Champaign-Urbana is fairly representative of United States stations.

In the week studied, a total of 81 different United States TV network programmes were broadcast by both stations. The Toronto station broadcast 24 of them and the Champaign station broadcast 72. The proportions originated by different networks may be analyzed from the following summary:

UNITED STATES TV NETWORK PROGRAMMES BROADCAST BY CBLT AND WCIA, JANUARY 8-14, 1956 — SUMMARY

Network	Broadcast by			
	Toronto Station		Champaign Station	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
CBS	12	50	51	71
NBC	9	37	17	24
ABC	3	13	4	5
Total	24	100	72	100

Almost three-fourths of the network programmes on the Champaign station came from CBS, with NBC providing one-fourth and ABC, one-twentieth. The distribution on the Toronto station was more even: CBS programmes were an even half of the total, almost two-fifths were from NBC, and one-eighth from ABC.

A detailed list of the programmes broadcast by WCIA but not by CBLT or *vice versa* would add little but confusion to this analysis. Of those broadcast by WCIA but not by CBLT in the study week, probably the most significant was Noel Coward's "Blithe Spirit" on the Ford Star Jubilee programme. The remainder were comedy dramas such as *December Bride*, quiz programmes such as *\$64,000 Question*, crime dramas such as *Line-up* and *Dragnet* and many

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soap operas and daytime quiz and variety programmes. The programmes available to viewers of the Toronto station but not of the Champaign station included Producer's Showcase (in the study week it played *Peter Pan* which despite two performances on NBC has never been available to WCIA's viewers), Studio One, Gillette Fights (Calvacade of Sports), Disneyland, Kraft TV Theatre, Life is Worth Living, and others.

An evaluation of the particular United States TV network programmes available only to Toronto or Champaign audiences would carry us into controversial aesthetic judgments which we are not competent to make authoritatively. It is evident, however, that a single-station community in the United States, even when it receives most CBS network programmes is deprived of an opportunity to view a number of leading programmes available to Toronto station viewers from NBC, ABC, and even CBS. One must also conclude that the same would be true for most if not all United States single-station communities.

Conclusion

Upon investigation it appears that even with the present availability of TV programme service in Canada, Canadian viewers are no worse off than the more than one-fourth of the United States population located in 52 per cent of the United States TV communities having only a single TV station. Canadian viewers are probably better off than this would suggest by virtue of the more even-handed availability in such single-station communities of network programmes from all three United States networks than is possible for United States viewers with the commercial system of selecting network programmes through station affiliation contracts. And lastly Canadian viewers are in the same situation as are the majority of viewers located in 81 per cent of United States TV communities in *not* having available the full programme services of three TV networks. Substantial grounds exist, therefore, for concluding that it is a "distant hills are greener" phenomenon when Canadian viewers envy United States viewers the enjoyment of three network services full of programmes like those selected by the CBC for broadcast in Canada. In fact, to the extent that such envy exists, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, by selecting outstanding United States programmes from all three networks, does arouse hopes, expectations and feelings which are not satisfied in the real situation in the United States.

Appendix XI

An Act Respecting Broadcasting

PART I

SHORT TITLE

1. This Act may be cited as the *Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1957*.

INTERPRETATION

2. In this Act,
 - (a) "Board" means the Board of Broadcast Governors;
 - (b) "broadcasting" means the dissemination of any form of radioelectric communication, including radiotelegraph, radiotelephone, the wireless transmission of writing, signs, signals, pictures and sounds of all kinds by means of Hertzian waves, intended to be received by the public either directly or through the medium of relay stations;
 - (c) "channel" means a wavelength, frequency or television channel authorized to be used for broadcasting;
 - (d) "Corporation" means the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation;
 - (e) "Corporation station" means any broadcasting station owned or operated by the Corporation;
 - (f) "governor" means a member of the Board of Broadcast Governors;
 - (g) "Minister" means the Minister of Transport;
 - (h) "network" means the interconnection of any two or more stations inside or outside of Canada for the purpose of broadcasting the same programme either simultaneously or after a delay and includes any arrangement for the reproduction of any programme by any method which would have the effect of simulating such interconnection;
 - (i) "private station" means any broadcasting station licensed to a person other than the Corporation;
 - (j) "programme" means any live or recorded programme or part thereof;
 - (k) "station" means any station licensed under the *Radio Act* as a broadcasting station.

APPLICATION OF ACT

3. Subject as herein provided, this Act applies to all broadcasting in Canada whether by the Corporation or by private stations.

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PART II

BOARD OF BROADCAST GOVERNORS

CONSTITUTION OF BOARD

4. (1) There shall be a board known as the Board of Broadcast Governors, consisting of fifteen governors appointed by the Governor in Council in accordance with this Act.

(2) The governors shall be selected from diversified occupations and, so far as may be practicable, there shall be representation on the Board from the principal regions of Canada.

(3) Three governors shall be appointed as of the 1st day of January in each year to hold office for terms of five years.

(4) Each governor shall hold office during good behaviour for the term of his appointment but may be removed at any time by the Governor in Council upon address of the Senate and the House of Commons.

(5) Upon the expiration of his term of office a governor shall not be eligible for re-appointment but shall become so eligible after a period of one year from the expiration of his previous term.

5. (1) Notwithstanding sub-section (3) of section 4, upon the coming into force of this Act fifteen governors shall be appointed to hold office for the following terms to be calculated from the 1st day of January preceding the date of appointment in each case: three for a term of one year, three for a term of two years, three for a term of three years, three for a term of four years, and three for a term of five years.

(2) Where the office of any governor becomes vacant through death, resignation or for any other cause prior to the expiration of his term, the Governor in Council may appoint any eligible person a governor in his place to hold office for the balance of the unexpired term, and shall so appoint such eligible person within one year of the date on which the vacancy commenced.

(3) Sub-section (5) of section 4 shall not apply to any governor appointed under this section where the term of office of any governor so appointed is less than three years.

(4) No vacancy on the Board shall impair the powers of the remaining governors to act.

6. The Governor in Council shall designate one of the governors to be the Chairman and one to be the Vice-Chairman of the Board.

7. No person shall be appointed or shall continue to hold office as a governor who

(a) is not a Canadian citizen,

(b) holds any office or employment, or has any pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, individually or as a shareholder or partner or otherwise, in broadcasting (except such interest as he may have acquired by gift, will or succession, in which event he must dispose of such interest within three months), or

(c) has reached the age of seventy-five years.

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8. (1) Each of the governors, other than the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Board, shall be entitled to receive in respect of the services rendered by him such fees as may be fixed by the Board; provided that the aggregate amount of the fees paid to all such governors, exclusive of expenses, shall not exceed thirty thousand dollars in any fiscal year.

(2) The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Board shall receive such fees as may be fixed by the Governor in Council at the time they are respectively designated as such.

9. The Governor in Council shall upon the recommendation of the Minister provide within the City of Ottawa a suitable place in which the meetings of the Board may be held and also suitable offices for the governors and the officers and employees of the Board and all necessary furnishings, stationery and equipment for the conduct, maintenance and performance of the duties of the Board.

10. (1) The Board shall hold its meetings at such times and in Ottawa or elsewhere as the Board may determine.

(2) Six members of the Board shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

11. (1) There shall be an Executive Committee of the Board, consisting of the Chairman of the Board and three other governors or their alternates as selected by the Board.

(2) The Executive Committee shall not have the power to make regulations under section 20, or to take action pursuant to any public hearing as referred to in sub-section (1) of section 32, but otherwise shall be competent to deal with any matter within the competence of the Board.

(3) The Executive Committee shall keep minutes of its proceedings which shall be submitted to the Board at its next meeting.

(4) Three members of the Executive Committee shall form a quorum.

12. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, or as the occasion requires, appoint one or more experts, or persons having technical or special knowledge of the matters in question, to assist in an advisory capacity in respect of any matter under consideration by the Board.

13. The Board may make rules and provisions, not repugnant to the provisions of this Act, respecting

- (a) the calling of meetings of the Board and of the Executive Committee and how questions considered at such meetings shall be determined;
 - (b) the appointment, functions and procedure of such standing or *ad hoc* committees as the Board may consider necessary in the conduct of its affairs; and
 - (c) generally, the carrying on of the work of the Board, the management of its internal affairs, and the duties of its officers and employees;
- and in the absence of other rule or provision as to any such matter, such matter shall be in the charge and control of the Chairman of the Board or such other governor or governors as the Board may direct.

SECRETARY AND STAFF

14. There shall be a Secretary of the Board who shall be appointed by the Governor in Council to hold office during pleasure.

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15. (1) It shall be the duty of the Secretary

- (a) to keep a record of all proceedings of the Board and of the Executive Committee;
- (b) to have the custody and care of all records and documents belonging or appertaining to the Board or filed in his office;
- (c) to obey all rules and directions that may be made or given by the Board or the Chairman of the Board touching his duties or office, and in the event of a conflict in such rules or directions those made by the Board shall prevail; and
- (d) to have every regulation and order of the Board or of the Executive Committee drawn pursuant to the direction of the Board or of the Committee, and filed in the office of the Secretary.

(2) The Secretary shall keep in his office suitable books of record, in which he shall enter a true copy of every such regulation and order, and every other document that the Board may require to be entered therein, and such entry constitutes and is the original record of any such regulation or order.

(3) Upon application of any person, and on payment of such fees as the Board may prescribe, the Secretary shall deliver to such applicant a certified copy of any such regulation or order.

(4) The Secretary may be paid out of money appropriated by Parliament for such purpose such annual salary as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor in Council.

16. (1) Such other officers, clerks and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Board may be appointed in the manner authorized by law.

(2) The officers, clerks and employees attached to the Board may be paid out of such money as may be appropriated by Parliament for the purpose.

(3) Whenever the Board, by virtue of any power vested in it by this Act or any other Act of the Parliament of Canada appoints or directs any person, other than a member of the staff of the Board, to perform any service, such person shall be paid therefor such sum for services and expenses as the Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the Board, determine.

(4) The salaries or remuneration of all such officers, clerks, stenographers and messengers, and all the expenses of the Board incidental to the carrying out of this Act, including all actual and reasonable travelling expenses of the governors and the Secretary, and of such members of the Staff of the Board as may be required by the Board to travel, necessarily incurred in attending to the duties of their office, shall be paid monthly out of moneys to be provided by Parliament.

JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE BOARD

17. The Board is charged with the supervision, regulation and control of all broadcasting in Canada in the public interest.

18. The Board may, by order, require any station to file with the Board at any time or from time to time such information respecting its programmes, its financial position or otherwise relating to its business or affairs, in such detail and in such form as the Board may determine.

19. (1) As soon as practicable after the end of each fiscal year the Board shall submit to the Minister an annual report of its affairs and such report shall include

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- (a) a report on the broadcasting performance of private stations during the year in such detail as the Board may decide or the Minister may require;
- (b) the report of the Corporation to the Board as required by section 52 of this Act;
- (c) a report in summary form of the capital employed and the profits and losses made by private stations during their respective last completed fiscal years;
- (d) a summary of the decisions of the Board in regard to any matter or thing respecting which the Board or the Executive Committee has acted during the year; and
- (e) a report or reports on such other matters as appear to the Board to be of public interest in connection with broadcasting in Canada.

(2) No report under sub-section (1) of this section, in so far as it relates to the financial affairs of private stations, shall contain information or material in such detail that the capital employed or the profit or loss made by any individual private station will be revealed.

(3) The report to the Minister under sub-section (1) of this section shall forthwith be laid before both Houses of Parliament, if then in session, and if they are not in session, then during the first fifteen days of the next ensuing session of Parliament.

REGULATIONS

20. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Board may make regulations:

- (a) to control the character of any and all programmes broadcast by stations in Canada;
- (b) to determine the proportion of time that may be devoted to advertising in any programmes broadcast by stations in Canada and to control the character of such advertising;
- (c) to prescribe the proportion of time that may be devoted to political broadcasts by stations in Canada; and
- (d) to promote and ensure the greater use of Canadian talent by stations in Canada.

(2) Upon the coming into force of this Act, any regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, made by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation under the *Canadian Broadcasting Act*, chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, as amended, shall be deemed to be regulations made by the Board under this Act until repealed or replaced by the Board.

21. (1) In addition to the making of regulations under section 20, the Board may make specific orders as to the broadcasting performance of any station or stations in relation to any of the matters mentioned in section 20.

(2) No order shall be made under this section until it has been considered by the Board at a public hearing, of which notice shall have been given to the licensee of any station affected and at which such licensee shall have had an opportunity to be heard.

(3) An appeal by any station affected from any order issued under this section may be made within thirty days to the Governor in Council on the grounds that such order is unduly onerous or otherwise unreasonable.

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NETWORKS

22. Subject to the provisions of this Act, no station shall operate in Canada as a part of a chain or network of stations except in accordance with an order of the Board.

23. (1) The Board may, by order,

- (a) grant permission to any station to operate as a part of a chain or network of stations upon such terms and conditions as the Board may decide;
- (b) require any station to operate as a part of a chain or network of stations upon such terms and conditions as the Board may decide; and
- (c) designate any station or agency as the operator of any chain or network of stations.

(2) The Board may authorize any officer, agent or employee of the Board to receive applications for permission to operate as a part of a chain or network of stations and where any such application is received in such circumstances that it must be acted upon before the next forthcoming meeting of the Board or of the Executive Committee of the Board, such officer, agent or employee shall have authority to grant or refuse such application, and any order made by such officer, agent or employee shall be deemed to be an order of the Board under this section.

24. Upon the coming into force of this Act, any chain or network of stations which, immediately prior to the coming into force of this Act, was being operated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation under the *Canadian Broadcasting Act*, chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, as amended, or which had received the permission of the said Canadian Broadcasting Corporation under the said Act, shall be deemed to be operating or to have received permission to operate, as the case may be, in accordance with an order of the Board made under section 23 of this Act.

25. The Board may at any time review and rescind or alter any order made under section 23 of this Act.

ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

26. The Board shall establish a department or branch to be charged with the responsibility for enforcing the provisions of this Act and regulations and orders under this Act.

27. Any person who violates or fails to observe any provision of this Act or any regulation or order under this Act shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, together with the costs of the proceedings, for each such violation or failure.

28. (1) If in the opinion of the Board any station is guilty of a flagrant violation or non-observance or repeated violations or non-observance of any provision of this Act or any regulation or order under this Act, the Board may, after notice has been given to the licensee of the station affected of the violation or violations or non-observance complained of and a public hearing held at which such licensee has had an opportunity to be heard, order that the licence of such station be suspended for a period not exceeding three months, but such order shall not be effective until the expiration of ten days after the making thereof.

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(2) Where an order has been made by the Board under this section, it shall be forwarded to the Minister who shall forthwith communicate the same to the licensee and shall take such steps as may be necessary to carry out the terms of such order.

(3) Any order made under this section may be appealed to the Exchequer Court of Canada, by leave of a judge of that court, on any question of law arising out of the making of such order and the court or a judge thereof may stay the operation of such order pending its final decision and may affirm, alter or rescind the order appealed against.

LICENSING PROCEDURE

29. (1) The Minister, before dealing with any application for a licence to establish a new station or for an increase in power, change of channel, or change of location of any existing station, or making any regulations or changes in regulations under the *Radio Act* affecting stations, shall refer such application or regulation to the Board.

(2) Any reference by the Minister under this section shall be the subject of a public hearing by the Board at which the Corporation, licensees of private stations and interested members of the public shall have an opportunity to be heard.

(3) After the public hearing, the Board shall report its findings to the Minister and such report shall contain a recommendation as to the disposition of the application or proposed regulation, and if a conflict of opinion has been expressed before the Board, shall set forth fully the substance of such conflicting opinions for the consideration of the Minister.

(4) In making any recommendation to the Minister under this section, the Board shall specifically appraise the effect upon the public interest of the grant or refusal of the application or the making of the regulation in relation to the establishment and maintenance of the national broadcasting service within Canada.

(5) The approval of the Governor in Council shall be obtained before any licence for a new station is issued by the Minister.

30. (1) If, prior to the time that any licence to operate a station is to terminate under the *Radio Act* and Regulations thereunder, the Board is of the opinion that it would be against the public interest for the licence to be continued in force as therein provided, it may recommend to the Minister that the licence be not continued in force, provided that no such recommendation shall be made unless the Board shall have held a public hearing on the matter, of which notice shall have been given to the licensee of the station affected and at which he shall have had an opportunity to be heard.

(2) In making any recommendation to the Minister under this section, the Board shall report upon the proceedings at the public hearing and shall give the reasons for its opinion that the continuation in force of the licence would be against the public interest.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

31. (1) The Board may hold a public hearing in connection with any matter or thing respecting which the Board is required or permitted to act under the provisions of this Act.

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(2) A public hearing may be held in Ottawa or elsewhere in Canada as the Board may determine.

32. (1) In any case where this Act requires or permits the holding of a public hearing by the Board, the Board may provide or the Chairman of the Board may direct that such hearing be conducted by any one or more governors, constituting a committee of the Board or otherwise; provided that the governors conducting such hearing shall make a report thereon to the Board at its next meeting, and any action to be taken pursuant to such hearing shall be taken by the Board after receiving such report.

(2) Any governor or governors conducting a public hearing under the provisions of this Act shall have all the powers of commissioners under Part I of the *Inquiries Act*.

33. Notice of any public hearing, setting forth the place, date and time of hearing and, in summary form, the nature of the matter to be heard, shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*, and in a daily newspaper published in the area in which the hearing is to be held, not less than fifteen days prior thereto, but, except as provided in this Act, no other notice or advertisement of any hearing need be given or published.

PART III

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

34. (1) There is hereby established a corporation called the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

(2) The Corporation is a body corporate having capacity to contract and to sue and be sued in the name of the Corporation.

(3) Except as provided in section 43, the Corporation is for all purposes of this Act an agent of Her Majesty and its powers under this Act may be exercised only as an agent of Her Majesty.

(4) Actions, suits or other legal proceedings in respect of any right or obligation acquired or incurred by the Corporation on behalf of Her Majesty, may be brought or taken by or against the Corporation, in the name of the Corporation in any court that would have jurisdiction if the Corporation were not an agent of Her Majesty.

35. (1) The authorized capital of the Corporation is \$10 million and shall be divided into 100,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each.

(2) The Minister shall subscribe for the said shares at par and the Minister of Finance shall, with the approval of the Governor in Council, pay the amount of such subscription out of moneys in the Consolidated Revenue Fund at such times, in such amounts and in such manner as the Corporation requires.

(3) The shares shall be issued and registered in the name of the Minister who shall hold them on behalf of Canada.

36. The head office of the Corporation shall be at Ottawa in the Province of Ontario and the Corporation may establish branch offices elsewhere.

MANAGEMENT

37. The Corporation shall be under the management of a President, a General Manager, and such other executive officers as may from time to time be appointed and designated as such by the Board.

38. (1) The Governor in Council shall make the first appointments to the offices of President and General Manager and in the first instance fix their salaries and thereafter the Board with the approval of the Governor in Council shall appoint and fix the salaries of the President and General Manager.

(2) The President and General Manager

- (a) shall each devote the whole of his time to the performance of his duties under this Act and shall not hold any other office or accept any other employment; and
- (b) shall each be appointed for a period of seven years during good behaviour and shall be eligible for re-appointment on the expiry of his term of office.

39. (1) No person shall be appointed as President or General Manager and no person shall continue to hold any such office who

- (a) is not a Canadian citizen;
- (b) is a director, officer or employee of a private station or of any firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture or distribution of or having any interest in radio or television apparatus;
- (c) is employed in any capacity in the public service of Canada or of any province of Canada or holds any office or position for which any salary is payable out of public moneys, but nothing in this paragraph prohibits the said persons from holding office while performing temporary services for the Government of Canada or of any province; or
- (d) has reached the age of seventy years.

(2) A person appointed as President or General Manager who has at the time of his appointment, or acquires by gift, will or succession during his term of office, any share of ownership in a private station, shall divest himself of such ownership within three months after the date of his appointment or such acquisition by gift, will or succession, and shall not thereafter during his term of office have an interest either directly or indirectly in any such station, firm or corporation.

(3) A person appointed as President or General Manager who fails to comply with the provisions of sub-section (2) thereupon ceases to hold office.

40. The Board may appoint one or more Assistant General Managers and such other executive officers of the Corporation as it may from time to time determine who shall receive such remuneration as the Board may decide.

41. (1) The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Corporation and shall be responsible to the Board for the conduct and direction of the affairs of the Corporation.

(2) The General Manager shall have and may exercise all the powers of the President, if the President is absent or unable to act or the office is vacant, and shall have such other duties as may be specified in the by-laws of the Corporation or assigned to him by the Board.

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42. (1) The Board may make by-laws for the Corporation, not repugnant to the provisions of this Act

- (a) to enable it to carry into effect the obligations imposed upon it by this Act;
- (b) to provide for the appointment of advisory councils to advise it as to programmes; and
- (c) to provide for the employment, dismissal, control and remuneration of such officers, clerks and employees, technical or otherwise, as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the Corporation.

(2) No such by-laws shall come into force or effect until approved by the Governor in Council and no alteration, modification or repeal of any such by-law shall have any force or effect until so approved.

43. The Corporation may on its own behalf employ such officers and employees for such purposes and on such terms and conditions as it may determine, subject to the by-laws of the Corporation, and such officers and employees are not officers or servants of Her Majesty.

BUSINESS AND POWERS OF THE CORPORATION

44. The Corporation shall be responsible to the Board for carrying on a national broadcasting service within Canada and for that purpose may:

- (a) maintain and operate broadcasting stations;
- (b) establish, subject to the grant of licences therefor under the provisions of the *Radio Act*, such stations as may be considered necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Act;
- (c) equip stations with all such plant, machinery and other effects as may be requisite or convenient to permit of the same effectively receiving and transmitting for broadcasting purposes;
- (d) make operation agreements with private stations for the broadcasting of programmes of the Corporation by a network or otherwise;
- (e) prescribe periods of time to be reserved periodically by any private station which is a part of a chain or network operated by the Corporation for the broadcasting of programmes of the Corporation;
- (f) order any private station to broadcast any programme of the Corporation which, in the opinion of the Corporation, is of wide national interest;
- (g) originate programmes and secure programmes, from within or outside Canada, by purchase or exchange and make arrangements necessary for their transmission;
- (h) make contracts with any person or persons, in or outside Canada, in connection with the production or presentation of the programmes of the Corporation;
- (i) make contracts with any person or persons, in or outside Canada, to perform in connection with the programmes of the Corporation;
- (j) publish and distribute, whether gratis or otherwise, such papers, periodicals, and other literary matter as may seem conducive to any of the objects of the Corporation;
- (k) collect news relating to current events in any part of the world and in any manner that may be thought fit and to establish and subscribe to news agencies;

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- (l) acquire copyrights in any literary, musical or artistic works, plays, songs, gramophone records, news and other matter;
- (m) acquire and use any patent, or patent right, *brevets d'invention*, licences or concessions that may be considered useful for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Corporation;
- (n) make arrangements or agreements with any organization for the use of any rights, privileges or concessions that may be considered useful for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Corporation;
- (o) establish and support a pension fund for the benefit of employees or ex-employees of the Corporation and any member of the Corporation who is engaged full time in the business of the Corporation and the dependents of such persons;
- (p) acquire private stations either by lease or, subject to the provisions of sections 45 and 46, by purchase;
- (q) subject to sections 45 and 46, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, any real or personal property that may be deemed necessary or convenient for the purposes of the business of the Corporation;
- (r) subject to sections 45 and 46, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of, all or any part of the property of the Corporation;
- (s) do all such other things as may be deemed incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the objects or the exercise of any of the powers of the Corporation.

45. (Provisions to replace present section 10)

46. (1) No real property or private station shall be purchased, acquired, sold, exchanged or mortgaged by the Corporation unless the approval of the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Board has first been obtained, and if the Corporation is unable to agree with the owner of any real property or private station that it is so authorized to purchase, as to the price to be paid therefor, the Corporation has the right to acquire the same without the consent of the owner and the provisions of the *Expropriation Act* are *mutatis mutandis* applicable to the acquisition of such property by the Corporation.

(2) Any plan and description deposited under the provisions of the *Expropriation Act* may be signed by the President or the General Manager and the property shown and described in such plan and description so deposited shall thereupon be and become vested in the Corporation for the purposes of the Corporation unless the plan and description indicates that the property taken is required for a limited time only, or that a limited estate or interests therein is taken; and by the deposit in such latter case, the right of possession for such limited time or such limited estate or interest shall be and become vested in the Corporation.

(3) The compensation payable in respect of the taking of any such real property or private station or of any interest therein, or of lands injuriously affected by the construction of any undertaking or works shall be ascertained in accordance with the provisions of the *Expropriation Act*, and for that purpose the Attorney General of Canada may file an information in the Exchequer Court of Canada on behalf of the Corporation to all intents and purposes and if such property had been expropriated by Her Majesty under the provisions of the said Act; the amount of any judgment under such proceedings shall be payable out of the funds of the Corporation.

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FINANCES OF THE CORPORATION

47. (Financial provisions to replace present s. 14).

48. The Corporation may administer all funds that may be placed to its credit in the Bank of Canada or in a chartered bank in accordance with section 47, and may administer all other sums and revenues that may be obtained by or given to the Corporation or derived from any other source, exclusively in furtherance of the purposes for which the Corporation is constituted.

49. The fiscal year of the Corporation shall end on the 31st day of March in each year.

50. (1) The Corporation through the President shall submit to the Board at least once in each year and in such detail as the Board may require a budget of its proposed expenditures and anticipated revenues for the next ensuing fiscal year of the Corporation.

(2) The Board shall review the budget of the Corporation submitted as aforesaid and shall approve the said budget after making such amendments, changes or additions as it sees fit.

(3) No expenditures not contained or provided for in the said budget approved by the Board shall be made by the Corporation unless the approval of the Board has first been obtained.

(4) The Corporation shall establish and maintain a system of accounts satisfactory to the Board and shall furnish to the Board from time to time or periodically at such times and in such manner as the Board may require such statements or reports of its receipts and expenditures or in any way respecting any of its business or activities under this Act as the Board may determine, and all books of account, records, bank books and papers of the Corporation shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Board or of such person as the Board may designate.

51. The accounts of the Corporation shall be audited by the Auditor General of Canada and a statement of such accounts shall be included in the annual report of the Corporation.

52. As soon as practicable after the end of each fiscal year the Corporation shall submit to the Board an annual report with regard to the administration of the affairs of the Corporation during the preceding fiscal year in such form and in such detail as the Board may require.

PART IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

53. (1) Dramatized political broadcasts by any station are prohibited.

(2) The names of the sponsor or sponsors and the political party, if any, upon whose behalf any political speech or address is broadcast shall be announced immediately preceding and immediately after such broadcast.

(3) Political broadcasts on any Dominion, provincial or municipal election day and on the two days immediately preceding any such election day are prohibited.

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54. (1) *The Canadian Broadcasting Act*, chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, as amended, is hereby repealed.

(2) The repeal of the said Act by sub-section (1) of this section does not affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, accruing or incurred under section 13 of the said Act prior to the coming into force of this Act.

(3) Except as otherwise provided by this Act, all rights, property and assets and all obligations and liabilities which, immediately prior to the coming into force of this Act, were vested in or imposed upon the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation constituted under the Act repealed by this section shall by virtue of this Act be vested in or imposed upon the Corporation, and in any contract, agreement or other instrument to which the first mentioned Corporation was a party any reference to that Corporation shall be read as a reference to the Corporation.

55. This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

56. This Act shall expire on the 31st day of July, 1967.

Appendix XII

Report of the Financial Adviser, Guy E. Houlst

Montreal, February 1, 1957.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Royal Commission on Broadcasting,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sirs:

I submit herewith the following report on the examination made in pursuance of instructions received from you to inquire into and report on (1) the organization, financial operations and estimated cash requirements for the fiscal years 1958-1963 and other aspects of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, (2) the 1955 financial operations of the privately-owned radio and television broadcasting stations in Canada.

I have signed the report personally but throughout I have used 'we' as meaning the firm of P. S. Ross & Sons and the other partners and staff of P. S. Ross & Sons associated with me in the examination.

In the course of the examination:

(i) We visited the head office of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation at Ottawa and the offices at Montreal and Toronto, its principal operating centres. We examined financial reports from all regional offices of the Corporation. While we have not made an audit of the financial transactions, we have reviewed the annual financial statements from its inception in 1936 up to and including the year 1956. We have also reviewed the budgets for the years 1954, 1955 and 1956 and compared them with actual performance for the said years. We worked closely with key personnel and other members of the staff of the Corporation in the preparation of the Forecast of Cash Requirements 1958-1963. We made a general review of the accounting system and procedures. The financial year of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation ends on March 31. Where I refer to a year in this report, my reference is to the fiscal year ending on March 31.

The information contained in this report with respect to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has been obtained from the aforementioned review, from the records and documents on file, from discussions with officers and staff and by reference to pertinent memoranda or briefs filed by the Corporation with the Commission.

(ii) We visited one private broadcasting station in Canada, owning and operating a radio and a television station and reviewed its financial operations for the fiscal year 1955. The information obtained as a result of our review was for our confidential information and guidance and is not disclosed in this report.

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(iii) We reviewed the annual return of the revenues, expenditures and profits for financial periods ending in 1955 of the private commercial broadcasting stations as filed with the Minister of Transport. From our review of these returns, we prepared a composite statement of the operating results of the privately-owned commercial radio and television broadcasting stations for 1955.

(iv) We visited the office of the National Broadcasting Company, Inc. in New York and interviewed a number of officials and members of the staff of the Corporation and discussed with them such subjects as organization, operations, financial and accounting matters.

(v) We visited the head office of the Canadian Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters. We obtained information from the Executive Vice President regarding the finances of the Association and the nature of its expenditures, and we reviewed audited statements of the Association for the five years 1951-1955.

We wish to record our appreciation of the co-operation, assistance and courtesy extended to us by the officers and staff of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Our examination extended over a period of about twelve months involving detailed study and examination of many aspects of the financial administration and operating results of the Corporation. Management arranged for us to see members of the staff at our convenience. All were ready to answer questions and to discuss fully and frankly every point or question put before them.

We are also grateful for the assistance afforded to us by the executive, officers and staff of the National Broadcasting Company, Inc. and the executive of the Canadian Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters. We should also like to thank the owners, officers and staff of the privately owned broadcasting station visited by us for their co-operation.

The report is divided into the undernoted four parts, wherein we deal with the matters covered by your instructions to us. We have numbered the sections under each part to facilitate reference.

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2. Financial

II — Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
Forecast of Cash Requirements 1958-1963

III — Privately-owned Radio and Television Stations

IV — Comments and Suggestions

1. For Consideration of the Commission
2. For Consideration of Management of
the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

Respectfully submitted,

Guy E. HOULT, C.A.
of P. S. ROSS & SONS

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PART I

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

1. *GENERAL*

1. LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

Privately-owned radio and television broadcasting stations in Canada are subject to the provisions of the Radio Act 1938 (as amended) R.S.C. 1952, Ch. 233 and to the Canadian Broadcasting Act 1936 (as amended) R.S.C. 1952, Ch. 32.

All broadcasting stations (including those owned by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation) are classified "Private Commercial Broadcasting Stations".

The Canadian Broadcasting Act 1936 (as amended) R.S.C. 1952, Ch. 32 is the legislative basis or authority of the present national system. This Act established the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the CBC) to carry on a national broadcasting service within Canada and outlines its composition and powers. The Corporation may contract and sue and be sued in its own name. It is, for all purposes, an agent of Her Majesty and its powers under the Act may be exercised only as an agent of Her Majesty.

Control of broadcasting from a technical point of view is administered by the Department of Transport and from a programme point of view by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. In addition, the Minister of Transport and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation exercise control over the ownership of private commercial broadcasting stations and over the ownership of shares of companies which are licensees.

Order in Council P.C. 156/8855 dated November 17, 1943 provides that the CBC be responsible for maintenance, operations, programming and administration of the High Power Short Wave Broadcasting Centre near Sackville, New Brunswick. This operation is generally referred to as the International Service. The funds for this service — both operating and capital — are provided annually by vote of Parliament; policies for the service are set by the Department of External Affairs. The total capital cost of the International Service facilities at the end of 1956 amounted to \$6,141,000 and is carried on the books of the CBC and is shown as a separate item on both sides of the balance sheet.

2. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

The purpose of the national broadcasting system is to provide radio and television broadcasting service for the whole nation; to provide programme service in the two main languages; to develop the best possible national service of Canadian programmes together with programmes brought in from outside the country.

To fulfil its purpose, the Corporation has to arrange for the planning and production of a great number and variety of programmes; the distribution of programme service from Newfoundland to British Columbia; the carrying of programmes under its co-ordinating powers by private stations; the carrying

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on of commercial business relating to the production and bringing in of programmes; and the carrying on of all technical operations related to the operations of studios, transmitters and networks.

The Corporation handles funds that come through public channels and also from its commercial activities. It has to arrange for budgeting of expenditures and for the control and accounting of them.

For broadcasting purposes, the country is divided into six regions. The work of broadcasting in various of the regions is carried on in many locations — some owned, some leased — some of which are stated to be not well suited to their present purposes. These difficulties of accommodation have obvious disadvantages; they have the special disadvantage of making it difficult for persons engaged in different branches of the work to maintain contact with one another and to have the continual opportunities of informal discussions.

The Corporation consists of a Board of Governors, including a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman. The Governors are appointed by Order in Council and can be dismissed at any time in the same way. The Chairman is appointed for a term of ten years and the other Governors for three years. A retiring Governor is eligible for re-appointment. The Chairman serves full time, the Governors part time only.

There is an Executive Committee consisting of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and two other members of the Board of Governors. Few formal meetings of this Committee have been held in recent years. The Committee is empowered to take such action as may be necessary in connection with the business and policies of the Corporation. Each specific action requiring approval is reported at the ensuing meeting of the full Board.

The Governors are the Corporation. They decide upon major matters of policy but the execution of that policy and the general administration of the Corporation is left to the General Manager and his officers.

The Board reviews and studies all applications for broadcasting licences (which applications in the first instance are made to the Department of Transport) and makes such recommendation to the Minister of Transport as it may deem fit.

The General Manager is the chief executive officer of the Corporation. He is responsible for all activities and functions of the Corporation, including operating and capital budgets, estimates for any proposed financial requests to be made to the Government and the preparation of the annual report. He reports to the Board of Governors and may attend their meetings. He may delegate certain of his powers to other officers or employees. There is an Assistant General Manager.

Under the General Manager there are various line and staff officers, divisions and regions.

The organizational structure designed to carry out the functions of the Corporation is as follows:

(i) National Executive (located at Ottawa)

Comprised of:

General Manager, Assistant General Manager (who is also Controller of Broadcasting), Controller of Administration, Co-ordinators of Television and Radio, Executive Assistant, Secretary and Counsel.

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- (ii) National Functional Divisions (located at Ottawa except Commercial Officer who is located at Toronto)

There are eight such divisions. Each of these divisions is headed by a National Supervisor (known as a "Functional Director") who assists and advises Management. The divisions are: Programme, Commercial, Station Relations and Broadcast Regulations, Audience Research, Engineering, Press and Information, Personnel and Administrative Services and Treasurer.

- (iii) Regional Management

Representing Management in each region is a Director to whom the Directors of Television and Radio and local Managers of all CBC stations in the region report.

The regional organizational structure is expanded in certain ways in Ontario and Quebec, where Toronto in the one Province and Montreal in the other are the leading network centres for programme planning and production for radio and television. There are six regions: British Columbia, Prairies, Ontario, Quebec, Maritimes and Newfoundland.

The structure of the organization operates on a decentralized basis geographically, but centralized at Ottawa for the exercise of supervision and control. Management control is exercised by regular staff meetings at all levels of operations, i.e., national, regional and local. Meetings are also held periodically between the Corporation and affiliated stations of the television and radio networks.

CBC operates many radio and television transmitters and studios which may broadcast either local programmes or network programmes from other centres by means of recordings or over network transmission facilities. All plants work to the same technical standards.

From the start the Corporation had to build up its own staff of engineers, architects and technicians to operate and maintain the necessary apparatus to distribute and broadcast programmes. With the advent of television, it became apparent that technicians could not be trained by schools and institutions in sufficient numbers to meet CBC needs and it would be necessary to set up a training programme. Full-time instructors are now located at major television centres.

Day-to-day operations are handled at regional and local levels. Regional Engineers in each of the six regions maintain supervision over technical operations and represent Engineering Headquarters in the field. Local station supervision is maintained through chief operators and supervisors of maintenance and operating personnel.

While the business of CBC is conducted under the guidance of its General Manager, subject to the direction of its Board of Governors, the Government exercises certain financial control over the affairs of the Corporation.

To determine the amount to be provided in the annual Parliamentary Estimates, the Corporation furnished to the Treasury Board each year since 1951 an estimate of its operating and capital expenditures for the following financial year, showing separately the radio and television services and particulars

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of major capital projects. These estimates are discussed with and examined by the Treasury Board. The capital budget is subject to the approval of the Governor in Council before being laid before Parliament.

The Governor in Council may authorize certain advances to the Corporation from the Consolidated Revenue Fund (for working capital but the aggregate outstanding at any time shall not exceed \$100,000 and \$500,000 for approved capital expenditures). Other loans to the Corporation require a vote of Parliament.

The Corporation must obtain approval by the Governor in Council before entering into any agreement involving an expenditure in excess of \$25,000.

The accounts of the Corporation are audited by the Auditor General.

Each year the estimated financial requirements of the Corporation for the next following year are estimated and after approval by the General Manager are submitted in March or April to the Board of Governors for final approval. Major items for plant and equipment and for major alterations of premises are submitted by Management to the Board of Governors for approval in principle; if approved, further study and cost estimates are prepared showing estimated expenditures to be made in the ensuing year as well as the estimated amount to be spent in subsequent years. These estimates form a report which is referred to the Board of Governors by the General Manager and then to the Treasury Board and to the Minister.

Detailed statements of income and expenditure are prepared monthly and submitted to Management and other officials. They are supposed to be accompanied by comments and observations intended to facilitate the understanding of financial aspects of operations by these officers. The statements are prepared on a commitment basis and are compared with budget allotments.

3. BROADCASTING FACILITIES, STATIONS AND OPERATIONS

The operations of the CBC are carried on across Canada. The Corporation operates three radio networks (Trans-Canada, Dominion and French) and two television networks (English and French); it owns and operates twenty-two radio and nine television stations. The staff of some five thousand is housed in over eighty different locations—some owned, some leased. In Toronto the staff is housed in some sixteen separate buildings and in Montreal in some fifteen buildings. The annual rentals on leases in force at the end of 1956 amounted to \$1,154,000 including about \$300,000 for the Radio Canada Building in Montreal leased from the Government.

The three radio networks consist not only of stations owned and operated by CBC but a number of privately-owned stations affiliated with CBC. In addition, there are a number of privately-owned radio stations which are not regularly affiliated with any of the three CBC networks. All privately-owned television stations form part of the CBC television network.

Radio stations in the three networks are inter-connected by line facilities of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railway Companies. Television network transmission facilities are obtained in part from The Bell Telephone Company of Canada and in part from the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railway Communication Systems. The cost to CBC of using these facilities for the year 1956 was \$2,543,000 (television \$892,000; radio, \$1,651,000).

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(i) Television

Television service commenced in September 1952 with the opening of CBC stations, CBFT Montreal and CBLT Toronto. The following table shows the location by provinces of (1) the CBC-owned and operated stations and (2) the privately-owned stations in operation at February 28, 1956:

Province	Number of Stations		
	CBC-Owned	Privately Owned	Total
British Columbia	1	—	1
Alberta	—	3	3
Saskatchewan	—	2	2
Manitoba	1	1	2
Ontario	3	12	15
Quebec	2	3	5
New Brunswick	—	2	2
Nova Scotia	1	1	2
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—
Newfoundland	—	1	1
	8	25	33

About 80 per cent of the whole population live in areas served by the National Service and it is estimated that over 60 per cent of all Canadian families have television sets.

Television is a costly service. It is much more costly than radio. It involves large capital investments and substantial sums for long-term commitments for inter-city connection facilities, talent arrangements, staff, studios and so on.

The CBC states that to effectively operate a network and provide national distribution, it must be reasonably certain that specific periods are available on all privately-owned stations for (1) sponsored programmes and (2) a reasonable number of public services and other unsponsored programmes as well. The CBC has the option of evening hours between 8:00 p.m. — 11:15 p.m. — Monday through Friday — of the privately-owned stations.

(ii) Radio

The three radio networks are comprised of twenty-two CBC-owned and operated stations (and fifty-four unattended low power relay stations), ninety-seven privately-owned commercial stations affiliated with CBC, fifty-nine privately-owned commercial stations and five privately-owned non-commercial stations not regularly affiliated

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with any of the CBC networks. On short notice the non-affiliated stations can be joined to one of the three main CBC networks. In addition, there were six privately-owned commercial stations under construction and not in operation at February 28, 1956. The following table shows the location by province of the stations:

Province	Number of Stations				Total
	CBC-Owned	Affiliated (Com- mercial)	Privately-owned		
			(Com- mercial)	(Non-Com- mercial)	
British Columbia	2	11	7	—	18
Alberta	2	9	4	1	14
Saskatchewan	1	8	2	—	10
Manitoba	1	4	3	—	7
Ontario	4	33	17	2	52
Quebec	4	18	18	—	36
New Brunswick	2	7	1	—	8
Nova Scotia	2	6	4	—	10
Prince Edward Island	—	1	1	—	2
Newfoundland	4	—	2	2	4
	22	97	59	5	161

The CBC radio networks include three categories of stations (i) Basic Station, (ii) Supplementary "A" Station and (iii) Supplementary "B" Station.

- (i) A Basic Station is one that has available and may use the full network service of sponsored and sustaining (unsponsored) programmes. It is required to reserve certain periods for sustaining network programmes. CBC maintains the network lines and station connections.
- (ii) A Supplementary "A" Station is one that has available unrestricted network sustaining (unsponsored) programmes and may be added for commercial network programmes upon request of sponsors. Network lines and station connections are arranged by negotiation. It is required to reserve time for sustaining programmes and to reserve certain periods for CBC public service network programmes.
- (iii) A Supplementary "B" Station is one that has no sustaining programme service available but it may be added for commercial network programmes upon request of sponsors. Network lines are made available as required and the costs are payable by sponsors.

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The following table shows the number of stations in each of the three networks:

Number of Stations					
	CBC Stations	Basic	Privately-owned Stations		Total
			Supplementary "A"	"B"	
Trans-Canada ..	17	13	12	3	28
Dominion	1	30	9	10	49
French	4	1	19	—	20
	22	44	40	13	97

The Trans-Canada network distributes programmes in English to stations across Canada from St. John's, Newfoundland to Prince Rupert, British Columbia. The network provides sixteen hours of service each week-day and fifteen hours on Sunday.

The Dominion network offers alternative programming to the Trans-Canada network in most English-speaking parts of Canada. This network parallels the Trans-Canada for the most part but serves also a number of points not reached by the Trans-Canada. Apart from one daytime programme, the Dominion network operates for four evening hours in all provinces except Newfoundland.

The French network extends from Moncton, New Brunswick to Edmonton, Alberta and provides sixteen hours of service each week-day and fifteen hours on Sunday.

4. COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING

The Commercial Division of the CBC has the responsibility of selling programmes for the television and radio networks and local programmes and spot announcements for the CBC-owned and operated television stations. The functions of this division are as follows:

- (i) To supplement the Corporation's revenues by interesting advertisers in sponsoring television and radio programmes and by servicing such programmes.
- (ii) To develop commercial television and radio policies designed to maintain acceptable standards for all sponsored broadcasts.
- (iii) To supervise the acceptance of all commercial material broadcast over CBC networks and stations.
- (iv) To conduct all negotiations with advertisers (advertising agencies), complete all necessary agreements and bill for sponsored broadcasts scheduled on CBC television and radio networks, also to arrange for payment to private affiliated stations of the networks.
- (v) To determine television and radio network rates.

The principal office of the division is in Toronto where the manager is located. Branches are located in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

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The division is comprised of three principal departments, (a) sales and sales service, (b) acceptance and production and (c) accounts.

All live television programmes of Canadian origin appearing on the CBC stations or networks are produced by the Corporation. CBC does not permit others to use its studio facilities. It is the usual practice for an agency representative of the sponsor to be on hand during rehearsals and the representative is entitled to make suggestions. The adoption of such suggestions is subject to the approval of the CBC producer. This applies to both the entertainment portion and the commercial message part of the programme; many of the commercial messages consist of films supplied by the advertiser or his agent.

Imported television programmes have been almost entirely from U.S. networks. All CBC programmes are available for sponsorship with the exception of certain public service programmes, such as news and programmes which might be of a controversial nature such as those involving religious matters.

Sponsorship of a programme may arise in a number of different ways. The CBC may develop a programme and sell it; the programme might be developed with the requirements of some particular advertiser in mind. In other cases, a sponsor or his agent will approach the CBC with an idea as to a programme and ask the CBC to assist in developing one along such lines. The CBC has to consider the maintenance of a satisfactory balance between the various types of programmes in arranging its schedule and accordingly, in some instances, it is unable to provide sponsors with the types of programmes they would like to have. On occasion the CBC has produced a programme with no intention of seeking a sponsor only to have an advertiser come forward with a request to sponsor it.

In making charges to a sponsor, the entertainment portion and the sales message portion of a programme are considered to be quite separate.

As a general rule, the entertainment portion of a television programme is sold for a package price. Whenever possible, the Commercial Division sells a programme for the estimated cost, less a discount in the case of the more costly programmes. It is not always possible to obtain this target price. Sometimes a programme can be changed with a resulting reduction in cost to an amount acceptable to a sponsor. Where the Corporation considers that a programme should be aired but that the cost, even when discounted, would be prohibitive to any sponsor, special prices are quoted with the approval of Management. In some instances where an advertiser has sponsored a programme for one or more seasons, the Corporation has not found it possible to pass on increases in costs in subsequent years. The Corporation gets the best price it feels it can. In the case of radio programmes, the sponsor pays the full amount of the direct programme costs as a general rule.

The billing rates for design and staging services were set in November 1952 and have not been amended since. These billing rates are materially less than established Standard Cost Rates which, in the case of Toronto, are below actual cost. This would indicate that the Corporation is absorbing part of the cost of the commercial portion of programmes. In this connection, the Corporation points out that when the billing rates were set, consideration was given to the fact that the departments concerned were set up to perform the design and staging services for more complex types of programmes than commercial messages and that it would have been improper to charge the sponsor the full departmental

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standard cost rate for work performed on such messages. The departmental cost rates are in process of being reviewed and the billing rates are also to be considered.

Charges for station time are based on CBC rate cards, of which there is one for each of the television networks, one for each of the radio networks and a separate one for each CBC station. For the CBC stations, the rates for each station on the network cards are the same as those appearing on the individual station cards.

On the network cards, the stations are grouped by regions. In the case of the English television network, the regions are Atlantic, Mid-Eastern, Prairie and Pacific. Each region includes private as well as CBC stations. The network rate cards also show the rates of frequency and regional discounts.

Factors taken into consideration in the original establishment and subsequent revision of the CBC television station time rates include the cost of other advertising media, the number of television homes within the range of the station and the comparable rates charged by U.S. network stations. The most recent revision was made on July 1, 1956.

The network rates for private stations were originally established in the manner outlined above for CBC stations. From time to time, however, these station rates have been adjusted as a result of negotiations between the CBC and the private station representatives operating through a commercial sub-committee. Among other factors, this sub-committee considers the rates in effect with relation to the number of television homes within the range of the private stations.

All existing Canadian television stations form part of one or other of the CBC networks. As new stations are licensed and added to the networks, the charges to a sponsor for a network programme are increased. The CBC advises that some sponsors are concerned about the extra costs of including new stations in outlying areas in the network for their programmes. A sponsor must take all stations in a region to get the benefit of the regional discount.

Some indication of the proportion of gross network time billings for private station coverage which the CBC retains as compensation for the costs which it incurs is given in the following table prepared from a number of examples which we computed:

	Television	Radio
Canadian originations	19.26%	15.30%
U. S. network programmes	2.13%	6.63%

These percentages have been determined after deducting (a) frequency and regional discounts, (b) advertising agency commissions, (c) allowances to U. S. networks and (d) payments to private stations.

Information obtained from the Commercial Billing Department in Toronto indicates that the CBC is up to date in its network billings to sponsors. For some time during the last year or two billings were delayed for an abnormal time. It was explained that this situation had occurred as a result of the very rapid growth in television broadcasting but that it had been corrected.

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5. ACCOUNTS

The Corporation maintains general accounting records at the Head Office in Ottawa and budget appropriation and achievement records at units in the regions. In addition, television programme costs are compiled at the various stations; these cost records do not form an integral part of the operating accounts.

During the year expenses are recorded in the general books of account as payments are made and accounts payable are set up at the year end so that for the year the accounts are on an accrual basis. Expenses are recorded in the regions on a commitment basis.

All assets and liabilities as well as income and expenditure are reflected in the general books of account. A segregation is made of (i) radio and integrated services, (ii) television service and (iii) International Service. The integrated services are those relating to more than one service; from time to time transfers are made from radio and integrated services to the other services of the estimated share of integrated services applying to the television service and the International Service.

Information as to the operating results of individual radio or television stations or networks, the cost of operating a particular department or of producing a programme, is not available in the general books of account but some information can be obtained from the monthly statements and the programme cost reports.

The Corporation publishes an Annual Report; the financial section contains the following:

- (a) A Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expense combining television and radio.
- (b) The Auditor General's Report.
- (c) A Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expense showing separately the figures for television and radio.
- (d) A Statement of Expenditures for the International Service.
- (e) General comments on the financial statements.

Estimates are prepared in March each year of operating and capital expenditures for the following fiscal year, showing separately the television and radio services respectively. In the case of television, the main guiding factor as to the overall spending rate for operations in the following year seems to have been a scale of expenditure of \$15.00 per television home per year, plus estimated commercial broadcasting income, and in the case of radio a yardstick or guiding factor of overall cost for operations of \$4.00 per radio home or \$1.00 per capita of population per year.

The CBC has encountered serious problems relating to accounting matters and the financial administration of the Corporation by the Treasurer's Division. These problems, we believe, have arisen largely as the result of the rapid growth of the television service since 1951 with all of the attendant details and accounting problems related thereto. Other contributing factors have been absence through illness of executive personnel, difficulty of attracting and retaining experienced personnel, abnormal amount of overtime work and what appears to be lack of proper advanced planning by the Treasurer's Division to cope with the material increase in the volume of work.

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Management has been aware of the situation and appreciated that the financial side of the organization needed strengthening and that improvements should be made in the accounting system and financial control. About two years ago Management enlisted outside advice in studying specific accounting problems. This work was interrupted, to some extent, during the last year as a result of demands on the Corporation for information and preparation of financial data for the Royal Commission. Recently the outside accounting advisors recommenced and are presently continuing with their study. In addition, Management recently decided that a change should be made in the active top level direction of the Treasurer's Division. A change has been made which for the time being is considered by Management as temporary pending future developments and the completion of the outside independent study. The Assistant Controller of Administration, who has had experience with outside business organizations in accounting methods and procedures, costs and the direction of personnel, has been assigned to the position.

Reference is made to Part IV Section 2 of this report wherein we set forth specific comments with respect to certain accounting matters and our recommendations in regard thereto. As directed by the Commission, we have discussed these comments and recommendations with the Management of the CBC and have furnished them with a copy of our report thereon.

6. STAFF

The broad division between people employed by the CBC is that of "staff" and "artists". "Staff" embraces those who are members of the regular establishment (including temporary, casual and part-time employees that might be hired). "Artists" are, broadly speaking, the performers and writers, practically none of whom are on the regular payroll.

Many members of the staff devote time to more than one of the three services, Television, Radio or International; much of the expenditure of the CBC relates to more than one of the three services. Such time and expenditure are known as Integrated Services. For accounting and control purposes, the CBC's system is to include Integrated Services with the Radio Service and to allocate the Integrated Services costs on a basis designed to distribute the costs in accordance with the services rendered. Information as to the number of employees who are engaged on radio operations only is not readily available; the figure would be relatively small especially at locations where there are television as well as radio operations.

The staff employed by the CBC at the end of 1956 totalled 5,022. This total is classified by services as follows:

		Per cent
Radio and Integrated	2,607	52
Television	2,251	45
International	164	3
	5,022	100

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The March 1956 staff payroll totalled \$1,660,000, equivalent to approximately \$20,000,000 on an annual basis. An analysis of this payroll shows the following:

Normal payroll	\$1,516,000
Overtime (approximately)	120,000
Casual employees (approximately)	24,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,660,000

The total number of staff (exclusive of artists) classified for each of the services for the years indicated is shown by the following table:

Year	Radio and Integrated	Television	International	Total
1946	889	—	88	977
1951	1,218	19	217	1,454
1952	1,296	105	164	1,565
1953	1,431	336	180	1,947
1954	1,783	991	197	2,971
1955	2,049	1,743	181	3,973
1956	2,607	2,251	164	5,022

Of the total staff of 5,022 at the end of 1956, nearly 37 per cent was engaged on work directly connected with programmes (including design and staging) with Administrative Services not far behind at about 35 per cent; engineering, including technicians, is about 25 per cent. The largest single group was secretarial and clerical — 1,744 — over one-third of the total staff.

Of the total of 5,022 staff employed by the CBC at the end of 1956, the largest number was employed in Montreal — 1,802 — with Toronto not far behind at 1,620; at Head Office in Ottawa the total was 394.

The above table indicates that the staff, including the International Service, has increased by approximately 1,000 persons each year since 1953. To relate this increase in staff to the growth in the service, we obtained the following information on the major changes in the television operations during the year 1956:

- (i) Station CBOFT, the French station in Ottawa, came into operation on June 24, 1955. At the same time, a total of seven affiliated stations inaugurated service, four of which were non-connected requiring service from the television film department.
- (ii) New production facilities brought into operation at —
 - Halifax* — A mobile unit was delivered in July of 1955, enabling regular use of a small, temporary studio.
 - Montreal* — A new studio came into operation in November and processing equipment for film operations was completed in January of 1956.

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- Ottawa* — With the opening of CBOFT, the French language station, in June of 1955, the permanent two-camera studio started operations on a regular basis.
- Toronto* — Two studios came into operation, the Barracks Studio during November 1955 and the temporary studio in the basement of the main building in April of the same year.
- Winnipeg* — In June of 1955, Winnipeg assumed operation of a permanent television studio.
- (iii) The station on-air hours increased substantially, particularly at Montreal and Toronto, and a considerable portion of the increase was in live production, particularly at Montreal and Toronto.

In addition to its salaried staff, the CBC employs a number of artists — writers, speakers, actors, musicians, variety artists, etc. Some are employed under contract made individually or with particular groups of performers and others are employed for specific performances. The general terms upon which contracts are made form the subject of periodic negotiation with unions representing the artists.

During the year 1956 the amount paid for artists' fees, including broadcasting and performing rights, manuscripts, announcers, musical arrangements and copying, totalled \$9,100,000 (television \$5,265,000; radio \$3,835,000). The principal item is payments to artists.

The CBC recognizes five unions — as certified by the Canada Labour Relations Board — as bargaining agents for employees concerned. These unions represent some 3,500 employees.

A contributory pension plan became effective on April 1, 1943. Since the inception of the plan, all employees on the regular establishment (except males over fifty-five and females over fifty years of age) are enrolled after three months' probationary period. The principal underwriter is the Government Annuities Branch. Purchases of annuities are also made from a group of five Canadian insurance companies. A separate plan is in operation for full-time members of the Board of Governors. There is also a group life insurance plan and a hospital-medical service plan in operation.

2. FINANCIAL

7. FINANCES

The broadcasting services have been financed from the following main sources (a) commercial broadcasting income, (b) radio receiving set licence fees, (c) grants of amounts equal to the excise tax collected on sales of receiving sets and associated parts, (d) statutory grants of fixed amounts and (e) Government loans.

The receiving set licence fee dates from prior to the inception of the CBC in 1936 (\$1.00 in 1922, increased to \$2.00 in 1932 and to \$2.50 in 1937); it was dropped in 1952 effective April 1, 1953. In place thereof the Corporation, under an amendment to the Canadian Broadcasting Act, receives as a statutory grant out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund an amount equal to the excise tax collected on sales of television and radio receiving sets and associated parts.

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Under the Canadian Broadcasting Act, a statutory grant for radio broadcasting was fixed at \$4,750,000 for the year 1952 (in addition to an interim grant of \$1,500,000) and at \$6,250,000 in each of the four next years. This was extended for one year by a grant of \$6,250,000 voted in the Main Government Estimates for the year 1957. In the Supplementary Estimates for the year 1957, the Government provided an additional amount of \$12,000,000 as a "grant towards the anticipated deficit in 1956-1957 from the operation of the Television Service". Grants of \$6,250,000 for the radio service and of \$12,000,000 for the television service have been included in the Government Estimates for 1958 to provide interim financing pending the receipt and consideration of the Report of the Royal Commission on Broadcasting.

The following table shows in summarized form—total income and expense figures for the twenty years 1937-1956:

	Television (Exhibit 1)	Radio (Exhibit 2)	Combined (Exhibit 3)
(thousand of dollars)			
Ordinary expenses	\$ 50,400	\$133,036	—\$183,436
Interest on Government loans	1,747	889	2,636
Depreciation and obsolescence	2,837	5,541	8,378
	54,984	139,466	194,450
Commercial broadcasting revenue (less direct costs of sponsored programmes)	13,413	31,801	45,214
Miscellaneous income	605	2,362	2,967
	14,018	34,163	48,181
Excess of expenses over commercial broadcasting revenue and miscellaneous income	40,966	105,303	146,269
Government grants:			
Fixed amounts		31,250	31,250
Excise tax on sales of television and radio receivers and associated parts.....	46,401	14,629	61,030
Radio receiving set licence fees		65,120	65,120
Broadcasting licence fees—private stations	78	2,078	2,156
	46,479	113,077	159,556
Surplus	\$ 5,513	\$ 7,774	\$ 13,287

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The above table indicates that for the twenty years ordinary expenses, depreciation and interest exceeded income from commercial and miscellaneous sources by..... \$146,269,000 and that

CBC received from Government grants, radio receiving set licence fees and broadcasting licence fees of private stations \$159,556,000

The CBC has also been financed by borrowing from the Government. Outstanding loans at the end of 1956 amounted to \$27,424,000 (\$24,250,000 for television and \$3,174,000 for radio).

The Corporation's source of funds for working capital and capital expenditures has been its surplus from operations (resulting from Government grants and licence fees) and Government loans. This is shown by the following table:

	Television	Radio	Total
	(thousands of dollars)		
Funds provided:			
From operations	\$ 5,513	\$ 7,774	\$ 13,287
Depreciation —			
a non-cash expense	2,837	5,541	8,378
	8,350	13,315	21,665
Government of Canada loans (less repayments totalling \$1,976)	24,250	3,174	27,424
Assets taken over from Cana- dian Radio Broadcasting Commission in 1936 and from the Government of Canada due to union with Newfoundland in 1949		856	856
	32,600	17,345	49,945
Funds applied:			
Inventories of engineering and other supplies	414	1,110	1,524
Leasehold improvements—net	386	247	633
Cost of capital assets less disposals	16,478	10,316	26,794
	17,278	11,673	28,951
Working Capital as shown by Balance Sheet as at March 31, 1956—Exhibit 4	\$ 15,322	\$ 5,672	\$ 20,994

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8. BALANCE SHEETS

Comparative balance sheets for 1955-1956 are shown on Exhibit 4. These balance sheets were prepared from annual statements and in summarized form reflect the following:

	1955	1956
	(thousands of dollars)	
Working Capital	\$17,901	\$20,994
Capital Assets	20,646	25,775
Less: Accumulated depreciation	5,670	7,298
	14,976	18,477
Other Assets		
Engineering and other supplies	1,224	1,524
Leasehold improvement	528	633
Total Working Capital and Other Assets	34,629	41,628
Other Liabilities — Government of Canada Loans	19,000	27,424
Net Worth	\$15,629	\$14,204
Representing		
Capital Surplus	\$ 856	\$ 856
Other Surplus	14,773	13,348
	\$15,629	\$14,204

We comment on various items of assets and liabilities as follows:

(i) *Working Capital*

Working capital at the end of 1956 amounted to \$20,994,000, being \$15,322,000 for the Television Service and \$5,672,000 for the Radio Service. It is anticipated that the working capital will be reduced as a result of the operations and capital expenditures for the year 1957 but, as a result of the grants to be provided by the Government, it appears that each of the services will have an adequate balance of working capital at the end of 1957. (See Part II of this report for details of the estimated reduction in the working capital during the year ending March 31, 1957.)

(ii) *Capital Assets and Depreciation*

Details of the Capital Assets at the end of 1956 are as follows:

	Television	Radio	Combined
	(thousands of dollars)		
Land	\$ 615	\$ 394	\$ 1,009
Buildings	6,868	3,393	10,261
Furnishings and equipment	645	1,265	1,910
Technical equipment	7,987	4,373	12,360
Cars and trucks	172	52	224
Library	2	9	11
	\$16,289	\$ 9,486	\$25,775

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Details of the Accumulated Provision for Depreciation and Obsolescence are as follows:

	Television	Radio	Combined
(thousands of dollars)			
Buildings	\$1,139	\$1,445	\$2,584
Furnishings and equipment	172	702	874
Technical equipment	1,604	2,114	3,718
Cars and trucks	81	36	117
Library		5	5
	\$2,996	\$4,302	\$7,298

During the year 1955, the assets of the Corporation were aged and rates of depreciation, based on a study made by the Engineering Department in 1953, were applied to determine the adequacy of the provision for depreciation and obsolescence to the end of 1954. Based on this study, the accumulated provision was in excess of requirements by \$241,000 which was credited to surplus account. The rates based on the 1953 study were used in determining the depreciation and obsolescence for 1955 and 1956. The following are the rates:

Buildings	5%
Transmission lines, transmitter equipment, electrical equipment and antennae	5%
Technical equipment, furniture and furnishings, electrical and mechanical equipment forming part of buildings, library	10%
Props, wardrobes, musical instruments and automotive equipment	20%

In the spring of 1956, the Engineering Department made another study of the estimated useful life of the Corporation's assets. As a result, consideration is being given to a change in the depreciation rates to be made effective for the year 1957.

(iii) Government of Canada Loans

Government loans outstanding at the end of 1956 were as follows:

	Television	Radio	Combined
(thousands of dollars)			
2½%		\$ 1,924	\$ 1,924
3 %	\$ 4,500		4,500
3½%		1,250	1,250
3¾%	3,000		3,000
3¾%	8,500		8,500
3¾%	4,750		4,750
4 %	3,500		3,500
	\$24,250	\$ 3,174	\$27,424

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In the case of radio, loans were made for specific capital projects but the Orders in Council indicate that loans for the Television Service were to cover capital and operational expenditures.

For the Television Service, outstanding loans amount to \$24,250,000 compared with gross capital assets of \$16,289,000. The television loans include \$8,500,000 borrowed on March 29, 1956. For the Radio Service, outstanding Government loans amount to \$3,174,000 compared with gross capital assets of \$9,486,000.

To date repayments of loans have not been a major drain on the resources of the Corporation. Substantial payments of principal and interest will be required in the next seven years as follows:

	Interest	Principal	Total
	(thousands of dollars)		
1957	\$858	\$ 138	\$ 996
1958	923	252	1,175
1959	914	394	1,308
1960	899	611	1,510
1961	875	833	1,708
1962	845	1,162	2,007
1963	801	1,425	2,226

Government loans are arranged from time to time as the need arises. Large scale expansions, after approval in principle by the Board of Governors of the CBC, are discussed by the General Manager with the Treasury Board. If available funds of the CBC are insufficient, formal application for a loan is made to the Governor in Council.

(iv) *Net Worth*

The net worth of the CBC at the end of 1956 amounted to \$14,204,000 made up of \$856,000 of Capital Surplus and \$13,348,000 of Other Surplus.

Capital Surplus — \$856,000

This represents surplus arising from transfer of Government-owned assets (net) to the Corporation at its inception in 1936 and at union of Newfoundland with Canada in 1949.

Other Surplus — \$13,348,000

Of this amount, \$13,287,000 (television \$5,513,000; radio \$7,774,000) arose from the excess of the Corporation's income, including Government grants, over its expenses. The figures for each of the years are shown on Exhibits 1, 2 and 3.

The balance of \$61,000 represents adjustments (net) made direct to surplus account, principally for depreciation and for re-valuation of investments.

9. OPERATING RESULTS YEARS 1954, 1955 AND 1956

We made a study and review of the Corporation's income and expenditure statements, budget reports on the financial operations and statements comparing actual achievement with budget allotments for each of the three years.

Appendix XII

We have prepared and submit the following statements of operating results:

	Exhibit
Statement of Income and Expense —	
Television	5
Radio	6
Television and Radio Combined	7
Analysis of Commercial Broadcasting Income —	
Television, Radio and Combined	8
Analysis of Ordinary Expense —	
Television and Radio Combined	9
We comment as follows regarding these exhibits.	

(i) *Statement of Income and Expense (Exhibits 5, 6 and 7):*

The results in summarized form are as follows:

	1954	1955	1956
	(thousands of dollars)		
Television:			
Total expenses (including interest and depreciation) ..	\$ 8,361	\$18,762	\$30,257
Less: Commercial revenue	1,909	6,123	11,226
	6,452	12,639	19,031
Government grants and other income	11,736	17,119	17,959
Surplus (Deficit)	\$ 5,284	\$ 4,480	\$(1,072)
Radio:			
Total expenses (including interest and depreciation)....	\$13,453	\$14,030	\$14,253
Less: Commercial revenue	2,848	2,464	2,117
	10,605	11,566	12,136
Government grants and other income	11,889	11,354	11,849
Surplus (Deficit)	\$ 1,284	\$ (212)	\$(287)
Combined:			
Total expenses (including interest and depreciation) ..	\$21,814	\$32,792	\$44,510
Less: Commercial revenue	4,757	8,587	13,343
	17,057	24,205	31,167
Government grants and other income	23,625	28,473	29,808
Surplus (Deficit)	\$ 6,568	\$ 4,268	\$(1,359)

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In the annual financial statements issued by the Corporation, direct costs of sponsored programmes are deducted from commercial income. This accounts for the differences between the amounts shown in the above table for Commercial Broadcasting Income and Ordinary Expense, and the amounts of these items appearing on Exhibits 1, 2 and 3, which were taken from the Corporation's annual financial statements. The Surplus or Deficit for the year is not affected by this difference in treatment.

Network operations are not segregated from individual station operations in the records of the Corporation. While not shown separately in the general books of account, information is available from the monthly budget performance statements as to the operations of the various operating centres although where two stations use the same studios, their costs are not segregated; the cost of network programmes is borne by the operating centre where the programme originated.

Television costs and commercial revenues are increasing each year as a result of the expansion of the service. Costs have increased to a greater extent than income, including grants, with the result that the operations for 1956 show a deficit of \$1,072,000 compared to a surplus of \$4,480,000 in 1955.

Radio costs have increased somewhat but the commercial revenues are declining because of decreasing demands by advertisers for this medium; the CBC has had to provide sustaining programmes to replace those previously supplied by sponsors. The radio operations for 1956 show a loss of \$287,000 compared to \$212,000 in 1955 despite an increase in 1956 of over \$500,000 in income from the excise tax.

(ii) Analysis of Commercial Broadcasting Income (Exhibit 8):

Television or radio advertising may consist of the sponsorship of a programme or the insertion of a spot announcement at station breaks. Sponsorship may be of a network programme, shown on a group of stations, or of a local programme, shown on one station only. The CBC does not accept spot announcements on a network basis as its policy is to obtain sponsorship of an entire network programme. In the case of radio, generally speaking, the CBC does not carry local commercial advertising business except for one or two stations operated in areas where there are no private stations.

Sponsorship of a programme will involve the advertiser in providing the programme or contributing towards its cost, as well as in paying a charge based on the length of time the programme is on the air. In the case of network programmes, there are also charges for interconnections and for the provision of kinerecordings for non-connected stations. In the case of radio, many of the commercial programmes are provided by the sponsors.

The Corporation has contracts with the three U. S. television networks by which these networks agree to supply the CBC with such commercial and sustaining programmes as may be mutually agreed upon from time to time. In order to show in Canada a sponsored U. S. network programme, CBC endeavours to get the U. S. sponsor

Appendix XII

or his Canadian affiliate to agree to sponsor the programme over the Canadian network. Except for any distribution costs (a moderate charge for kinerecordings), the CBC does not pay for the unsponsored programmes (unsponsored programmes are referred to as sustaining programmes). In the case of sponsored television programmes, CBC bills the U. S. networks on the basis of 50 per cent of its net station time rates (station time less frequency and regional discounts and advertising agency commission) and the U. S. network looks after the billing to the advertiser. Interconnection and any other charges are billed to the Canadian advertising agency. In the case of radio, the allowance to the U. S. network is 15 per cent of the net billing for station time and wire line charges.

The CBC makes no charge to private stations either in the case of sponsored or unsponsored programmes made available to them. In the case of sponsored network programmes, the CBC pays a portion of the network station time revenues to the private stations which have participated in the programmes but these stations do not participate in any of the other charges to sponsors.

Following are the types of charges made to sponsors of programmes:

- (a) Station Time — covering the time the programme is on the air
- (b) Interconnection Charges — microwave for television and wire lines for radio
- (c) Production Charges — for the entertainment portion of the programme and the commercial message
- (d) Distribution Charges — kinerecordings

Rates for station time and interconnection are based on CBC rate cards; except for radio wire line connections, these rates are subject to frequency and regional discounts. Frequency discounts are granted on the basis of the number of occasions a programme is under contract and regional discounts are granted if all stations comprising a regional group are ordered.

Separate charges are made to sponsors for the entertainment portion and for the sales message portion of a programme. As a general rule, the entertainment portion of a television programme is sold for a package price. The basis of charges to sponsors for live commercials is set out on the rate cards.

The scale of charges for kinerecordings to provide programmes to non-connected stations is shown on the CBC television rate cards.

A commission of 15 per cent is allowed to advertising agencies on net billings for station time, interconnection, charges for television recordings and certain other charges for live commercials. No commission is allowed on the package programme agreement charges for television or talent or programme charges in the case of radio.

The CBC has a scale of charges for spot announcements at station breaks.

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(iii) *Analysis of Ordinary Expense (Exhibit 9):*

Exhibit 9 shows ordinary expenses for television and radio combined. The reason for this is that in the accounts of the Corporation the costs of the integrated or pooled services, i.e., those applicable to more than one service, are included in the first instance with the radio service, the portions applicable to the television service and International Service being deducted in total only.

Interconnection costs represent charges of the telegraph companies for line connections supplied for the radio service and charges of The Bell Telephone Company and the telegraph companies for microwave connections supplied for the television service.

10. TELEVISION PROGRAMME COSTS FOR THE WEEK JANUARY 15-21, 1956

As the Commission had an independent study made of programmes and programme production, including a programme classification and analysis for the week of January 15-21, 1956, our examination of this phase of the activities of CBC was limited to an analysis of television programme costs for the same week as the independent study.

In conjunction with the CBC Bureau of Audience Research, the programmes were classified by type. The classification used is the same as the one adopted in the independent study of programme content which the Commission had made.

We found that the Corporation's weekly reports of programme costs did not cover the same period in each case (some stations reported from Sunday to Saturday, others from Monday to Sunday) and that the cost breakdown varied from station to station. In addition, the programme costs of the Toronto Station, CBLT, had been understated, certain indirect cost rates having been based on usage during a period of maximum activity rather than an average number of hours of usage.

Accordingly, special reports were requested from each station in a prescribed form and these reports were used in the compilation of the accompanying programme cost analysis. In the case of Toronto, the indirect cost rates were adjusted in an appropriate manner.

In Montreal, the costs of the news programmes are treated as any other programme cost and thus included in the station figures. In Toronto, the cost of preparing the news programme is charged to the National Television News Service. For purposes of our cost analysis, an estimate of the National Television News Service costs for the week was added to the costs of the Toronto programmes.

The result of our study is shown on Exhibit 10, Summary of Television Programme Costs for the week January 15-21, 1956. In connection with this statement, the following comments are made:

- (a) The costs include all the costs of producing and transmitting the programmes but they do not include the costs of kinescope recordings or other network distribution charges. They include Regional and National Production Supervision and Administration and depreciation.

Appendix XII

- (b) The figures shown for artists' fees include broadcasting and performing rights, manuscripts, announcers, musical arrangements and copying; the principal item is payments to artists.
- (c) In the case of sponsored television programmes obtained over the U. S. networks, the CBC bills the U. S. networks on the basis of 50 per cent of its net station time charges and the U. S. networks look after the billings to the advertisers. This allowance to the U. S. networks is treated in the accounts of the CBC as a reduction of commercial revenue (station time) and accordingly is not included in the costs.
- (d) Recoveries from sponsors cover only the program package price and the charges for producing the commercial message. They do not include charges for station time or network distribution.
- (e) The origin of the programmes is shown as being Canada or U. S. A. and other. Other originations represent the costs to CBC stations, other than the originating station, of programmes broadcast on a network basis; for live programmes these are mostly transmission costs.
- (f) For film programmes, information was obtained as to whether the films had been made in Canada or elsewhere and the costs were allocated accordingly.
- (g) The distribution of the programmes is shown as being Network or Local. Network programmes include the showing of kinerecordings at non-connected stations where the programme was broadcast as a network programme.
- (h) Costs have been shown in total by types of origination, i.e., live, films, U. S. networks and other.
- (i) Live originations represent the costs of CBC live programmes to originating stations. The costs to CBC stations, other than the originating station, of such programmes broadcast on a network basis are included as other; these costs consist chiefly of transmission costs. These comments apply to film originations as well.

Some significant figures shown on Exhibit 10, Summary of Programme Costs for the week January 15-21, 1956 are:

1. Total costs amounted to \$508,115 of which \$433,804 was for live productions originating in Canada.
2. Of the cost of \$508,115, the English programmes accounted for \$307,804 and French for \$200,311.
3. Of the total costs of \$508,115, drama programmes accounted for \$100,231, music for \$85,950 and variety for \$82,623.
4. Of the total cost of \$508,115, sponsored programmes amounted to \$211,942 and sustaining to \$296,173.
5. Of the cost of sponsored programmes of \$211,942, CBC recovered from sponsors \$116,155 (exclusive of charges for station time or network distribution) equivalent to about 55 per cent of cost.

3. EXHIBITS

PART I — Exhibit 1

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENSE 1937-1956 — TELEVISION
(thousands of dollars)

Year	INCOME					EXPENSE				
	Excise Tax levied on the sale of television receivers and associated parts	Broadcasting Licence Fees	Commercial Broadcasting (Note 1)	Miscellaneous	Total Income	Ordinary	Interest	Depreciation and Obsolescence	Total Expense	Surplus or (Deficit)
1950.....	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 55	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 57	\$ (57)
1951.....	—	—	—	\$113	\$ 113	106	135	17	258	(145)
1952.....	—	—	—	90	90	246	135	123	504	(414)
1953.....	—	—	\$ 518	67	585	2,719	195	234	3,148	(2,563)
1954.....	\$11,703	—	1,335	33	13,071	7,090	275	422	7,787	5,284
1955.....	16,960	\$ 9	4,157	150	21,276	15,463	453	880	16,796	4,480
1956.....	17,738	69	7,403	152	25,362	24,721	553	1,160	26,434	(1,072)
	\$46,401	\$78	\$13,413	\$605	\$60,497	\$50,400	\$1,747	\$2,837	\$54,984	\$5,513

Notes 1. After deducting (a) agency commissions, (b) allowances to U.S. networks, (c) payments to private stations of a share of the network time charges and (d) direct costs of sponsored programmes.

2. This statement was prepared from the annual statements and supporting head office records of the Corporation.

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENSE 1937-1956 — RADIO
(thousands of dollars)

Year	INCOME							EXPENSE				
	Grant under section 14 (3) of the Canadian Broadcasting Act (statutory grant)	Excise Tax levied on the sale of radio receivers and associated parts	Receiving set licence fees	Broadcasting licence fees	Commercial Broadcasting (Note 1)	Miscellaneous	Total Income	Ordinary	Interest	Depreciation and Obsolescence	Total Expense	Surplus or (Deficit)
1937.....	—	—	\$ 738	\$ 4	\$ 95	—	\$ 837	\$ 708	—	—	\$ 708	\$ 129
1938.....	—	—	1,893	4	356	\$ 1	2,254	2,058	—	\$ 107	2,165	89
1939.....	—	—	2,648	4	642	17	3,311	2,734	\$ 17	203	2,954	357
1940.....	—	—	2,877	29	774	72	3,752	3,158	24	316	3,498	254
1941.....	—	—	3,112	28	940	13	4,093	3,512	32	365	3,909	184
1942.....	—	—	3,452	33	1,058	19	4,562	3,848	25	390	4,263	299
1943.....	—	—	3,668	34	1,243	25	4,970	4,317	12	411	4,740	230
1944.....	—	—	3,753	35	1,422	22	5,232	4,926	—	217	5,143	89
1945.....	—	—	3,745	38	1,639	76	5,498	5,343	—	228	5,571	(73)
1946.....	—	—	3,733	41	1,684	97	5,555	5,633	—	—	5,633	(78)
1947.....	—	—	3,862	44	1,781	116	5,803	5,828	2	—	5,830	(27)
1948.....	—	—	4,725	73	1,843	96	6,737	6,294	55	172	6,521	216
1949.....	—	—	5,010	125	2,217	201	7,553	7,340	59	197	7,596	(43)
1950.....	—	—	5,328	154	2,366	149	7,997	7,880	94	210	8,184	(187)
1951.....	—	—	5,413	159	2,463	153	8,188	8,983	96	236	9,315	(1,127)
1952.....	\$ 6,250	—	5,665	177	2,456	176	14,724	10,442	98	447	10,987	3,737
1953.....	6,250	—	5,498	227	2,514	285	14,774	11,295	94	445	11,834	2,940
1954.....	6,250	\$ 5,057	—	275	2,471	307	14,360	12,438	94	544	13,076	1,284
1955.....	6,250	4,510	—	284	2,106	310	13,460	13,094	94	484	13,672	(212)
1956.....	6,250	5,062	—	310	1,731	227	13,580	13,205	93	569	13,867	(287)
	\$31,250	\$14,629	\$65,120	\$2,078	\$31,801	\$2,362	\$147,240	\$133,036	\$889	\$5,541	\$139,466	\$7,774

Notes 1. After deducting (a) agency commissions, (b) allowances to U.S. networks, (c) payments to private stations of a share of the network time charges and (d) direct costs of sponsored programmes.

2. This statement was prepared from the annual statements and supporting head office records of the Corporation.

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENSE 1937-1956—TELEVISION AND RADIO COMBINED

(thousands of dollars)

Year	INCOME						EXPENSE					
	Grant under section 14 (3) of the Canadian Broadcasting Act (statutory grant)	Excise Tax levied on the sale of radio and television receivers and associated parts	Radio receiving set licence fees	Broadcasting licence fees	Commercial Broadcasting (Note 1)	Miscellaneous	Total Income	Ordinary	Interest	Depreciation and Obsolescence	Total Expense	Surplus or (Deficit)
1937.....	—	—	\$ 738	\$ 4	\$ 95	—	\$ 837	\$ 708	—	—	\$ 708	\$ 129
1938.....	—	—	1,893	4	356	1	2,254	2,058	—	107	2,165	89
1939.....	—	—	2,648	4	642	17	3,311	2,734	17	203	2,954	357
1940.....	—	—	2,877	29	774	72	3,752	3,158	24	316	3,498	254
1941.....	—	—	3,112	28	940	13	4,093	3,512	32	365	3,909	184
1942.....	—	—	3,452	33	1,058	19	4,562	3,848	25	390	4,263	299
1943.....	—	—	3,668	34	1,243	25	4,970	4,317	12	411	4,740	230
1944.....	—	—	3,753	35	1,422	22	5,232	4,926	—	217	5,143	89
1945.....	—	—	3,745	38	1,639	76	5,498	5,343	—	228	5,571	(73)
1946.....	—	—	3,733	41	1,684	97	5,555	5,633	—	—	5,633	(78)
1947.....	—	—	3,862	44	1,781	116	5,803	5,828	2	—	5,830	(27)
1948.....	—	—	4,725	73	1,843	96	6,737	6,294	55	172	6,521	216
1949.....	—	—	5,010	125	2,217	201	7,553	7,340	59	197	7,596	(43)
1950.....	—	—	5,328	154	2,366	149	7,997	7,935	95	211	8,241	(244)
1951.....	—	—	5,413	159	2,463	266	8,301	9,089	231	253	9,573	(1,272)
1952.....	\$ 6,250	—	5,665	177	2,456	266	14,814	10,688	233	570	11,491	3,323
1953.....	6,250	—	5,498	227	3,032	352	15,359	14,014	289	679	14,982	377
1954.....	6,250	\$16,760	—	275	3,806	340	27,431	19,528	369	966	20,863	6,568
1955.....	6,250	21,470	—	293	6,263	460	34,736	28,557	547	1,364	30,468	4,268
1956.....	6,250	22,600	—	379	9,134	379	38,942	37,926	646	1,729	40,301	(1,359)
	\$31,250	\$61,030	\$65,120	\$2,156	\$45,214	\$2,967	\$207,737	\$183,436	\$2,636	\$8,378	\$194,450	\$13,287

Notes 1. After deducting (a) agency commissions, (b) allowances to U.S. networks, (c) payments to private stations of a share of the network time charges and (d) direct costs of sponsored programmes.

2. This statement was prepared from the annual statements and supporting head office records of the Corporation.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 1955, AND 1956
(thousands of dollars)

PART I — Exhibit 4

	March 31, 1955			March 31, 1956		
	Television	Radio	Total	Television	Radio	Total
CURRENT ASSETS						
Cash.....	\$ 1,267	\$ 4,487	\$ 5,754	\$ 8,676	\$ 2,975	\$11,651
Accounts receivable.....	3,376	886	4,262	3,552	849	4,401
Due from Government of Canada:						
Statutory grants.....	1,969	510	2,479	1,860	636	2,496
Expenditures incurred on behalf of International Service.....	—	426	426	—	526	526
Government of Canada Bonds (\$6,500,000 at March 31, 1956).....	7,480	1,993	9,473	3,647	2,761	6,408
Accrued interest.....	45	15	60	30	21	51
	14,137	8,317	22,454	17,765	7,768	25,533
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable and accruals.....	2,738	1,815	4,553	2,443	2,096	4,539
WORKING CAPITAL	11,399	6,502	17,901	15,322	5,672	20,994
OTHER ASSETS						
Capital Assets at cost.....	11,981	8,665	20,646	16,289	9,486	25,775
Less: Accumulated provision for depreciation and obsolescence.....	1,839	3,831	5,670	2,996	4,302	7,298
	10,142	4,834	14,976	13,293	5,184	18,477
Engineering and other supplies.....	221	1,003	1,224	414	1,110	1,524
Leasehold improvements.....	253	275	528	386	247	633
	10,616	6,112	16,728	14,093	6,541	20,634
TOTAL OF WORKING CAPITAL AND OTHER ASSETS	22,015	12,614	34,629	29,415	12,213	41,628
OTHER LIABILITIES						
Government of Canada Loans.....	15,750	3,250	19,000	24,250	3,174	27,424
NET WORTH	\$ 6,265	\$ 9,364	\$15,629	\$ 5,165	\$ 9,039	\$14,204
REPRESENTING—						
Capital Surplus.....		\$ 856	\$ 856		\$ 856	\$ 856
Other Surplus.....	\$ 6,265	8,508	14,773	\$ 5,165	8,183	13,348
	\$ 6,265	\$ 9,364	\$15,629	\$ 5,165	\$ 9,039	\$14,204
MEMORANDUM						
International Shortwave Broadcasting Service facilities at cost (not included above).....	—	—	\$ 5,942	—	—	\$ 6,141

Note 1. This statement was prepared from the annual statements and supporting head office records of the Corporation.

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Royal Commission on Broadcasting

PART I — Exhibit 5

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE — TELEVISION YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1954, 1955 AND 1956

	1954	1955	1956
	(thousands of dollars)		
INCOME			
Grant under section 14 (4) of the Canadian Broadcasting Act (excise tax levied on the sale of television receivers and associated parts).....	\$11,703	\$16,960	\$17,738
Broadcasting licence fees—private stations.....	—	9	69
Commercial broadcasting (after deducting (a) agency commissions, (b) allowances to U.S. networks and (c) payments to private stations of a share of the network time charges).....	1,909	6,123	11,226
Miscellaneous.....	33	150	152
	13,645	23,242	29,185
EXPENSE			
Ordinary (including direct costs of sponsored programmes—Note 1).....	7,664	17,429	28,544
Depreciation and obsolescence.....	422	880	1,160
Interest on Government loans.....	275	453	553
	8,361	18,762	30,257
Surplus (Deficit).....	\$ 5,284	\$ 4,480	\$(1,072)

NOTE 1.

In the annual financial statements issued by the Corporation, direct costs of sponsored programmes are deducted from commercial income. This accounts for the differences between the amounts shown above for Commercial Broadcasting Income and Ordinary Expense, and the amounts of these items appearing on Exhibit I which were taken from the Corporation's annual financial statements. The Surplus or Deficit for the year is not affected by this difference in treatment.

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PART I — Exhibit 6

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE — RADIO YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1954, 1955 AND 1956

	1954	1955	1956
(thousands of dollars)			
INCOME			
Grant under section 14 (3) of the Canadian Broadcasting Act (statutory grant).....	\$ 6,250	\$ 6,250	\$ 6,250
Grant under section 14 (4) of the Canadian Broadcasting Act (excise tax levied on the sale of radio receivers and associated parts).....	5,057	4,510	5,062
Broadcasting licence fees—private stations....	275	284	310
Commercial broadcasting (after deducting (a) agency commissions, (b) allowances to U.S. networks and (c) payments to private stations of a share of the network time charges).....	2,848	2,464	2,117
Miscellaneous.....	307	310	227
	14,737	13,818	13,966
EXPENSE			
Ordinary (including direct costs of sponsored programmes—Note 1).....	12,815	13,452	13,591
Depreciation and obsolescence.....	544	484	569
Interest on Government loans.....	94	94	93
	13,453	14,030	14,253
Surplus (Deficit).....	\$ 1,284	\$ (212)	\$ (287)

NOTE 1.

In the annual financial statements issued by the Corporation, direct costs of sponsored programmes are deducted from commercial income. This accounts for the differences between the amounts shown above for Commercial Broadcasting Income and Ordinary Expense, and the amounts of these items appearing on Exhibit 2 which were taken from the Corporation's annual financial statements. The Surplus or Deficit for the year is not affected by this difference in treatment.

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PART I—Exhibit 7

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE—TELEVISION AND RADIO COMBINED YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1954, 1955 AND 1956

	1954	1955	1956
(thousands of dollars)			
INCOME			
Grant under section 14 (3) of the Canadian Broadcasting Act (statutory grant).....	\$ 6,250	\$ 6,250	\$ 6,250
Grant under section 14 (4) of the Canadian Broadcasting Act (excise tax levied on the sale of radio and television receivers and associated parts).....	16,760	21,470	22,800
Broadcasting licence fees—private stations....	275	293	379
Commercial broadcasting (after deducting (a) agency commissions, (b) allowances to U.S. networks and (c) payments to private stations of a share of the network time charges).....	4,757	8,587	13,343
Miscellaneous.....	340	460	379
	28,382	37,060	43,151
EXPENSE			
Ordinary (including direct costs of sponsored programmes—Note 1).....	20,479	30,881	42,135
Depreciation and obsolescence.....	966	1,364	1,729
Interest on Government loans.....	369	547	646
	21,814	32,792	44,510
Surplus (Deficit).....	\$ 6,568	\$ 4,268	\$ (1,359)

NOTE 1.

In the annual financial statements issued by the Corporation, direct costs of sponsored programmes are deducted from commercial income. This accounts for the differences between the amounts shown above for Commercial Broadcasting Income and Ordinary Expense, and the amounts of these items appearing on Exhibit 3 which were taken from the Corporation's annual financial statements. The Surplus or Deficit for the year is not affected by this difference in treatment.

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PART I—Exhibit 8

ANALYSIS OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING INCOME YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1954, 1955 AND 1956

	1954	1955	1956
	(thousands of dollars)		
TELEVISION			
Gross billings to sponsors and agencies..	\$2,305	\$ 8,306	\$16,109
Deduct:			
Agency commissions.....	218	825	1,644
Allowances to United States Net- works.....	150	620	1,219
Payments to private stations of a share of the network time charges.....	28	738	2,020
	396	2,183	4,883
Net.....	\$1,909	\$ 6,123	\$11,226
RADIO			
Gross billings to sponsors and agencies..	\$5,084	\$ 4,052	\$ 3,330
Deduct:			
Agency commissions.....	725	573	442
Allowances to United States Net- works.....	154	109	84
Payments to private stations of a share of the network time charges.....	1,357	906	687
	2,236	1,588	1,213
Net.....	\$2,848	\$ 2,464	\$ 2,117
COMBINED			
Gross billings to sponsors and agencies..	\$7,389	\$12,358	\$19,439
Deduct:			
Agency commissions.....	943	1,398	2,086
Allowances to United States Net- works.....	304	729	1,303
Payments to private stations of a share of the network time charges.....	1,385	1,644	2,707
	2,632	3,771	6,096
Net.....	\$4,757	\$ 8,587	\$13,343

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PART I — Exhibit 9

ANALYSIS OF ORDINARY EXPENSE — TELEVISION AND RADIO COMBINED YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1954, 1955 AND 1956

	1954	1955	1956
	(thousands of dollars)		
PRODUCTION EXPENSE			
Artists' and other production fees, music, manuscripts and plays, and performing rights.....	\$ 5,736	\$ 7,797	\$10,517
Films.....	628	2,077	3,545
Other.....	633	1,180	1,687
	6,997	11,054	15,749
Transmission Expense.....	153	243	279
OPERATION OF FACILITIES			
Maintenance of equipment and buildings	544	808	1,164
Building services, including rent.....	732	1,018	1,499
Other.....	201	464	769
	1,477	2,290	3,432
Publicity.....	220	267	278
PERSONNEL AND OTHER SERVICES			
Salaries and wages.....	8,429	12,835	18,270
Superannuation and other employee benefits.....	448	593	785
Telephone, telegraph and teletype.....	275	386	514
Other.....	909	1,293	1,563
	10,061	15,107	21,132
Interconnection Costs (microwave and lines)	1,929	2,332	2,498
Sub total.....	20,837	31,293	43,368
LESS: EXPENSES ALLOCATED			
To International Service.....	180	190	309
Engineering and overhead capitalized.....	178	222	924
	358	412	1,233
Total.....	\$20,479	\$30,881	\$42,135

SUMMARY OF TELEVISION PROGRAMME COSTS FOR THE WEEK JANUARY 15-21, 1956

				ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS					
				Origin of Programme		Language in which Broadcast		Programme Distribution	
Programme Classification	Total Costs	Artists' Fees included therein	Recoveries from Sponsors	Canada	U.S.A. and Other	English	French	Network	Local
	(Note 1)		(Note 2)						
1 News and Weather.....	\$ 43,083	\$ 2,145	—	\$ 43,060	\$ 23	\$ 33,708	\$ 9,375	\$ 33,257	\$ 9,826
2 Nature and Science.....	3,893	2,607	—	3,808	85	85	3,808	3,893	—
3 Foreign Lands and Peoples.....	1,907	230	\$ 1,250	1,665	242	151	1,756	1,907	—
4 Political and Other Controversial Public Affairs.....	4,304	888	—	4,304	—	2,767	1,537	3,611	693
5 Social and Human Relations.....	10,303	1,470	2,609	10,103	200	5,665	4,638	5,095	5,208
6 *Miscellaneous Information.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Canadian Activities and Heritage.....	26,477	5,824	6,739	26,331	146	20,421	6,056	20,985	5,492
8 *"Feedback" Programmes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Religion.....	4,335	585	—	3,950	385	1,548	2,787	4,335	—
10 Fine Arts, Literature and Other Programmes primarily of an Intellectual Character.....	2,909	340	—	2,577	332	2,562	347	2,295	614
11 *Dance.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Agricultural, Fisheries and Other Essentially Occupational Topics.....	5,749	289	—	5,749	—	4,458	1,291	2,643	3,106
13 Family Living and Shopping.....	17,515	3,458	2,630	17,515	—	11,374	6,141	17,515	—
14 Music.....	85,950	30,947	20,292	84,070	1,880	69,664	16,286	64,508	21,442
15 Drama.....	100,231	21,153	37,175	63,542	36,689	52,979	47,252	79,551	20,680
16 Variety.....	82,623	32,331	22,990	76,958	5,665	42,769	39,854	81,430	1,193
17 *Personalities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Quiz, Games and Contests.....	8,898	4,059	7,729	8,784	114	46	8,852	8,852	46
19 Sports.....	32,202	8,038	11,278	31,534	668	24,388	7,814	16,764	15,438
20 Children's Programmes—									
(a) School Broadcasts and Other Youth Educational Programmes.....	30,666	10,839	—	29,690	976	2,861	27,805	29,865	801
(b) Other.....	47,070	11,912	3,463	38,347	8,723	32,358	14,712	40,149	6,921
21 *Programme Promotion.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	\$508,115	\$137,115	\$116,155	\$451,987	\$56,128	\$307,804	\$200,311	\$416,655	\$91,460

* Not applicable or relatively small for CBC.

SUMMARY OF TELEVISION PROGRAMME COSTS FOR THE WEEK JANUARY 15-21, 1956 — Concluded

Programme Classification	Total Costs	Artists' Fees included therein	Recoveries from Sponsors	ADDITIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS					
				Origin of Programme		Language in which Broadcast		Programme Distribution	
				Canada	U.S.A. and Other	English	French	Network	Local
	(Note 1)		(Note 2)						
Sponsorship									
Sponsored.....	\$211,942	\$ 66,743	\$116,155	\$179,675	\$32,267	\$150,137	\$ 61,805	\$203,604	\$ 8,338
Sustaining.....	296,173	70,372	—	272,312	23,861	157,667	138,506	213,051	83,122
	\$508,115	\$137,115	\$116,155	\$451,987	\$56,128	\$307,804	\$200,311	\$416,655	\$91,460
Type of Origination									
Live.....	\$433,804	\$136,396	\$ 94,864	\$433,804	—	\$240,708	\$193,096	\$365,265	\$68,539
Films.....	51,597	211	15,034	7,299	\$44,298	46,346	5,251	29,266	22,331
U.S. Networks.....	8,829	458	6,257	—	8,829	8,829	—	8,484	345
Other.....	13,885	50	—	10,884	3,001	11,921	1,964	13,640	245
	\$508,115	\$137,115	\$116,155	\$451,987	\$56,128	\$307,804	\$200,311	\$416,655	\$91,460

Notes 1. The CBC does not pay for U.S. network programmes but it does have some expenses in receiving and broadcasting them; in the case of sponsored programmes the U.S. networks are reimbursed by the CBC billing them for only 50% of network time charges, the U.S. networks billing the advertisers. This allowance to the U.S. networks is treated by the CBC as a deduction from revenue rather than a cost. As indicated by Note 2, station time revenue is not shown on this statement.

2. The recoveries from sponsors shown above comprise only the programme package price and the charges for producing the commercial message. They do not include charges for station time or network distribution.

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PART II

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

FORECAST OF CASH REQUIREMENTS 1958-1963

1. CBC PROCEDURE IN THE PAST IN PREPARING ESTIMATED OF OPERATING CASH REQUIREMENTS

As regards television, while CBC in each year gave some regard to the level of service and rate of expenditure in the preceding year, the main guiding factor in the preparation of the budget each year as to the overall spending rate in the following year seems to have been a scale of expenditure of \$15.00 per television home per year.

Keeping in mind the limitation imposed by the overall spending rate of \$15.00 per television home per year, estimates of cash requirements (including provision for desirable expansion and improvement of services) were prepared by responsible personnel and submitted to Management for review. The estimates as reviewed and revised by Management if deemed necessary, were submitted to the Board of Governors for final review and approval.

As regards the radio service, detailed estimates of cash requirements were prepared by responsible personnel and submitted to Management for review and revision if deemed necessary. Management, generally speaking, has been using as a yardstick or guiding factor an overall cost of \$4.00 per radio home, or \$1.00 per capita of population per year. The estimates as approved by Management were submitted to the Board of Governors for final review and approval.

2. REQUEST OF COMMISSION FOR FORECASTS OF ESTIMATED CASH REQUIREMENTS FOR THE TEN YEARS 1957-1966

We were instructed by the Commission to prepare, in conjunction with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, a forecast of estimated cash requirements for operating and capital purposes for the ten year period 1957-1966. The forecasts were to be prepared on the basis of (1) actual expenditure for the year 1956 adjusted to the level of operations and rate of expenditure during the months of January, February and March 1956 and giving consideration to the factor of reduced activities for the summer months, and (2) what the Corporation considered necessary for reasonably adequate and desirable service during the next ten years determined on the basis of actual estimates of cash requirements and not on the basis of a rate of expenditure of so many dollars per television or radio home.

The forecasts were prepared and reviewed with the Commission in November 1956. In the course of the review, it was pointed out to the Commission that television has developed rapidly in the first four years of operation by CBC, and forecasting the possible development over the period of the next ten years is complicated by the difficulty in predicting the changes that are likely to take place in the industry.

The Commission considered this difficulty of forecasting for so long a period with any reasonable degree of accuracy and then directed that the forecast be reduced to a six year period 1958-1963 and that the estimates of

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cash requirements included in the preliminary ten year forecast be reviewed with the view to reducing the anticipated demand on public funds. The Commission specifically suggested that in the review particular consideration be given to the following:

- (i) The elimination of any expenditures which the CBC did not consider as being essential to the efficient operation of a reasonably adequate service, i.e., to delete provision for developments which are considered desirable but not essential.
- (ii) A slowing-down of the proposed rate of increase in television hours of operation.
- (iii) Allowing, as far as seems reasonable to expect, for extension of coverage by privately-owned, rather than CBC-owned low power stations.
- (iv) The revenues which might be derived from an intensification of commercial activities together with some increase in the number of spot announcements on television.
- (v) The possibility of abandonment of the single channel policy in television. (This refers to the Government's television policy as expressed in public statements since 1949 to the effect that no two stations will be licensed to serve the same area — it is desirable to have one station in as many areas as possible before there are two in any one area.)
- (vi) The operating level of radio networks.
- (vii) The acceptance of local and spot advertising on the CBC radio stations.

The year 1957 was dropped from the revised forecasts because grants have already been provided for this year.

The estimates indicate that these grants together with cash on hand at the beginning of the year will be sufficient to take care of the Corporation's cash requirements for 1957, as indicated by the following:

	Television	Radio	Combined
(thousands of dollars)			
Estimate of operating expenditure — 1957:			
Gross	\$40,212	\$14,180	\$54,392
Commercial revenue	14,790	1,295	16,085
Net	25,422	12,885	38,307
Estimate of capital expenditures — 1957	5,600	964	6,564
Government loans —			
Interest	837	91	928
Capital repayments	37	101	138
	31,896	14,041	45,937
Government grants — 1957:			
Fixed	12,000	6,250	18,250
Excise taxes — estimated	15,000	5,500	20,500
Working capital at March 31, 1956	15,322	5,672	20,994
	42,322	17,422	59,744
Estimated working capital at			
March 31, 1957	\$10,426	\$ 3,381	\$13,807

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The estimated operating expenditure (net) for television for the year 1957 of \$25,422,000 compares with \$20,420,000 for 1956 (as adjusted to the rate of spending in the last three months of that year and giving consideration to the factor of reduced activities during the summer months). The increase in net expenditure of \$5,002,000 (difference between increase in estimated gross expenditure of \$8,544,000 and in estimated commercial revenue \$3,542,000) is accounted for in part by:

- (i) The production of feature documentary films dealing with Canadian topics prepared specially for television to achieve greater variety and balance and relieve pressure on studios for live productions \$2,000,000
- (ii) The extension during 1957 of the hours of television broadcasting as the first step in equalizing the hours of operation of all CBC stations to 70 hours per week by March 31, 1958 \$1,461,000
- (iii) Provision for special types of programmes which arise from time to time \$1,093,000
- (iv) Extension of the microwave connections \$ 292,000

The estimated operating expenditure (net) for radio for the year ending March 31, 1957 of \$12,885,000 compares with \$11,430,000 for 1956 (as adjusted to the rate of spending on an annual basis for those changes made during the year). The increase in net expenditure of \$1,455,000 (increase in estimated gross expenditure \$1,067,000 and estimated decrease in commercial revenue \$388,000) is accounted for largely by estimated increases in operating costs and decline in programme sales.

3. ASSUMPTIONS ON WHICH THE FORECASTS OF ESTIMATED CASH REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SIX YEARS 1958-1963 ARE BASED

The forecasts of estimated cash requirements have been prepared on the following basic assumptions:

- (i) That, except for the possible abandonment of the single channel policy in television, there will be no essential change in the Canadian broadcasting system as presently organized and operated or in the general objectives of the national service, in television and radio, English and French. Accordingly:
 - (a) That CBC stations and privately-owned stations will continue to operate in the co-ordinated national system to serve community, regional and national interests; the system will continue to have the objective of securing maximum practical coverage and of bringing comparable service to people in all parts of Canada; the CBC will continue as the operating authority.
 - (b) That the primary objective of the national service will be to supply balanced programme schedules in English and French serving minority as well as main interest and taste groups in the public. At least the present proportion of Canadian content will be maintained and the CBC will continue to make the greatest possible use of Canadian talent.

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- (c) That the operating costs of the national radio and television broadcasting systems will be met from commercial revenues and from public funds to the extent necessary.
- (d) That the capital costs will be provided from public funds.
- (ii) That the CBC will not have to finance out of its funds any radio coverage to be provided to the Northern territories (the Yukon and the Districts of the Mackenzie and Keewatin).
- (iii) That the following important developments may take place during the six year period 1958-1963.
 - (a) That the hours of television broadcasting of all CBC stations will be equalized to 70 hours per week by March 31, 1958 and increased progressively to 88½ hours per week by the end of the fiscal year 1963.
 - (b) That the present television coverage of approximately 80 per cent of the population will be extended to cover another 10 per cent of the population.
 - (c) That colour service in television broadcasting will be inaugurated in the fall of 1958 to the extent of 10 per cent of the programme schedule by the importation of U.S. programmes for the English Network and the use of film for the French Network. That starting with the fiscal year 1960 a further 10 per cent of the programme schedule will be converted to colour and increased by 10 per cent each year thereafter so that by 1963 (last year of the forecast), some 50 per cent of the television programme service should be in colour.
 - (d) That there will be an intensification of the commercial activities of the CBC and that it will accept an increased number of television spot announcements.
 - (e) That for radio there will be no material change in the number of broadcast hours but that there will be some saving in network operations, particularly the Dominion Network, through a reduction in the programme budget.
 - (f) That the CBC will accept non-network and local spot business on all its radio stations.
 - (g) That the present radio coverage will be extended to embrace some 500,000 people not satisfactorily covered at the present time.
 - (h) That the television and radio facilities will be consolidated at the six main locations by (a) establishment of facilities at new sites, away from the centre of the cities, at Montreal and Toronto and (b) expansion of present facilities at sites now owned and occupied by the CBC at the other four television centres to provide for the inclusion of the radio services.

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4. MANNER IN WHICH FORECASTS OF ESTIMATED CASH REQUIREMENTS COMPILED FOR THE SIX YEARS 1958-1963

The forecasts for the six years 1958 to 1963 have been compiled in the following manner:

- (i) On the basis of constant 1956 dollars.
- (ii) By taking into consideration commercial revenue but not (a) Government grants or (b) Income from private station licence fees.
- (iii) By taking into consideration the current rate (fall of 1956) of expenditure and commercial revenue.
- (iv) By providing for estimated costs of significant developments and expansion of the television service — such as extension of coverage, extension of hours of operation in the daytime, some further development of Canadian programming and the development of colour television. The forecast of estimated cash requirements for capital have been related to the development and expansion programme.
- (v) By providing for estimated normal increases in ordinary operating expenditures that are likely to occur.
- (vi) By providing in the capital forecast for the replacement of worn-out and obsolete fixed assets.
- (vii) By excluding entirely and not providing in the forecast for:
 - (a) Interest on or repayments of Government loans.
 - (b) Depreciation and obsolescence.
 - (c) Cost of operating the International Shortwave Service as the Government reimburses CBC for the cost of this operation.
 - (d) Cost of providing radio service for the Northern territories as the CBC does not consider that such costs should be included in its estimates of cash requirements. The CBC has estimated the cash requirements for such service for the years 1958-1963 as follows:

	Operating	Capital	Combined
	(thousands of dollars)		
1958.....	—	\$ 100	\$ 100
1959.....	\$198	1,000	1,198
1960.....	450	1,400	1,850
1961.....	450	—	450
1962.....	450	—	450
1963.....	450	—	450

5. OPINION ON FORECASTS OF ESTIMATED CASH REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SIX YEARS 1958-1963

Prior to the commencement of work on the preparation of the forecasts, we conferred and discussed with senior management officials of the CBC the plan to be followed in order to produce the annual projections and the type of information and financial particulars required. The plan outlined and followed in the preparation of the forecasts was according to principles generally adopted in projecting estimated cash requirements for a period of years.

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We reviewed operating statements and compared budgets with statements of actual performance for the years 1955 and 1956; we examined estimates of expenditures and commercial revenue for the year 1957; we reviewed and discussed these statements with Management and senior members of the accounting staff of the Corporation. We worked almost continuously, in the preparation of the forecasts of operating requirements, with CBC Co-ordinators of Television and Radio and with other key personnel concerned with the operation of these broadcasting services. We reviewed with engineers of the CBC the methods and procedures followed by them in arriving at the estimated cost of projects included in the forecast of capital expenditures.

In our opinion, based on (1) the assumptions underlying the forecasts as previously outlined herein and (2) the cost estimates, made by CBC engineers for capital development, the figures shown on the next following table for each of the six years 1958-1963 fairly present the estimated cash requirements of the CBC.

In connection with the revised television forecasts for the six years 1958-1963, the CBC in its introduction commented in part as follows:

"Within the limits of forecasting accuracy, the original estimates of total expenditures less anticipated commercial revenues submitted in September 1956 represented what the Corporation considers necessary for reasonably adequate service. Any cut in these estimates will involve a reduction of amount, quality or character of service below the recommended levels. Having weighed the numerous factors and contingencies involved, it is the considered opinion of the Corporation that it would no longer be in a position to provide a *minimum acceptable* service if this cut was more than 25 per cent of the original estimates of public funds required for the year 1962-63, with intervening years adjusted linearly."

The difference between the ten year forecast 1957-1966 and the revised six year forecast 1958-1963 for television operating expenditure (net) amounts to approximately 25 per cent for the year 1963 with intervening years varying proportionately.

In connection with the above quoted comments of the CBC we point out that certain of the factors which were adjusted in the compilation of the revised television forecasts do not involve any reduction in the service, because the adjustments represented a change based on information which was not available when the ten year estimates were made.

Similar comments have been made by the CBC with regard to the revised radio forecasts, except that it points out there should be no reduction in the radio service because the ten year forecast did not reflect an anticipated increase in commercial revenue to reflect the contemplated change in policy of the acceptance of local advertising. The difference between the ten year forecast 1957-1966 and the revised six year forecast 1958-1963 for radio operating expenditure (net) amounts to approximately 10 per cent for the year 1963 with intervening years varying proportionately.

The capital programme as contemplated in the ten year forecast 1957-1966 has been adjusted downwards and related to the programme of expansion contemplated by the revised operating forecasts for the six year period 1958-1963.

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6. FORECASTS OF ESTIMATED OPERATING CASH REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SIX YEARS 1958-1963

The following tables show in summarized form the estimated cash requirements (on the basis of constant 1956 dollars) of the Corporation for each of the six years 1958-1963. The figures do not include (1) any amount for Government grants or income from private station licence fees or (2) any provision for interest on or repayment of Government loans or for depreciation and obsolescence.

FORECAST OF NET OPERATING EXPENDITURE

(thousands of dollars)

Year	Gross Expenditure	Commercial Revenue (net)	Net Expenditure
TELEVISION			
1958.....	\$ 47,850	\$17,127	\$30,723
1959.....	55,828	19,658	36,170
1960.....	62,386	21,120	41,266
1961.....	70,209	23,466	46,743
1962.....	76,461	24,712	51,749
1963.....	83,480	26,090	57,390
RADIO			
1958.....	\$ 14,760	\$ 1,245	\$13,515
1959.....	15,360	1,400	13,960
1960.....	15,976	1,480	14,496
1961.....	16,739	1,640	15,099
1962.....	17,363	1,600	15,763
1963.....	18,079	1,560	16,519
TELEVISION AND RADIO COMBINED			
1958.....	\$ 62,610	\$18,372	\$44,238
1959.....	71,188	21,058	50,130
1960.....	78,362	22,600	55,762
1961.....	86,948	25,106	61,842
1962.....	93,824	26,312	67,512
1963.....	101,559	27,650	73,909

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On the basis of the projected developments in the television service a rough estimate indicates that the total staff of the CBC, television and radio, will amount to some 7,300 persons by the end of 1963 as compared with 5,022 at the end of 1956.

(i) Television Forecast

It will be noted from the table that the estimated net operating expenditure for television for the year 1958 amounts to	\$30,723,000
This compares with the estimated net operating expenditure for the year 1957	25,422,000
an estimated increase of	<u>\$ 5,301,000</u>

The estimated increase of \$5,301,000 (increase in estimated gross expenditure of \$7,638,000 less estimated increase in commercial revenue of \$2,337,000) is accounted for in part by the following:

A. Continuation and completion of improvement in services started in 1957 —

(a) An additional provision for the cost of production of feature documentary films dealing with Canadian topics prepared specially for television to achieve greater variety and balance and relieve pressure on studios for live productions....	\$ 1,120,000
(b) An additional provision for equalization of hours of operation of all CBC stations to 70 hours per week	759,000
(c) An additional provision for the extension of the microwave connections	970,000
	<u>\$ 2,849,000</u>

B. The replacement of certain "fill-in" programmes (low cost films) by live productions (no similar expenditure was included in 1957)

\$ 1,040,000

Certain improvements (such as documentary films, equalization of hours, extension of microwave connections and replacement of certain "fill-in" programmes) in the television service are scheduled to be carried out in 1957 and 1958. The figures quoted herein for 1957 and the estimates of cash requirements for 1958 include provision for such improvements. By March 31, 1958, the present expansion programme started in 1957 is scheduled to be completed and as provision has been made in the estimates for each of the years 1959-1963 for a continuation of such expenditures, it

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has been assumed for purposes of comparison of the year 1958 with later years that the estimated net operating expenditure of \$30,723,000 for the year 1958 is the rate of estimated spending for normal or ordinary operations.

The table indicates that the estimate of net operating expenditure for television for 1963 compares with the estimate for the year 1958 as follows:

1963	\$57,390,000
1958	30,723,000
Estimated Increase	<u>\$26,667,000</u>

The estimated increase in the net spending rate is accounted for by:

Increase in Programme Production and Station Operations	\$28,106,000
Distribution—microwave connections, kinescope recording and operation of CBC repeater stations	7,524,000
	<u>\$35,630,000</u>
Less: Increase in Commercial Revenue (net)	8,963,000
	<u>\$26,667,000</u>

The forecast of net operating expenditure for television includes provision for the following major expansions and developments during the years 1959-1963:

(a) Extension of hours of operation

That the hours of television broadcasting of all CBC stations will be increased progressively from 70 hours per week to 88½ hours per week by 1963 (last year of the forecast).

(b) Introduction of colour

That colour television service will be inaugurated in the fall of 1958 (fiscal year 1959) to the extent of 10 per cent of the programme schedule; that starting with the fiscal year ending in 1960, a further 10 per cent of the programme service will be converted and increased by 10 per cent each year thereafter so that by 1963 (last year of the forecast) some 50 per cent of the television programme service will be converted.

(c) Extension of coverage

That the present television coverage provided by CBC and private stations of approximately 80 per cent of the population will be extended to cover another 10 per cent of the population.

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The following tables show the estimated annual impact of these three factors:

Year	Estimated Net Expenditure for Previous Year	Increase During Year			Estimated Net Expenditure for Year
		Gross Expenditure	Commercial Revenue	Net Increase	

(thousands of dollars)

(a) *Extension of hours of operations*

1959	—	\$2,220	\$ 772	\$1,448	\$1,448
1960	\$1,448	1,946	358	1,588	3,036
1961	3,036	2,798	1,138	1,660	4,696
1962	4,696	1,584	316	1,268	5,964
1963	5,964	2,462	474	1,988	7,952

(b) *Introduction of colour*

1959	—	1,622	405	1,217	1,217
1960	1,217	1,461	421	1,040	2,257
1961	2,257	1,628	465	1,163	3,420
1962	3,420	1,774	493	1,281	4,701
1963	4,701	2,083	537	1,546	6,247

(c) *Extension of coverage*

1959	—	420	—	420	420
1960	420	1,222	—	1,222	1,642
1961	1,642	1,723	—	1,723	3,365
1962	3,365	953	—	953	4,318
1963	4,318	222	—	222	4,540

The three factors combined

1959	—	4,262	1,177	3,085	3,085
1960	3,085	4,629	779	3,850	6,935
1961	6,935	6,149	1,603	4,546	11,481
1962	11,481	4,311	809	3,502	14,983
1963	14,983	4,767	1,011	3,756	18,739

If three above mentioned factors relating to contemplated expansion and extension are excluded from the projections of estimated cash requirements

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for television for the years 1959 (first of the expansion plan) through 1963, the forecast of ordinary net operating expenditures would be as follows:

Year	Estimated Net Expenditure for Previous Year	Increase During Year			% of Increase for Year	Estimated Net Expenditure for Year
		Gross Expenditure	Commercial Revenue	Net Increase		
(thousands of dollars)						
1959	\$30,723	\$3,716	\$1,354	\$2,362	7.7	\$33,085
1960	33,085	1,929	683	1,246	3.7	34,331
1961	34,331	1,674	743	931	2.7	35,262
1962	35,262	1,941	437	1,504	4.3	36,766
1963	36,766	2,252	367	1,885	5.1	38,651

The following table shows the estimated total net expenditure for television for the years 1959—1963 segregated as between ordinary operating expenditure and expenditure for expansion of television service:

Year	Estimated Net Expenditure for Previous Year	Net Expenditure Increase During Year			Estimated Net Expenditure for Year
		Ordinary	Expansion	Total	
(thousands of dollars)					
1959	\$30,723	\$2,362	\$ 3,085	\$ 5,447	\$36,170
1960	36,170	1,246	3,850	5,096	41,266
1961	41,266	931	4,546	5,477	46,743
1962	46,743	1,504	3,502	5,006	51,749
1963	51,749	1,885	3,756	5,641	57,390
		\$7,928	\$18,739	\$26,667	

It will be noted from the above table—

- (1) That the estimated net spending rate for television for the year 1963 will amount to \$57,390,000 as compared with \$30,723,000 for the year 1958, an increase of \$26,667,000.
- (2) That of the estimated increase of \$26,667,000 an amount of \$18,739,000 represents estimated expenditure for expansion and extension of the television service and \$7,928,000 represents estimated normal increases in ordinary operations.

(ii) Radio Forecast

It will be noted from the forecast table that the estimated net operating expenditure for radio for the year 1958 amounts to \$13,515,000. This compares with the estimated net operating expenditure for the year 1957 of 12,885,000

an estimated increase of \$ 630,000

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

No basic change in the radio service is anticipated. The estimated increase of \$630,000 (increase in estimated gross expenditure of \$580,000 and decrease in miscellaneous income of \$50,000) represents normal increases in estimated operating expenses of \$855,000 less decrease in estimated operating expenses of the Dominion Network of \$275,000 through replacement of some programs with less costly ones.

It will also be noted from the forecast table that estimated operating expenditure for 1963 of \$16,519,000 compares with the estimate for the year 1958 of \$13,515,000. The estimated increase of \$3,004,000 in the net spending rate is accounted for by:

Increase in Production and Station Operations	\$ 2,793,000
(chiefly normal increases in estimated operating expenses)	
Operating cost of extended coverage	526,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,319,000
Less: Increase in Commercial Revenue	315,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,004,000

The following table shows the estimated increase in net operating expenditure for each of the years 1959-1963 for the radio service:

Year	Estimated Net Expenditure for Previous Year	Increase During Year			% of Increase for Year	Estimated Net Expenditure for Year
		Gross Expenditure	Commercial Revenue	Net Increase		
(thousands of dollars)						
1959	\$13,515	\$600	\$155	\$445	3.3	\$13,960
1960	13,960	616	80	536	3.8	14,496
1961	14,496	763	160	603	4.2	15,099
1962	15,099	624	(40)	664	4.4	15,763
1963	15,763	716	(40)	756	4.8	16,519

(iii) Television and Radio Forecasts Combined

The Main Government Estimates for the year 1958 tabled in the House of Commons in January 1957 include provision for grants to CBC in the same amount as in the year 1957, viz. — Grants toward the anticipated deficit — operations and capital of the Radio Broadcasting Service of \$6,250,000 and of the Television Service of \$12,000,000 — plus grants equal to the excise tax revenue on radio and television receiving sets and equipment estimated at \$16,000,000 — a total of \$34,250,000.

The forecast of estimated cash requirements of the CBC for the year 1958 amounts to \$44,238,000 for operating purposes and \$10,583,000 for capital expenditures. We understand from the CBC that the Government grants included in the 1958 Estimates were made on the same basis as 1957 pending consideration by Parliament of the findings and recommendations of the Royal Commission.

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The forecasts indicate that the overall operating requirements of the CBC will increase from \$44,238,000 for 1958 to \$73,909,000 for 1963, an increase of \$29,671,000.

As explained above the television forecast includes estimated expenditures during the years 1959-1963 for three major expansion developments (extension of hours of operation, introduction of colour and extension of coverage) having a net annual impact of \$18,739,000 by 1963.

The following table shows the estimated total net expenditure for television and radio combined for the years 1959-1963 segregated as between ordinary expenditure and expenditure for expansion of the television service.

Net Expenditure Increase During Year						
Year	Estimated Net Expenditure for Previous Year	Ordinary Television and Radio Combined	Expansion of Television Service	Total	% of Increase for Year	Estimated Net Expenditure for Year
(thousands of dollars)						
1959	\$44,238	\$ 2,807	\$ 3,085	\$ 5,892	13.3	\$50,130
1960	50,130	1,782	3,850	5,632	11.2	55,762
1961	55,762	1,534	4,546	6,080	10.9	61,842
1962	61,842	2,168	3,502	5,670	9.2	67,512
1963	67,512	2,641	3,756	6,397	9.5	73,909
		\$10,932	\$18,739	\$29,671		

To produce the total cash requirements for the five year period 1959-1963, a percentage of 11.376 per cent would have to be added annually, on a cumulative basis, to the cash requirements for 1958 (\$44,238,000) and each of the next four years. A comparison of the figures compiled on this basis with the figures shown by the forecasts is as follows:

Estimated Cash Requirements as per Forecasts				Computation Based on 11.376% Rate of Increase
Year	Previous Year	Increase for Year	Total for Year	
(thousands of dollars)				
1959	\$44,238	\$5,982	\$ 50,130	\$ 49,270
1960	50,130	5,632	55,762	54,876
1961	55,762	6,080	61,842	61,119
1962	61,842	5,670	67,512	68,073
1963	67,512	6,397	73,909	75,817
			\$309,155	\$309,155

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If the annual impact of \$18,739,000 by 1963 for the three major expansion developments in the television service is excluded, the net operating requirements in 1963 for television and radio combined would be \$55,170,000 as compared with \$44,238,000 in 1958 — an increase of \$10,932,000. The following table shows the estimated total net expenditure for each of the years 1959-1963 excluding the major expansion developments in the television service:

Year	Estimated Net Expenditure for Previous Year	Increase During Year			% of Increase for Year	Estimated Net Expenditure for Year
		Gross Expenditure	Commercial Revenue	Net Increase		
(thousands of dollars)						
1959	\$44,238	\$4,316	\$1,509	\$ 2,807	6.3	\$47,045
1960	47,045	2,545	763	1,782	3.8	48,827
1961	48,827	2,437	903	1,534	3.1	50,361
1962	50,361	2,565	397	2,168	4.3	52,529
1963	52,529	2,968	327	2,641	5.0	55,170
				\$10,932		

To produce the total cash requirements for the five year period 1959-1963, excluding provision for the estimated net cost of the three major television expansion factors, a percentage of 4.637 per cent would have to be added annually, on a cumulative basis, to the cash requirements for 1958 (\$44,238,000) and each of the next four years. A comparison of the figures compiled on this basis with the figures shown by the forecasts is as follows:

Year	Estimated Cash Requirements as per Forecasts			Computation Based on 4.637% Rate of Increase
	Previous Year	Increase for Year	Total for Year	
1959	\$44,238	\$2,807	\$ 47,045	\$ 46,290
1960	47,045	1,782	48,827	48,436
1961	48,827	1,534	50,361	50,682
1962	50,361	2,168	52,529	53,032
1963	52,529	2,641	55,170	55,492
\$253,932				\$253,932

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7. FORECAST OF ESTIMATED CAPITAL CASH REQUIREMENTS FOR SIX YEARS 1958-1963

The Forecast of estimated cash requirements for Capital Plant Development for the six years 1958-1963 was developed and prepared by Management and the Engineering Division of the CBC.

As the capital programme involves highly technical development on which we are not qualified to express any views, we accepted the cost estimates of the CBC for inclusion in this Report. We reviewed with key personnel of the Engineering Division the method and procedures followed in compiling the cost estimates and such methods and procedures seemed to us to be reasonable.

As regards the television service, the Forecast of Capital Plant Development has been based on (a) completion of projects approved in 1957 by the Board of Governors and (b) the requirement of providing adequate production and distribution facilities to improve the present service and to meet the demand created by the contemplated expansion of the service. The three basic areas of development are:

- (1) Provision of plant and other facilities to carry on existing and committed services in a more efficient manner.
- (2) Provision of new plant, production and distribution facilities for increased activities as the hours of service are extended and for the extension of coverage by means of repeater stations.
- (3) Provision for development of new production and transmission facilities or conversion of existing facilities for colour television transmission and production.

It will be necessary to carry out simultaneously the work involved in these three basic areas of development. The approximate time table for service growth works out something as follows:

- 1959 — The network programme hours are advanced from 4.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.; CBC commences colour television transmission by carrying U.S. network programmes on the English network and colour film on the French network.
- 1960 — Network broadcasting hours continue to increase, moving back to 2.30 P.M.; nine television repeater stations are brought into service; and live Canadian-produced colour television programming starts, making up approximately 10 per cent of the schedule.
- 1961 — Network service advances to 1.30 P.M.; the second group of thirteen repeater stations is brought into service; and another 10 per cent of colour programming is added to the schedule.
- 1962 — Network service advances to 1.00 P.M.; the last group of five repeater stations commences operations to complete the coverage plan; and a further 10 per cent of colour programming is added to the schedule.
- 1963 — The hours of broadcasting of all stations reach the full degree of development planned in the operating forecast, and service starts at 12.15 P.M.; and a further 10 per cent of colour programming is added to the schedule.

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As regards the radio service, the Forecast of Capital Plant Development has been prepared in accordance with the policy of the CBC which is to maintain existing facilities and to extend the coverage to certain areas now receiving little or no service and which can still be covered at reasonable cost. In particular, the plans cover the following:

- (1) The completion of projects approved in 1957 by the Board of Governors.
- (2) Replacement of buildings and technical facilities because of normal depreciation and obsolescence and the consolidation of facilities at various locations.
- (3) Limited extension of coverage and improvement of service and allowance for new stations to provide for population growth or major shifts in population.
- (4) Miscellaneous equipment and necessary improvements to leased properties.

For the purpose of our study we have grouped the major projects considered essential by the CBC under four main headings. The headings and the estimated cost of the projects to be undertaken during the next six years (1958-1963), so far as can be estimated at present, are as follows:

	Television	Radio	Combined
	(thousands of dollars)		
Completion of projects approved in 1957 by Board of Governors—estimated cash requirements in 1958 and subsequent years.....	\$ 5,158	\$ 2,295	\$ 7,453
Consolidation of facilities at all locations, together with provision of plant and equipment to carry on existing service and to meet the additional demands created by the extension of hours of service and the introduction of colour....	100,398	9,105	109,503
Construction of repeater stations for extension of television coverage and construction of new transmitters and low power relay stations for radio.....	6,585	3,325	9,910
Miscellaneous capital expenditures.....	7,150	3,462	10,612
	\$119,291	\$18,187	\$137,478

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The Forecast indicates that the expenditures will be made, by years, as follows:

	Television	Radio	Combined
	(thousands of dollars)		
1958.....	\$ 7,888	\$ 2,695	\$ 10,583
1959.....	11,375	2,982	14,357
1960.....	10,612	2,568	13,180
1961.....	20,638	2,568	23,206
1962.....	27,165	2,468	29,633
1963.....	21,085	2,818	23,903
	98,763	16,099	114,862
Estimated cost of completing projects—anticipated to be in progress but not completed by end of 1963.....	20,528	2,088	22,616
	\$119,291	\$18,187	\$137,478

Following are some comments on the capital expenditure forecasts:

Television

- (i) *Completion of projects approved in 1957 by the Board of Governors — \$5,158,000*

Most of these projects are already under way. Some have been completed, others will be finished in 1958 or 1959. The estimated cash requirements to complete these projects are as follows:

	Total Cost Estimates	Provided for in 1957 Estimates	Estimated Requirements 1958 and Subsequent
	(thousands of dollars)		
Extension—Radio Canada Building, Montreal—one complete studio equipped for colour.....	\$2,384	\$ 567	\$1,817
Extension—Jarvis Street Buildings, Toronto—one complete studio equipped for colour.....	2,142	498	1,644
Studios, transmitters and equipment....	2,619	1,727	892
Additional space and facilities required for existing services.....	1,879	1,295	584
Miscellaneous.....	734	513	221
	\$9,758	\$4,600	\$5,158

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

- (ii) *Consolidation of facilities at all locations, together with provision of plant and equipment to carry on existing service and to meet the additional demands created by the extension of hours of service and the introduction of colour — \$100,398,000*

The projected expenditures consist of:

Buildings	\$ 43,030,000
Equipment (including equipment for 23 new studios and the replacement of equipment in 6 existing studios at an estimated average cost of \$1,000,000 each)	55,416,000
Other	1,952,000
	<hr/>
	\$100,398,000

One of the first factors in the plant development is the consolidation of operations at all locations insofar as this is practical. Many of the operations are being conducted in rented premises scattered over a wide area, particularly in Toronto and Montreal, and provision has been made for the consolidation of these facilities to the extent practical. At the present time, annual rentals on properties leased in Toronto amount to \$317,000 and in Montreal to \$650,000, which includes about \$300,000 for the Radio Canada Building rented from the Government through the International Service. The consolidation will involve substantial capital expenditures for both the television and radio services, particularly the former. Steps were taken last year to acquire adequate land for consolidation and development in Vancouver, Winnipeg and Halifax, including consolidation of radio and integrated services. CBC holds the view that before consideration is given to provision of facilities for an expanded production load, it is desirable in the interests of efficiency and economy to provide for the consolidation of present operating facilities, television and radio, in properties owned by the Corporation. The plan for Toronto for a new location involves this consideration together with provision for expanded facilities. For the development of plant and facilities in Montreal, where the multiple location problem is also serious, it is also planned to move to a new location where facilities will be consolidated. For both Toronto and Montreal the cost estimates have been based on a location away from the centre of the cities.

In estimating the capital expenditures for the forecasts, it has been assumed that work will commence on the consolidated facilities in Toronto and Montreal in 1958. On this basis, some activities will be moved to these locations in 1961 but the move will not be completed until 1966 because it is expected that the facilities will not be finished until then. In the forecasts, no account has been taken of possible savings in transportation costs because for a period of about five years the CBC will still be operating from several locations in each city but there should be material savings in costs after 1966. It has been assumed

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that for the period covered by the forecasts 1958-1963 any saving in rent will be offset by the operating expenses of the new properties plus additional costs which might be involved until the move is complete. No account has been taken of funds which will be realized on disposals of properties which the CBC owns and will be vacated on completion of the consolidation.

While part of the estimated capital expenditures relate to projected developments in the services, provision has also been made for new facilities capable of carrying on the existing services in a more economical and efficient manner. It is not possible to extract from the estimates the proportion of the capital costs on buildings and equipment relating to the provision of new facilities to operate existing services in a more economical and efficient manner or that relating to projected developments such as the extension of hours of service or the introduction of colour. To provide this information it would have been necessary to make separate projections.

The estimates include the following major items as the cost of the consolidated facilities for Montreal and Toronto:

	Montreal	Toronto	Total
Buildings.....	\$18,000,000	\$18,200,000	\$36,200,000
Equipment.....	18,262,000	16,864,000	35,126,000
	\$36,262,000	\$35,064,000	\$71,326,000

(iii) *Construction of repeater stations for extension of coverage — \$6,585,000*

At present 80 per cent of the Canadian population is within the range of Canadian television stations. The CBC proposes to construct and operate a number of repeater stations in centres of 5,000 population or more. The Corporation has plans for 27 of these stations; if private stations are licensed in any of these areas, the CBC plans to allocate a repeater station to some other area close to the 5,000 population figure. It is estimated that the repeater stations which will come into operation in the next few years, both CBC and privately-owned, will cover 10 per cent of the population not now being served, indicating 90 per cent coverage in all.

Radio

(i) *Completion of projects approved in 1957 by the Board of Governors — \$2,295,000*

Most of these projects are already under way, some have been completed, others will be finished in 1958 or 1959.

The main project is the construction of a building in Ottawa to provide space for all head office personnel located in that city. The estimated cost of this project is \$2,250,000.

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

The CBC maintains separate accounts for the radio and television services; this applies to assets as well as to the operating accounts. As a general rule, accounts relating to both services, known as integrated services, are grouped with radio in the first instance, an appropriate operating adjustment being made to the television service during or at the end of each accounting period.

To date it has been the policy of the CBC to have capital assets recorded in the accounts of one of the two services, i.e., either radio or television. Capital assets which relate to the two services are recorded as assets of the radio service. Thus the entire cost, \$2,250,000, of the new office building for Ottawa is included in the capital budget of the radio service. It is the intention of the CBC to change this policy.

With the exception of the estimated costs of completing the projects approved in 1957 by the Board of Governors the figures contained in the radio and television forecasts of capital requirements represent the estimated cost of new facilities which pertain to each of the services, that is to say, the cost of integrated service facilities has been divided between the radio and television services instead of all being included with the radio service.

(ii) *Consolidation of facilities at certain locations together with provision for replacement of buildings and technical facilities — \$9,105,000*

Provision has been made for the cost of replacing radio equipment and facilities which are already, or during the next few years likely to become, worn-out or obsolete. Much of this equipment is said to be already in this state and operational breakdowns and failures are increasing yearly.

The estimates also provide for acquiring premises in certain locations where operations are presently conducted in unsatisfactory quarters. Much of the leased property and some of the CBC-owned buildings are said to be inadequate or otherwise unsuited to current needs.

An important feature in the replacement of buildings and technical facilities is the consolidation of operations at all locations insofar as this is practical. While at the present time the CBC as a whole is operating to a large extent in rented premises, most of the radio stations and studios are in CBC-owned property, except for the Radio Canada Building in Montreal. It is considered by CBC to be desirable in the interests of efficiency and economy to provide for the consolidation of present operating facilities, radio and television, in properties owned by the Corporation. The radio service's share of the cost of consolidated facilities in Toronto is estimated at \$2,040,000 and for Montreal, \$2,600,000 made up as follows:

	Toronto	Montreal	Total
Buildings.....	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$2,600,000
Equipment.....	740,000	1,300,000	2,040,000
	\$2,040,000	\$2,600,000	\$4,640,000

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- (iii) *Construction of new transmitters and low power relay stations to replace inadequate facilities and to provide for some extension of coverage and for population growth — \$3,325,000*

A limited extension plan is contemplated to meet what the CBC considers to be essential coverage needs. It will provide CBC service to about 500,000 people, half of whom are not presently receiving primary radio service from any station; the remainder are receiving CBC service in varying amounts through private stations. The plan is also designed to take care of the development of new communities resulting from population growth and shifts.

Coverage will be provided by means of establishing a number of standard band stations, by increasing the power of existing stations and by providing coverage through low power relay transmitters in remote areas. The capital cost of this programme is based on CBC's recent experience in building or replacing transmitters. The amount also provides for new stations of various sizes where and when needed as the population grows and new communities develop.

Cost of Service to the Northern territories — \$2,500,000

The extension of radio coverage to include the Yukon and the Districts of the Mackenzie and Keewatin is not considered by the CBC to come within the general objectives on which the Capital Forecast was based, and no provision has been made for such coverage in the estimated capital requirements of the CBC.

It is estimated that to provide this service would involve capital costs of \$2,500,000.

The plan upon which the costs have been estimated provides coverage for the Yukon and the Districts of the Mackenzie and Keewatin by the establishment of a shortwave station near Vancouver and another near Winnipeg, and by the improvement in operation of existing National Defence Stations which would relay the shortwave transmissions on the standard band. It is estimated that the service to the Northern territories will provide coverage for some 32,000 persons.

PART III

PRIVATELY-OWNED RADIO AND TELEVISION STATIONS

1. LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

All privately-owned radio and television broadcasting stations in Canada are subject to the provisions of the Radio Act 1938 (as amended) R.S.C. 1952, Ch. 233, and to the Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936 (as amended) R.S.C. 1952, Ch. 32.

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

Controls from a technical point of view are administered by the Department of Transport, and from a programme point of view by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. In addition, the Minister of Transport and the CBC exercise control over the ownership of private commercial broadcasting stations and over the ownership of shares of companies which are licensees.

The Radio Act provides under Section 5 (1) that no person can establish and/or operate a radio station in Canada except under and in accordance with a licence granted by the Minister of Transport.

Licences continue in force for a period of five years commencing on the date of issue thereof and terminating on the 31st day of March following the expiration of the five year period and may be continued in force for further periods of five years on payment of annual licence fees subject to termination by the Minister at the end of any fiscal year without notice and without payment of compensation.

The present scale of licence fees is as follows:

Category of Station	Annual Gross Revenue		Licence Fee
A	Under	\$ 25,000.....	\$ 100
B	\$ 25,000 and under	50,000.....	250
C	50,000 and under	75,000.....	500
D	75,000 and under	100,000.....	1,000
E	100,000 and under	200,000.....	1,500
F	200,000 and under	400,000.....	3,000
G	400,000 and over.....		6,000

(Gross Revenue means total revenue earned in the operation of the station, less agency commissions.)

Annual returns are made by the licensee to the Minister of Transport of the revenue, expenditure and profit of the station.

The Canadian Broadcasting Act provides under Section 22 (1) that the Minister of Transport shall, before dealing with any application for a licence to establish a new private station or for increase in power, change of channel, or change of any existing station, or making any regulations or changes in regulations governing the activities of private stations, refer such application or regulation to the CBC and the Corporation shall give public notice thereof in the Canada Gazette and shall make such recommendation to the Minister of Transport as it may deem fit; the approval of the Governor in Council shall be obtained before any licence for a new private station is issued. Section 22 (2) provides that the Corporation shall review the activities of all private stations each year and shall make such recommendations to the Minister of Transport as it may deem desirable. Section 21 gives the Corporation authority to make

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regulations. The latest revision was in December 1955. These regulations apply to all stations licensed under the Radio Act and apply to all matter broadcast by such stations.

2. LICENSING OF BROADCASTING STATIONS

All applications for new licences, changes in facilities of existing stations, changes in ownership of existing stations or changes of capital stock of licensee companies must be made on prescribed forms and in a manner established by the Department of Transport.

Applicants for licences to establish television stations are given application forms only if the Department of Transport is satisfied that the application will be possible under the Government policy of issuing licences to only one television station to serve a given area. The application forms make it clear that all stations will be licensed as part of the national system and that the applicant undertakes to become a component and to carry national programme service supplied by the CBC.

Information must also be filed by each applicant with the CBC on prescribed application forms designed to bring out information with respect to programme service and estimated revenues and operating costs during the first few years. The Board of Governors of the CBC also recommends on the renewal or cancellation of licences.

Applications are reviewed as to technical aspect by a joint technical committee composed of technical officers of the CBC and the Department of Transport. Public notice of applications, on which the Board of Governors of the CBC will consider making recommendations at its next public session, is given in the Canada Gazette. Upon publication, letters are sent to the applicants by the CBC inviting them to appear at the public session in person or to forward a written submission. In addition to the public session, the Board of Governors of the CBC studies the applications in private session together with representations and information from CBC specialists.

Application by licensee companies for permission to transfer shares, to transfer control, to recapitalize and to change the name of the licensee or to form a public company, must be made to the Department of Transport. Such applications are referred to the CBC for recommendation of the Board of Governors.

3. NUMBER OF STATIONS

(a) *Radio* — At February 28, 1956 there were 167 privately-owned radio broadcasting stations in Canada, including 6 under construction and not in operation. The remaining 161 includes 156 commercial stations and 5 non-commercial stations in operation. In Part I, Section 3, the location by provinces of the 161 stations is shown.

Royal Commission on Broadcasting

For the purpose of the financial data submitted later in this section, we show a total of 153 commercial stations in operation, which includes 3 stations having the same ownership and reporting financial data to the Department of Transport as one unit and not as separate stations. Of the 153 stations, 97 are affiliated with CBC networks (Dominion 49, Trans-Canada 28, French 20).

(b) *Television* — At February 28, 1956 there were 28 privately-owned television stations in Canada (25 in operation and 3 under construction). Of the 25 stations, 22 form part of the CBC English Network and 3 part of the French Network. The number located in each province is shown in Part I, Section 3.

4. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Department of Transport obtained approval from the private stations to make the returns for 1955 available to the Commission on the understanding that the identity and information of individual stations would be kept confidential. A questionnaire was sent out to all private stations by the Secretary of the Commission requesting a breakdown of 1955 broadcasting revenue on the understanding that the identity and information of individual stations would be kept confidential. For the purpose of our study, we have accepted the figures obtained from these sources.

From our review of these annual returns for fiscal periods ending in 1955 and from the replies to the questionnaire sent out, we found that we could prepare a statement (a) to present the operating results on a composite basis of the privately-owned commercial radio and television broadcasting stations for 1955 and (b) the relationship of net income (before income taxes) to gross sales. It was not possible to present balance sheet figures separately for radio and television for the reason that some of the stations — operating both radio and television — do not show a segregation of the assets and liabilities as between the two; consequently, the composite balance sheet figures submitted later in this section are for radio and television combined.

5. RADIO OPERATING RESULTS — 1955

As stated previously, there were 153 privately-owned commercial radio stations in operation at February 28, 1956 (156 less 3 stations having the same ownership and reporting as one unit and not as separate stations). The composite figures submitted of Gross Sales and Net Income for fiscal periods ending in 1955 relate to the operations of 144 stations only. The difference of 9 is accounted for as follows — 5 stations whose financial statements were not available, 2 stations commenced operations late in 1955, 1 station not showing a segregation between radio and television and 1 station not showing a complete segregation of expenses as between operating (radio and television) and non-operating.

The following table shows in summarized form the composite figures of radio operating results for fiscal periods ending in 1955 of the 144 stations:

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	Number of Stations	Gross Sales	Deductions from Sales	Net Sales	Expense	Net Income (before Income Taxes)	% of Net Sales
(thousands of dollars)							
<i>Stations Operating at Profit—111 Stations</i>							
Affiliated with CBC							
Networks							
Trans-Canada	20	\$ 5,321	\$ 626	\$ 4,695	\$ 3,485	\$ 1,210	25.78
Dominion	40	11,427	1,382	10,045	7,905	2,140	21.29
French	14	1,660	219	1,441	1,207	234	16.25
Total—Affiliated with CBC Net- works	74	18,408	2,227	16,181	12,597	3,584	22.15
Non-Network Stations	37	14,897	2,467	12,430	9,261	3,169	25.49
Total	111	\$33,305	\$4,694	\$28,611	\$21,858	\$6,753	23.61
<i>Stations Operating at Loss—33 Stations</i>							
Affiliated with CBC							
Networks							
Trans-Canada	7	\$ 746	\$ 62	\$ 684	\$ 712	\$ (28)	
Dominion	7	634	45	589	666	(77)	
French	3	108	18	90	96	(6)	
Total—Affiliated with CBC Net- works	17	1,488	125	1,363	1,474	(111)	
Non-Network Stations	16	1,161	124	1,037	1,289	(252)	
Total	33	\$ 2,649	\$ 249	\$ 2,400	\$ 2,763	\$ (363)	
Total all Stations	144	\$35,954	\$4,943	\$31,011	\$24,621	\$6,390	20.60

Of the 111 stations operating at a profit, 31 showed a higher percentage of net income (before income taxes) to sales than the average of 23.61 per cent (the percentage of the two highest was 53.71 per cent and 52.67 per cent) and 80 showed a lower percentage. Of the 144 stations, 100

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showed expenditures for "artists' and other talent fees". The total for the 100 stations was \$1,797,000 which included \$937,000 billed to sponsors and \$860,000 absorbed by the stations themselves. In regard to the 44 stations which did not show any expenditure for artists' fees, it is possible that some of the stations did pay out amounts for artists' fees even though they do not show separately on the return to the Department of Transport.

The following tables show a classification by Gross Revenue and Net Income Groupings of the 144 radio stations included in our study of 1955 operating results:

		Number of Stations Reporting a	
		Profit	Loss
Gross Revenue Groupings			
Less than	\$ 100,000.....	22	25
\$ 100,000 —	200,000.....	34	7
200,000 —	300,000.....	18	1
300,000 —	400,000.....	11	—
400,000 —	500,000.....	10	—
500,000 —	750,000.....	7	—
750,000 —	1,000,000.....	6	—
1,000,000 and over.....		3	—
		111	33
Net Income Groupings (before Income Taxes)			
Less than	\$ 50,000.....	74	31
\$ 50,000 —	100,000.....	20	2
100,000 —	200,000.....	10	—
200,000 —	400,000.....	5	—
400,000 —	600,000.....	1	—
600,000 and over.....		1	—
		111	33

In reply to the questionnaire sent to all private commercial stations requesting a breakdown of 1955 Radio Broadcasting Revenue, details were received from 109 stations; 88 were able to furnish complete information; 21 were able to give partial information only for the reason that their accounting records were not maintained showing a segregation of revenue between time

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charges and spot announcements. The following table shows a breakdown of the information received:

	Stations Affiliated with CBC Network	Non-Network Stations	Combined
(thousands of dollars)			
<i>Stations Reporting a Full Breakdown of Revenue</i>			
Number of Stations.....	56	32	88
Time Charges—			
CBC Network.....	\$ 474	\$ 55	\$ 529
Other Networks.....	149	67	216
National Advertisers—non-network programmes.....	2,377	1,466	3,843
Local Advertisers.....	3,444	1,787	5,231
Total.....	6,444	3,375	9,819
Spot Announcements—			
National Advertisers.....	3,602	2,594	6,196
Local Advertisers.....	4,644	2,878	7,522
Total.....	8,246	5,472	13,718
Production Charges.....	535	654	1,189
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	120	500	620
Total.....	\$15,345	\$10,001	\$25,346
<i>Stations Reporting Partial Breakdown of Revenue</i>			
Number of Stations.....	16	5	21
Time Charges including Spot Announcements—			
CBC Networks.....	\$ 91	—	\$ 91
Other Networks.....	—	—	—
National Advertisers.....	1,067	\$ 1,283	2,350
Local Advertisers.....	1,556	992	2,548
Total.....	2,714	2,275	4,989
Production Charges.....	52	56	108
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	6	—	6
Total.....	\$ 2,772	\$ 2,331	\$ 5,103

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6. TELEVISION OPERATING RESULTS — 1955

As stated previously, there were 25 privately-owned television broadcasting stations in operation at February 28, 1956. Fourteen stations operated for a full year, 5 stations commenced operations during 1955 and did not operate for a full year, 5 stations commenced operations in the fall of 1955 and ended their first fiscal year in 1956, and 1 station did not show a segregation of operating results as between radio and television; as a consequence, the figures of operating results submitted herein relate to 14 stations only.

The following table shows in summarized form the composite figures of operating results for fiscal periods ending in 1955 of the 14 stations.

	Number of Stations Reporting a		
	Profit 9	Loss 5	Combined 14
(thousands of dollars)			
Gross Sales.....	\$4,495	\$2,370	\$6,865
Deductions from Sales.....	705	119	824
Net Sales.....	3,790	2,251	6,041
Expenses.....	3,328	2,602	5,840
Net Income—before Income Taxes.....	\$ 552	\$ (351)	\$ 201
Net Income as a percentage of Net Sales.....	14.56%		3.32%

The figures of the individual stations operating at a profit indicate that 4 stations showed a higher percentage of net income (before income taxes) to net sales than the average of 14.56 per cent for the 9 stations, the 2 highest were 48.38 per cent and 38.67 per cent, and 5 showed a lower percentage.

Of the returns of 19 stations reviewed, 12 stations showed expenditures for "artists' and other talent fees". The total for the 12 was \$220,000, which included \$106,000 billed to sponsors and \$114,000 absorbed by the stations themselves. In regard to the 7 stations which did not show any such expenditures, it is possible that some of the stations did pay out amounts for artists' fees even though they do not show separately on the return to the Department of Transport.

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The following tables show a classification by Gross Revenue and Net Income Groupings of the 14 television stations included in our study of 1955 operating results:

		Number of Stations Reporting a	
		Profit	Loss
Gross Revenue Groupings			
Less than	\$ 100,000.....	—	—
\$ 100,000 —	200,000.....	1	1
200,000 —	300,000.....	1	1
300,000 —	400,000.....	2	1
400,000 —	500,000.....	2	—
500,000 —	750,000.....	2	1
750,000 —	1,000,000.....	—	—
1,000,000 and over.....		1	1
		9	5
Net Income Groupings (before Income Taxes)			
Less than	\$ 50,000.....	4	1
\$ 50,000 —	100,000.....	2	2
100,000 —	150,000.....	3	2
		9	5

The following table shows a breakdown of Television Broadcasting Revenue for 1955 of the 14 stations that operated for the full year:

	(thousands of dollars)
Time Charges	
CBC.....	\$1,328
National Advertisers.....	1,249
Local Advertisers.....	842
	3,419 (A)
Spot Announcements	
National Advertisers.....	2,120
Local Advertisers.....	961
	3,081
Production Charges.....	316
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	49
	\$6,865

(A) Includes Spot Announcements of 2 stations where no segregation available as between Time Charges and Spot Announcements.

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7. BALANCE SHEETS

We reviewed all available balance sheets for fiscal periods ending in 1955 of privately-owned radio and television stations filed with the Department of Transport.

The figures submitted hereunder show figures for 155 stations (radio and television) out of a total of 178 stations (153 radio and 25 television) in operation at February 28, 1956. The difference of 23 is accounted for as follows:

Companies where radio and television stations are operated as departments of a main business and whose financial statements do not show figures for radio and television separately.....	11
Stations whose first fiscal period ended after December 31, 1955.....	7
Stations whose financial statements were not available....	5
	<u>23</u>

From our review, we found it was not possible to present figures separately for radio and television for the reason that some of the stations—operating both radio and television—do not show a segregation of the assets and liabilities as between the two. The following table shows the composite figures—radio and television combined—for 155 stations:

(thousands of dollars)	
Working Capital.....	\$ 4,127
Fixed Assets:	
Gross Book Value.....	\$30,150
Accumulated Depreciation.....	12,223
	<u>17,927</u>
Goodwill and other Intangibles.....	4,557
Other Assets.....	3,184
	<u>29,795</u>
Total Assets.....	
Long-Term Debt.....	7,675
Net Worth—Shareholders' Equity.....	<u>\$22,120</u>
Representing the stated value of preferred and common stocks outstanding plus earned surplus and other surplus reserves—	
Capital Stock.....	\$ 9,225
Earned Surplus.....	12,167
Surplus Reserves.....	728
	<u>\$22,120</u>

PART IV

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

We submit our comments and suggestions in two sections:

1. For consideration of the Commission
2. For consideration of Management of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The comments which follow should be regarded, with respect to some of the matters, as brief summaries of fuller information contained elsewhere in the report.

Some of the comments and suggestions under the first heading "For consideration of the Commission" include items relating to organization and finance, which could also have been included under the second heading but, for convenience, are shown under the first heading only.

1. *FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE COMMISSION*

1. ESTIMATED CASH REQUIREMENTS 1958-1963

In the past the broadcasting services, including capital expenditure, have been financed from four main sources, (a) radio receiving set licence fees (dropped in 1953), (b) broadcasting licence fees — private stations, (c) Government grants and (d) Government loans.

We suggest that consideration be given to the advisability of changing the method of financing CBC. There are a number of reasons for this suggestion. For example:

- (i) The CBC does not know far enough in advance how much it will have available to provide the service which it considers desirable. It prepares estimates in January of each year of its estimated net operating and capital requirements for the following year from which is deducted estimated grants equal to the excise taxes and then applies, through the Treasury Board, for a grant or a loan or a combination of the two to meet the deficiency.
- (ii) There is no direct relationship between the excise taxes on the sale of radio and television receivers and the cost of service provided by the CBC.
- (iii) As the CBC is not self-sustaining, public funds have to be provided to the Corporation to the extent of the difference between commercial revenues and the amount necessary to carry on operations and the amount required for capital expenditures. We can see no good reason for financing the CBC by means of Government loans. If provided by way of loans, the CBC will not in the foreseeable future be able to meet payments of interest or principal except through additional loans or grants.

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We believe that the work of the CBC should be regarded as among the most important of the national services.

We suggest that funds provided by the Government should be for both services combined. It seems reasonable to suggest that, according to the judgment of the Corporation, money should be allocated in amounts that it deems advisable in carrying on its separate activities. However, in suggesting this availability of its income for any of the Corporation's purposes, television should not be allowed to develop at the expense of the radio service.

We suggest that separate accounts should continue to be kept for television and radio in order that information will be available as to the disposition as between the separate services of the funds received.

The broadcasting services provided by the CBC require planning well in advance. The lack of providing funds in the past to meet this forward planning has resulted in the operations being carried on in fifteen locations in Montreal and sixteen locations in Toronto. As a result of our study we suggest it is important that the CBC should be able to plan its expenditures over a period of years without being dependent on uncertain annual grants and without danger of changes at insufficient notice. We suggest that the CBC should know for five years in advance, with some reasonable degree of assurance, what funds it will have available for operations and capital and that any change proposed by the Government should be effective after reasonable advance notice. This would place CBC in the position of knowing the amount it could spend and it would then have to live and operate within that amount.

We have not made a study or attempted to relate the annual increase in the rate of expenditure to factors which vary with the growth and development of Canada, such as sales tax revenue, gross national product factors and personal income. Obviously if a formula could be found which would give CBC in advance some degree of assurance of available cash over a period of years, it would be desirable and would be helpful to the Corporation in the planning of its operations in the future.

We have endeavoured to set out a picture of the estimated cash requirements of the CBC for the six years 1958-1963. We suggest that the CBC should keep its forecasts up from year to year for a period of five years in advance. In any event, plans should be made by 1962 of CBC estimated cash requirements after 1963 (the last year covered by the forecasts in this report).

In conjunction with CBC, forecasts of cash requirements, including capital expenditure, were prepared for the six years 1958-1963 covering television and radio separately.

In our opinion, these forecasts, based on the assumptions referred to in Part II of this report, fairly present the estimated cash requirements of the CBC.

These estimates are in effect a Six Year Finance Plan for the years 1958-1963. The figures do not include (1) any amount for Government grants or

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income from private station licence fees or (2) any provision for interest on or repayment of Government loans or for depreciation and obsolescence. The following tables show in summarized form the estimated requirements:

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
(thousands of dollars)						
Estimated Operating Cash Requirements						
<i>Television</i>						
Gross Expenditure.....	\$47,850	\$55,828	\$62,386	\$70,209	\$76,461	\$83,480
Commercial Revenue (net)	17,127	19,658	21,120	23,466	24,712	26,090
Net Expenditure.....	30,723	36,170	41,266	46,743	51,749	57,390
<i>Radio</i>						
Gross Expenditure.....	14,760	15,360	15,976	16,739	17,363	18,079
Commercial Revenue (net)...	1,245	1,400	1,480	1,640	1,600	1,560
Net Expenditure.....	13,515	13,960	14,496	15,099	15,763	16,519
<i>Television and Radio Combined</i>						
Gross Expenditure.....	62,610	71,188	78,362	86,948	93,824	101,559
Commercial Revenue (net)...	18,372	21,058	22,600	25,106	26,312	27,650
Net Expenditure.....	44,238	50,130	55,762	61,842	67,512	73,909
Estimated Capital Cash Requirements						
<i>Television</i>	7,888	11,375	10,612	20,638	27,165	21,085
<i>Radio</i>	2,695	2,982	2,568	2,568	2,468	2,818
Combined.....	10,583	14,357	13,180	23,206	29,633	23,903
Operating and Capital Combined						
<i>Television</i>	38,611	47,545	51,878	67,381	78,914	78,475
<i>Radio</i>	16,210	16,942	17,064	17,667	18,231	19,337
Total.....	\$54,821	\$64,487	\$68,942	\$85,048	\$97,145	\$97,812

NOTE: The estimated cost of completing projects anticipated to be in progress at the end of 1963 amounts to \$22,616,000.

The forecast of net operating expenditure for the television service shows an estimated increase of \$26,667,000 in the net spending rate in 1963 (\$57,390,000) as compared with 1958 (\$30,723,000). This increase includes provision for three major expansions and developments during the years 1959-1963 for (a) expansion of hours of operation, (b) introduction of colour and (c) extension of coverage. The estimated annual impact of these three factors in 1959 is \$3,085,000; in 1960 is \$6,935,000; in 1961 is \$11,481,000; in 1962 is \$14,983,000 and by 1963 the annual impact is \$18,739,000.

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The forecasts for television and radio combined indicate that the overall estimated operating requirements (including contemplated expansion of the television service starting in 1959 as referred to in the preceding paragraph) will increase from \$44,238,000 for 1958 to \$73,909,000 for 1963.

To produce the total cash requirements for the five year period 1959-1963 a percentage of 11.376 per cent would have to be added annually, on a cumulative basis, to the cash requirements for 1958 (\$44,238,000) and each of the next four years. A comparison of the figures compiled on this basis with the figures shown by the forecasts is as follows:

Year	Estimated Cash Requirements as per Forecasts			Computations Based on 11.376% Rate of Increase
	Previous Year	Increase for Year	Total for Year	
(thousands of dollars)				
1959.....	\$44,238	\$5,892	\$ 50,130	\$ 49,270
1960.....	50,130	5,632	55,762	54,876
1961.....	55,762	6,080	61,842	61,119
1962.....	61,842	5,670	67,512	68,073
1963.....	67,512	6,397	73,909	75,817
			\$309,155	\$309,155

If the annual impact of \$18,739,000 by 1963 for the three major expansion developments in the television service, as referred to above, is excluded, the net operating requirements in 1963 for television and radio combined would be \$55,170,000 as compared with \$44,238,000 in 1958.

To produce the total cash requirements for the five year period 1959-1963, excluding provision for the estimated net cost of the three television major expansion factors, a percentage of 4.637 per cent would have to be added annually, on a cumulative basis, to the cash requirements for 1958 (\$44,238,000) and each of the next four years. A comparison of the figures compiled on this basis with the figures shown by the forecasts is as follows:

Year	Estimated Cash Requirements as per Forecasts			Computations Based on 4.637% Rate of Increase
	Previous Year	Increase for Year	Total for Year	
(thousands of dollars)				
1959.....	\$44,238	\$2,807	\$47,045	\$ 46,290
1960.....	47,045	1,782	48,827	48,436
1961.....	48,827	1,534	50,361	50,682
1962.....	50,361	2,168	52,529	53,032
1963.....	52,529	2,641	55,170	55,492
			\$253,932	\$253,932

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The forecast of capital expenditure has been based on the requirement of providing adequate production and distribution facilities to improve the present service and to meet the demand created by the contemplated expansion of the service as referred to in Part II of this report.

2. SUGGESTED CAPITAL STRUCTURE

CBC is a Crown corporation without any invested capital. It has been financed, since inception in 1936, in part by Government loans. As at March 31, 1957 loans repayable to the Government will amount to \$27,286,000. As it seems unlikely that CBC will ever be a self-sustaining organization — its commercial revenues will not be sufficient to cover its operating expenditures — the present Government loans cannot be repaid, certainly not in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, we suggest for consideration:

- (a) That the working capital, including engineering supplies, estimated at \$15,475,000 at March 31, 1957 (which we consider to be in excess of the Corporation's working needs) be reduced by \$9,475,000 by the payment of a like amount to the Government.
- (b) That the Government loans outstanding of \$27,286,000, less the repayment of \$9,475,000 referred to in paragraph (a) above, be extinguished by the Government (1) accepting common shares of \$100 par value each to the extent of \$6,000,000, being the estimated working capital requirements of the CBC and (2) by cancelling the balance of \$11,811,000 which would be credited to the surplus account of the Corporation.
- (c) That the working capital requirements, including engineering supplies, be established at \$6,000,000.
- (d) That the annual balance sheet of the Corporation be divided into Revenue and Capital sections.
- (e) That if the above suggested capital structure be adopted, the actual figures as of the date when it is to become effective be used. For purposes of illustration we have used estimated figures as at March 31, 1957.
- (f) That the present surplus accounts of the CBC be combined and to which would be added the surplus of \$11,811,000 arising from the suggested cancellation by the Government of loans. Thereafter the account should be designated "Surplus arising from contribution of funds for purchase of capital assets by Government of Canada". All future grants by the Government for capital expansion and development would be credited to this account and future provisions for depreciation and obsolescence and amortization of leasehold improvements would be charged thereto. Thus at any time the balance of this account will be offset by the depreciated value of the capital assets of the Corporation and unamortized balance of leasehold improvements. Depreciation would not be included in the monthly statements, except as a memorandum for purposes of determining departmental costs. Appropriate reference by way of a footnote would be made on the annual financial statements as to how depreciation has been handled in the accounts.

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Assuming the suggestions outlined above are adopted, the estimated balance sheet position of the CBC as at March 31, 1957, before and pro-forma after giving effect to the suggestions, in summarized form would be as follows:

	Before Adjustments	Adjustments Debit (Credit)	Pro-forma after Adjustments
(thousands of dollars)			
REVENUE SECTION			
<i>Assets</i>			
Cash and Government of Canada Bonds.....	\$12,442	Repayment of Government loans (\$9,475)	\$2,967
Other current assets.....	7,792		7,792
Engineering and other supplies.....	1,668		1,668
	<u>21,902</u>		<u>12,427</u>
Less: Current liabilities.....	6,427		6,427
Working capital.....	<u>15,475</u>		<u>\$ 6,000</u>
<i>Liabilities</i>			
Capital Stock.....		Issue of shares.....(\$6,000)	\$ 6,000
CAPITAL SECTION			
<i>Assets</i>			
Capital Assets.....	\$32,339		\$32,339
Less: Accumulated Depreciation.....	9,267		9,267
	<u>23,072</u>		<u>23,072</u>
Leasehold Improvements (net)	600		600
	<u>23,672</u>		<u>\$23,672</u>
<i>Liabilities</i>			
Government of Canada loans	27,286	Repayment in cash....\$ 9,475	
		Common stock..... 6,000	
		Cancelled..... 11,811	
		<u>\$27,286</u>	
Surplus.....	11,861	Arising from cancellation of loans.....(\$11,811)	\$23,672

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3. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The organizational structure designed to carry out the functions of CBC is comprised of the Chairman of the Board of Governors (full time), the General Manager as the chief executive officer, National Management, National Functional Divisions and Regional Management. National Functional Division heads act as advisors to Management. Regional Directors are located at the headquarters of each of the six regions and report to National Management. The Directors supervise and co-ordinate the operations of the stations in their respective areas.

We have no adverse comments to make on the Corporation's organizational set up. The geographical grouping of stations under Regional Directors with general supervisory control exercised by National Management appears to be reasonable and to serve a useful purpose.

Organizational changes might prove desirable in view of the concept that station operations should be considered separately from network operations. We have not made a study of organizational changes that will probably prove desirable if this change in method of operation should take place. We suggest that this is a matter that should be studied and considered by Management. The General Manager said that any such change would have to be made gradually and that some problems might be encountered in finding the right men for the various positions.

The size of the present organization resulting from the rapid expansion in the past and the anticipated further expansion suggests that the Corporation should at periodic intervals examine their organization, including an appraisal of key personnel at headquarters and in the field.

4. EXECUTIVE AND MANAGEMENT

The Board of Governors decide upon major matters of policy but the execution of that policy is left to the Chairman and the General Manager. Mr. A. D. Dunton, the Chairman of the Board, was appointed to the position in 1945. Mr. J. A. Ouimet, the present General Manager, an engineer by profession, was appointed to the position in 1953. Our impression is that these two executive officers work very closely together and that both are extremely capable and conscientious.

The General Manager appears to be completely familiar with the operations of the Corporation and to have a good grasp of his administrative responsibilities. It is apparent that he is conscious of the fact that in order for the CBC to carry out its functions successfully, Management must constantly review methods of operation and be alert to changes that should be made. From observation, we are of the opinion that the General Manager is overworked. The organizational structure suggests that provision has been made for powers and authority to be delegated which should provide for key personnel assuming responsibility and exercising initiative. It is difficult to tell to what extent this has been done.

While the General Manager is conscious of the importance and necessity of grooming successors to each executive position, it does not appear as though any set plan is being followed. Undoubtedly this lack of planning in the last few years has been due to the pressure of work of all personnel as a result

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of the rapid expansion of the Corporation since the advent of television with its attendant problems.

We understand that most of the persons occupying key positions in National and Regional Management have been with the Corporation for many years; a number were in these positions prior to the appointment of Mr. Ouimet as General Manager.

We suggest that the position of Financial Executive be created as part of the management team of the Corporation. This person should perform the function of co-relating all of the financial activities of the Corporation. At the present time no one in the Corporation appears to be acting in such a capacity and, because of this, it seems to us that the General Manager has assumed an added burden.

We suggest that consideration be given to the question of remuneration paid to the top two executives of the Corporation with the view to making it more comparable with that paid by private employers for similar positions and responsibilities. We also suggest that consideration be given to the question of salaries of other important personnel. We think there is the likelihood that the range of salaries presently paid to the top two executives has a bearing on the range of salaries paid to individuals occupying responsible positions in the Corporation. It is possible that the present range of salaries paid to persons in key positions has made it difficult to retain the services of some valuable and important people and also made it difficult to recruit experienced replacements or persons for important positions.

We further suggest that a plan should be inaugurated for the training and grooming of successors to each executive position.

5. MANAGEMENT CONTROL

Management control appears to be exercised, to some extent, by regular visits of key personnel to regional and local offices and by many meetings at headquarters and in the field. Minutes of such meetings indicate that pertinent and important matters are considered and discussed. From observation during our study, it appears that considerable time of key personnel is taken up with attendance at meetings. Whether so many meetings are necessary is a matter which the Management should consider.

6. LEGISLATION AND GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Relative to the consideration by the Commission of the legislation which affects the CBC, we draw attention to Section 10 of the Canadian Broadcasting Act which has a direct bearing on the financial operations of the Corporation. Under this section the Corporation must obtain approval by the Governor in Council before entering into any agreement involving an expenditure in excess of \$25,000. There are numerous transactions involving commitments of \$25,000 or more, all of which must be reviewed by the Treasury Board before being considered by the Governor in Council. The CBC states that the obtaining of approval for many of these, which arise from the usual operations of the Corporation, often involves considerable delay and lengthy explanations.

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The figure of \$25,000 was set in 1951. In view of the cost increases which have taken place since then and in view of the high cost of television equipment, probably not contemplated at that time, we suggest that consideration be given to either eliminating this section or substantially increasing the figure of \$25,000.

7. LICENCE FEES — PRIVATE BROADCASTING STATIONS

The present scale of fees based on Part I of the General Radio Regulations fixed by the Governor in Council under authority of Section 3 of the Radio Act is as follows:

Category of Station	Annual Gross Revenue		Licence Fee
A	Under	\$ 25,000.....	\$ 100
B	\$ 25,000 and under	50,000.....	250
C	50,000 and under	75,000.....	500
D	75,000 and under	100,000.....	1,000
E	100,000 and under	200,000.....	1,500
F	200,000 and under	400,000.....	3,000
G	400,000 and over.....		6,000

Gross revenue means the total revenue earned by the licensee in the operation of the station less agency commissions.

It occurs to us that the scale of annual fees presently in use is not equitable as between stations. For example, a station having gross revenue of \$1,500,000 pays a fee of \$6,000 (.4 per cent) which is the same amount as payable by a station with gross revenue of \$400,000 (1½ per cent). Another apparent inequity in the scale arises when gross revenue is slightly in excess of the top amount in a particular category. For example, a station with gross revenue of \$399,000 pays a fee of \$3,000, or .7½ per cent, whereas if the gross revenue is \$400,000, the fee is \$6,000, or 1½ per cent.

We suggest that consideration might be given to the whole question of licence fees payable by privately-owned broadcasting stations.

8. ACCOUNTS

CBC has encountered many problems relating to accounting matters and the financial administration of the Corporation by the Treasurer's Division. We believe that these problems can be attributed largely to (a) the rapid growth of the Corporation since the advent of television in Canada some four years ago with the resulting increases in the demand for information and in the accumulation of financial data for periodic reporting and (b) lack of proper planning by the Treasurer's Division to cope with the increased work load.

Management has been aware of the situation and appreciated that the financial side of the organization needed strengthening and that improvements should be made in the accounting system and financial control. The services of outside independent experts were enlisted about two years ago to advise on specific accounting problems; the work was interrupted to some extent during

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the last year owing to demands on the Corporation for financial data for the Commission. Recently the advisors recommenced and are presently continuing their study. As a further step, Management recently made a change in the active top level direction of the Treasurer's Division. In our comments on the accounting system we have suggested that consideration be given to treating each of the CBC television and radio networks as a unit separate and distinct from operations of the individual stations. We appreciate the fact that because of the number of networks and stations it operates, this will create some accounting problems even though costs applicable to more than one unit are allocated on a fairly arbitrary basis. Nevertheless, we suggest that the feasibility of making this segregation should be given careful consideration because of the useful information it would provide to Management. Reference should be made to Part IV, section 2 for fuller details regarding the accounts.

9. INTEGRATED SERVICES

Many of the operations of the Corporation relate to more than one of the operating services, i.e., television, radio and International. These common services are referred to as integrated services and in the books of account are included with the radio service and an allocation is made to the other operating services on the basis of work load.

We suggest that integrated services' costs be divorced completely from the radio service and that a separate unit be established in which costs attributable to more than one service be accumulated. We also suggest that a study be made with the view to finding a simpler method of allocating such costs between each of the services.

10. STAFF

There were 5,022 persons on the staff of the CBC at the end of 1956, of which over 1,000 were engaged in Regional and National Production Supervision and Administration. The General Manager considers that his supervisory staff is overworked at the present time. There were only 1,947 staff members at the end of 1953; the total has grown by about 1,000 a year since then, principally as a result of the growth of the television service.

On the basis of projected developments in the television service, a rough estimate indicates that the total staff of the CBC will amount to some 7,300 persons by 1963.

In view of the large increase in staff since the advent of television some four years ago, and the expected further increase resulting from contemplated expansion of services during the next six years, we suggest that the Corporation constantly review and pay special attention to the question of staff requirements. In this regard consideration might be given to the setting up of a small standing committee composed of key operating and administrative personnel in the Corporation to regularly review and study the question of staff requirements and report to Management.

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11. PROGRAMME PRODUCTION

While most CBC television programmes originate in Toronto or Montreal, it is the practice to produce a limited number at other stations. It is understood that the practice of producing programmes at other stations is to be extended somewhat. We suggest that consideration be given as to whether it would be practical and more economical to concentrate network productions at Montreal and Toronto.

12. COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING

We understand that the CBC has never issued for general distribution any printed matter as to the Corporation's "Commercial Television Policy".

We suggest that consideration be given to making available in printed form to advertisers and agencies and prospective sponsors those policy statements which might affect them.

The policy of the CBC in the case of radio is not to carry local commercial advertising business except for one or two stations operated in areas where there are no private stations. We suggest that consideration be given to the advisability or otherwise of continuing this policy.

13. EXPORT OF FILMS

As provision has been made in the forecasts for estimated expenditure in connection with the production of feature films dealing with Canadian topics prepared specially for television, we suggest that consideration be given to the possibility of increasing the revenue of the CBC by the export of such films.

14. COMPILATION OF BUDGETS IN PAST

The main guiding factor in the preparation of the budget each year as to the overall spending rate for television operations in the following year seems to have been a scale of expenditure of \$15.00 per television home per year. The radio budgets are prepared in considerable detail but the yardstick or scale as to the overall spending rate for radio operations in the following year seems to have been a scale of expenditure of \$4.00 per home or \$1.00 per capita of population per year.

We suggest that each television, radio and integrated unit be required to submit annually for the consideration of Management a budget based on an estimate of the actual cost of operating that unit for the following year having regard to the policies prescribed by Management as to the service to be provided; that the estimates be submitted in a uniform way with supporting details; that the budget allocations to each television unit be fixed amounts no longer "to be supplemented by the estimate of commercial revenue that the unit might earn"; that the estimates of commercial income be made on a realistic basis and provide a target for the Commercial Division to attain.

15. INTERNATIONAL SERVICE AND NORTHERN TERRITORIES

We have not made any comment on the capital and operating costs of the International Shortwave Service; presumably these will continue to be covered by separate Government appropriations, nor do the figures set out in

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this report include any provision for radio service to the Northern territories (Yukon and the Districts of Mackenzie and Keewatin), for which the CBC estimates that capital costs of \$2,500,000 and annual operating costs of \$450,000 would be involved to provide a reasonable service.

2. FOR CONSIDERATION OF MANAGEMENT OF THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

1. GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AND THE OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURER'S DIVISION

In our study of the finances and operating results of the CBC, we made considerable reference to the accounts maintained by the Treasurer's Division of the Corporation at Head Office in Ottawa. Our review also involved many discussions of the accounting methods and the financial administration of the CBC in order to obtain the information required and an understanding of the operating results.

We found that the accounts follow generally accepted accounting principles and that in many respects the system is good. There is some unnecessary duplication and some of the records appear to be too detailed. Completion of the monthly statements was considerably behind at times so that monthly statements of operating results were late in being presented to Management and as a consequence, their effectiveness as a means of providing financial control by a comparison of achievement with budgets was greatly reduced. As a rule, the monthly statements presented to Management were not accompanied by explanatory notes of over-expenditures or unusual items. The basis of recording transfers from one budget unit to another was not up to date and consequently, some of the monthly statements presented results which were not correct. Much of the information we required was not readily available and it had to be obtained by means of analysis of the records.

Our impression on visiting the Treasury Office in Montreal was that the staff was well organized and supervised. We gained a different impression in Toronto, where we experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining information we required.

For some time during the last year or two, network billings to sponsors from the Commercial Billing Department in Toronto were delayed for an abnormal time. It was explained that this situation had occurred as a result of the rapid growth in television broadcasting but that it had now been corrected.

There are approximately 450 persons on the staff of the Treasurer's Division, which compares with fewer than 100 in 1951.

We found that senior personnel in this division in Ottawa seemed to be constantly tied up in meetings. Only the Assistant Treasurer has overall knowledge of the accounts and finances of the Corporation, each of the senior assistants is familiar with his own particular section. Even the Assistant Treasurer is not conversant with many of the details of the accounts kept at the local offices; it is apparent that he has not been able to visit the field offices very frequently.

A considerable amount of overtime work is being done in each of the three offices we visited. Its regularity tends to create dissatisfaction and a deterioration of staff morale and performance.

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Some steps have been taken to strengthen the Treasurer's Division staff by the employment of additional personnel and the commencement of a training programme in August 1956. Improvements in the accounting are being made in collaboration with outside advisors.

We appreciate that the financial and accounting problems of the Corporation are complicated because of the varied operations and because of the large number of locations where these operations are conducted.

We believe that the weaknesses in the maintaining of the accounts can be attributed in part to four main factors; (i) the rapid growth of the Corporation since the advent of television in Canada some four years ago with resulting increases in the demand for information and in the accumulation of financial data for periodic reporting, (ii) the lack of experienced personnel to cope with the additional volume of work and complicated accounting problems resulting in continuous overtime work on the part of some of the staff, (iii) turnover of personnel in the Head Office of the Treasurer's Division as a result of senior staff being sent to the field offices following an extension in the decentralization of accounting control and (iv) sickness of some key personnel extending over a long period.

We suggest that the organization of the Treasurer's Division be improved and that a greater degree of responsibility be delegated. Our impression is that there are persons on the staff capable of assuming additional responsibilities.

2. ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

(i) *Records*

The Corporation maintains two sets of accounts, the general accounting records in Ottawa and those from which the budget reports on operations are prepared in the field.

During the year, expenses are recorded in the general books of account as payments are made and accounts payable are set up at the year end so that for the year the accounts are on an accrual basis. To prepare monthly statements from the general books of account would be almost meaningless because the general accounts are kept on a cash basis except at the year end.

Monthly statements of operations (budget reports) are prepared from the records maintained on a commitment basis; that is to say, the charge for goods or a service is recorded as the commitment is made. Under this system, purchases are recorded when purchase orders are issued rather than waiting until the invoices have been received.

Different codes of account are used for the two sets of records; that is to say, one for the general accounting records and one for the records (budget) kept on the commitment basis. For general accounting purposes, expenditures are coded to show (a) the location where the expenditure was incurred (this information would not seem to be of any particular value); and (b) the functional division — programmes, engineering, etc., (this information is kept in order to produce the classification of expenses shown on the annual statements — it does not seem to serve any other useful purpose). We believe it is more important to know to what station or unit the expenditure relates and the department affected — such information is shown by the records maintained on the commitment basis.

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We suggest that the accounting system be revised so as to provide that the Head Office recording be on the basis of local office totals which would eliminate the separate coding and much of the detailed recording and classification presently required. Each local office should have a departmental ledger providing departmental and object classification of expenditures; abstracts of these ledgers would be summarized at Head Office from monthly reports of the local offices. In this way the detail accounts will be kept at the local offices with controlling accounts at Head Office.

A substantial amount of clerical effort is involved in the recording and following up of commitments, much more than would be involved in the recording of expenditures on the accrual basis. At the present time steps are being taken to strengthen the field accounting staff, to be followed by decentralization of some of the control procedures of the Treasurer's Division in Ottawa. Once these steps have been taken and with the improvement in accounting procedures whereby accounts are being processed more quickly than they were, the question arises as to whether the commitment basis of recording, with its attendant duplication, will be as important as it was when the system was installed. We suggest that a study be made with a view to discontinuing, if deemed advisable, the commitment system. A proper record of long term commitments should be kept.

We suggest that the accounting system be revised so as to show separately network and station operations, and that expenditure for network and station operations include as direct expense all expenditures at the local level.

(ii) Integrated Services

Many of the operations of the Corporation relate to more than one of the operating services, i.e., television, radio and International. These common services are referred to as integrated services and in the books of account the costs are included with the radio service. Each month the costs of the integrated services are allocated to the operating services on the basis of the work load. This is an extremely complicated procedure involving the allocation of costs in considerable detail of some integrated units to other integrated units and then to operating units. We doubt whether the value of the operation justifies the time involved because at best some arbitrary assumptions and allocations must of necessity be made.

We suggest that integrated service costs be divorced completely from the radio service and that a separate unit be established in which costs attributable to more than one service be accumulated. We also suggest that a study be made with the view to finding a simpler method of allocating such costs between each of the services.

We suggest that the expenditure at the local level be allocated to and treated as direct expense of the network and/or station concerned. We suggest that expenditures above the local or network level, such as Regional and National Production Supervision and Administration be allocated between television and radio, and between network and station operations in total, but that these expenses should not be allocated to individual stations.

(iii) Approval and Payment of Accounts

All purchase requisitions in excess of \$200 are forwarded via Regional Office to Head Office for approval. These requisitions in many instances are of

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a recurring type. It appears to us that the \$200 limit is too low; it results in a lot of extra handling of documents and possibly even in delays in the obtaining of supplies.

We suggest that consideration be given to raising the \$200 limit so that regional officials could approve requisitions up to such higher amount as Management might consider proper and reasonable.

Invoices covering expenditures for network commercial programmes are all referred to the Commercial Manager in Toronto for approval. These include invoices originating in Montreal. Because the purchase requisitions to which these invoices relate have already received appropriate approval, the Commercial Manager considers his approval of the invoices to be unnecessary duplication of work.

We suggest that consideration be given to the discontinuance of this approval by the Commercial Manager.

With the exception of petty cash and artists' fees, all payments are made from Head Office which also collects the income.

We suggest that consideration be given to (1) having payments made by the local offices and (2) having the local offices collect their own revenue. The banking could be handled through imprest accounts. This should expedite the payment of accounts and eliminate some duplicate handling of documents. Such a decentralization would necessitate a revision of the duties of the Internal Audit Department to include periodic examinations of records kept at the field offices and reporting thereon direct to a financial executive.

(iv) Inter-unit Billing Rates

It often happens that one unit of the Corporation performs a service for another unit and the billings are at predetermined rates. We found that the rates charged by station CBLT for kinerecordings exceeded cost and that the rates charged by the Corporation's National Television Film Service for procurement were below cost, which had the effect of distorting the monthly statements. The Corporation is presently making a study of the inter-unit billing rates.

We suggest that on completion of the Corporation's study the necessary revisions be made and that studies be made more frequently than they have been in the past.

(v) Manual of Procedures

A Manual of Procedures for the Treasury Division is in course of preparation, its object being to co-ordinate and bring up to date existing directives.

We suggest that the Manual be completed and put into use as soon as possible. It should help to place the recording in the various locations on a uniform basis and to guide the accountants in the carrying out of their work.

3. PROGRAMME COSTS

The Corporation computes the costs of individual television programmes and series of programmes. No attempt is made to cost individual radio programmes and we question whether this would be necessary, particularly as there are comparatively few radio programmes sponsored at present.

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The following comments refer to the costing of television programmes.

The programme cost records do not form an integral part of the Corporation's accounting system. Our review of the Toronto programme costs indicated an understatement because of the method used in computing the allocation of certain indirect costs. We found that comparisons of the totals of the weekly cost reports with the monthly statements were not being made often enough. The accurate determination of programme costs is important because the Corporation's system of financial control depends in part on it and because, to some extent at least, the prices at which programmes are sold are related to their cost.

Billing rates for design and staging services were fixed in 1952 and have not been changed since. Some of them are substantially below cost and, as a result, sponsors are being undercharged for live commercial messages produced by CBC. This would not affect charges to sponsors for the entertainment part of programmes because most of these are sold for a fixed package price. We understand that the departmental cost rates are in process of being reviewed.

It was pointed out to us that in some cases the charges to sponsors for commercial messages produced by the CBC differed materially from the estimates. It was suggested that a firm price be negotiated for commercials to avoid the billings for extra charges which have to be made on many occasions. While there is no reason why the cost estimates should not be reasonably accurate, subject of course to changes in the programme, consideration should be given to this suggestion.

The relationship between the operating accounts and the individual programme costs is being studied by the CBC at the present time as are the cost rates in use. We suggest that this study be continued and that the system be changed so that the cost records form an integral part of the accounting system.

We suggest that the practice of including as part of the cost of each programme a percentage to cover Regional and National Production Supervision and Administration be discontinued. We are not suggesting that this is not a legitimate component of cost but it is something over which the producer has no control and there is quite a lot of work involved in making all the computations. This overhead could be taken into consideration by adding a pre-determined percentage when the selling price of a programme is being set; also the factor for depreciation should be taken into consideration and a pre-determined percentage added.

The programme cost reports should be available promptly. During the course of our visit to the CBC office in Toronto, we were told that the reports were not received by the Director of Television for ten days or two weeks following the close of the week concerned and that it would be helpful if they were received earlier. There should be a standard form of report which is not the case at the present time.

We suggest that the CBC complete its study of the departmental cost rates and that the rates of all production and distribution charges be reviewed as soon as possible.

We suggest that CBC continue and finalize its study on the desirability of appointing unit managers to provide specialized help in budget estimating and

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cost control with particular reference to programme costs. We believe this should be helpful in providing better control of programme costs.

4. BUDGETS

In considering our comments on budgets and the question of financial control, as in the case of our comments on the accounting system, allowance must be made for the rapid growth of the organization from 1951 to 1956.

(i) *Compilation of Television Budgets*

The main guiding factor in the preparation of the budget each year as to the overall spending rate for television operations in the following year seems to have been a scale of expenditure of \$15 per television home per year rather than on the basis of a consolidation of estimated actual requirements submitted by the various units.

These statements of requirements are not submitted in a uniform way — in some instances they are submitted in great detail, in others in one or two totals only.

Compilation of the television budgets comes under the direction of the Co-ordinator of Television (an executive assistant to Management) who appears to perform most of the work independently of the Treasurer.

We suggest:

- (a) That each television unit be required to submit annually for the consideration of Management an estimate of the cost of operating that unit for the following year based on the policies prescribed by Management as to the service to be provided. After review by Management of all unit estimates and revision where necessary, a consolidation should be made for submission to the Board of Governors. The Treasurer, or some other financial executive, should take an active part in this work. The unit estimates should be reviewed and revised quarterly in the light of conditions then present.
- (b) That the unit estimates be submitted in a uniform way and that details of the estimates be given. We consider that working papers should be maintained indicating how the budget for the year was compiled. The fixed expenses should be set out in some detail. The anticipated expenditures on the various classes of programmes should be shown.
- (c) That the budget allocations to stations be fixed amounts, no longer "to be supplemented by the commercial revenue they (the stations) earn".
- (d) That the estimates of commercial income be made on a realistic basis. They should provide a target for the Commercial Division to attain.

(ii) *Radio Budgets*

The radio budgets are prepared in considerable detail on the basis of submissions received from field units. The main guiding factor as to the overall spending rate for operations in the following year seems to have been a scale of expenditure of \$4.00 per radio home or \$1.00 per capita of population per year.

The monthly statements or budget reports of radio operations are very detailed and voluminous. We think that certain of the details could be dropped without the loss of any of their value.

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The suggestions for the preparation of the television budget should be adopted, where applicable, to the preparation of the radio budget.

(iii) Budget Reports on Operations

We noted in connection with the budget reports on operations (monthly statements):

- (a) That network operations are not shown separately.
- (b) That information is not available as to the operation of individual stations. Where two stations use the same studios their operations are not segregated. The cost of network programmes is borne by the originating station of the network and the revenue from the sale of programmes is credited to such station. Each participating station receives credit for its full share of the network time revenue based on the rate card.
- (c) That the cost of the National Television News Service is shown separately whereas the cost of the French News Service is borne by the Montreal Station.

We suggest that consideration be given to treating each of the CBC's stations as a unit separate and distinct from network operations. Each of the stations would participate in the revenue from network operations on the same basis as the private stations. The cost of the National News Service would be considered as the cost of a network programme.

We believe that segregation of the network operations from the individual station operations would provide useful information for Management. This recommendation applies particularly to the television service. Consideration would have to be given to its application in the case of radio and also to the feasibility in the case of television of segregating the operations of two stations using the same facilities.

(iv) Financial Control

Our impression is that in many respects the Corporation's system of financial control is good. In fact, in some cases we consider it to be somewhat exacting, involving considerable detailed work and duplication of effort.

A measure of financial control is provided by a review of the monthly financial reports in which achievement is compared with the budget. The reports are supposed to be accompanied by comments and observations to facilitate the understanding of the financial aspects of operations.

During the latter part of 1955 and the first part of 1956, preparation of the budget reports on operations was considerably delayed so that little financial control was provided by a comparison of achievement with budget during this period. The budget reports are almost up to date now. In most cases the financial reports are not being accompanied by comments and observations.

We suggest that the budget reports be accompanied by appropriate notes and explanations. A review by the Treasurer's Division of the significance

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of the figures contained in the reports is very important. It is also important that these reports be kept up to date. There should be a close relationship between the Treasurer's Division and the various operating departments. We also suggest that a study be made of the various monthly reports submitted to Management and the preparation thereof with the view to seeing if some of the detailed work and duplication of effort can be eliminated.

5. FORM OF ANNUAL STATEMENTS

The Corporation is required by the Canadian Broadcasting Act to submit an annual report, including audited financial statements, to Parliament.

The annual report contains (a) two balance sheets, one in which the assets and liabilities of the television and radio services are combined and another in which they are shown separately, and (b) two statements of income and expense, one in which the operations of the television and radio services are combined and another in which they are shown separately. The income includes commercial broadcasting revenue and Government grants. The expenses are set out by functional division, e.g., programme, engineering, commercial, etc., without any supporting details.

We suggest that consideration be given to the form of annual statements, particularly to the income and expenditure statement with the view to giving fuller information such as network and station operations, programme costs apportioned as between sponsored and sustaining, Regional and National Production Supervision and Administration.

As regards the balance sheet we suggest —

That a study be made to determine whether it is necessary for the Corporation to prepare separate balance sheets for the television and radio services. That, unless there are reasons of which we are not aware, the Corporation discontinue the preparation of separate balance sheets. That consideration be given to the division of the balance sheet into capital and revenue sections.

As regards the statement of income and expenditure we suggest —

That the CBC continue to show the television and radio operations separately.

That allowances to U.S. networks, direct costs of sponsored programmes and payments to private stations of a share of the network time charges be treated as costs rather than as deductions from commercial revenues.

That the expenses be set out to show the costs of programmes, transmission and network distribution rather than by functional divisions.

That Regional and National Production Supervision and Administration be shown separately and that the cost of local integrated services be included with the items of expense to which they relate. That some details of the Regional and National Production Supervision and Administration be given.

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The form of income and expenditure statement we suggest for consideration would be along the following lines:

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	Television Network Stations	Radio Network Stations	Total
Programme Costs:			
Sponsored.....			
Sustaining.....			
Transmission.....			
Network Distribution Costs:			
Interconnection.....			
Kinescope recording.....			
Film distribution.....			
Payments to private stations of a share of the network time charges.....			
Regional and National:			
Supervision, General and Administration			
Deduct:			
Commercial Broadcasting Revenue (less Agency Commissions).....			
Miscellaneous Income.....			
Net cost before applying Government grants.....			
Government grants.....			
Surplus (Deficit) for year.....			

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Appended to the statement of income and expenditure would be a statement giving some details of the Regional and National Expenses, such as the following:

Regional and National Production Supervision—

Engineering.....	
Programme directors.....	
Audience research.....	
Station relations and broadcast regulations.....	
Traffic.....	
Supervisors of programme production.....	_____

General and Administration—

Board of Governors.....	
Executive.....	
Regional directors.....	
Personnel and administration.....	
Commercial.....	
Treasury.....	
Press and information.....	

Appendix XIII

Proposed Draft of Uniform Programme Log for TV and Sound Radio Stations

There is attached a draft of a proposed uniform programme log form for the TV and radio stations. It would replace the existing programme log form and the "report of performance" form.

The proposal contemplates that all stations would use the *same* form which might be printed and distributed by CBC. The procedure requires the sending to the stations of two documents. One is the log form itself, *on the back of which the instructions would be printed*. The second is the set of programme class definitions which would be employed by the stations in filling out the forms. Several points about the procedure may deserve explanation:

(1) It will be noted that for the first time the logs will require the stations to report all advertising messages. The CBC regulations in section 7 establish maximum permissible duration for advertising messages in programmes. However, in section 4 the information required to be reported on the programme logs does *not* include all advertising messages. Only "spot or flash announcements" are presently required to be reported. This omits the more important body of advertisements within the programme curtains which are broadcast on behalf of advertisers who sponsor programmes. Inasmuch as no TV station logs presently report this information it is not possible to determine from the logs whether in fact the stations are in compliance with the terms of section 7 of the regulations. It is submitted that section 4 of the regulations should be amended to require the submission of information concerning all advertisements. This could be accomplished by amending section 4(e) to read:

"the time (in hours, minutes and seconds) at which every announcement (whether spot, flash or in connection with sponsored programmes) began and ended and the duration thereof, and the names of the advertisers for whom all such announcements were made".

(In the event the question is raised how we were able to compile total advertising time in our log studies, the answer is that we were forced to impute the allowable duration of advertising, according to section 7, to all sponsored programmes. My belief is that this resulted in understating the actual amount of advertising).

(2) Revision of section 4 of the Regulations would seem appropriate to state that the stations are required to submit the information called for on the proposed uniform log form and accompanying instructions.

(3) It is suggested that the "report of performance" form might be dispensed with, in the interest of avoiding duplicate reporting. All of the data now obtained from that form may be derived from the proposed uniform

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programme log, with one exception. That exception is that the report of performance calls for the "weekly sum spent by your station" for local live talent. It did not seem appropriate to call for financial data on a form which is primarily an operating and programme record. If it is determined to retain in use the "report of performance", my proposed form could be simplified by deleting from the instructions paragraph 11 and deleting "Talent Log" from the caption of column 11 on the form.

(4) It may seem to some that there is redundancy in the proposed uniform log procedure in respect to the identification and classification of programmes. I am suggesting that the stations be required to supply full titles as well as brief descriptions of all programmes broadcast. Parenthetically, this is presently required by Regulation, section 4, but this regulation is uniformly ignored by the stations. To tighten up this I am suggesting that the stations be required to assign the appropriate programme class symbol to each programme. And to encourage them to do this reasonably, I suggest that the programme class definitions which have evolved in the course of this Commission's work (from the close collaboration of the Bureau of Audience Research and myself) be supplied to the stations. In justification of these related requirements I would argue that a station operator who discharges his public responsibility in using the radio spectrum should be expected to inform himself of the character of the programmes he broadcasts sufficiently to report the barest possible summary of their content.

(5) Our examination of station logs leads to the conclusion that the stations for their own purposes record on the logs certain operating information. This information includes the initials of announcers and other studio personnel, the numbers and other designations of kinescopes, transcriptions, etc. We have provided one column for all such station operating information. The CBC national office, so far as I can ascertain, has no use for this information. Consequently, this column is conceived to be entirely for station use.

The draft is submitted as a possible basis of discussion. I would suggest that if it or something like it were to be adopted, that a solemn resolution be made now that after a period of no longer than three years the form and instructions should be critically reviewed in the light of experience with its use. Any such form, in my experience, runs the risk of early obsolescence.

DALLAS W. SMYTHE

November 16, 1956

INSTRUCTIONS

This form should reflect all of the broadcast operations of the broadcast station. All of the time devoted to the emission of a broadcast signal must be accounted for on it. The record should comprise complete information as called for in the several columns, as interpreted in the following explanations:

- Col. (1) *Schedule Time*. Report here the *scheduled* hour, minute and second when every programme, announcement, etc., begins.
- Col. (2) *Time Presented*. Report here the *actual* hour, minute and second when every programme, announcement, etc., begins and ends. There must be no unaccounted-for gaps of time when the station is on the air.

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- Col. (3) *Programme Title*. Report here the complete title of programmes. In the event that the programme has a constant title, such as "The Late Show", report this title but also report the title of the specific programme material broadcast on this occasion (such as "War and Peace"). If a test pattern is broadcast; report "test pattern" in this column. If it is convenient for station operating purposes to add numbers of transcriptions, film files, etc., such information may be added following programme title or titles.
- Col. (4) *Announcements*. All announcements made on behalf of the station or other parties should be reported here, and for each of them the hour, minute and second when they begin and when they end must be reported in column (2). Report the name of the company, account, agency or person on whose behalf the announcement is given. The announcements which ordinarily occur are the following: advertising messages *within* the curtains of a sponsored programme; advertising messages (commonly known as "spots" and "flashes") which are broadcast around station breaks and are outside the curtains of sponsored programmes; advertisements appearing within the programme curtains of so-called participating programmes; programme promotion announcements; non-commercial announcements which are donated by the station and which are on behalf of community or national service organizations; and station identification.
- Col. (5) *Operating Codes*. This column is provided for the station's operating or billing purposes. It is placed where it might be useful for scheduling studio designations, video or audio origin, etc.
- Col. (6) *Sponsorship Code*. Report here the appropriate code symbols (from those given below) for every programme and every announcement made on behalf of anyone other than the station. The possible codes are as follows:
- U — *Un-sponsored programme*. An un-sponsored programme is a programme between the programme curtains of which no advertisements are presented on behalf of a programme sponsor and which is not interrupted for local or national commercial announcements. "Programme curtain" means the visual or aural signal which marks the beginning or the end of a programme.
 - S — *Sponsored programme*. A sponsored programme is one between the programme curtains of which one or more advertisements are presented on behalf of a programme sponsor or sponsors.
 - P — *Participating programme*. A participating programme is one between the programme curtains of which one or more advertisements are presented on behalf of one or more local advertisers.
 - CA — *Commercial announcement*. A commercial announcement is any advertisement whether presented inside or outside the curtains of a programme. It includes all advertisements presented on behalf of sponsors or other advertisers in exchange for cash or other valuable consideration.
 - NCA — *Non-commercial announcement*. A non-commercial announcement is any announcement which is presented as a public service and not in exchange for cash or other valuable consideration. Non-commercial announcements do *not* include announcements on behalf of the station, such as programme promotion announcements, identification announcements, etc.
- Broadcast of test patterns, programme promotion announcements and station identification announcements for which no cash or other valuable consideration is received by the station need not be coded in this column. If, however, cash or other valuable consideration is received by the station because of their broadcast, they should be coded. Test patterns if sponsored should be coded as "S". Station identification, programme promotion announcements, time signals, etc., should be coded "CA" if they carry advertising.
- Col. (7) *Country of source*. Report in this column the appropriate code symbol for the country of source for all programmes. Country of source means the country where all, or the predominant portion of the programme's content

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was "produced". "Produced" means where the programme content was planned, assembled, edited and released for broadcast purposes. Thus, a programme based on visual or other recordings in Switzerland which was planned, assembled, edited and released in the United States would be coded as U.S. source. And a programme predominantly composed of phonograph records produced in the U.S. but played locally would be coded as "U.S."

CDN — *Canadian*. Programmes whose production took place in Canada.

U.S. — *United States*. Programmes whose production took place in the United States.

U.K. — *United Kingdom*. Programmes whose production took place in the United Kingdom.

Fr. — *France*. Programmes whose production took place in France.

Aus. — *Australia*. Programmes whose production took place in Australia.

O — *Other*. Programmes produced in countries other than those named in preceding codes.

Col. (8) *Origin in Canada*. Report in this column the appropriate code symbol for the mode of originating each programme. "Mode of originating" means whether the programme reaches the station from a network or is assembled locally from either live or recorded materials. The possible codes are as follows:

N — *Network*. Programmes which are received by the station from a network by means of cable or microwave, kinescoping, film, transcription or other form of recording and are broadcast intact either simultaneously with or delayed as compared with broadcast by other stations. Programmes carried on regional networks and programmes received directly from U.S. networks should be coded as "N" also. Stations originating programmes for broadcast on the network should code these as network programmes.

L — *Local live*. Programmes which are assembled from local materials and broadcast live, whether originating in the studio or by remote pick-up.

LRL — *Local talent-recorded*. Programmes composed of local material which is recorded or filmed and locally assembled for the station broadcast.

LRO — *Non-local talent-recorded*. Programmes composed of recordings, films, or kinescopings which were produced specifically for station use. In this category would fall the transcriptions and kinescope recordings produced in the United States or in Canada and which are for sale to stations generally.

M — *Mixtures of local live and recorded*. Programmes which are assembled locally partly from live and partly from recorded materials.

Col. (9) *Programme Description*. Report here a brief description of each programme broadcast. The description need not exceed a sentence or two. It should indicate in summary form the aspects of the programme which form the basis for coding the programme as belonging to one or another of the programme classes described in the Programme Class Definitions. It is recognized that some programmes may not fit easily into one of these programme classes and that as time goes on and new types of programmes are developed, the Programme Class Definitions will require revision. Accordingly, the station's descriptions of programmes should indicate, where uncertainty exists, the basis of difficulty in assigning a programme class code.

Col. (10) *Programme Class*. Report here the number of the programme class and sub-class, according to the Programme Class Definitions, which best fits each programme broadcast. For example, if a comedy drama of a type, at a time of day and with a format intended to appeal to the general audience is broadcast it should be coded as 15c. If its character, time of day and format indicate an intent to appeal to the child audience predominantly, then it would be 20c.

Appendix XIII

Col. (11) *Talent log and remarks.* Report here information about local talent which is used in programmes coded "L", "LRL" or "M" in column (8), or "N" in the case of stations originating live material for use by the network. For each such programme, report in column (11) the number of minutes of programme time which was devoted to each of the following types of material, using the appropriate codes:

- MC — The services of a paid master of ceremonies who introduces records, provides "patter", answers correspondence, etc.
- PD — Paid non-staff dramatic talent in the form of actors and actresses.
- UD — Unpaid non-staff dramatic talent in the form of actors and actresses.
- SD — Staff dramatic talent in the form of actors and actresses.
- PM — Paid, non-staff musical performing talent, vocal or instrumental.
- UM — Unpaid non-staff musical performing talent, vocal or instrumental.
- SM — Staff musical performing talent, vocal or instrumental.
- PT — Paid non-staff speaker, discussant, etc.
- UT — Unpaid non-staff speaker, discussant, etc.
- ST — Staff speaker, discussant, etc.
- R — Local religious talent, i.e., broadcast of church service.
- O — Other local talent, including sports events, news events, public ceremonies, etc.

This column is also available for station use to record condition of film, interruptions in signal emission, etc.

Station: CGFB
Location: Flin Flon

PROGRAMME LOG AND OPERATING SCHEDULE

Day: Wednesday
Date: January 18, 1956
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(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Scheduled Time	Time Presented		Programme Title	Announcements	Operating Code	Sponsorship Code	Country of Source	Origin	Programme Description	Prog. Class *	Talent Log and Remarks
	Began	Ended									
6:28:40	6:28:40	6:30:30	Opening Announcements.....		—	—	—	L			
6:30:00	6:30:30	—	Early Bird News		St. "B"	U	CDN	L	Local News Announcer reporting regional and national news.	1	ST. 4 min.
6:35:00	6:36:50	6:37:05	.....	Dodd's Flash (CT-23496).....	(#71)	CA	CDN	—			
	6:37:05	6:37:10	.....	Station Call.....	St. "A"	—	—	—			
	6:37:10	—	Percolator Parade.....		Rec.	U	US	M	Local "Disk Jockey" introduces and plays popular musical recordings.	14c	MC. 6 min.
6:50:00	6:49:25	6:50:25	.....	Radio Hockey Club Spot.....	Tape	—	—	—			
6:54:40	6:55:35	6:55:40	.....	Station Call.....	St. "A"	—	—	—			
6:55:00	6:55:40	—	Man Around the Farm (#2)	John Gibson & Son Ltd.....	(#68)	S	CDN	LRL	Local Agricultural Expert presents farm hints on tape.	12	PT. 5 min.
6:59:40	7:00:55	7:01:00	.....	John Gibson & Son Ltd.....	(Delayed)	CA	CDN	—			
6:59:45	—	—	.....	Kilburn Eqpt. Spot.....	—	CA	CDN	—			
7:00:45	etc	—	News.....		St. "B"	U	CDN	L	Local News Announcer reporting regional and national news.	1	ST. 4 min.
7:09:40	—	—	.....	Station Call.....	St. "A"	—	—	—			
7:10:00	—	—	Weather.....	John Gibson & Son Ltd..... #12, John Gibson & Son Ltd.....	— —	S CA	CDN	L	Local weather report.....	1	ST. 4 min.
7:14:40	—	—	.....	Station Call.....	A	—	—	—			
7:14:45	—	—	.....	Radio Hockey Club Spot.....	Tape	—	—	—			

* The numbers in this column refer to the programme classifications listed in Appendix XIII.