

## **Questionnaire on the History of French Radio in Saskatchewan**

### **1927:**

Why does the arrival of radio represent such a threat in for the Francophone leaders on the Prairies?

(They think that the intrusion of English into French-speaking homes threatens their language as well as conveying a materialistic view of existence.)

*Let's go further: in your opinion, were they right to be worried? Why?*

### **1932:**

Why is a national broadcasting network created?

(To encourage a distinct Canadian identity.)

*Let's go further: do you think that national radio, like Radio-Canada, is still needed to preserve Canadian identity?*

### **1936:**

Why are national associations established in the West?

(Western Francophones want to make a common front for various causes, including radio broadcasting.)

What are the demands by Antonio de Margerie for radio?

(He demands more "spoken French".)

*Let's go further: is there still a cause today where Francophones should have a common front?*

### **1939:**

Why do the ANO organize a letter-writing campaign?

(CBC remains oblivious to Francophone proposals for French broadcasts from CBK Watrous.)

*Let's go further: why do you think that the Francophones did not succeed in winning their case with CBC?*

### **1940:**

Why is the arrival of a bilingual announcer at the Watrous station considered an important occasion for Francophones?

(It shows the willingness of CBC to respond to the demands of the ANO; Jean-François Pelletier will be able to present the French broadcasts transmitted by CBK Watrous; his new position gives the impression that the number of French broadcasts will increase.)

### **1941:**

When Father Baudoux returns from his trip to Quebec, what idea does he have in mind?

(He returns with the idea of setting up private French radio stations in the West.)

What will be the result of the meeting of ANO members on August 15, 1941?

(The establishment of Radio-Ouest-Française.)

*Let's go further: in your opinion, what motivated Francophones to want French radio?*

**1944:**

Why, according to Adrien Pouliot, do his colleagues on the Board of Governors hesitate to grant licences for private French radio stations in the West?

(They're afraid of a revolt by English-Canadians.)

**1944-1945:**

In the fund-raising campaign in the East, on whose support can the Francophones count in particular?

(Raymond Denis)

**1946:**

How many licence applications are submitted by Radio-Ouest-Française in 1947?

(Three licence applications are submitted to the Board of Governors.)

How many licences are granted in the end?

(Only one licence is granted, for Radio-St-Boniface.)

**1951 (Balance of Power):**

What injustice incites Francophones to have a stronger campaign for licences for French radio stations in the West?

(The Anglophone minority in Montreal obtains a radio station in addition to the financial advantages of the national network.)

**1951 (A Second Campaign):**

Why is a second fund-raising campaign necessary?

(Because of high construction costs for the stations in St. Boniface and Edmonton.)

**1952 (Establishing the Stations):**

While the second fund-raising campaign goes on, what is Dumont Lepage's responsibility?

(He supervises the construction of the two stations in Saskatchewan.)

**1952 (Bring on the Trumpets and Drums):**

What is the mission of French radio in Saskatchewan?

(To protect the language and faith of the Francophones in Saskatchewan.)

*Let's go further: do you think that French radio can help protect Francophone culture in the West?*

**1952** (A Pact with CBC/Radio-Canada):

Why is the agreement between CBC/Radio-Canada and the stations in the West so important?

(It provides funds for the private stations at a point where their advertisers are starting to abandon them for television.)

**1973:**

Why does the management of CFNS and CFRG decide to sell the facilities to CBC/Radio-Canada?

(The stations could not have survived without financial support from the government.)