

revised to facilitate the handling of air operational traffic. Additional local teletype, telephone and control-line facilities were engaged to meet new and increased requirements of the Branch. Major revisions to and repair of various government-owned control lines were undertaken.

Other Communication Facilities.—Public address systems are provided at Air Terminal Buildings. Co-ordination of various wireline service requirements was undertaken. Existing systems, such as pneumatic tube facilities, were analysed and evaluated. A National Weatherfax System to be used for transmitting weather data in the form of maps by wire line and radio to designated stations across the country was commissioned.

Section 3.—The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

The history of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is given in the 1947 Year Book, pp. 737-740. The Corporation operates under authority of the Canadian Broadcasting Act (R.S.C. 1952, c. 32) and is headed by a Board of 11 Governors, appointed by the Governor in Council and chosen to give representation to the principal geographical divisions of Canada. The Chairman is required to devote the whole of his time to performance of his duties under the Act. The Board determines and supervises policy, but day-to-day operations and executive direction are the responsibility of the General Manager. The CBC is organized in the following divisions: Program, International Service, Engineering, Commercial, Press and Information, Broadcast Regulations, Station Relations, Personnel and Administration, and Treasury.

Under the Canadian Broadcasting Act, the CBC is responsible for regulations controlling the establishment of networks and the proportion of time that may be devoted to advertising in broadcast programs. The CBC neither exercises, nor authorizes any private station to exercise on its behalf, censorship of any broadcast program. The responsibility of having the regulations observed rests with the individual station management.

Frequency Modulation.—The development of frequency modulation is given in the 1948-49 Year Book, p. 773. On Apr. 1, 1954, there were five CBC and 29 privately owned frequency modulation stations in operation.

Television.—Regular CBC television broadcasting was begun from Toronto (CBLT) and Montreal (CBFT) in September 1952, with a program schedule of about 18 hours a week. By July 1954, the schedule averaged 50 hours a week of all types of television programs. At the same time the number of CBC stations in operation was increased to six—CBUT Vancouver, CBWT Winnipeg, CBLT Toronto, CBOT Ottawa, CBFT and CBMT Montreal. Two more CBC television outlets—one in Halifax and a French-language outlet for Ottawa—are under construction.

Twenty cities across Canada have been recommended for private television operating licences, and five private stations were on the air in July 1954. At the same time, Canadian television service had reached 60 p.c. of the population of Canada through CBC and privately owned affiliates. This represents the fastest growth in TV population coverage in the world. When the stations now projected are completed, more than 70 p.c. of all Canadians will be within reach of the national television system.