

and 134 privately owned television broadcasting and relay stations. All but 11 of the privately owned television stations and many of the privately owned radio stations are affiliated with the CBC and help to distribute national radio and television services over networks operated by the CBC. Of the 11 unaffiliated private television stations, nine form the Canadian Television Network (CTV) which commenced operating in the fall of 1961. The other two stations, in Hamilton and Montreal, are independent of any network affiliation. Of the 261 private radio stations, 219 were AM standard band stations, 36 were FM stations and six were shortwave stations; 12 of the 36 FM stations operated on the new Multiplex Stereophonic system.

Operations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 1962-63*

Television.—The CBC in 1962 celebrated its tenth anniversary in television. During the year, as a direct result of new stations being placed in operation and improvement to existing stations, CBC television became available to an additional 247,000 Canadians and service extended to reach about 92 p.c. of the Canadian population. Making service available to the other 8 p.c. is becoming increasingly difficult and expensive since many of them live in isolated communities sometimes thousands of miles from the main east-west lines of communication. The expansion during 1962 was into the northern areas where costs were not too prohibitive. New rebroadcasting stations were completed at Grande Prairie and Peace River in Alberta, The Pas in Manitoba, Dryden and Sioux Lookout in Ontario, and Courtenay in British Columbia, and rebroadcasting stations of the French network were completed at Sudbury in Ontario and Timiskaming in Quebec. A kinescope-programmed station was completed at Flin Flon in Manitoba and a new network relay station began operating at Cranbrook, B.C. Many projects to improve or extend service were under way at the end of the year. Notable among them were the new Head Office building at Ottawa, consolidation of facilities at Toronto and Montreal, relocation and increase in power of the CBLT transmitter and tower at Toronto, and a network relay centre at Winnipeg.

The complexities of CBC television broadcasting have greatly increased in recent years in the administrative area and as a result of the setting up of an entirely separate, wholly commercial television network (CTV). Of significance, too, are the recently expanding activities of community antenna television service (CATV)—operated by unlicensed systems which pick up programs produced by licensed television stations from the air and distribute them by means of cable to subscribers who pay a fee for the service—and the changing role of the rebroadcasting stations. Both systems were developed originally to bring service to remote communities but the implications of their use in already serviced communities is beginning to emerge. The future of the CATV service was discussed at a public hearing of the Board of Broadcast Governors in June 1963.

With coverage gaps narrowing, the CBC is turning its attention more and more to improvement of facilities and programming to fulfil its basic purpose of maintaining a complete service with a wide range of fare for all tastes, bringing Canadians in widely separated parts of the country closer together and serving the various geographical regions equitably.

Armed Forces Service.—The Armed Forces Service arranged the supply of a weekly package of kine-recordings of popular CBC television programs to bases of the Canadian Armed Forces in Europe, the Middle East and the Congo and, for the third season, organized a tour of a CBC Concert Party to the NATO bases in France and Germany and to the UNEF bases in the Middle East. Live coverage of major news and sports events, such as the federal elections in June 1962 and April 1963 and the Grey Cup, was also provided to bases in France and Germany through transatlantic cable.

*The establishment and growth of CBC radio and television facilities throughout the years is covered in previous editions of the Year Book; developments taking place during 1962 and early 1963 only are covered here.