

has a twofold purpose—through CBC-owned transmitting facilities, the complete national service is made available to the audience and, through the production facilities, the Corporation is able to tap the program resources of the area and, thus, eventually reflect the area to the remainder of Canada. This enables the CBC to carry out one of its essential functions, that of showing the parts of Canada to each other, of reflecting the country to itself.

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 increasing significance for all broadcasters, public and private alike, is the growth in community antenna television systems. These systems, in which the TV receivers of fee-paying subscribers are linked to a common receiving and re-transmission system, makes television available to people who could not otherwise receive it, and thus, in effect, extends the coverage of existing television stations. The growth of both these systems can have substantial, and as yet largely unmeasured, effects on television broadcasting itself. A report on the future of community antenna television in relation to ordinary television broadcasting was published by the Board of Broadcast Governors at the request of the Government.

**Radio.**—As with television, the current demand on CBC radio broadcasting is twofold—first, there is the need to bring service to the small percentage of the population now beyond the reach of Canadian radio and, secondly, the need to increase the amount of national service programming distributed by the national radio networks. About 2 p.c. of Canadians—400,000 persons—are still beyond the reach of stations carrying the national service and 23 p.c. are reached only by private affiliates receiving on the average about 30 hours of national programming a week. At present there are about 120 communities of more than 500 population each on the planning list for service.

Changes during 1963-64 included the consolidation of the CBC's English-language radio networks into a single network, significantly altering the role of radio station CJBC in Toronto. No longer the anchor station of the former Dominion Network, CJBC was converted to a partial French-language station to serve a substantial minority of listeners in the area whose mother tongue is French or who have an understanding of the language. Complete French-language service on CJBC began in October 1964.

During the year the power of CFPR, Prince Rupert, B.C., was increased from 250 to 10,000 watts, greatly improving the service to the coastal areas of northern British Columbia. In the Maritimes, a new station, CBZ, was established at Fredericton and commenced operation on Mar. 4, 1964. In addition to bringing the complete service of the CBC network to central New Brunswick, CBZ will provide the first English-language production facilities that the Corporation has ever had in this province. The Corporation was authorized to establish a station at Calgary and a French-language station at Ottawa. Permission was also received to transfer the 50,000-watt station CBX from Lacombe to Edmonton, Alta., replacing CBXA (250 watts) in the Alberta capital. The Corporation was authorized to erect a station at Saint John, N.B., which will operate as a rebroadcasting station of CBZ, Fredericton. All these stations came into operation in 1964.

Extension of CBC service to remote areas of small population concentration is achieved principally through the use of low-power relay transmitters (LPRT's). During the year, CBC brought into operation 11 new LPRT's, bringing the national service to an additional 55,000 people and increasing the number of these unmanned transmitters to 108. The new stations are at Stephenville, Nfld.; Shelburne, N.S.; St. Faviens de Panet, Que.; Hearst, Manitowadge and Elliot Lake, Ont.; Clinton and Fort St. John, B.C.; and Beaver Creek, Destruction Bay and Teslin in the Yukon Territory. The power of eight older LPRT's was doubled and the locations and frequencies of another four were altered to improve service. As the year ended, applications were on file with the Department of Transport, the licensing authority, for a further 22 LPRT's, which will bring service to an additional 95,000 people.