

requirement exists with respect to the making of a new regulation or changes in the Regulations under the Radio Act which affect broadcasting stations. Before making an appropriate recommendation to the Minister of Transport, the Board considers all such applications at a public hearing at which the applicant, licensees and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation are given the opportunity of being heard.

Under the provisions of the General Radio Regulations, Part II, made under the Radio Act, the Minister of Transport must also receive a recommendation from the Board before dealing with any application to change the ownership or control of any share of capital stock in the licensee of a broadcasting station which is incorporated as a private company. The Board of Broadcast Governors has established a policy that any such application which would result in a change of ownership or control of a licensee, would be referred to a public hearing before a recommendation is made to the Minister. Applications of this kind not involving a change of ownership or control may be dealt with by the Board or the Executive Committee of the Board at a regular meeting.

Under the provisions of the Broadcasting Act, the Board has issued the Radio (AM) Broadcasting Regulations, the Radio (TV) Broadcasting Regulations and the Radio (FM) Broadcasting Regulations.

Broadcasting Facilities.—As of Apr. 1, 1965, the CBC had 30 AM broadcasting stations, five FM broadcasting stations, 16 shortwave broadcasting stations, 44 TV broadcasting stations (including satellites) and 128 low-power relay transmitters in operation. On the same date, private companies owned and operated 236 AM broadcasting stations, 51 FM broadcasting stations, six shortwave broadcasting stations and 177 TV broadcasting stations (including satellites). All but 13 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 13 unaffiliated private television stations, nine form The CTV Television Network Limited which commenced operating in the fall of 1961; the other stations, located in Quebec City, Chicoutimi, Hamilton and Montreal, are independent of network affiliation.

Operations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 1964-65

Television.—The extension and improvement of the national television service is of continuing concern to the CBC. At present about 58 p.c. of the more than 14,500,000 Canadians who speak English only or are bilingual receive the complete English-language television service through CBC stations; another 34 p.c. receive partial service from privately owned stations of the CBC English television network. There are 5,700,000 Canadians who speak French only or are bilingual. Complete television service in the French language is available to more than 63 p.c. of them through CBC stations and private affiliates provide partial service to an additional 26 p.c.

Much of the population still to be served is in small, scattered communities; approximately 50 of the 2,000 or more areas are outside the national service coverage. To bring television service to these small communities will be both difficult and costly. The Corporation continuously reviews the possibility of establishing adequate service to them and the priority list changes as circumstances change. The main factor in establishing priorities is the per capita cost, other factors being language and geographic locations, particularly the degree of isolation. The Corporation's long-range plan is to provide, as far as practicable, complete CBC national network programming, both television and radio, to all parts of Canada; the immediate goal is to fill in the gaps not now covered by CBC or affiliated stations.