

National radio broadcasting in Canada entered its present phase in 1936 when, with the passage of the Canadian Broadcasting Act, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation replaced the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission. The Act gave the Corporation wide powers in the operation of a national broadcasting system and gave to the Minister of Transport the technical control of all broadcasting stations.

During 1958 the Government established a Board of Broadcast Governors and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Board of Governors was abolished. The Board of Broadcast Governors regulates the establishment and operation of networks of radio and television broadcasting stations, the activities of public and private broadcasting stations and the relationship between them, in the interest of providing a national broadcasting service of high standard, basically Canadian in content and character. Although the Minister of Transport is the licensing authority under the Radio Act, the Broadcasting Act requires that applications for broadcasting station licences or for any change in an existing broadcasting station be referred to the Board of Broadcast Governors for its recommendation before being dealt with by the Minister. (See also pp. 881-882.)

During 1966 the Government published a White Paper on Broadcasting proposing amending legislation whereby the Board of Broadcast Governors would have full power to issue broadcasting licences, subject only to technical evaluation and certification by the Department of Transport. The proposed new legislation would also provide that community-antenna television systems be treated as components of the national broadcasting system, subject to licensing, regulation and control by the Board of Broadcast Governors.

Subsection 2.—Telephone and Telegraph Statistics

Telephone Statistics.—In 1965 there were 2,374 telephone systems operating in Canada compared with 2,458 in 1964; of these systems 2,330 reported in 1965 and 2,421 in 1964. Co-operative systems in rural districts decreased from 2,144 in 1964 to 2,072 in 1965 and incorporated companies from 174 to 157. The largest of the incorporated companies, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, which operates throughout the greater part of Ontario and Quebec and in Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories, served 61 p.c. of all the telephones in Canada in both 1964 and 1965 and the British Columbia Telephone Company, also shareholder-owned, served 9.5 p.c. of the total in 1965. The number of telephones in use increased by 65.4 p.c. during the 1956-65 period.

1.—Pole-Line and Wire Mileage and Number of Telephones in Use, 1956-65

NOTE.—Figures from 1911 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books beginning with the 1938 edition.

Year	Systems	Route Mileage	Length of Wire	Telephones in Use			
				Business	Residential	Total	Per 100 Population
				No.	No.	No.	No.
1956	2,661	289,303	16,410,897	1,334,403	3,164,922	4,499,325	28.0
1957	2,637	274,334	18,161,444	1,409,446	3,417,699	4,827,135	29.1
1958	2,619	280,284	20,260,410	1,486,393	3,681,900	5,118,293	30.0
1959	2,605	267,737	22,791,129	1,568,735	3,870,288	5,439,023	31.2
1960	2,558	274,855	25,333,902	1,673,915	4,054,252	5,728,167	32.2
1961	2,509	306,167	26,986,478	1,729,599	4,234,416	6,014,015	32.6
1962	2,430	314,523	28,930,413	1,816,895	4,512,553	6,329,448	33.7
1963	2,296	284,202 ¹	31,297,977	1,910,178	4,746,435	6,656,613	34.9
1964	2,421	281,036 ¹	33,731,622	2,016,182	5,003,192	7,019,374	36.1
1965	2,330	283,478 ¹	33,686,557	2,142,256	5,302,815	7,445,071	38.1

¹ Excludes channel mileages sometimes included in previous years; also, in 1963-65 data were collected for underground cable rather than for underground conduit as previously.