

**Broadcasting Facilities.**—As of Feb. 29, 1968, the following numbers of broadcasting stations were in operation in Canada:—

	<i>CBC</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
AM stations.....	31	265	296
FM stations.....	8	68	76
TV stations.....	75	229	304
Short-wave stations.....	16	6	22
Low-power relay transmitters.....	181	—	181

All but 39 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 unaffiliated private television stations, 11 form the CTV Television Network Limited; the others are independent of network affiliation.

### Operations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 1966-67

In the year ended Mar. 31, 1967, the CBC produced more radio and television programs than ever before, some of them viewed by up to 4,000,000 Canadians on the English network and by up to 2,000,000 on the French network. In addition, some 27 countries, including Britain, the United States, France and Japan, broadcast more than 40 CBC domestic productions, which they either bought or exchanged. Seventeen festival competitions, 14 of them non-Canadian, recognized the merit of CBC radio and television programs. This extensive programming took place while the CBC was converting its television networks to colour, preparing its major Centennial programming, building a \$10,000,000 broadcasting complex to permit the nations of the world to cover Expo 67, and carrying on a long list of more normal engineering and technical projects.

The CBC began to plan its Centennial programming in mid-1964 when the planning group began a long list of national and local events from which those for coverage were selected. By Mar. 31, 1967, Centennial program production already totalled more than 120 hours on television and 260 hours on radio. Training and travelling schedules had to be co-ordinated, including a technical training school in Montreal for highly mobile radio and television teams (the latter using specially constructed two-camera colour packages), a training school in Toronto for commentators, and special training arrangements in other centres. Travel schedules were arranged to cover the 70 to 80 actualities. Hundreds of program ideas flowed between the production points and the planning group, and some programs, such as *Canada '98* and *Canada Express*, went into immediate production.

By Jan. 1, 1967, the International Broadcasting Centre at Expo 67 was operational. It included two colour-capable television studios, six small radio studios, and eight mobile radio and television units for programs originating anywhere on the Expo site. Although the Centre was primarily functional, there was a general broadcasting display on the outer deck and in the corridors and guided tours through a glass-walled catwalk overlooking the studios, control rooms and VTR rooms enabled the public to see programs in production. By March 1967, some 80 radio programs and 48 television programs or inserts had been produced through its facilities and 52 broadcasting organizations from 23 countries outside North America, major and educational networks in the United States, and a number of Canadian organizations had made plans to use the facilities.

**Television.**—As at Mar. 31, 1967, 94.2 p.c. of the estimated 16,120,000 Canadians who speak English only or are bilingual received the CBC's English network coverage by way of CBC stations or privately owned affiliated stations. Of the 6,350,000 who speak French only or are bilingual, 89.1 p.c. received French network coverage by CBC stations or privately owned affiliated stations. The two networks covered over 96 p.c. of the population. Most of those not receiving service were in small scattered communities