

outside the national service coverage area. At Mar. 31, 1967, there were 255 communities of 500 or more population (175 English-speaking and 80 French-speaking) not receiving CBC television at all or not receiving it in the language of the community; community in this context means a concentration of people sufficiently compact to be served by a single TV station. During the year, the CBC and its affiliates extended coverage by way of new network relay or rebroadcasting stations to: Red Rocks, Nfld.; Mont Louis, Causapscaal, Mont Georges, Micoua and Outardes, Que.; Hearst and Minden, Ont.; Big River, Sask.; Whitecourt, Athabasca, Banff, Coleman and Bonnyville, Alta.; Chilliwack, Port Alberni, Blue River, Boss Mountain, Spences Bridge, Skaha, Canoe, Midway, Mabel Lake, Olalla, Cawston, Mount Parizeau, Ocean Falls, Houston, Revelstoke and Mica Creek, B.C.

The CBC is experimenting with a new concept of television service, called a Frontier Coverage Package, to provide coverage in remote areas where it is not economical to extend service by normal means. The "package" is a low-power transmitter serviced only by videotape from a selection of programs in the national service and broadcast for four hours each day. This service is first scheduled in English for Yellowknife, N.W.T., and Lynn Lake, Man., and in French for Havre St. Pierre, Que.

Also, the technical feasibility of space satellite transmission opens up new possibilities. For six years, the CBC has kept abreast of satellite developments and gained experience with their use in transatlantic broadcasting. CBC current plans in this area are limited to satellite-to-station transmission, which would enable the CBC to replace surface transmission, at least for its national service, providing costs are acceptable. By this means, it would be technically possible to program the Frontier Coverage stations from the network. Practical satellite-to-home transmission, enabling even isolated individuals in the remote North to pick up a signal, is believed to be still some time away.

Colour came to Canadian television on Sept. 1, 1966. The first phase of the CBC network conversion included installation in Toronto and Montreal of colour production facilities, in Ottawa to allow colour coverage of events of national importance, and at the International Broadcasting Centre at Expo. It also included conversion of network facilities to carry colour, and of the main regional stations to transmit network and certain local film programs in colour. By Mar. 31, 1967, both language networks were carrying up to a maximum of 40 p.c. of their weekly network programming in colour, with additional colour programs seen in local time. Later phases, which await Government approval, provide for facilities at regional production centres to produce as well as carry colour programs. The conversion of network relay and rebroadcasting stations is also involved.

**Radio.**—The current demand on CBC radio is twofold—first, 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. As at Mar. 31, 1967, 98.1 p.c. of the Canadians who speak English only or are bilingual received the English-language service through CBC stations and privately owned affiliated stations and complete radio service in the French language was available to 94.8 p.c. of those who speak French or are bilingual. The two networks together served 98.6 p.c. of the total population. There were 131 communities of 500 or more population (80 English-speaking and 51 French-speaking) not receiving CBC radio or not receiving it in the language of the community.

In radio, an important service is performed by low-power relay transmitters (LPRTs) in the more remote areas of Canada. These are small, unattended radio transmitters to relay radio network service to listeners where reception is inadequate or non-existent and installation of a manned station is impractical. There were 159 LPRTs in operation on Mar. 31, 1967. During the preceding year, radio service was extended by CBC or by affiliates and independent groups associated with affiliates to: Sheet Harbour, N.S.; Minto, N.B.; La Tuque, Chapais, Chibougamau and Gaspé, Que.; Blind River, Donfield, Petawawa, Britt, Espanola and Mindemoya, Ont.; Lynn Lake and Pukatawagan, Man.; Lac La Hache, Chetwynd, Clinton and Mount Timothy, B.C.; and Norman Wells and Pine