

to normal use of its system for television, public telephone, switched data, Telex and telegraph message traffic, capacity is available for private leased circuits.

Canada, represented by Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation, is a signatory to the Operating Agreement of INTELSAT set up by participating nations for the development and operation of a global communications satellite system. The Corporation also represents Canada on the Commonwealth Telecommunications Council.

The Corporation, under a long-term agreement, has under charter from the Ministry of Transport the CCGS John Cabot, a combined ice-breaker/cable-repair ship used mainly for repairing cables in the western North Atlantic Ocean. The Corporation also operates a cable depot at St. John's, Nfld.

16.2 Radio and television

The broadcasting system in Canada has both public and private components. The earliest legislation with respect to Canadian broadcasting was passed in May 1932, creating the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, but the basic principles for radio and television broadcasting have been revised over the years. The Broadcasting Act of 1968 entrusted the Canadian Radio-Television Commission under Part II of the Act with the direction of the Canadian broadcasting system. The Commission regulates and supervises all aspects of the broadcasting system except for technical matters relating to the planning and construction of broadcasting facilities, which are the responsibility of the Department of Communications.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, a publicly owned corporation established by Act of Parliament (now Part III of the Broadcasting Act), provides the national broadcasting service in Canada. Its radio and television facilities extend from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, and north to the Arctic Circle. The CBC, created in 1936 to replace the earlier public broadcasting agency that had operated since 1932, is financed mainly by public funds voted annually by Parliament, with supplementary revenue obtained from commercial advertising. The head office is in Ottawa and the main production centres are Toronto for the English networks and Montreal for the French networks. Regional centres operate across the country.

An applicant for a licence to establish and operate an AM, FM or TV broadcasting station, a community antenna television system (CATV) or a network files application forms with the Secretary of the CRTC. If found acceptable by the Commission, a public notice of the application is issued in the *Canada Gazette* and in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the area served or to be served by such station or system prior to the holding of a public hearing. The same procedure applies to an application for renewal or amendment of an existing licence.

16.2.1 Cable television

Basically, cable television is an antenna system linked to the individual subscriber's set by cable through a series of amplifiers, making it possible to bring in signals he could not otherwise obtain. Cable systems are capable of carrying AM and FM radio as well as VHF and UHF television signals. For this service, the subscriber customarily pays an installation fee and a monthly rental of about \$5. Systems range in size from 38 with fewer than 100 subscribers to five with more than 100,000. As at March 1972 there were 361 cable television systems operating in Canada, serving about 30% of all urban households in the country. Of these systems, 116 were producing local community programming on a regular basis, with an average of 18.2 hours of such programming being broadcast weekly.

Cable television is recognized as an integral part of the Canadian broadcasting system and policies and regulations that concern it must take into account the effects on other aspects of the national system. Cable television systems (CATV) are operated by private companies, each of which must be approved technically by the Department of Communications and licensed by the CRTC.

In July 1971, the CRTC announced its policy on cable television, emphasizing its mandate to provide the best possible service and widest choice from every source for the Canadian viewer. It is recognized that cable television provides an improved picture quality and extends the service area of companies dealing with broadcast transmissions. It has given viewers a greater variety of programs and has made possible a greater information flow. The policy established the composition of the basic services that cable television must provide, including CBC and other Canadian local and regional stations, a community channel and, where