

television network and the TVA network, (including rebroadcasting stations) independent TV stations number 48.

From the start, the development of Canadian television was complicated by geographical and language factors. About half the people of Canada live near the southern border and have access to programs broadcast by one or all of the major US networks. This fact and the need to maintain a Canadian identity and to articulate Canadian interests contributed to the rapid development of Canadian television services. Toronto and Montreal now rank among the world's principal television production centres in the English and French languages; Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Quebec City, Halifax, Moncton and St. John's are CBC regional production centres. Three Canadian communications "Anik" satellites play an increasingly significant role in the effort to bring radio, television, and telephone services to the more remote parts of the country, particularly in the Canadian North.

16.2.3 Radio broadcasting

Despite the impact of television, radio remains an important means of communication for Canada's population. The CBC networks provide a wide variety of programming nationally and private local stations attract a large percentage of the listening audience. About 97% of the households in Canada are equipped with radio. In about half of them there is more than one set, and often there is a radio in the car and one or more portable transistor sets. It is estimated that there is one radio for every person in Canada.

16.2.4 Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC)

Facilities and coverage. The CBC operates two national television networks, English and French; four radio networks, AM and FM in English and French; a special medium and shortwave radio service in the North including native language programs; and an international shortwave and transcription service. In 1976 the CBC owned some 380 radio outlets (full stations or rebroadcasting transmitters), and its radio network service was also carried on more than 100 privately owned outlets. CBC-owned television stations or rebroadcasters totalled about 240, and the CBC television networks also included about 225 privately owned affiliates or rebroadcasters. The corporation has production centres in Toronto (English), Montreal (French), and in several of the main cities across the country.

CBC AM radio networks are within reach of 99% of the Canadian population and CBC television networks cover 98%. Remaining unserved locations are gradually being provided with radio and TV transmitters under the Accelerated Coverage Plan (ACP), a six-year program approved by the federal government in 1974. In fiscal 1975-76, the first 28 transmitters to be installed under the ACP went into service, and more than 80 other licences were applied for and approved by the CRTC. The ACP will involve nearly 700 engineering projects by the time it is completed.

Other engineering projects in 1975-76 included the completion and opening of the CBC's new regional broadcasting centre in Vancouver, opening of the 4,500-mile (7 242 km) English FM stereo network linking eight cities from St. John's to Vancouver, and further modernization of the Radio Canada International shortwave transmitting plant at Sackville, NB.

Olympic Games. As the official host broadcaster at the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal, the CBC provided facilities for world-wide radio and television coverage. A special CBC unit, the Olympics Radio and Television Organization (ORTO), planned and coordinated broadcasting installations at the 27 different Olympic sites as well as studios, control rooms and office facilities in three Montreal broadcasting centres. Some 180 foreign broadcasting organizations were represented at the Olympics, and ORTO provided them with coverage which