

metres of conveyor belts, 3,500 vehicles and 1.6 million lock boxes. The corporation also acquired leases for more than 1,100 properties and took over agreements with some 2,100 individuals for the operation of sub post offices.

During the fiscal year 1982-83 there were two increases in postal rates. On January 1, 1982, the basic letter rate was increased from 17 cents to 30 cents (the weighted average of postal rate increases was approximately 50%), and on February 15, 1983, it was further increased to 32 cents (an overall average increase of 6%).

14.7 Newspapers and periodicals

14.7.1 Daily newspapers

Daily newspapers published in Canada in 1982 numbered 120, counting morning and evening editions. Combined circulation was over 5.5 million — about 82% in English and 18% in French (Table 14.9). Publishers' surveys show that each newspaper is read by an average of 2.2 persons.

Daily newspaper advertising net revenue in 1981 was \$1.16 billion, up 18% from 1980. There were 10 dailies published in French, 102 in English, and two in other languages. Although the circulation of daily newspapers blankets the more populous areas well beyond publishing points, the smaller cities, towns and rural areas are also served by 960 community newspapers catering to local interests.

Chain ownership is a prominent feature of the Canadian newspaper industry. In 1982 the two largest newspaper chains were Southam Press Inc. (15 dailies) and Thomson Newspapers Ltd. (40). Both Southam and Thomson newspapers are publicly-owned companies with shares traded on Canadian stock exchanges. Southam accounted for about 27.5% of total daily circulation, Thomson for 21.5%.

In the French-language newspaper industry, Quebecor, with two dailies, controls 42% of the French-language circulation and Gesca with four dailies, controls 33%.

14.7.2 Syndicates and wire services

In addition to their news-gathering staffs and facilities, Canadian newspapers subscribe to syndicates and wire services. The largest Canadian wire service is The Canadian Press, a co-operative agency owned by most Canadian dailies. CP delivers by wire, at speeds ranging up to 1,200 words a minute, Canadian and world news to its 111 members; many of them also subscribe to Laserphoto which delivers more than 500 news photos a week by wire or to a mailed news photo service. Through its affiliate, Broadcast News Ltd., it provides news by wire and an audio service to AM and FM radio stations, to television stations, and for display by cable television companies. Another CP affiliate, Press News Ltd.,

serves CBC radio and television stations. CP has its own news-gathering staff in 14 Canadian cities as well as New York, Washington and London. Each member newspaper provides local news for transmission to fellow members and members share the cost in proportion to their circulations.

CP carries world news from Reuters (the British agency), from The Associated Press (the United States co-operative) and from Agence France-Presse (of France) and these agencies receive CP news on a reciprocal basis. CP maintains a French-language service in Quebec.

United Press Canada (UPC), the second major news wire service in Canada, is a private company owned by a partnership of the Toronto Sun Publishing Co. and United Press International, Inc. UPC was formed January 1, 1979 to supersede United Press International of Canada Ltd. which was a wholly owned subsidiary of United Press International (UPI). UPC provides Canadian coverage in news, sports and pictures from its staff bureaus across the country. Services are delivered at high speed (1,200 words a minute), slow speed, and by telephoto network. All UPC bureaus are linked to UPI's North American communications network and are equipped with video display terminals for copy transmission and editing and with telephoto transmitters for direct picture transmission. UPC also delivers to its newspaper, radio and television clientele the full worldwide services of UPI and provides coverage of Canada for distribution by UPI throughout the world. UPC has permanent staff bureaus in St. John's, Nfld., Québec City, Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver.

14.7.3 Non-daily newspapers

Canada's non-daily newspapers did not fare as well in 1982 as in previous years. The total circulation of non-dailies was down 2% from 1981 and the number of non-dailies decreased by 17. Although the 1981 revenues were up slightly from 1980, the increases did not keep up with the rate of inflation.

The non-dailies surveyed by Statistics Canada include shoppers, community newspapers, weekend tabloids, university and school papers and ethnic non-dailies. Shoppers, which had previously been included with community newspapers, are free distribution publications in a newspaper format consisting almost entirely of advertising. In 1982 there were 53 such papers in Canada with a total distribution per issue of 1.5 million and an average distribution of 28,000 per paper, about three times the circulation of the average community newspaper. The 960 community newspapers listed in 1982 had a total circulation of 8.8 million for an average circulation of just over 9,000 per paper.

Between 1981 and 1982, university and school papers were the only non-dailies to increase both