

Service can operate in any of the international short-wave bands. The frequencies used depend on climatic conditions, the geographical area served, the season of the year and the time of day.

The service was opened officially Feb. 25, 1945. During the first two years of operation more than 20,000 letters were received from listeners in all parts of the world, testifying to the strength with which Canadian short-wave programs are received and to the interest in Canada which they either arouse or help to satisfy. Listeners in Europe report constantly that CBC International Service programs are heard more clearly and loudly than any other broadcasts from the Western Hemisphere.

Listeners receive, upon request, free illustrated monthly schedules giving details of programs, frequencies and transmission times, as well as photographs and general information about Canada. Reception reports from listeners are also verified and inquiries on trade conditions, social, scientific and education matters are given attention.

The service has provided short-wave listeners abroad with comprehensive day-to-day reports and actuality broadcasts from all major international conferences held in North America since the end of the War in 1945. Supplementing the regular programs in ten languages, special events broadcasts of all kinds are arranged whenever necessary to give CBC listeners in other lands full reports on activities in Canada that are of particular interest to them. Visitors from abroad frequently use the CBC short-wave service to report back to their home countries on their impressions of Canada.

The CBC International Service short-wave transmitters at Sackville, N.B., were completed by the Corporation for the Canadian Government.

**Domestic Program Service and Development.**—During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1946, 55,934 programs representing 17,062:25 hours of broadcasting were presented over the CBC Trans-Canada, Dominion and French networks. Of the total broadcasting hours, 81.2 p.c. were devoted to non-commercial and public service programs, and the remaining 18.8 p.c. to commercial presentations. The Trans-Canada network, operating 16 hours a day, released 64.4 p.c. of the network broadcasting hours. The Dominion network, operating at present only in the evening hours, released 8.2 p.c. of the network hours. French network operations, operating 16 hours a day, accounted for 27.2 p.c. of all network hours of broadcasting.

The CBC originated and produced 78.7 p.c. of its network broadcasts. Of the remainder, 2.6 p.c. came from private stations, 15.3 p.c. were exchange programs from the United States, and 3.4 p.c. were exchange programs from the BBC. Various categories of light music made up the greatest number of broadcast hours, followed in order by news, drama, variety, classical music, talks, agriculture programs, educational broadcasts, religious periods, and programs devoted to the interests of women, sport fans, and children. Table 9 shows the proportion of total time devoted to sustaining as compared with commercial programs, and analyses those made up of music as compared with the spoken word.