

In addition to these frequencies, the CBC will use microwave frequencies in still higher bands to enable it to establish direct links from studio to transmitter and from mobile units to studio or transmitter or both. Some of these will be in the 2,000 Mc/s band and others in the 7,000 Mc/s band.

The Toronto studios and transmitter building, topped by a 500-foot tower and antenna, will be built on CBC property at 354 Jarvis Street, Toronto. At Montreal, plans call for a high antenna tower on the top of Mount Royal. The transmitter building will be located at the base of the tower and programs will be carried from the television studios, to be built at the rear of the Radio Canada Building, to the transmitter by microwave link. Each building will house a 5 kw. transmitter.

Television studio equipment and two mobile television units for both Toronto and Montreal have been ordered from England. The studio equipment includes camera chains, control and test equipment, and accessories to equip two "live" program studios, one film projection unit, and a master control at each point. The mobile units are each equipped with three cameras, a low-powered microwave transmitter and associated receiver for relaying programs back to the main transmitters, and necessary auxiliary equipment. Delivery of this equipment is expected in the spring of 1951.

Present plans call for the completion of construction work in the summer of 1951, and regular television transmissions are expected to begin in the autumn of that year.

The Directors of Television, Technical Directors, Program Directors, and other key personnel have been appointed.

Preliminary research has been undertaken to determine the program service best suited to Canadian conditions and to discover the potential program sources. The patterns of United States, French and British TV experience have been compared evaluated and used as criteria for a Canadian television service.

Broadcasting Facilities.—Under Sect. 24 of the Canadian Broadcasting Act, the CBC is required to review all applications for licences for new stations, applications for increases in power, and changes in frequency or location. Two considerations are involved: (1) non-interference with the present and proposed facilities of the CBC, and (2) that high-power transmission facilities, on both long- and short-wave bands, are reserved for use by the CBC. Within these limitations, it is the policy of the Board to serve community interests by giving every practical encouragement and assistance to local stations.

The CBC operates three networks: the Trans-Canada and Dominion networks, serving English-language audiences from Atlantic to Pacific, and the French network, serving French-language listeners in Quebec. The Trans-Canada network is made up of 24 basic stations: 11 CBC-owned and 13 privately owned. There are 15 affiliated stations, four of which are CBC-owned Newfoundland stations. The Dominion network consists of 31 basic stations of which 30 are privately owned. Six affiliated privately owned stations receive Dominion network service. The French network has 3 basic CBC-owned stations, and 12 privately owned stations.

On Apr. 1, 1949, when Newfoundland became a province of Canada, the Trans-Canada network service was extended via a frequency modulation link and 541 miles of wireline. CBC-owned and operated stations were increased by four, and a new region was inaugurated utilizing Trans-Canada program service in conjunction with its own local community-service programs. In 1950 the