

Radio.—A milestone in the long history of CBC radio was reached on Oct. 1, 1962, with the inauguration of the new CBC Radio Network consolidating the English-language Trans-Canada and Dominion Networks. The purpose of the consolidation was to provide a schedule of broadcasting balanced in terms of subject matter and of the relative positioning of spoken word and music within each program day. To a large extent, the programs of the new network are carried by microwave facilities, thus providing a quality and reliability not previously attained by radio network operations.

During the year, English radio network was extended to new low-power relay transmitters at Noranda in Quebec, Andover and St. Stephen in New Brunswick, Uranium City in Saskatchewan and Nakusp in British Columbia. The French network was extended to service new low-power relay transmitters at Hearst in Ontario and Wedgeport in Nova Scotia and to three privately owned affiliated stations at Trois Rivières, Roberval and La Tuque in Quebec. CBC stations at Halifax and Sydney in Nova Scotia and at Grand Falls in Newfoundland were increased in power.

Because of budget restrictions arising out of the Government's austerity program, the experimental FM network between Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal was closed on Oct. 31, 1962. However, the experience gained during its thirty months of operation was of great benefit to both the Corporation and the network supplier. The three stations are broadcasting AM service with some separate FM programming included on a non-network basis until finances permit resumption of FM network services.

In 1962 the CBC developed an emergency broadcasting plan to meet its responsibilities in connection with the Emergency Measures Organization, making it possible for every radio and television station in Canada to be connected within five minutes to emergency radio networks in order to broadcast instructions and information to the public in the event of a national emergency. This service was suspended in the fall but reactivated on June 30, 1963.

Northern Service.—The Northern Service, established in 1958, extends the national radio broadcasting system to the Yukon and Northwest Territories and to the northern portions of all provinces except the Maritimes. With the recent addition of a third high-power transmitter at Sackville, N.B., the Northern Service shortwave schedule was increased from eight to nine and one-half hours daily. In addition to the CBC network programs provided on shortwave, the Northern Service produced programs of special interest to its listeners, such as *Uqausi*, an Eskimo-language program of messages, news, views and music prepared by Eskimo personnel, *Arctic Window*, a program of interviews with visitors to the North, and *The Commissioner Replies* on which questions submitted by residents are answered on the air by the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. A number of programs prepared with the co-operation of the Northern Service were carried on the full CBC radio network, including programs originating from the Dawson City Festival held in the summer of 1962. Tape recordings of National Service programs were supplied to a number of RCAF and Mid-Canada line stations which had their own low-power radio stations.

International Service.—The CBC International Service is operated on behalf of the people of Canada to provide information about this country to listeners in other lands. Shortwave programs are broadcast in 11 languages daily to Europe, Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, Australia and New Zealand. Despite the fact that television is being introduced in more and more countries, radio broadcasting and listening show no signs of decreasing. In fact, radio broadcasting, both medium and shortwave, is being expanded particularly in those underdeveloped countries that have recently achieved nationhood.

A notable fact on the international broadcasting scene is the growing interest in the exchange of programs, which opens up wider possibilities for the CBC International Service in the realm of music and also in the area of special events where rapid transmission is vitally important. All sections of the International Service prepared programs dealing with the political developments in Ottawa, including the dissolution of the 25th Parliament; the German-language section, for example, relayed twice as many programs to the German