

CBC participation in FM broadcasting was curtailed a few years ago when general economic conditions made it necessary for the Corporation to suspend temporarily the operations of a Montreal-Ottawa-Toronto FM network. During the summer of 1964, the Corporation made plans to reactivate this network, mainly on the basis of a program service on tape between its FM stations in these cities and in Vancouver. The initial goal of the reactivation was to provide, by late 1964, CBC FM stations at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver and the CBC French-language FM outlet in Montreal with a program service completely separate from the AM service to be distributed, in the initial stages at least, largely on tape.

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 1963-64, the Yukon Network was extended and improved by the addition of low-power relay transmitters at Teslin, Destruction Bay and Beaver Creek on the Alaska Highway and the increase of the power of CFWH Whitehorse, the network program centre, from 250 to 1,000 watts. The network of LPRT's now reaches most of the population of the Territory.

Programs in the Indian and Eskimo languages, originated by local stations, were increased in number and variety and the number of programs in French and Eskimo on the shortwave service was increased. Two special series were produced by the Northern Service—*Franklin's Diary* and *What Do You Know About...?* The latter consisted of interviews with authorities on the North, both in and out of the government service, on matters directly affecting the citizens of the North. *Indian Magazine*, the first CBC program series devoted exclusively to activities of Canadian Indians, was inaugurated during the year. Although intended for people of Indian background living in the North, it drew its material from all parts of Canada, co-operating with the National Indian Council, the Indian-Eskimo Association, Indian Friendship Centres in cities across Canada, and federal and provincial government departments dealing with Indian affairs.

In addition to supplying material to a number of regular English radio network programs, special programs were produced at Whitehorse for *Trans-Canada Matinee*, in Inuvik for *Christmas Day*, and in Yellowknife for *I.Q.*

Armed Forces Service.—In the course of 1963-64, the Armed Forces Service supplied CBC radio network programs recorded on tape in French and English to bases of the Canadian Armed Forces in Germany and France. Taped programs were also provided to 13 low-power broadcasting stations operated by the RCAF on the Mid-Canada Line and at other locations in Northern Canada. A weekly package of telerecorded prints of popular television programs was sent to Canadian troops in the Arctic, Europe, the Middle East and the Congo.

For the fourth consecutive year, a CBC Concert Party visited the UNEF bases in the Middle East and performed for the troops of all the nations represented there. Another concert party, which consisted of top Canadian variety artists, made a three-week tour of Armed Forces bases in Europe. During this visit a special television show, which saluted the 40th Anniversary of the founding of the RCAF, was taped at the fighter wing at Baden Soellingen, Germany, and was later shown in Canada on the CBC national network.

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. The Service continued in 1963-64 to pursue its aims by means of shortwave broadcasts in 11 languages, by transcriptions, relays and regular tape services, cable feeds of special actuality programs and by television programs. News reports and commentaries remained the mainstay of the shortwave service. New popular programs, such as the Radio-Canada Shortwave Club, and extended programs for philatelists have resulted in a marked increase in the mail received by the International Service.