

were 129 LPRT's in operation in 1964-65 and 17 new ones extended radio service to new areas during the year. Eight of these (at Quinan, N.S., Rogersville, N.B., Rivière au Renard, Gagnon, Grande Vallée and Mont Brun, Que., Sturgeon Falls and Elliot Lake, Ont.) are connected to the French radio network, and seven (at Port aux Basques and Woody Point, Nfld., Red Lake, Spanish and Terrace Bay, Ont., Salmo and Fort St. James, B.C.) are connected to the English radio network. Two others (at Labrador City and Wabush, Nfld.) provide bilingual service derived from the French and English radio networks. In addition, network service was extended to the LPRT at Ocean Falls, B.C., previously programmed by off-air reception, and to CFBG, Goose Bay, Nfld. In August 1965, a new 10-kw. French radio network transmitter (CBOF) and associated studios went into service at Ottawa. Prairie listeners received improved service in October when the new 50-kw. radio transmitters at Calgary and Edmonton commenced service, replacing CBX at Lacombe. The Saint John area of New Brunswick also received improved English radio service in October with the opening of CBD, a 10-kw. transmitter at Saint John, controlled from the CBZ studios in Fredericton.

The CBC began FM broadcasting in 1947 with stations in Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal, followed in 1948 with a station in Vancouver and a French-language FM station in Montreal. Bilingual FM network service, with programming separate from AM, began in 1960 on the Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal stations. In 1962 the network was discontinued because of curtailment of operating funds. However, in October 1964, this network service resumed in English and now includes CBU-FM, Vancouver, by means of tape programming. In Montreal, French-language FM programming remains available through CBF-FM, and CBM-FM broadcasts network service in English. The Corporation has applied to the Board of Broadcast Governors for the acquisition of CFMW-FM in Winnipeg, Man., through which programming would become available to some 700,000 people in the Greater Winnipeg area. The lack of suitable frequencies for AM expansion and a strong interest by many listeners in specially designed FM programming indicate an upsurge in FM development.

*Northern Service.*—Since 1958, the Northern Service has broadcast by shortwave and medium-wave, in two Eskimo dialects and five Indian languages as well as in French and English, to about 75,000 people scattered over approximately 2,000,000 sq. miles. About 75 p.c. of the population is served by the medium-wave community stations which are located at Whitehorse, Y.T., the program centre for the LPRT's of the Yukon network (Watson Lake, Mayo, Elsa, Dawson, Teslin, Haines Junction, Destruction Bay and Beaver Creek in Yukon Territory and Cassiar in British Columbia); Yellowknife, N.W.T., the program centre for the LPRT's of the Mackenzie network (Hay River and Fort Smith, N.W.T., and Uranium City, Sask.); Inuvik, N.W.T., covering the Mackenzie Delta; Churchill, Man.; Goose Bay, Labrador; and Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. The Yukon and Mackenzie networks are connected to the English radio network.

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. *Indian Magazine*, the first CBC program series devoted exclusively to activities of Canadian Indians, was inaugurated during 1964. 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. On shortwave, half an hour each night except Saturday is devoted to Eskimo-language programs produced in Montreal—*Uqausi* (Let's Talk), *Nunassiqmeunut* (Music for the People of the Beautiful Land)