

Churchill Calling and *Frobisher Calling*. The personal radio message service for Eskimos hospitalized in Southern Canada was expanded in 1964 to include Eskimos attending vocational and academic schools and living in hostels and private residences. It was also extended to include northerners of Indian and metis backgrounds.

Armed Forces Service.—In 1964-65, the Armed Forces Service continued to provide Canadian servicemen and their dependants stationed abroad with shortwave news, live network coverage of outstanding national events, tape-recorded network shows, television films for showing in recreation centres and mess halls, and concert parties of outstanding Canadian variety artists. About three hours of news, sports and topical events were broadcast daily on shortwave and 70 hours of recorded network programs were shipped to radio stations CAE and CFN in Europe. Network broadcasts of the Stanley Cup playoffs and the Grey Cup game were made available to both stations by transatlantic telephone, thereby creating a simultaneous radio network of over 7,000 miles from Dawson in Yukon Territory to Baden Solingen on the Rhine. Concert parties went to Army and Air Force units in Europe, the Middle East and, for the first time, to Cyprus; similar concerts at Navy, Army and Air Force bases across Canada were recorded for later network broadcast.

A weekly package of CBC television programs was lent to the Armed Forces for distribution among remote bases in the Arctic, the Middle East, Indo-China and the Congo. Tape-recorded network programs were made available to the RCN for use in ships at sea and about 28 half-hour recorded network programs were supplied weekly to 14 RCAF stations on the Pine Tree and Mid-Canada Lines for broadcasting on low-power transmitters.

International Service.—In 1964-65 the International Service marked its 20th anniversary. Throughout this period there have been many changes in the purpose and scope of international broadcasting. The increased popularity of shortwave listening and the growing demand for international exchange of programs fully taxed the facilities of the International Service.

Daily shortwave broadcasts in 11 languages informed listeners of events in Canada and Canadian attitudes toward international events. The Service used English, French, Spanish and Portuguese for transmissions to Western Europe, Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean area, Australia, New Zealand and North America, and Central and Eastern Europe were served by broadcasts in German, Czech, Slovak, Russian, Ukrainian, Polish and Hungarian. New popular programs, such as the Radio-Canada Shortwave Club, and extended programs for philatelists resulted in a marked increase in the mail received by the International Service.

There was a considerable increase in the exchange of transcribed programs during the year. The exchange of transcriptions between International Service and broadcasting organizations of the western world has been well established for some time but in 1964-65 Radio Moscow approached the Service for the first time suggesting more exchanges. As a result, International Service offered Radio Moscow items wherever appropriate, including reports on the tour across Canada by the Russian pianist Sviatoslav Richter, an interview with Glenn Gould, and TV film of the visits to Canada of the Russian Minister of Agriculture and of the Russian hockey team. Also, both music and spoken-word transcriptions in stereophonic sound were offered during the year.

The English, French, Spanish and Portuguese language services produced new series of spoken-word transcriptions which were offered to virtually all radio organizations of the