

light-hearted but informative documentaries about these major Canadian industries. Again in that year, a farming special came from the International Plowing Match at Seaforth, Ont.

Programs on CBC radio marking Canada's Centennial included live actualities from across Canada; edited coverage of major and minor events on *Centennial Diary*; *Century*, the story of Canada in the words of the great and the not-so-great; *The Long Hundred*, using music and drama and reporting techniques to reflect the Canadian experience; *1967 and All That*, touring Canada for an often irreverent look at the celebrations; and programs about and from Expo.

On French-language television in 1966-67, school and university programming totalled six hours a week and programs in the field of adult education totalled about four hours a week. The subjects covered included French mathematics, biology, English literature, economics, Greek civilization and a medical refresher course for practising doctors. The French-language AM radio service broadcast approximately two and a half hours of formal education programs a week dealing with music, the French language, philosophy, history and geography. Adult educational programming on AM radio totalled about eight hours a week. University broadcasting, planned in co-operation with the University of Montreal, represented about 10 hours a week. Adult educational programming in both radio and television is general in character, intended to broaden the awareness and outlook of adults in a number of fields of economic, social and historical importance.

In public affairs, *Aujourd'hui*, on French-language television, offered a high-quality magazine-type program involving Montreal, Quebec City and Ottawa production points, with fresh documentation of seemingly familiar aspects of French-Canadian life such as the role of private schools and the French character of Canada's cities. Less dependent on actuality, *Le Sel de la semaine* has become a prestige program with leading world and Canadian figures; Eugene Ionesco, Marcel and Elise Jouhandeau, Paul Martin, Jean Lecanuet, Juliette Greco, André Courrèges and others have discussed their life and work and shown different facets of their personalities to the viewers. *Tirez au clair*, by its judicious choice of subject and of pairs of debaters, has used a confrontation formula to achieve striking polarity of views on important matters. The monthly program *Dossier* has produced documents of exceptional interest such as those on Picasso and on Sartre and de Beauvoir.

Many programs are directed to special audiences. Youth programs, for instance, although they have a special slant, nevertheless have the same wide range as those of interest to adults. *Jeunesse Oblige* covers classical music to jazz, sports to art, literature to folk singers. *Images en tête* initiates teenagers into a cinematographic culture and asks them to participate in creative work by joining amateur cine-clubs. For the younger children, *La Souris verte*, *La Boîte à surprise*, and *Viens voir* use the child's delight in poetry and art to open his eyes to the world around him. In all these programs, the child is asked to participate through projects, drawings and contests. Women's programs also cover a wide range of interests; *Femme d'aujourd'hui* deals not only with cuisine, decor and feminine beauty, but also with law, sociology, actualities, cinema, sports and the arts, such programs offering housewives a wide perspective of the world's events. Through entertainment, the network attempts to stimulate thought and to increase knowledge. *Atome et Galaxies*, *La Vie qui bat*, *Tour de Terre*, are entertaining by the way in which they present ideas but also, in addition to giving scientific facts, they suggest trends or patterns of behavior about which the viewer may draw his own conclusions.

Among the special Centennial programs presented on French-language radio were *l'Histoire... comme ils l'ont faite*, a tribute to the great men of Canada, and *Au jour le jour* which parallels the events of 1967 with those of 1867. The documentary, *Comment les Canadiens communiquent-ils entre eux?* showed the great importance of communications