

by the Dominion's leading exponents of synco-  
pation," and such superior U.S. fare as the Metro-  
politan Opera, Lux Radio Theatre, Charlie Mc-  
Carthy and the World Series. It carried King  
Edward VIII's abdication speech, a Christmas  
service from Bethlehem, the third birthday party  
of the Dionne quintuplets and, during the Munich  
crisis, more than a hundred special broadcasts  
in seventeen days.

In World War II, French and English-speaking  
CBC engineers and correspondents made on-the-  
spot recordings in the London blitz, and they  
were the first among the wartime broadcasters  
to develop mobile equipment for use in the Euro-  
pean campaigns. CBC engineers helped the Free  
French Forces install a powerful shortwave radio  
station in French Equatorial Africa. Back home,  
there were Victory Loan appeals, popular war-  
time drama series such as "La Financée du Com-  
mando" and "L is for Lanky" (and Lanky was  
for Lancaster bomber), and the beginning of  
what the New York Times drama critic of the  
day called "the best repertory group in this hemi-  
sphere." This was the famous "CBC Stage" which  
presented plays and adaptations by Canadian  
writers. Later, the CBC Symphony Orchestra won  
an equally high reputation, particularly for its  
performances of Canadian and modern works.  
Stravinsky conducted it in 1962 and pronounced  
it "brilliant." CBC Radio continued innovating  
even after TV arrived. In the late Fifties it opened  
the Northern Service, which now serves 80,000  
over two million square miles of the High Arctic,  
the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and the  
most remote northern corners of six provinces  
of Canada. One of its stations, CHAK Inuvik,  
is the northernmost radio station in North  
America. The Northern Service broadcasts not  
only in English and French, but also in two  
Eskimo dialects, and the Indian languages of  
Slave, Cree, Chipewyan and Loucheux. Finally,  
to cut short further detail on the accomplish-  
ments of CBC radio, the Report of the Special

*The Happy Gang, upper left, filled the air with  
music back in the forties. Blaine Mathe was  
violinist, George Temple producer, Kathleen  
Stokes organist and Eddie Allen singer. Bert  
Pearl, the M. C., is sitting down. The man top  
right who looks a bit like a butcher with his  
thumb on the scale, is the revered Andrew Allan,  
creator of the CBC's Radio Stage series.*

*Radio linked Canadians who'd never been linked  
before—the Eskimos are story tellers on the  
Northern Service which began in 1958, and Bob  
Ruzicka, bottom, sang from a general store in  
Inuvik. Some early CBC workers, such as Lorne  
Green, center right, went on to other things.*

Senate Committee on Mass Media had succinctly  
defined its qualities. "The CBC's radio service  
is the one broadcasting organization in Canada  
to which one can tune in and know at once that  
it is Canadian, and that it is public broadcasting."

In television, there were Canadian experiments  
as early as 1930, but the first station was the  
CBC's CBFT Montreal and it did not open till  
September 6, 1952. Two days later, CBLT opened  
in Toronto. There were perhaps 150,000 tele-  
vision sets in the country. But only two years  
after that, CBC television was available to sixty  
per cent of the population, and Canadians owned  
a million TV sets. By 1958-59, more than sixty  
CBC and private TV stations were operating in  
Canada, and the CBC network was available to  
ninety-one per cent of the population. In French  
and English, CBC television was producing more  
live programming than any other network in the  
world. In the years 1952-59, the development of  
a national television service had cost more than  
170 million dollars but the CBC was quick to  
point out that Canadians had spent nearly seven  
times as much to buy television sets.

On July 1, 1958, the CBC telecast a special  
program to mark the opening of coast-to-coast  
microwave service. The microwave links stretched  
more than 4,000 miles and gave Canada the  
world's largest television network. The Corpora-  
tion today has 11,452 miles of microwave net-  
work for television and 28,000 miles of leased  
lines for radio. More than ninety per cent of its  
television transmission during the peak evening  
hours is in color. Such facts, combined with the  
CBC's service to virtually all the twenty-two  
million people who are scattered across a huge  
and forbidding geography, inspire the Corpora-  
tion to define itself as "unique among the world's  
broadcasting organization."

#### [PART III]

What she is. As a Trojan horse in our  
midst. Her Hectors. \$5.48.

AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER the CBC has triumphed  
in virtually every way that a radio-television net-  
work can. Its productions in French and English  
have won more than their share of international  
awards for their educational value, for their pub-  
lic service, and for their artistic or professional  
excellence. Its science shows, its programmes on  
the arts, its radio news, its more lavish efforts  
in serious music are respected by audiences and  
broadcasting people in many parts of the world.

The CBC's public money—the fact that it  
need not constantly fight for ratings in order to  
survive—means that it can experiment and  
sometimes provide programmes specifically for  
people who dislike whatever happens to be mas-