

by Parliament, by commercial revenues, and by such statutory grants as may be necessary". To date no licenses have been granted for the operation of private television stations.

Facsimile

Facsimile broadcasting has technically been developed satisfactorily but economically it has not proved successful and there are no stations operating facsimile broadcasting in Canada or in any other country on a regular basis.

Shortwave

Since its inception in February 1945, the CBC International Service (shortwave) has expanded until now the Voice of Canada is heard abroad in 14 languages. (Finnish and Russian were added early in 1951.) Built and operated by the CBC on behalf of the Canadian government the transmitters of the International Service, located at Sackville, New Brunswick, send out the strongest signal heard in Europe from North America. Programme headquarters for CBC IS are located in Montreal's Radio Canada Building but many programmes also originate in other CBC production centres throughout Canada. There is ample evidence that International Service programmes are reaching a wide and appreciative audience. In its six years of broadcasting CBC IS has received more than 150,000 letters from listeners in all parts of the world. During the meetings of the General Assembly in New York, the United Nations used the CBC transmitters for 90 minutes each day, directing reports to Czechoslovakia, Russia, Turkey, Switzerland, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, France, Greece and Egypt.

Programming

A cardinal rule of CBC programme planning is that programme schedules should include radio fare for everyone so that listeners might hear everything from talks to new talent, from Bach to boogie, from hockey to Horowitz.

Canadian talent is used to the fullest possible extent, compatible with financial resources. In addition to presenting the best Canadian talent available, the CBC brings to its listeners some of the finest programme fare available in the United States and England on a regular basis, with occasional contributions from other countries.

The primary job of the CBC is to continue the development of a radio system which is Canadian in scope and content. Programmes are predominantly Canadian in character. At the present time approximately 83 per cent of all programmes carried on CBC networks and stations are Canadian in origin.

The remaining 17 per cent consists of programmes which the CBC carefully chooses from other countries on the basis of listeners' preferences and needs. These programmes are mostly of the type which are not available within Canada and are chosen with the overall programme balance picture in mind. The Canadian listener thus has a wide range of programmes from which to choose.

Consequently, the dual nature of CBC's revenues, (from licence fees and some commercial revenue), and programmes works to the definite advantage of the Canadian listener in that CBC can provide a very extensive Canadian programme service, plus the best that other countries have to offer, within certain limits. CBC can also provide a similar service to its French language listeners in Quebec. French network programmes are almost entirely Canadian in origin but provision is made to feature programmes from the United States, France and Britain. Once