

CBC

RADIO-CANADA

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE • MONTREAL • CANADA

MONTREAL •

SACKVILLE



We are pleased to verify your report on the reception of CBC International Service

Nous sommes heureux de confirmer votre rapport d'écoute du Service International de Radio-Canada

Station..... CKCS, - CKCX Poste

Frequency..... 15.32 - 15.19 Mc/s. Fréquence

Time and 1430 CST-1900 CST Heure et

Date..... July 22, 1957. Date

Your report has been found to be correct
Thank you and best wishes from CANADA

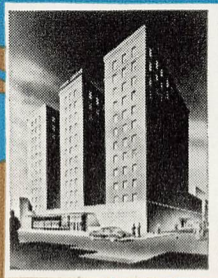
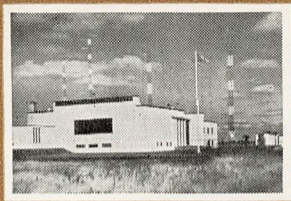
*Votre rapport est exact en tout point. Merci
et meilleurs vœux du CANADA.*

J. Laparte

.....
SUPERVISOR ENGINEERING SERVICES
International Service Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Service International Société Radio-Canada



Mr. Murray Mann,
37 02 So. 17
Omaha, Nebr.,
U.S.A.



CBC

RADIO-CANADA

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE • MONTREAL • CANADA

MONTREAL •

SACKVILLE



We are pleased to verify your report on the reception of CBC International Service

Nous sommes heureux de confirmer votre rapport d'écoute du Service International de Radio-Canada

Station **CKCS** Poste

Frequency **15.32 Mc/s** Fréquence

Time and Date **2:40 PM CST** *Heure et date*
. **Apr. 3rd. 1958**

Your report has been found to be correct. Thank you and best wishes from CANADA.

Votre rapport est exact en tout point. Merci et meilleurs vœux du CANADA.

J. Laparte

SUPERVISOR ENGINEERING SERVICES

International Service
Canadian Broadcasting
Corporation

Service International
Société Radio Canada

P. O. Box 6,000 Case Postale
MONTREAL, CANADA

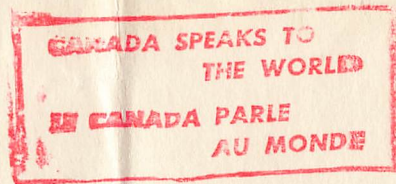


Mr. Murray C. Mann,
3702 South 17th,
Omaha 8, NEBRASKA,
U. S. A.



CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

SOCIÉTÉ RADIO-CANADA



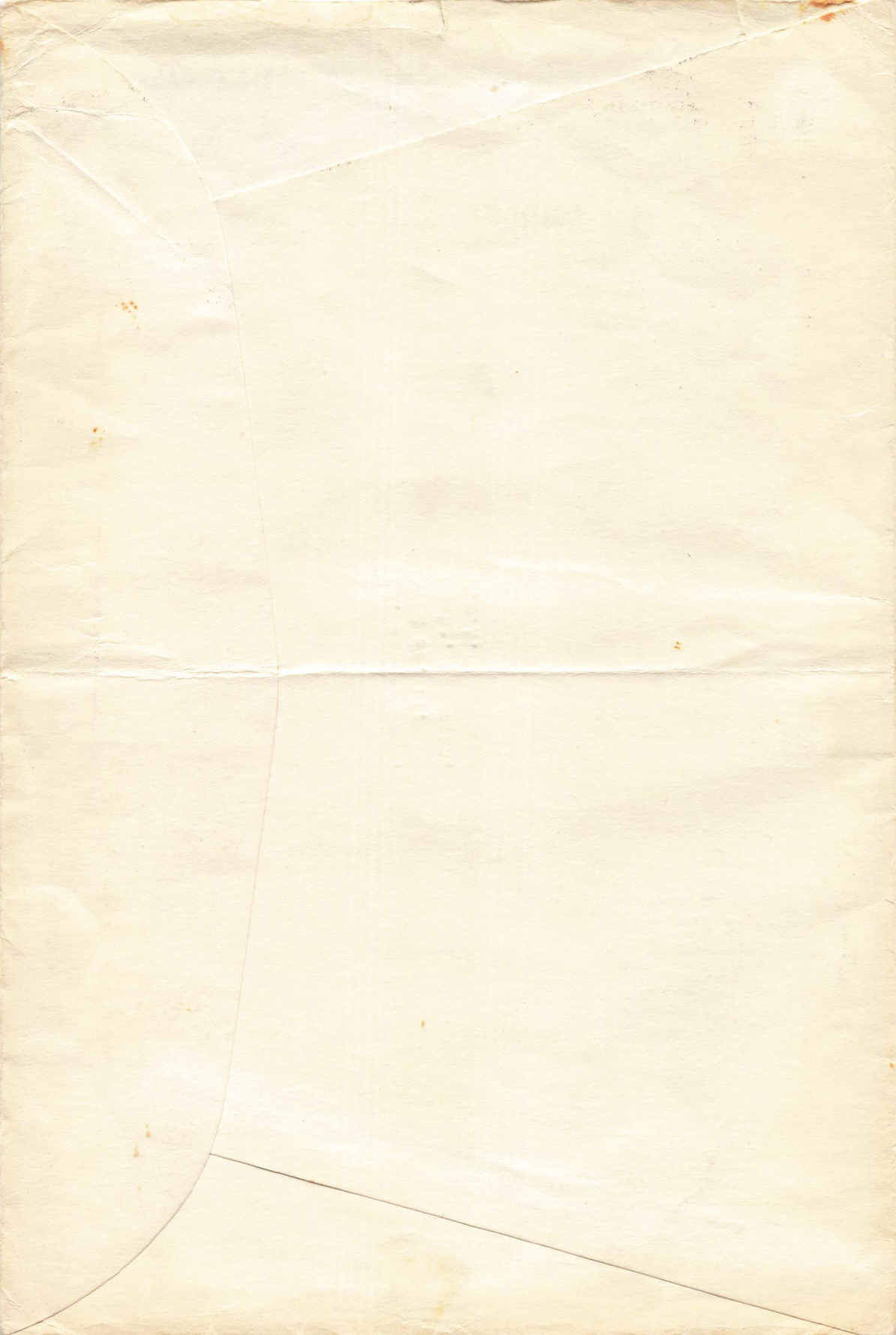
Mr. Murray Mann,
3702 So. 17,
Omaha, Nebraska,
U.S.A.

A-6



*Service
International
Service*

P.O. BOX 6000
CASE POSTALE
MONTREAL, CANADA



Kanada volá Československo

12:30-12:45 čs. času (1130-1145 GMT) denně 13.89 a 16.94 m.,
jakož i na jiných vlnách v 13-ti, 16-ti, 19-ti a 25-ti metrovém pásmu.
17:30-18:00 čs. času (1630-1700 GMT) denně 16.84 a 19.58 m.
19:15-19:30 čs. času (1815-1830 GMT) denně okrem soboty a nedele 16.84 a 19.58 m.
20:00-20:30 čs. času (1900-1930 GMT) denně s výjimkou soboty a neděle 19.58 a 25.60 m.

Tu mówi Kanada

14.15-14.30 czasu polskiego (1315-1330 GMT) z wyjątkiem sobót i niedziel na falach:
13.89 i 16.94 metra
13.45-14.00 czasu polskiego (1245-1300 GMT) sobót i miedziel: 13.89 i 16.84 metra
17.00-17.30 czasu polskiego (1600-1630 GMT) codziennie na falach: 16.84 i 19.58 metra
19.00-19.15 " " (1800-1815 GMT) z wyjątkiem sobót i niedziel na falach:
16.84 i 19.58 metra

Itt Kanada beszél

19.30-19.45 (magyar idő) (18.30-18.45 GMT) 16.84 és 19.58 méteren. (Hétfőtől péntekig)

Говорит Канада

17.15-17.45 по Моск. вр. (1415-1445 по Гринв.вр.) ежедневно 16.84 и 19.75 метра
20.30-21.00 по Моск. вр. (1730-1800 по Гринв.вр.) ежедневно, кроме субботы и воскресенья, 16.84 и 19.58 метра
00.15-00.30 по Моск. вр. (2115-2130 по Гринв.вр.) ежедневно 19.58 и 25.60 метра

Говорить Канада

17.45-18.15 за київським часом (14.45-15.15 за гринв.ч.) щоденно 16.84 і 19.75 м.
00.00-00.15 за київським часом (21.00-21.15 за гринв.ч.) щоденно 19.58 і 25.60 м.

Canadian Forces Broadcasts (Relays)

<i>To Europe</i>			
1200-1235	} GMT Mon. to Fri.....	{	CKRP 21.60 Mc/s 13.89 Metres
1330-1400			CHSB 17.71 Mc/s 16.94 Metres
1300-1400	} GMT Saturdays & Sundays.	{	CKRP 21.60 Mc/s 13.89 Metres*
			CKNC 17.82 Mc/s 16.84 Metres*
1545-1600	} GMT Daily.....	{	CKNC 17.82 Mc/s 16.84 Metres
			CKCS 15.32 Mc/s 19.58 Metres

Ships at Sea (Europe and North Atlantic) News in English

1845-1855 GMT Mon. to Fri..... CKCS 15.32 Mc/s 19.58 Meters

Northern Canada Service

9.55-10.35 pm EST (0255-0335 GMT) CHOL 11.72 Mc/s 25.60 Metres*
Daily, except Sunday CKLP 9.585 Mc/s 31.30 Metres*

9.55-11.20 pm EST Sundays only — English & Northern Messenger

*These frequencies are subject to change on short notice.



INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

Société Radio-Canada

SERVICE INTERNATIONAL



P.O. Box 6,000

MONTREAL, CANADA

Case postale 6,000



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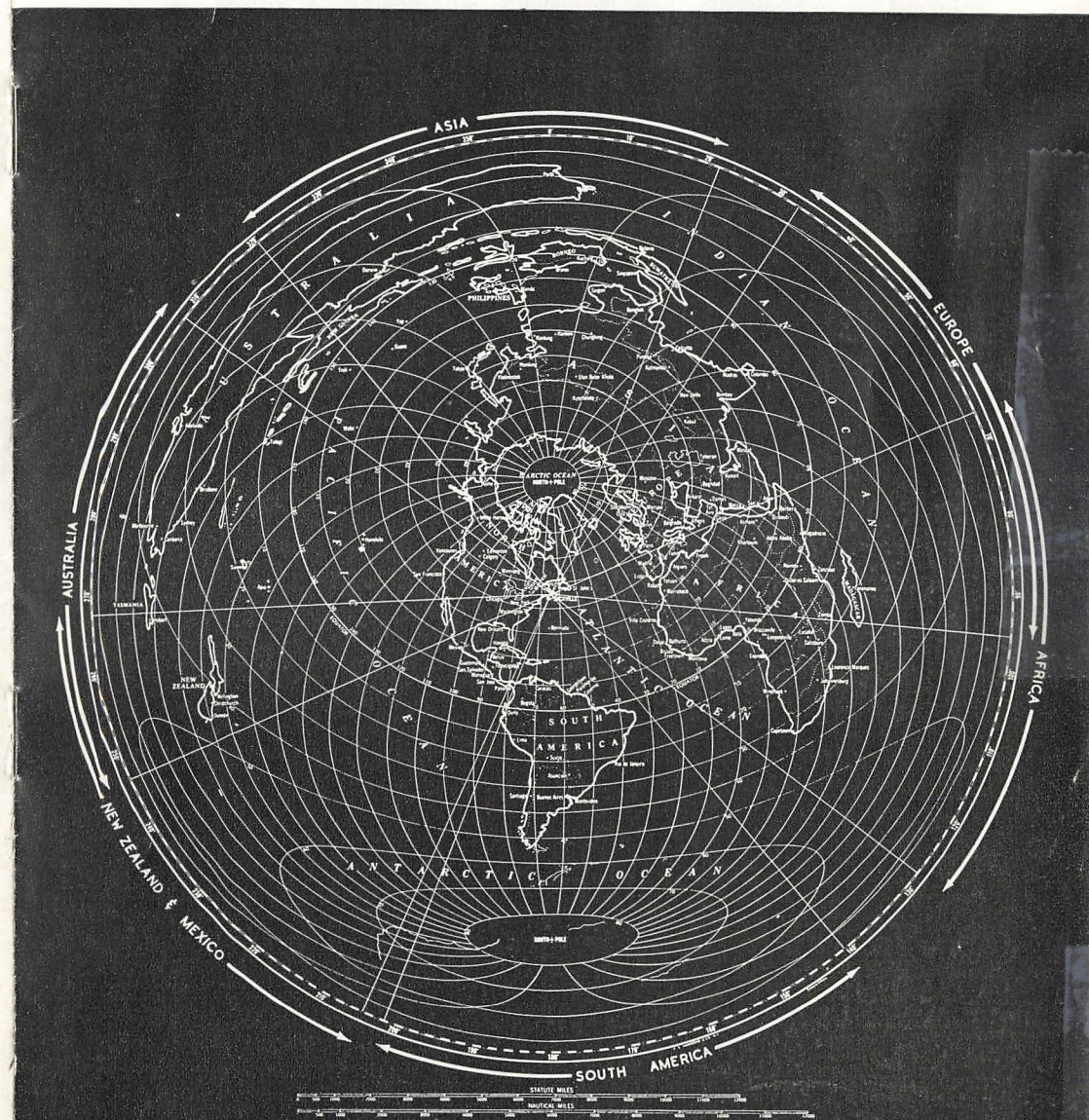
INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

RADIO CANADA

SERVICE INTERNATIONAL

PROGRAM SCHEDULE • PROGRAMME DES ÉMISSIONS

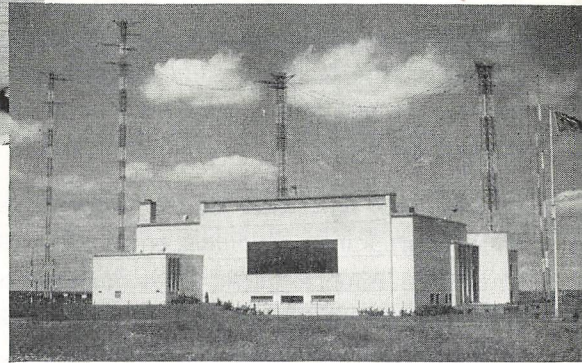
FEBRUARY - MARCH 1958 FÉVRIER - MARS





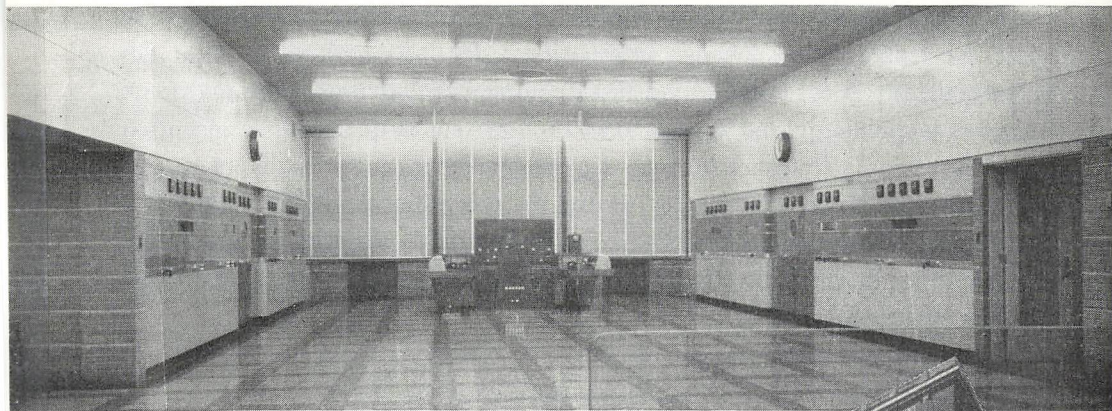
The shortwave receiving station
at Britannia Heights near Ottawa.

Le centre de réception de
Britannia Heights, près d'Ottawa.



Transmitter building in Sackville, N.B.
with part of the European
antenna array in background.

L'édifice du poste émetteur de
Sackville, Nouveau-Brunswick,
avec comme arrière-fond une
partie de l'antenne européenne.



Inside view of the transmitter building
showing the two 50 kilowatt
shortwave transmitters.

Une vue intérieure du bâtiment où
l'on peut voir les deux émetteurs
sur ondes courtes de 50 kilowatts.

The Radio Canada building in
Montreal, housing the headquarters
and studios of the CBC
International Service.

L'édifice de la Société Radio-Canada
à Montréal, qui abrite les quartiers
généraux et les studios
du Service International.



Hier spricht Kanada

18.00-18.30 MEZ (1700-1730 GMT)
Täglich

CKNC 17.82 MHz, 16.84 Meter

CKCS 15.32 MHz, 19.58 Meter

20.30-21.00 MEZ (1930-2000 GMT)
montags bis freitags

CKCS 15.32 MHz, 19.58 Meter

CHOL 11.72 MHz, 25.60 Meter

Jetzt auch täglich 19.30-19.45 MEZ über den Londoner Rundfunk
(MW 232m, und UKW Berlin 87,6 MHz).

Der Auslandsdienst Radio Kanada sendet aus einem der modernsten Rundfunkhäuser Nordamerikas, dem Radio Kanada Hochhaus in Montreal, auf Kurzwellen in sechzehn Sprachen. Aus den dreiundzwanzig Studios gehen die Sendungen über direkte Kabelleitung nach dem 1000 Kilometer entfernten Sackville an der Atlantikküste. Dort stehen die zwei 50 Kilowatt Sender, die auf alle internationalen Kurzwellenbänder zwischen 6 und 21 MHz abgestimmt werden können. Sie sind mit mehreren Fächerantennen verbunden, die nach achtzehn verschiedenen Richtungen ausstrahlen können.

In den dreizehn Jahren des Bestehens des Auslandsdienstes Radio Kanada haben, zusammen mit internationalem Erfahrungsaustausch über den Kurzwellenempfang, die Empfangsberichte unserer Hörer geholfen, die technische Qualität der Sendungen zu gewährleisten.

Canada roept Nederland

8.00-8.30 n.m. Ned. tijd (1900-1930 GMT)
Zaterdag en zondag

CKCS 15.32 Mc/s, 19.58 meter

CHOL 11.72 Mc/s, 25.60 meter

Van een van de modernste radiocentra in Noord-Amerika — het gebouw van Radio Canada in Montreal — zendt de Internationale Dienst van de CBC op de korte golf in 16 talen uit. De programma's gaan de ether in via een lijnverbinding van bijna 1000 km. naar Sackville, in de provincie New Brunswick, waar zich twee zenders van 50 kilowatt bevinden. Onze technici ondervinden veel steun van luisteraars, die de CBC van de ontvangst in hun land op de hoogte houden. Van haar kant is de CBC dank zij het ontvangststation bij Ottawa in staat kortegolfstations in andere delen van de wereld met gegevens omtrent de technische hoedanigheid van hun uitzendingen van dienst te zijn.

Op zaterdagen: Brief aan Hendrik; Radio Rendez-Vous; interviews; Canada deze week. Op zondagen: Commentaar; Canadese Caleidoscoop; Brievenbus en verzoekplaten.

Il Canada parla all'Italia

20,30-21,00 ora italiana (1930-2000 GMT)
Sabato e Domenica

CKCS 15,32 Mc/s, metri 19,58

CHOL 11,72 Mc/s, metri 25,60

Il palazzo di Radio Canada a Montreal, nel quale si svolgono le trasmissioni in 16 lingue del Servizio Internazionale della CBC, è uno dei più moderni centri radio del Nord America. Un cavo di mille chilometri unisce i 23 studi del centro coi trasmettitori ad onde corte di Sackville (Nuova Brunswick), sulla costa atlantica.

I due trasmettitori da 50 kilowatt operano su tutte le lunghezze d'onda internazionali fra i 6 ed i 21 Mc/s. Diverse antenne direzionali, sostenute da un gruppo di torri alte da 40 a 116 metri, lanciano i segnali in 18 direzioni.

I rapporti di ricezione che da tredici anni i nostri ascoltatori ci inviano da tutto il mondo sono stati di grande aiuto per i tecnici della CBC. Egualmente prezioso è lo scambio di informazioni tecniche che Radio Canada fa regolarmente colle organizzazioni radiofoniche straniere che hanno programmi ad onde corte per il Canada. A questo scopo la CBC ha attrezzato una stazione ricevente a Britannia Heights, presso Ottawa.

Radio Canada International

TECHNICAL FACILITIES

SACKVILLE TRANSMITTER PLANT

The technical facilities of Radio Canada International are located in the Maison de Radio Canada in Montreal, at Sackville, New Brunswick and at Stittsville, Ontario.

In Montreal there are two studios specifically designed for use by Radio Canada International and one for the CBC Northern Service which uses the shortwave transmitting facilities at Sackville. Other CBC French Services Division studios are used by RCI on request and as required.

The shortwave transmitting location at Sackville, on the Atlantic coast, was chosen after careful study had been made of radio transmissions between Canada and Europe and with a view to avoiding, as far as possible, proximity of the magnetic field of the north auroral zone. The station is housed in a two-and-a-half storey white stucco building situated near the Trans-Canada highway, between Sackville, N.B. and Amherst, N.S. The area about the building is impressive with its clusters of white and orange masts and several miles of radio frequency transmission lines feeding the network of antennae. The supporting towers for the antenna system range in height from 80 to 435 feet.

Radio Canada International has three 50 kilowatt and five 250 kilowatt shortwave transmitters which can operate on any one of the international shortwave bands between 6 and 21 MHz. The 50 KW transmitters, equipped with Class B high level modulators, are capable of full modulation by any audio-frequency in the range 30-10,000 hertz. The power tubes in the modulators and final radio frequency stages are cooled by a closed distilled water system. Any of the 50 KW transmitters can be connected to antennae desired by manually operated switches of special design.

On July 31, 1971 Canada began regular broadcasting on its 250 KW transmitters. These transmitters, manufactured by the Collins Radio Company, use advanced design concepts. They are controlled by a data processor, as directed by the application/executive program loaded into it by magnetic tape. The transmitter operator can use a teletypewriter to communicate with the processor for the purposes of advanced scheduling, performance of diagnostic and monitoring routines and to accomplish other on-line status changes. As many as 100 programming conditions (transmitters on, off; high power or low power; filaments on and so forth) can be pre-scheduled for the transmitter complex up to 24 hours before the actual required time.



... 2

The transmitter itself is an automatically tunable 250 kilowatt power amplifier for the frequency range 3.95 to 26.5 MHz, and can be modulated with either AM or FSK signals. Automatic tuning takes 12 seconds or less to any point in this operating range. The exciter is a frequency synthesizer, and can be tuned in increments of 100 Hz from the central direct digital control system.

The transmitters receive audio signals from any of four distinct programme lines originating in Montreal. These lines carry RCI, Northern Service and other program material for rebroadcast purposes over a distance of some 600 miles to Sackville via micro-wave.

The five 250 KW transmitters are connected to the various antennae by an antenna matrix in a building separate to that of the main transmitter building. The antenna arrays at Sackville are all of the multi-element curtain type and consist of stacked horizontal dipole radiators and reflectors, suspended from steel masts. The radiators and reflectors are identical in construction so that the two may be interchanged by switching, thus reversing the direction of the beam. The direction of the beam can be changed by a limited amount on either side of the normal position by shifting the phase of the current in one of the two bays of the radiating curtain. Reversing and slewing of each array is done by remote control from the main building, using switches mounted in weather proof enclosures at the base of the antennas. The current antennae available to RCI are on beams to Europe (reversible to North America), Africa (reversible to North America), South America (reversible to Northern Canada), Northern Canada and North America. Further development work will see the construction of a further array to North America, RCI's prime target area.

Should more detail be desired of these or any other aspects of the Sackville Transmitter Plant, please write to:

Plant Manager
Sackville Transmitting Station
P.O. Box 1200
Sackville
New Brunswick