

Marconi Company, one situated at Louisburg, N.S., providing a long-range radio-telegraph service to ships at sea and the other situated at Drummondville, Que., providing a long-range radiotelephone service to ships at sea. The facilities of these two stations are open to the general public. The services performed by commercial stations, both public and private, are many and varied. Generally speaking, these stations are located in areas not served by telephone, telegraph, or other means of telecommunication. The majority of these stations perform a point-to-point radio-telegraph or radiotelephone service, although an increasing number are being utilized for ground-to-plane communication. These stations provide an invaluable means of contact with mining camps, lumber mills, exploration and survey parties, trading posts, and many points that would otherwise be cut off from the more settled parts of the Dominion.

Private commercial stations may be used only for the handling of messages relative to the private business of the licensee, whereas public commercial stations may be used for the handling of messages for the general public.

Section 3.—Program Broadcasting and Regulation under the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Subsection 1.—Administration of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation succeeded the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission on Nov. 2, 1936. This—the first nationally owned and controlled radio corporation in North America—has done much to further its aim of providing as complete a service as possible to residents of every part of Canada. The Corporation operates under the Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936, which provides that the Corporation shall consist of a Board of nine Governors chosen to give representation to the principal geographical divisions. In practice, the Board of Governors determines and supervises policy, while actual administration and operations are under the direction of the General Manager.

The administrative organization of the CBC consists of the following divisions: Executive, Secretariat, Finance, Engineering, Program, Press and Information, Commercial, and Station Relations. The by-laws of the Corporation approved by the Governor in Council provide a formula for general administration and reflect the policy of the Board.

As provided for in the Act, the regulation of all Canadian programs is in the hands of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The CBC is empowered to issue regulations of a general character applicable to all broadcasting in Canada, but it does not otherwise interfere with the freedom of choice in programs of privately controlled stations suitable for covering local areas. Coverage of wider regions is dependent almost entirely upon the CBC networks. New regulations, within the scope of the Act, were made necessary by the events of 1939. The CBC uses its powers to control all programs broadcast in Canada, to eliminate abuses, and to maintain a desirable standard and quality in all Canadian programs. The Corporation neither exercises, nor authorizes any private station to exercise, any restrictions on matter broadcast, other than those specifically set out in the printed regulations issued by the Corporation in its capacity as the authority over all broadcasting in Canada.

Conduct of the CBC During War Time.—The personnel of the Censorship Board of the Dominion Government in 1939 included a senior officer of the Corporation to look after the interests of radio broadcasting. Immediately after the