

outbreak of war, CBC transmitters and the short-wave receiving station were placed under guard by the R.C.M.P. to prevent sabotage.

The aim of the Censorship Co-ordination Committee is to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary avocations of life and the enjoyment of property. All stations are required to supply in advance of broadcast full particulars as to all talks scheduled, including title and nature of the talk and the speaker. Stations are requested to submit their manuscripts in advance and secure permission to broadcast. All foreign language broadcasts are prohibited. All stations are required to submit their news copy to the Censorship Board. Broadcasting from public meetings is prohibited. A progressive retraction of activities of the CBC that are justifiable under normal conditions, but not demonstrably necessary in war time, has been put into effect, and the money thus saved allocated for use in strengthening programs and for necessary reserves.

Broadcasting of News Since the Outbreak of War.—The ordinary regulations state that there should be no restriction upon broadcasting of news by any persons, provided that the CBC has the right, if news services are found to be subversive of the interests of Canada in times of stress, to stop them. By previous agreement with the Canadian Press, news bulletins are secured from that organization. Local news is secured under arrangements between each station and its local papers. Broadcast of news from sources other than the above is not permitted during war time without permission in writing from the Corporation. The CBC may use 'actuality' broadcasts or recordings of events in its news bulletins. Should private stations use CP-CBC news broadcasts, they do so on a sustaining and strictly non-sponsored basis.

For a period following the outbreak of war, news bulletins were inserted in programs. After a short time, flashes and special bulletins were curtailed and set news periods substituted. Normal program arrangements were resumed, particular care being taken in choosing commentators.

Subsection 2.—Operations.

Broadcasting Facilities.—The extension of broadcasting facilities embraces two considerations, the first depends on facilities of the CBC, and the second on the reservation that licences for high-power transmitters, on both long- and short-wave bands, are for use by the public service system. Under Sect. 24 of the Act, the CBC is required to review all applications for licences for new stations, as well as applications for increases in power and change in frequency or change in location. It is the policy of the Board to serve community interests by giving every practical encouragement and assistance to local stations.

During 1939 the CBC completed construction of its fourth 50,000-watt transmitter, CBK at Watrous, Sask. The others are: CBL, Toronto; CBF, Montreal; and CBA, Sackville, N.B. With the inauguration of CBK, the power of CBC-owned stations increased to 212,000 watts, or three-quarters of the power of all stations in Canada. At the beginning of 1937 the power of all stations in Canada was 79,000 watts. At the end of 1939 the CBC National Network, including the four 50,000-watt stations, was made up of 10 stations owned or leased by the Corporation, 26 privately owned affiliated stations, and 23 privately owned supplementary stations. In the achievement of this coverage, designed to be as effective to the entire Dominion as possible, the needs of the rural population were considered as well as those of urban areas. Quebec Province is equipped with both French and English outlets.