

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 radiotelegraph 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 broadcasting 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 of Canada. In practice, the Board of Governors determines and supervises policy, but actual administration and operations are under the direction of the General Manager. The by-laws of the Corporation approved by the Governor in Council provide a formula for general administration. The administrative organization of the CBC consists of the following divisions: Executive, Secretariat, Finance, Engineering, Program, Press and Information, Commercial, and Station Relations.

Under the Canadian Broadcasting Act, the CBC is charged with the responsibility of formulating regulations controlling the establishment and operation of networks, the character of any and all programs broadcast in Canada and the proportion of time that may be devoted to advertising in broadcast programs. The CBC's regulations were drawn up to ensure a certain standard in all broadcast programs. The CBC neither exercises, nor authorizes any private station to exercise on its behalf, censorship on any matter broadcast on the air. The responsibility of seeing that the regulations are observed rests with the station management.

Radio Censorship in Wartime.—The personnel of the Censorship Co-ordination Committee of the Dominion Government in 1940 included a senior officer of the Corporation seconded to look after the interests of radio broadcasting. The Censorship Co-ordination Committee is a separate and distinct entity from the CBC. This Committee administers the Defence of Canada Regulations which apply equally to both the CBC and to privately owned stations.

The aim of the censorship authorities is to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary avocations of life and the enjoyment of property. Responsibility for observance of the Defence of Canada Regulations is placed on each station manage-

* Revised under the direction of W. E. Gladstone Murray, General Manager, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.