

ment and only talks originating outside of Canada or at luncheon or dinner meetings require prior authorization. Broadcasting from public meetings, other than the foregoing, is prohibited. Spoken-word broadcasting is restricted to the English, French, Gaelic and Welsh languages, except where the transmissions are directly initiated by the CBC or Dominion Government Departments.

**Broadcasting of News.**—On Jan. 1, 1941, the CBC inaugurated its own News Service. The CBC News Service is available to all radio stations to which there are land lines. Local news may be secured under arrangements between each station and its local newspapers. Broadcast of news from sources other than the above is not permitted without prior written authorization from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Private stations may only release the CBC News Service on a sustaining or strictly non-sponsored basis.

The CBC News Service maintains newsrooms at Halifax, Montreal (which provides news in both French and English), Winnipeg, Vancouver and a central newsroom at Toronto. The news services of the Canadian Press and the British United Press are delivered to the CBC newsrooms, where they are edited and re-written in a style suitable for radio announcing. The CBC also carries regular news bulletins and news features transmitted direct from Great Britain by short wave and picked up by the CBC short-wave receiving station at Ottawa.

### Subsection 2.—Operations

**Broadcasting Facilities.**—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. Under these provisions the licensing of extensions in broadcasting facilities involves two considerations: the first is non-interference with the present and proposed facilities of the CBC; and the second is that high-power transmission facilities, on both long- and short-wave bands, are reserved for use by the CBC. Within these limitations it is the policy of the Board to serve community interests by giving every practical encouragement and assistance to local stations.

The CBC national network is made up of 10 CBC-owned stations, 26 privately owned affiliated stations, and 24 privately owned supplementary stations. The total power of CBC stations, which includes four 50,000-watt transmitters, is 213,100 watts and of the privately owned network stations, 58,250. The service of the CBC network was further augmented during the latter part of 1940, by the construction at Verchères, Que., of CBFW (X, Y, Z), a 7,500-watt short-wave station. In the achievement of the extensive coverage of the CBC network, designed to be as effective to the entire Dominion as possible, the needs of the rural population were considered as well as those of the urban population. Quebec Province is equipped with both French and English outlets.

Subsidiary hookup broadcasting is controlled by the CBC, and all hookups must have the authorization of the Corporation. Contractual arrangements with stations for commercial hookups are handled by the Corporation's Commercial Department.

Negotiations were continued during 1940 between representatives of the countries signing the Agreement reached at the Inter-American Wave Length Conference held at Havana, in November, 1937. Under this Agreement, a general reallocation of station frequencies was effected on Mar. 29, 1941. This general reallocation of frequencies relieved interference to a considerable degree.