

In addition to being subject to the provisions of the Radio Act, 1938, and of the regulations issued thereunder, the administration of radio in Canada, including broadcasting, is subject to the International Telecommunication Convention (Madrid, 1932) and the Radiocommunication Regulations annexed thereto (Revision of Cairo, 1938) as well as to regional agreements such as the Inter-American Radiocommunications Convention and the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, Havana, 1937.

War-Time Control of Radio Messages.—Under the supervision of the Chief Radio Censor, Department of Transport, responsibility for observing censorship regulations governing message content is placed upon the licensees of more than 1,000 public and private commercial radio stations throughout the Dominion. All services in connection with inland point-to-point radio censorship are undertaken on a voluntary co-operative basis without expense to the Government.

War-Time Control of Radio Broadcasting.—In May, 1942, the five branches by which Censorship functions were previously performed, which were in five different Departments, were brought together in the Department of National War Services under a Director of Censorship. In the same month, the staffs of Radio and Press Censorships were amalgamated to form a new branch under the name of Censorship of Publications. Three Assistant Directors of Censorship to be known as Chief Censors of Publications were created. Of these, one Assistant Director of Censorship functions as Chief Censor of Publications—Radio.

The aim of radio broadcasting censorship is twofold: (a) To prevent the release of information of value to the enemy; (b) To prevent the release of material intended or likely to impair Canada's war effort or to prejudice Canada's relations with foreign powers.

The broadcast of public meetings is no longer prohibited. Any public gathering may be broadcast provided the radio station in charge of such broadcast accepts full responsibility for observance of Defence of Canada Regulations.

While spoken-word broadcasts are generally restricted to the English, French, Welsh and Gaelic languages, nevertheless, broadcasts in other languages are not limited, if initiated, sponsored or approved by a Dominion Government Department, or initiated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, or approved by the Chief Censor of Publications—Radio.

The Post Office.—From its earliest days, and by reason of the nature of its services, the Post Office has operated as a government monopoly. At Confederation the provincial systems were transferred to the Dominion and the Post Office Act of 1867 established a service throughout Canada. An account of the war-time activities of the Post Office and administrative statistics appear at pp. 650-657.

Section 3.—War-Time Control of Transportation*

The extensive transportation systems of Canada were, in peace-time, capable of handling a much greater volume of traffic than conditions required. However, since the outbreak of war in 1939, the vastly increased movements of raw materials to the factories, and of munitions, troops, etc., to the theatres of war, have placed a heavy burden on existing transportation facilities. Early in the War, the Government took steps to insure that the vital transportation requirements of the war

*This material has been compiled in co-operation with the Canadian Shipping Board, the Transport and Transit Controllers, and from material published by the Department of Munitions and Supply.