

Up to Dec. 31, 1947, the Board had issued 24 licences for domestic scheduled air services, totalling 22,266 route miles; 22 licences for international air services, totalling 4,707 route miles. In addition to the above, 225 licences had been issued for non-scheduled commercial air transport services, and 27 licences for commercial air enterprises not involving the transport of passengers or goods.

Section 2.—Government Control Over Agencies of Communication*

The development and control of radio-communication in Canada from the beginning of the century is outlined at pp. 644-646 of the 1945 Year Book.

The present phase of national radio broadcasting in Canada was entered upon in 1936, when, with the passage of the Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation replaced the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission (see pp. 772-777). The new Act gave the Corporation much wider powers in the operation of the system, and was modelled very largely along the lines of the Act governing the British Broadcasting Corporation. The technical control of all broadcasting stations reverted to the Minister of Transport, who was also empowered to make regulations for the control of any equipment liable to cause interference with radio reception.

Under the Radio Act, 1938, radio stations including broadcasting stations may be established only under, and in accordance with, licences granted by the Minister of Transport, and, with the exception of those matters covered by the Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936, radio-communications are regulated under the Radio Act, 1938, and annexed Regulations. Licences for radio stations may be issued only to British subjects or to companies or corporations created or incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada or any of the provinces thereof or any country of the British Commonwealth.

In addition to the requirements of these Acts and Regulations, all radio-communication matters are administered in accordance with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and Radio Regulations annexed thereto, as well as such Regional Agreements as the Inter-American Telecommunications Convention and Inter-American Agreement, and the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement.

By Order in Council P.C. 2526, dated June 8, 1948, responsibility for telegraph and telephone services formerly operated by the Federal Department of Public Works was transferred to the Minister of Transport. The general object of these services is to furnish wire communications for outlying and sparsely settled districts where commercial companies do not enter into the field and where the population must receive adequate communication services in the public interest.

Landline telegraph and telephone tariffs and tolls, charged by Dominion incorporated companies, are regulated by the Board of Transport Commissioners under the provisions of the Railway Act.

Tariffs and tolls charged to the public by individuals or companies, for radio telephone or telegraph communications within Canada, are likewise regulated by the Board of Transport Commissioners, under the provisions of the Railway Act, and the Regulations made under the Radio Act, 1938.

* Revised by the Department of Transport.