

7.—Local and Long-Distance Calls and Averages per Telephone and per Capita, 1936-46

NOTE.—Figures for 1928-35 will be found at p. 718, of the 1939 Year Book.

Year	Local Calls	Long-Distance Calls	Total Calls	Total Calls per Capita ¹	Averages per Telephone		
					Local	Long-Distance	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1936.....	2,444,517,000	27,990,000	2,472,507,000	226	1,931	22.1	1,953
1937.....	2,582,984,000	30,823,000	2,613,807,000	237	1,953	23.3	1,976
1938.....	2,592,803,000	30,289,000	2,623,092,000	235	1,907	22.3	1,929
1939.....	2,742,739,000	31,611,000	2,774,350,000	246	1,963	22.6	1,986
1940.....	2,864,215,000	34,888,000	2,899,103,000	255	1,960	23.9	1,984
1941.....	2,971,780,000	39,747,000	3,011,527,000	262	1,902	25.4	1,927
1942.....	2,954,644,000	44,230,000	2,998,874,000	257	1,815	27.2	1,842
1943.....	2,929,446,000	50,348,000	2,979,794,000	252	1,731	29.8	1,761
1944.....	2,955,975,000	56,678,000	3,012,653,000	252	1,687	32.4	1,720
1945.....	3,145,492,000	64,788,000	3,210,280,000	265	1,701	35.0	1,736
1946.....	3,484,248,000	74,757,000	3,559,005,000	289	1,720	36.9	1,757

¹ Per capita figures are based on official estimates of population given at p. 139.

PART VII.—RADIO-COMMUNICATIONS*

The Canada Year Book, 1945, at pp. 644-646, gives an outline of the development of administrative control over radio-communication in Canada.

Section 1.—Administration

The administration and regulation of radio-communication in Canada is carried out by the Radio Division of the Department of Transport. To a very large extent the regulation of radio is made necessary by the great distances over which most radio waves are propagated, and the impossibility of confining them within national boundaries. Mobile stations, such as ships and aircraft, may move about in all parts of the world, and may create interference to radio services of other countries. For these reasons the regulation of radio-communication has been the subject of extensive international agreements. The extreme congestion of long-distance communication frequencies, and the uses of radio in connection with the safety of human life, likewise, make necessary both domestic and international regulation to ensure the most efficient utilization of the available frequencies.

The principal international radio agreements, and Canadian radio legislation can be grouped as follows:—

- (1) The International Telecommunication Convention and Regulations annexed thereto. The International obligations arising from this treaty are incorporated into The Radio Act, of 1938, which also contains radio regulations of a purely domestic nature.
- (2) The International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, the obligations of which are enforced through the Canada Shipping Act, which also includes additional domestic requirements. These instruments also cover ship construction and other aspects of marine safety, which are administered by other Divisions of the Department of Transport.
- (3) The North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, and The Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936.

International and Commonwealth Conferences and Meetings During 1946-47 and 1947-48.—During these years the following conferences and meetings at which Canada was represented were held: (1) The International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea; (2) a Conference on matters pertaining to Commonwealth

* Sections 1 and 2 of this Part have been revised by the Department of Transport.