

northwest Canada, including Whitehorse, Y.T., and Dawson Creek and Fort St. John, B.C. During 1956, 130,669 telephone calls and 80,781 telegraph messages were handled, revenue amounted to \$2,410,402 and expenditure for operating and maintaining the System was \$1,893,862.

## PART III.—RADIO COMMUNICATIONS\*

### Section 1.—Federal Radio Communication Services

The administration and regulation of radio communication in Canada is carried out by the Telecommunications Branch of the Department of Transport. The radio activities of the Branch may be summarized as follows: (1) the administration of national and international radio laws and regulations and of regional agreements, involving the issuance of radio licences, inspection of radio stations, certification of radio equipment, examination of operators, allocation and monitoring of frequencies, study of radio wave propagation, compilation and settling of international accounts for radio messages, investigation and suppression of inductive interference to radio reception; and (2) construction, maintenance and operation of radio communication stations and radio aids to marine and air navigation. (See also pp. 894-896.)

National and international radio laws and regulations include: the Canadian Broadcasting Act, the Radio Act and Regulations made thereunder; the International Telecommunication Convention and Radio Regulations annexed thereto; the Inter-American Radiocommunications Convention; the Inter-American Arrangement Concerning Radiocommunications; the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement; those Articles of the International Civil Aviation Convention applicable to aeronautical radio requirements; the Canada Shipping Act and Radio Regulations for Ship Stations issued thereunder, and that part of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea applicable to radio requirements for ships.

**Licensing and Operation.**—In all branches of radio, basic control is exercised over the right to establish a station, assignment of frequencies, operator standards, operating procedure, and general regulations concerning the manner in which radio stations are used.

Under the Broadcasting Act reasonably complete and technically acceptable applications for licences to establish broadcasting stations, or for modification of existing stations, are referred to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for its recommendations to the Minister of Transport before being finally dealt with by the Department of Transport. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation also controls the linking-up of stations that form networks and, in addition, the character of programs being broadcast. With these exceptions, the control of broadcasting stations is carried out by the Telecommunications Branch of the Department of Transport.

The standard broadcast band is crowded with stations that are capable of interfering with one another over the entire North American region, particularly at night. A plan for the accommodation of the largest number of stations with the least interference was evolved as a result of extensive studies conducted by Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, the Bahama Islands, Mexico, and the United States and was embodied in the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement.

Before a new standard broadcasting station can be licensed or before modifications can be made in an existing station, engineering briefs covering the selection or change of frequency, amount of power and design of the directional antenna system must be approved by the Department of Transport and notification sent to the signatory countries of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement. After the establishment or change is completed, proof of performance must be submitted to establish that the actual installation is in accordance with the approved plan.

\* Except where otherwise indicated, this Part has been revised or prepared by the Department of Transport, Ottawa.