

also p. 858). In addition, all radio communication matters are administered in accordance with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and Radio Regulations annexed thereto and in accordance with such regional agreements as the Inter-American Telecommunications Convention and Inter-American Radio Agreement, and the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement. (See also p. 858).

National radio broadcasting in Canada entered its present phase in 1936 when, with the passage of the Canadian Broadcasting Act, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation replaced the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission. The Act gave the Corporation wide powers in the operation of the system and gave to the Minister of Transport the technical control of all broadcasting stations.

During 1958 the Government established a Board of Broadcast Governors and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Board of Governors was abolished. The Board of Broadcast Governors will regulate the establishment and operation of radio and television broadcasting networks, the activities of public and private broadcasting stations and the relationship between them, in the interest of providing a national broadcasting service of high standard, basically Canadian in content and character. While the Minister of Transport is the licensing authority under the Radio Act, the Broadcasting Act requires that the applications for broadcasting station licences or for any change in an existing broadcasting station be referred to the Board of Broadcast Governors for its recommendation before being dealt with by the Department.

Section 2.—Telecommunications*

During the past half-century, Canada has experienced tremendous economic expansion. Population growth and the advance to new industrial frontiers have been matched by an upward surge in national productivity and general standard of living. Continuing development of Canada is dependent on both individual pioneering and the co-operative efforts of many industries and the telecommunications industry is filling a vital role in this drama of growth.

Business and industry have expanded and ventured into isolated areas assisted and promoted by Canadian telecommunications industries which have anticipated the needs of the future with vast programs of development in virgin territories. Technological development has been particularly important to the extension of telecommunications in Canada. To meet the demands placed upon it, the industry has constantly introduced newer and better equipment, tools and methods of operation. In the growth of urban centres, the development of rural communities and the pioneering of new territory, Canadian telecommunications agencies have constantly sought to provide the highest quality of service for the greatest number of people. The major railways, the hundreds of co-operating telephone companies, the radio and television companies and federal communications organizations work together with a common purpose, building networks of telecommunications from coast to coast. They provide such familiar services as telephone, telegraph, teletype, radio and television, and many other related means of communication. In addition, mutual co-operation has allowed them to satisfy a variety of defence needs. A number of defence projects along the northern reaches of the country have been undertaken by the major telephone organizations, notably the construction of the Mid-Canada Radar Line, as joint contractors for the Government.

Subsection 1.—Telephones

Alexander Graham Bell first transmitted human speech through electrically energized equipment in March 1876, and in August of the same year a one-way call from Brantford to Paris in Ontario marked the first successful long-distance test of the new invention. Soon after the instrument was perfected, telephone exchanges sprang up in many Canadian

* Textual data in the introduction of this Section and in Subsection 1 was prepared by The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Montreal. Statistical material of Subsection 1 and Subsection 2 was revised in the Public Finance and Transportation Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Subsections 3 to 6 were revised in the Telecommunications Branch of the Department of Transport, Ottawa.