

public and private purposes, but they do not include stations in the broadcasting service. Total licences in force as of March 31, 1977 were 893,781, an increase of 378,559.

A large part of the increase in radio station licences over 1976 was due to citizen's band radio, officially known in Canada as General Radio Service (GRS). More than 330,000 Canadians hold GRS licences and the figure is increasing rapidly.

Radio standards are drawn up in consultation with the electronics industry, organizations, associations and the public, taking into account technical factors affecting frequency spectrum utilization, reliability of apparatus, and compatibility under conditions of service. The communications department develops standard specifications and tests apparatus for compliance with the standards.

Licensing involves assigning specific frequencies to each station. Bands of frequencies are allocated for various types of services, often on a shared non-interference basis. Frequency selection, compatibility evaluation, domestic registration and notification to the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) of the International Telecommunications Union at Geneva are carried out to ensure efficient use of the spectrum. Assignments are made in keeping with international and domestic statutes and regulations, regional agreements and domestic policies. The IFRB is notified of frequency assignments for technical examination and for inclusion in a master international frequency register so that Canadian assignments will receive international recognition and be given protection from interference by foreign stations.

Enforcement activities of the communications department include technical inspection of all radio stations including monitoring and measurement of radiated signals to ensure compliance with regulations and conditions of licensing; location and suppression of radio interference; technical examination of candidates for the various classes of certificates of proficiency in radio which must be held by operators of radio stations; and direction of prosecutions in the courts. These functions are carried out through personnel located at five regional offices, 42 district offices, 10 fixed monitoring stations, eight mobile monitoring vehicles and 13 regional spectrum observation centres.

### **International services**

16.1.4

Teleglobe Canada is the link between domestic telephone and telecommunications carriers and almost every country in a global communications system. Its mandate is to establish, maintain and operate Canada's external telecommunications services and co-ordinate their use with the services of other countries.

Canadians now may telephone around the world almost as easily as they call across town. Businessmen contact overseas clients rapidly. Over vast distances, television viewers receive live satellite coverage of major events.

### **Radio and television**

16.2

Broadcasting, like other communication systems in Canada, has evolved to meet the needs of a comparatively small population concentrated along the southern fringe of a vast national territory. Approximately 90% of the population has several choices of both radio and television service available from Canadian sources. Only 2%, by reason of distance or topography, is without at least one radio and one television service. This 2% is being reduced by developments in technology and projects such as a current program of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) to provide radio and TV services in all communities of 500 or more people.

These general statistics reflect the development in the distribution of radio and television program services. A first objective has been to establish east-west networks to link up communities from Atlantic to Pacific across Canada's southern border. This was a principal concern in radio during the late 1920s and 1930s, and an urgent concern between 1952 when television broadcasting began in Canada and 1959 when basic television networks were completed between British Columbia and Newfoundland.

Service to Canada's North has awaited availability of resources and development of technology. Until recently, service was provided by adaptations of resources normally used to serve southern Canada or by improvisations such as CBC's scheme for