

telephony, the latter class of certificate is in abeyance. This is made the excuse for permitting persons without any certificate whatever to operate broadcast stations and ship radiotelephone stations in Canada. Upon his pointing out that First Class radiotelegraphers were eligible to perform this work, and that a number of these men were unemployed, the General Secretary of the Canadian Radio Division, received an abusive answer from the local radio superintendent at Victoria, B.C., under date of Sept. 20th, 1924, and a further letter addressed to the Director of Radiotelegraphs at Ottawa, on the 25th of October, 1924, still remains unacknowledged.

The Council submits that the issuance of a certificate of proficiency, after examination, and the acceptance of a fee, constitute an agreement to give the holder of that certificate preferential treatment as compared with those who have not passed a similar examination. It is hoped that the Department will make clear its intention to stand squarely by that agreement, by discontinuing a course of action which tends to make radio certificates waste paper. An early announcement to that effect will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

W. T. JONES, Secy.-Treas.,
Vancouver Dist. Council, No. 15.

Department of Marine and Fisheries
Ottawa,

10th July, 1925.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 24th June (unsigned), with regard to the operation of radiotelephone transmitters by uncertificated parties, and in reply would state that as soon as this new telephone art is stabilized, and procedure and technique have become more or less standard, the Department proposes to establish a regular examination suitable for the requirements of this class of service.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. HAWKEN,

Acting Deputy Minister.

The Secretary-Treasurer,
Commercial Telegraphers Union of
America,
303 Pender Street, West,
Vancouver, B.C.

Vancouver, B.C.,
29 July, 1925.

The Deputy Minister,
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (File No. 218-13-11) of the 10th instant, with reference to the operation of radiotelephone transmitters by uncertificated persons.

In reply, I am directed to say that the Council regards the Department's at-

titude in this connection, as outlined in your letter, as most unsatisfactory from the point of view of the telegraphers of this country. While the Council fully understands that it is the intention to establish an examination for radiotelephone operators, there appears to be no reason for waiving the enforcement of the existing regulations until such examination is arranged.

The suggestion that the procedure and technique of radiotelephony are not yet sufficiently standardized would seem more plausible if it applied to the whole art of radio communication, no branch of which is yet absolutely standard and probably never will be. Since radiotelephone transmitters employ the ordinary circuits of a continuous wave telegraph transmitter, with a microphone substituted for the key, and with the addition of a special modulation system, it is not understood why a degree of proficiency at least equal to that required to operate a radiotelegraph C. W. transmitter is not demanded. Both radiotelegraph and radiotelephone sets are capable of the same amount of interference with other stations, and unless the operators of both are competent telegraphers it is manifestly impossible for them to ascertain, by listening in, whether they are or are not causing interference.

It is considered strange that, while Canada is waiting for the telephone art to become "stabilized," all other countries of the world are enforcing the law as it stands. No one may operate a radiotelephone transmitter in the United States, for example, unless he is in possession of a Second Class certificate, and in other countries the regulations are even more stringent and are enforced without favour to vested interests. No country other than Canada permits its radio law enforcement service to remain at a standstill on the plea that radiotelephony is too mysterious.

In the opinion of this Council, the welfare of the telegraphers of Canada is vitally affected by this non-enforcement of the regulations made under the provisions of the Radiotelegraph Act. In the first place, the granting of wide-open licences to radiotelephone stations has already practically excluded the holders of First Class certificates from operating such stations, thus depriving them of the privilege conferred by the Act and Regulations. Secondly, the policy of laissez faire in radiotelephony, besides directly injuring the holders of certificates, appears to be the thin edge of the wedge towards dispensing with the necessity of employing certificated men anywhere. And, thirdly, the maintenance of a number of land radiotelephone stations, operated by non-telegrapher personnel, is regarded as a menace to the organized telegraph workers of Canada, particularly to the press telegraphers, since most of the stations in this class are controlled, or are available for control, by newspaper corporations.

For these reasons, the Council requests that the Department reconsider its present attitude towards the certificate question, to the end that the Regulations be enforced in the case of radiotelephone transmitters to the same ex-

tent that they are already observed in the case of the radiotelegraph.

Yours very truly,

W. T. JONES,

Secretary-Treasurer,
Vancouver District Council,
Commercial Telegraphers' Union
of America.

Department of Marine and Fisheries
Ottawa,

20th August, 1925.

Re Operation of Radiotelephone Stations
Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th ultimo, with regard to the employment of certificated operators in connection with radiotelephone stations, and in reply would state that after careful examination of departmental letter of the 10th July, we fail to see any reference in the same to withholding certificates on the plea that radiotelephony is too mysterious.

Radiotelephone service may be divided into several classes; the first is "ship to shore" communication on a regular ship to shore wave. In this case the Department calls for the service of a regular First Class operator.

The second class covers "broadcasting" stations, and in this case the Department does not appreciate the necessity of requiring that the operator in charge of the apparatus be able to transmit and receive in the Morse Code. The fact that the United States law requires a constant watch to be maintained, on the ship wave, by broadcast stations, has no bearing on our case, as the Canadian law does not call for such a watch.

The Third Class covers stations carrying on point-to-point communications and stations providing communication between ship and shore on waves other than the regular ones allotted to the telegraph stations, and sufficiently removed from such regular waves as to avoid possibility of interference. In these cases it is also not obvious to the Department that any advantage would be gained by requiring that the operators be able to operate in the International Morse Code, since if stations in this class interfere with one another, the operators can correct the same just as effectively by voice as by code.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. JOHNSTON,

Deputy Minister.

The Secretary-Treasurer,
Vancouver District Council,
Commercial Telegraphers' Union
of America, 303 Pender St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Vancouver, B.C.,
29 September, 1925.

The Deputy Minister,
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th of August with