

JAMAICA

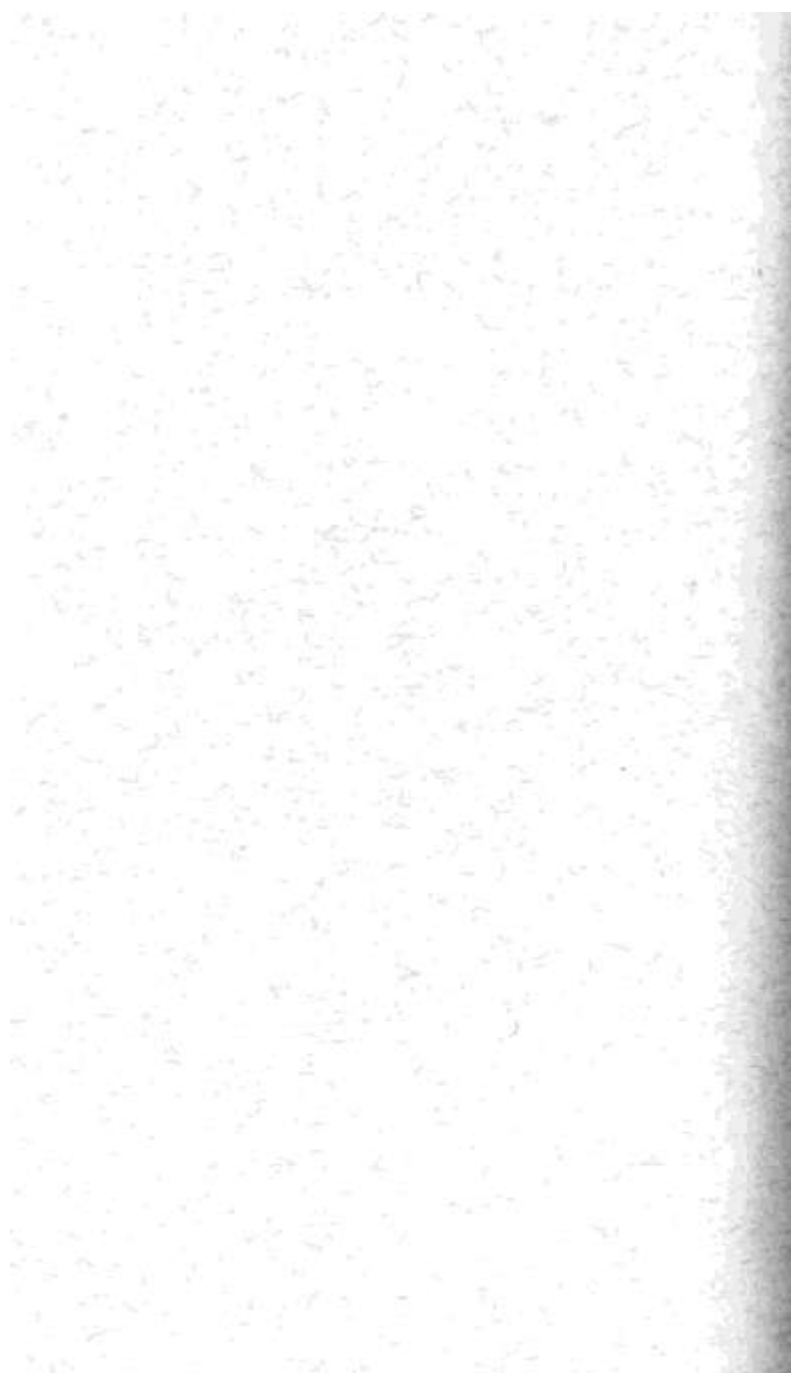
POST
OFFICE
GUIDE

1977

ISSUED BY
THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

THE SERVICES AND CHARGES SET OUT IN THIS
VOLUME ARE LIABLE TO CHANGE
UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION CAN BE OBTAINED
AT ANY POST OFFICE

TELECOMMUNICATIONS



TELECOMMUNICATIONS

In the list of Post Offices and Postal Agencies in Jamaica at the beginning of the Guide the letter "T" is used to indicate the offices and agencies which accept and deliver telegrams.

TELEGRAMS—(INLAND)

RATES

Ordinary: The charge for a telegram other than a Priority or Press Telegram is 35c for the first 12 words and 3c for each additional word.

Priority: The charge for a Priority telegram is 45c for the first 12 words and 3c for each additional word. The word "Priority" for which no charge is made, must be written before the address of the telegram.

Press: The charge for Press messages is 20c for the first 12 words and 1c for every additional two words.

Reply-paid: The sender of a telegram may prepay a reply. In such case a Reply-paid form will be handed to the Addressee. That form will, within two months from its date, frank any telegram not exceeding in length the number of words stated on it. If the form be not used, its value will be paid to the sender of the original telegram on application being made within two months to the Postmaster General. The form must accompany the application. The word "Reply-paid" and the amount of prepayment must be written before the address.

Counting of words for charging: The rules governing the counting of words for inland telegrams are substantially the same as those for oversea telegrams. See below.

PORTERAGE

I. Telegrams will be delivered from the Terminal Office by Messenger *without charge* if the addressee resides *within one mile* of such office, or if in Kingston, within the postal delivery.

II. Beyond these limits they are delivered specially as under, if the requisite portorage fees are pre-paid—

- (a) Ten cents per mile counting from the boundary of the free delivery.
- (b) The above rates will be maintained, provided the Department can obtain delivery at the prices quoted, otherwise the best possible arrangement for delivery will be made and the charges shall be paid by the sender.

III. If the required portorage fees are not pre-paid, or if a sufficient deposit be not made to meet such charges (where the exact distance is not known) this telegram will be delivered in ordinary course by post as a letter from the Terminal Office.

IV. In the event of any payment or deposit on account of portorage fees being insufficient the sender of this telegram will be liable for the ascertained deficiency if not paid by the addressee on delivery.

The charge for the transmission and for portorage of telegrams must be prepaid.

OFFICE HOURS

The office hours are from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday to Friday and 8 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

No service is provided at night or on a Sunday and Public Holiday.

Telegrams—(Inland) (Overseas,) contd.

General: A receipt for a telegram may be obtained on the prescribed form on payment of 1c for each receipt.

A certified copy of a telegram may be obtained on application to the Postmaster General on payment of a fee of 5c. If special search is necessary the cost incurred will be charged in addition.

Inland telegrams are retained on file for 3 months. On Jamaica Government Service (O.J.G.S.) for 4 months, and foreign telegrams for 6 months.

Abbreviated telegraphic addresses (inland) for use at any office, may be registered with the Postmaster General at a cost of \$8 per annum.

Persons resident at a place to which the inland telegraph line has not been extended can benefit by its use on the following conditions—

- (a) If the words "By Post" with name of a telegraph station be written on a message it will be telegraphed to such station and forwarded from thence to its postal address by first post.
- (b) If a letter marked "On Post Office Telegraph Business" be sent by post to the telegraph clerk at any station the message enclosed will be promptly forwarded by telegraph from such station. In this case the letter may be registered and the cost of the message enclosed in stamps or coin. Telegrams may also be handed to a mail courier on his way to a telegraph office, but the Department does not take any liability for miscarriage.
- (c) No charge will be made in either case for postage or registration.

TELEGRAMS—(OVERSEAS)

Cablegrams: Cablegrams for all parts of the world may be handed in at any Telegraph Office on payment of the inland charge in addition to the amount charged by Jamaica International Telecommunications (JAMINTEL), in accordance with their Tariff. *No inland rate is charged for telegrams for the British Commonwealth and the U.S.A.*

For table of rates apply to any Telegraph Office or at the Office of Jamaica International Telecommunications, 15 North Street, Kingston.

The various classes of message available are:—

Ordinary Telegrams

Ordinary telegrams may be written in plain or secret (code or cipher) language or any combination of these.

The text of an ordinary telegram may contain a mixture of plain and secret code and/or cipher language and the total charge is arrived at by adding the charge for each individual word reckoned in accordance with the rules for counting.

The minimum charge is as for seven words.

Urgent Telegrams

The urgent telegram provides a specially accelerated service to most countries.

Such telegrams have priority in transmission and the rates are double the ordinary rates. The word "Urgent" must be included as the first word in the address and charged for. The minimum charge is as for seven words.

Telegrams (Overseas), contd.**Letter Telegrams**

The letter telegram services (LT) provide facilities at half the rate for ordinary telegrams for communications in plain language of a lengthy though less urgent character than those provided by the ordinary or urgent services. The minimum charge is as for 22 words. Prefix LT is charged for as one word.

"Letter Telegrams" are normally delivered during the day following the day of handing in.

Commonwealth Social Telegrams

Commonwealth social telegrams (GLT) may be sent to most places in the British Commonwealth. They must be in plain language and may be used for greetings, family news or non-commercial personal affairs.

Commonwealth social telegrams are normally delivered during the day following the day of handing in. They should contain the full postal address of the addressee. The only accessory service allowed is the prepaid reply. The rates are one-half the ordinary rates based on a minimum of 11 words. The prefix GLT is counted and charged for. No other accessory services such as the multiple address facility are admissible.

Press Telegrams

Press telegrams for publication in the newspapers may be sent at reduced rates by authorised press correspondents only. The minimum charge for press telegrams is as for 10 words.

Telegrams to Members of H.M. Army and R.A.F. abroad

Telegrams may be sent by means of any of the public services (ordinary, RLT or GLT) which may be available to the address concerned, subject to the usual conditions as regards charges, and so on.

Telegrams addressed to any of the "Forces" addresses are chargeable at current rates.

The urgent service at double the ordinary rate is available for the overseas transmission of telegrams to these "Forces" addresses, but urgent delivery facilities are not available.

Telegrams addressed to members of the Forces overseas are given telegraphic transmission abroad but final delivery is normally effected by Service postal channels.

Pre-paid Replies

A reply may be pre-paid to the majority of overseas telegrams.

When prepayment of a reply is desired the sender should write the letters "RP=" followed by the amount to be prepaid, for example, "RP\$1.05=" before the address. This prefix is counted and charged for as one word.

A voucher is issued to the addressee by the office of delivery and is valid for a period of three months for payment or partial payment of any telegram.

If the reply-paid telegram cannot be delivered to the addressee, the value of the voucher is refunded to the sender on application being made within a period of four months.

If the addressee does not use the voucher its value will be refunded to the sender if he makes application and returns the voucher within a period of four months.

Telegrams—(Overseas), *contd.*

METHOD OF ADDRESS

The address of a telegram should contain sufficient particulars to enable it to be delivered without inquiry or reference to directories. It must contain at least two words, the first designating the addressee by name or an abbreviated telegraphic address registered at the telegraph office of destination, and the second, the telegraph office of destination. Telegrams addressed to a Post Office Box number must also contain the name of the addressee. The sender should, in his own interests, include the name of the street and the number of the house. If, however, these particulars are not known to the sender, the inclusion of the trade or profession of the addressee will facilitate delivery. Telegrams addressed to persons at the address of another must contain, immediately after the name of the actual addressee the word "*chez, care of*", or other equivalent expression.

In telegrams for places where English is not the recognised language, the address should be in French or in the language of the country to which the telegram is sent. In order that the destination of the telegram can be seen easily at all stages of transmission, the name of the telegraph office from which the telegram is to be delivered should always come last in the address. In telegrams for large towns a district indicator may be added to the name of the town, for example, "*Paris 15*."

Telegramms for delivery at the Urgent, Letter or Commonwealth Social Telegram rates should have the appropriate indication in front of the address thus: URGENT=Urgent telegram; LT=Letter Telegram; GLT=Commonwealth Social Telegram.

TELEPHONIC ADDRESSES

The sender may request that telegrams be delivered by telephone. In such telegrams the indication =TF= should be written before the address and the name of the exchange and the telephone number should be followed by the addressee's name and place of destination, for example, "*=TF Passy 5074 = Pauli Paris*". If the addressee is not the telephone subscriber the word "*chez, care of*", or other equivalent expression must be included in the address.

TELEX ADDRESSES

The sender may request that telegrams, except Commonwealth Social Telegrams, be delivered by telex. In such telegrams the indication "=TLX=" should be written before the address and the telex number should be followed by the addressee's name and place of destination, for example, "*=TLX 20074 = Pauli Paris*".

TELEX SERVICE

The Post Office Telegraph Centre at the General Post Office, Kingston, is connected to the Kingston Telex Exchange operated by the Jamaica Telephone Company. The following services are available to Telex Subscribers:—

- (i) Inland and Overseas Telegrams received by the Post Office for delivery to Telex Subscribers are transmitted to them over the Telex free of cost.
- (ii) Inland Telegrams may be transmitted by Telex Subscribers direct to the Post Office Telegraph Centre, provided:
 - (a) each Subscriber first opens a Deposit Account with the Postmaster General.

This Deposit Account should cover 2 months anticipated transactions and will be increased in proportion with the amount of business done. The Service charge for operating a Deposit Account is \$24.00 per annum.

Telegrams—(Overseas), contd.

- (b) he is prepared to pay the normal transmission charges including portage where necessary, on all telegrams sent to the Post Office Telegraph Centre for onward transmission to inland destinations.

The Post Office does not handle Overseas Telex calls. This service is provided by Jamaica International Telecommunications Ltd.

The Telex dial number of the Post Office Telegraph Centre is 33 and its Answer Back Code is "POTELS KINGSTON".

TELEGRAMS WHICH ARE TO BE CALLED FOR

The address of telegrams to be retained until called for at a telegraph or post office: should be preceded by one of the following indications according to the facility required:

=TR=Telegram: to be called for at a telegraph office: =GP=Telegram to be called for at a *Poste Restante*: =GPR=Telegram to be called for at a post office, registered. The supplementary charge for the service GPR= is 6c. These services are not available on Commonwealth Social Telegrams.

Telegrams follow the Addressee

When the sender of a telegram is not certain that the addressee will be found at the address given and desire the telegram to be sent on, the indicator =FS= should be inserted before the address. This service is not available on Commonwealth Social Telegrams. It is charged for as one word.

Sender's Name and Address

The name and address of the sender must be written on the back of the form in the space provided and it is desirable that the sender's telephone number should be added.

COUNTING FOR CHARGING**Addresses**

Words in the address of a telegram, other than the name of the office of destination, are counted at the rate of 15 letters to a word.

Subject to this limit: (1) personal names, names of ships and so on may be combined by the sender to form single expressions, for example, "*Delarue*," and (2) the names of streets, squares, boulevards and other public thoroughfares may be combined to form single expressions and are counted as single words if written without a break. House numbers for example *30/A* or *30/BIS* are counted at the rate of five characters to the word, but the oblique stroke is not charged for.

A telephone number and the name of the exchange, together with the indicator =TF=, is counted in the address as one word, for example "=TF *Passy 5074*=" counts as one word. Similarly, a telex number together with the indicator =TELEX= is counted in the address as one word, for example "=TELEX= *20074*" counts as one word.

The name of the office of destination is charged for as one word whatever its length. When the name of the country or district is necessary to distinguish the office from others of the same name it is not charged for. Similarly in telegrams for large towns a district indicator added to the name of the town is not charged for.

Telegrams—(Overseas), *contd.*

Groups of initials in common use may be combined in a group without the stops and are counted as five letters to the word. If, however, the sender desires that the letters should be transmitted as isolated letters each letter is counted as one word.

In all telegrams, words comprising the name and address of the sender, if to be transmitted separately from the text, are counted at the rate of fifteen letters to the word, but an arbitrary expression which is not a registered address is counted at the rate of five letters to the word. *Telegrams without Text are not admitted.*

PLAIN LANGUAGE**Definition**

Plain language is that which presents an intelligible meaning, each word and each expression having the meaning normally assigned to it in the language to which it belongs.

Plain language telegrams may be drawn up in most languages but they must be written in letters of the English alphabet.

Counting

Each plain language word up to 15 letters ranks as one chargeable word, any letters in excess of 15 being charged at the rate of 15 letters to the word. Exceptionally, however, the following are counted at 15 letters to a word if written without break:

- Ordinary compound words;
- Names of towns, provinces, countries and so on;
- Family names and names of ships;
- Designations of aircraft, railway trains and so on;
- Only applicable in address as one word;
- Whole numbers, fractions, decimals or fractional numbers written in words.

The following may also be included in a plain language telegram but are charged at the rate of five characters to the word, any excess (where permitted) being charged at the same rate:

- A single check word or check number not exceeding five letters or five figures placed at the beginning of the text;
- Groups of letter and figures forming ordinal numbers, such as 17th;
- Commercial expressions or commercial marks;
- Groups of letters, of figures or of signs provided they have no secret meaning.
- (Oblique strokes, decimal points, and stops used in the formation of such groups are counted as figures).

Except in the case of groups of figures, signs of punctuations are transmitted only at the special request of the sender and they are then charged for as separate words. However, an oblique stroke in the number of a house, for example, *30/A*, *30BIS*, is not counted for the purpose of charging. If compound words, joined by a hyphen or separated by an apostrophe, appear in a standard dictionary, they are normally charged and transmitted as a single word (that is, with hyphens or apostrophes deleted). If they do not appear in a standard dictionary, they are treated as separate words.

Every isolated letter and figure is charged for as a word, but groups of initials in common use such as *HMS, RAF, BOAC, YMCA, PAA*, are counted as five letters to a word if stops are omitted.

Telegrams—(Overseas) Radio and Telegraph Licences, *contd.***Counting, *contd.***

Words incorrectly spelt so as to bring the number of letters within the maximum or incorrectly joined together contrary to the use of the language are not permitted in plain language telegrams.

Figures may be used in the text, but the chargeable number of such figures or groups of figures must not exceed one-third of the chargeable number of words in the telegram exclusive of the address.

SECRET LANGUAGE**Definition**

By secret language (code or cipher) is meant:

- (1) artificial words (which need not be pronounceable) composed exclusively of letters;
- (2) figures or groups or series of figures having a secret meaning;
- (3) words, names, expressions or combinations of letters not fulfilling the conditions applicable to plain language;
- (4) a mixture of the words and expressions mentioned above. Words in secret language must not contain any accented letter. Groups composed of letters and figures, letters or figures and signs having a secret meaning are not permitted.

Counting

Artificial words are counted at the rate of five letters to the word. Real words not used with the meaning normally assigned to them in the language to which they belong are counted at the rate of 15 letters to the word.

RADIO AND TELEGRAPH LICENCES

Under the provisions of the Radio and Telegraph Control Act, 1972, no person shall within the Island or its territorial waters establish, maintain or use any radio or telegraph station or apparatus without first obtaining a licence for the purpose, issued pursuant to regulations made under the Act.

These provisions, however, shall not apply to:—

- (a) the holder of a licence granted under the Broadcasting and Radio Rediffusion Act in accordance with the provisions of that Act;
- (b) any mobile station of foreign registry temporarily in or over the Island which is covered by a valid licence in the country in which it is registered;
- (c) radio and telegraph equipment designed and used only for reception of news broadcasts transmitted by news agencies and intended for reception by their subscribers; or
- (d) the establishment, installation or use of such radio or telegraph station or apparatus as may from time to time be exempted by the Minister by regulations, which exemption may be absolute or subject to such terms and limitations as the Minister may prescribe.

SPECIAL LICENCE

Notwithstanding the abovementioned provisions, the Minister may grant to any applicant a special licence, whether exclusive or non-exclusive, to establish, maintain or use any radio or telegraph station or apparatus, for such period and on such terms and conditions as the Minister may determine, so, however, that the holder of a special licence granted under this section shall conform to any regulations for the time being in force in relation thereto.

Radio and Telegraph Licences, contd.**EXEMPTED RADIO AND TELEGRAPH APPARATUS**

The provisions of the Radio and Telegraph Control Act, 1972, shall not apply to radio and television receiving sets primarily designed to receive transmissions intended for direct reception by the general public.

Stations and apparatus exempted by the Minister by regulations are specified in the Radio and Telegraph Control (Exemptions) Regulations, 1973.

These include:—

- (1) any telegraph station or apparatus which—
 - (i) depends for its operation on and is connected to any licensed common carrier systems;
 - (ii) complies with all the requirements, (technical or otherwise) set out in the licence issued in respect of the common carrier system or service concerned;
 - (iii) is not used to transmit or receive third party messages;
- (2) any radio microphone or communication device of which—
 - (i) the carrier of the device is maintained within the band 26.97–27.27 megahertz;
 - (ii) all emissions including modulation products below 26.97 megahertz or above 27.27 megahertz are suppressed 20 db or more below the level of the unmodulated carrier;
 - (iii) the input to the final radio frequency stage (exclusive of filament or heater power) does not exceed 100 milliwatts; and
 - (iv) the antenna consists of a single element which does not exceed 5 feet in length;
- (3) apparatus for the remote control of models or other devices which operates within the band 27.180–27.210 megahertz and is not capable of emitting radio waves of a field strength greater than 1 volt per metre at 25 feet.

AMATEUR RADIO STATION LICENCE

The Postmaster General may grant Amateur Radio Station Licences to persons who are qualified in accordance with the provisions of the Radio and Telegraph Control (Amateur Radio Service) Regulations, 1974. Licences are issued for operating either a Class A, Class B or Class C station.

A licence shall not be issued to any person unless he is the holder of one of the following certificates:—

- (a) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate, Class A;
- (b) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate, Class B;
- (c) Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate Class C; or
- (d) any other Radio Operator's Certificate for which the qualifications are not of a lower standard than that required for any Class of Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate.

Amateur Radio Operator's Certificates, Class A are issued only to candidates who are not less than 18 years of age and, among other qualifications, are able to send and receive in the Morse code at a speed of not less than 15 words a minute.

Radio and Telegraph Licences, contd.

Amateur Radio Operator's Certificates, Class B are issued to candidates who are not less than 15 years of age and, among other qualifications, are able to send and receive in the Morse code at a speed of not less than 10 words a minute.

Amateur Radio Operator's Certificates, Class C are issued to candidates who are not less than 12 years of age and, among other qualifications, are able to send and receive in the Morse code at a speed of not less than 5 words a minute.

Before issuing an Operator's Certificate, the Postmaster General shall examine each applicant so as to be satisfied that the applicant possesses the minimum qualifications required for the class of certificate for which he has applied. The examination shall consist of written, oral and practical tests. However, the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, issue without examination a Jamaican Certificate to the holder of an equivalent certificate of proficiency issued in another Commonwealth country.

Where there is an agreement between Jamaica and some other country (outside the Commonwealth), for the granting of reciprocal amateur radio operating privileges to the nationals of one country when visiting the other country, the Postmaster General may issue an Alien Amateur Radio Station Permit for the operation of an amateur radio station in Jamaica, for a specified period, to a national of any other such country who is the holder of an amateur radio licence valid in the country of which he is a citizen or national. At the present time, such an agreement is in operation only between Jamaica and the United States of America.

The examination fee for any class of Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate is \$1.00. The fee for an Amateur Radio Station Licence on application is \$2.00. The Licence shall expire on the 31st day of March next after the date of issue but may be renewed annually on payment of the fee of \$2.00 to the Postmaster General.

RADIO TECHNICIAN'S LICENCES

These Licences are issued by the Postmaster General in accordance with the provisions of the Radio and Telegraph Control (Radio Operators and Technicians) Regulations, 1974.

A Radio Technician's Licence, Class A may be issued to any applicant who has satisfied the Postmaster General of his knowledge and qualifications in respect of:—

- (a) the general principles of electricity and the theory of radio;
- (b) advanced skill in the installation, repair and adjustment of radio transmitting apparatus with particular reference to safety measures and to the avoidance of harmful interference to other radio users; and
- (c) the operation and use of test instruments.

A Radio Technician's Licence, Class B may be issued to any applicant who has satisfied the Postmaster General of his knowledge and qualifications in respect of:—

- (a) elementary principles of electricity and the theory of radio;
- (b) basic skill in the installation, repair and adjustment of radio transmitting apparatus having a radio frequency power not exceeding one thousand watts and with particular reference to safety measures and to the avoidance of harmful interference to other radio users; and
- (c) the operation and use of basic test instruments.

Radio and Telegraph Licences, *contd.*

The examination fee for a Radio Technician's Licence, Class A is \$6.00 and that for a Radio Technician's Licence, Class B is \$4.00.

DEALERS' LICENCE

Experimental Radio Station Licence

These licences are granted by the Postmaster General under the provisions of the Telegraph Control (Dealers' and Experimental Radio Station Licences) Regulations, 1971.

A Dealers' Licence may be issued to any suitable applicant to sell, exchange or deal in radio-telephone or telegraphic apparatus by way of his trade or business.

The holder of a Dealers' Licence shall not sell, hire, install, maintain or operate any apparatus capable of emitting radiofrequency energy unless he has on his staff or in his employment a person holding an appropriate Operator's Certificate or Radio Technician's Licence.

The holder of a Dealers' Licence shall make a quarterly return to the Postmaster General listing all radiotransmitting equipment disposed of or acquired, and the number of radiotransmitting units in a stock, dismantled or destroyed.

The fee for a Dealers' Licence on application is \$5.00. The Licence shall expire on the 31st day of March next after the date of issue but may be renewed annually on presentation of the licence and payment of the renewal fee of \$5.00 to the Postmaster General.

An Experimental Radio Station Licence may be issued to any suitable applicant authorizing the establishment of an experimental radio station.

Such a Licence shall not be issued to any person unless he is the holder of an appropriate Operator's Certificate. Nevertheless, where in the opinion of the Postmaster General, the operation of the experimental radio station or the nature of the experiments to be carried out does not require a knowledge of the Morse Code, he may waive this requirement when determining the class of certificate required.

The fee for an Experimental Radio Station Licence on application is \$2.00. The Licence shall expire on the 31st day of March next after the date of issue but may be renewed annually on presentation of the licence and payment of the renewal fee of \$2.00 to the Postmaster General.

PRIVATE RADIO STATION LICENCES

These licences are issued by the Postmaster General in accordance with the provisions of the Radio and Telegraph Control (Private Radio Service) Regulations, 1973.

A licence is issued to an applicant only after he has satisfactorily demonstrated his need for radiocommunication including how the lack of the facility has been affecting his business or other activities.

Radio frequencies assigned for the use of any licensee are liable to simultaneous assignment to any other licensee or to change at any time where this is necessary in the opinion of the Postmaster General in order to effect a more efficient use of the radio frequency spectrum or to comply with any International Convention or otherwise.

Radio and Telegraph Licences, *contd.*

The following licences may be issued:—

- (1) Private Radio Station Licence authorizing the establishment, maintenance and use of one or more stations.
- (2) Private Radio Station (User) Licence authorizing the use only of one or more stations.

The fee payable on application for these licences is the annual fee specified in the Schedule below. These licences may be renewed each year on payment to the Postmaster General of the annual fee.

In addition, the Postmaster General may issue a non-renewable Private Radio Station Licence or Private Radio Station (User) Licence for a specified limited period of less than one year. These licences may be issued for periods of 3 months, 6 months or 9 months, the fee applicable being one-quarter, one-half or three-quarters of the annual fee specified in the Schedule below.

Schedule of Fees**1. Private Radio Station Licence**

Annual fee for each transmitter included in a licence:—

(a) transmitters operating on a frequency not exceeding 470 MHz with a mean power not exceeding one watt ..	\$ 5.00
(b) transmitters operating with a mean power not exceeding 125 watts	\$ 8.00
(c) transmitters operating with a mean power in excess of 125 watts	\$16.00
(d) transmitters carrying more than one voice channel:	
(i) carrying a maximum of 6 voice channels ..	\$36.00
(ii) carrying more than 6 voice channels: for each additional group of 6 voice channels or part thereof	\$30.00
(e) paging transmitters serving more than one organization	\$50.00
2. Private Radio Station (User) Licence	
Annual Fee	\$ 5.00
3. Substitute licence	\$ 5.00

COASTAL VESSELS RADIO TELEPHONE LICENCE

These Licences are issued in accordance with the Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Act and the Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) (Coastal Vessels) Regulations 1958 and are granted by the Minister. Application should be made to the Postmaster General. The fee is \$6.00 per annum payable on April 1, in each year.

No person shall operate any apparatus in respect of which a licence is granted under these regulations unless he is the holder of a Certificate of Competency granted by the Postmaster General. Examinations are arranged by the Telecommunications Branch of the Post Office. No fee is specified for this examination.

Radio and Telegraph Licences, contd.

SHIP STATION WIRELESS LICENCE

This Licence is granted under the Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Act, by the Minister. Application should be made to the Postmaster General. The fee is \$4.00 per annum.

The Licence enables the Ship Station to be used for the purpose of:—

- (a) sending by wireless telegraphy messages to coast stations, ship stations and aircraft stations;
- (b) receiving by wireless telegraphy messages sent from coast stations, ship stations, aircraft stations, special service stations and radio navigation stations, for general reception by ship stations or for reception by the Ship Station, and messages (including programmes but not including visual images sent by television) sent by authorized broadcasting stations;
- (c) in emergency only, sending and receiving messages to and from any other station for wireless telegraphy with which it is desirable for safety of life reasons that the ship should communicate.

All persons operating the Station shall observe and comply with the relevant provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention.

AIRCRAFT LICENCE

AERONAUTICAL GROUND STATION LICENCE

These Licences are Special Licences which are granted by the Minister under The Radio and Telegraph Control Act, 1972.

An Aeronautical Ground Station Licence enables the Station to be established at an Aerodrome and to be used for the purpose of:—

- (a) sending by wireless telephony messages concerning the safety or navigation of aircraft to stations for wireless telephony in any aircraft using the said Aerodrome, and (in emergency only) to stations for wireless telephony in any other aircraft;
- (b) receiving by wireless telephony from stations for wireless telephony in any aircraft messages intended for receipt by the Station.

Application for such Licences should be made to the Postmaster General. The fee is \$6.00 per annum for each Aircraft or Aeronautical Ground Station.