

In January, 1949, the Northeast Atlantic "Loran" Conference was held at Geneva, and lasted about one month. A number of European countries have experienced a considerable amount of interference to other radio services from the Loran stations, but nevertheless agreement was obtained for the continued operation on its present frequencies of this most important aid to air and marine navigation in the Atlantic.

Canada is one of the 18 countries which have members on the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union. The Council, which meets annually to direct the administrative affairs of the Union, met at Geneva throughout September, 1948.

The fifth meeting of the International Radio Consultative Committee (C.C.I.R.) held at Stockholm during the latter part of July and early August, was attended by the Canadian member of the Provisional Frequency Board.

The International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference began at Mexico City in October, 1948, and continued until after the end of the fiscal year (Mar. 31, 1949). This Conference was charged with the task of preparing that portion of the new frequency list in the bands set aside for high frequency (short wave) broadcasting.

During the first three weeks of June, 1948, a meeting of the Commonwealth Communications Council was held at London, England, and further progress was made in the negotiations on the division of the common user costs of the Commonwealth telecommunications system and other related problems.

Under the Atlantic City revision of the International Telecommunication Convention no provision was made for members being signatory to some of but not all the sets of Regulations annexed to the Convention. As Canada, the United States, and certain other countries, had never been signatories to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations, it was the intention of the Atlantic City Conference that these Regulations should be revised or rearranged, possibly with certain parts being applicable only in certain regions, so that all member states of the Union would be able to sign them. In this connection, a meeting of the International Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.) was held at Brussels from May 10 to 21, and subsequently a meeting at Geneva in January and February, 1949. This latter was a Preparatory Committee, composed of eight countries, to study the problems that would arise at the International Telephone and Telegraph Conference to be held in May, 1949, in connection with the revision of the Regulations, so that they could be signed by all countries.

The Safety of Life at Sea Conference was held in April and June, 1949, at London, England. This Conference revised and brought up to date the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (1929), which lays down minimum safety requirements for international shipping, in respect to the carriage of radio equipment, as well as other safety appliances and constructional characteristics of vessels. In the 20 years the preceding Convention was in force important advances had been made in radio equipment, and the new Convention provides for these, including the use of radiotelephone on smaller ships, life-boat radio equipment, and wider use of radio direction finders.

During the year 1948-49 two International Civil Aviation Organization meetings were held. The first of these was the North Pacific Regional Meeting, held at Seattle, U.S.A., during the month of July, and was of particular interest in view