

did not participate. The tremendous growth in broadcasting since 1937 had altered the viewpoint of some of the countries concerned to such an extent that they were anxious to obtain major revisions to the Convention. Much scientific knowledge pertaining to radio propagation, interference, etc., had been amassed during the War and the examination of the proposals before the Conference on these bases represented a major undertaking. Since technical agreement apparently could not be reached between Cuba and the United States of America, the Conference, by mutual agreement, was adjourned until later in 1950 to give the United States and Cuba an opportunity to meet bilaterally for the purpose of reconciling their differences.

**Technical Control and Licensing of Broadcasting Stations.**—Under the Broadcasting Act, 1936, applications for licences to establish broadcasting stations, or for modification of existing stations, are referred to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for its recommendations to the Minister, before being dealt with by the Department of Transport. As the licensing authority, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation also controls the linking up of stations to form networks and, in addition, the character of programs being broadcast. With these exceptions, the control of broadcasting stations is carried out by the Radio Division of the Department of Transport in the same way as in the case of other types of radio-communication stations. The standard broadcast band is crowded with stations which, particularly at night, are capable of interfering with each other over the entire North American region. To utilize the band most effectively, and to reduce interference as much as possible, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, the Bahama Islands, Mexico, the United States and Canada made extensive engineering studies of how to accommodate the largest number of stations with the least interference. The resulting plan is embodied in the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement. Before an additional new standard broadcasting station can be licensed, a professional consulting radio engineer recognized by the Department of Transport must make a study of the matter to select the frequency, the amount of power and, commonly, a directional antenna system and, by calculation, establish the fact that interference to existing stations is within the requirements of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement. This engineering brief is checked and modified, if necessary, by the Radio Division. After a new station is completed measurements must be made and proof of performance submitted to establish that the actual installation is in accordance with the approved plan.

Another important measure to reduce interference is to ensure that each station is maintained exactly on the frequency assigned to it: this reduces considerably the amount of heterodyning, which causes interference in the form of a whistling note. The five frequency measuring stations maintained by the Radio Division make frequent measurements of the frequency of broadcasting and other stations, and ensure that all stations maintain their frequency within the narrow limits required.

The classes of radio stations listed in Table 1 are numerous and complicated by the fact that many perform closely related functions. At the end of the fiscal year, Mar. 31, 1950, 2,193,459 radio stations were operating in Canada; of these, 289 were Department of Transport stations. The summary of licensed services given on pp. 800 to 802 groups together licensed radio stations performing important related services.