

Any application for a licence to establish a new private station or for an increase in power, change of channel, or change of location of any existing private station must be referred by the Minister of Transport to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; the Corporation after giving public notice thereof in the *Canada Gazette* will make such recommendations to the Minister of Transport as it may deem fit. The approval of the Governor in Council must be obtained before any licence for a new private station is issued. Private commercial broadcasting station licences are conditional upon the ownership or control of the stations, and the shares of capital stock of licensed companies in certain instances may not be transferred without the permission of the Minister of Transport having been first obtained upon the recommendation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Proof of performance statements showing public service, community service and light programming are filed annually with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Organizational and financial statements are filed annually, on a confidential basis, with the Department of Transport.

The first sound broadcasting in Canada took place when a privately owned communications company in Montreal was authorized to transmit programs on an experimental basis during the latter part of 1918 and in the winter evenings of 1919 over its Station XWA. Under the first licencing regulations in the year ended Mar. 31, 1923, 34 licences were issued. By Mar. 31, 1957, the number had increased to 203, of which 169 were AM standard band stations, 26 were frequency modulated stations and eight were shortwave stations. Of the 169 standard band stations, two were operating with a power of 50,000 watts, ten with 10,000 watts, 50 with 5,000 watts, 63 with 1,000 watts, 42 with 250 watts and two with 100 watts.

A privately owned broadcasting station is required to pay to the Receiver General of Canada an annual licence fee based on the gross revenue for licence fee computation for the fiscal year of the station. Because the fiscal years of the privately owned stations end at different dates it is difficult to estimate the gross revenue of all stations for any one year. The Report of the Royal Commission on Broadcasting published in 1957 indicates that gross sales for 144 broadcasting stations amounted to approximately \$36,000,000 in 1955, all of which was obtained from commercial advertising.

The first privately owned television broadcasting station in Canada at Sudbury, Ont., was authorized to commence scheduled broadcasting on Oct. 20, 1953. By Mar. 31, 1957, 30 privately owned television stations were in operation (*see* Table 3).

International Agreements.—In 1937 a conference was held at Havana, Cuba, to review the broadcasting situation in the North American region and to develop a workable plan which would permit the growth of the broadcasting industry. The product resulting from the deliberations of that conference was the treaty known as the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement which came into effect in 1941 and was extended by an instrument known as the *modus vivendi* or interim agreement signed at Washington in 1946. In 1949 and 1950, conferences were held at Montreal and Washington, and a new North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement was drafted in December 1950 which has been implemented as an administrative arrangement.

The Canadian-United States Television Agreement provides for the assignment and utilization of 82 television channels between 54 and 890 mc/s along the border between Canada and the United States of America, within an area of 250 miles on either side of the International Boundary. This Agreement provides that all station assignments within its scope shall be made in accordance with the Agreement and shall have an effective radiated power in any vertical or azimuthal plane not in excess of 100,000 watts for Channels 2 to 6, of 325,000 watts for Channels 7 to 13 and of 1,000,000 watts for Channels 14 to 83.