

**Privately Owned Stations.**—As stated previously, privately owned broadcasting stations are subject to the Radio Act, the Canadian Broadcasting Act and Regulations made thereunder, and the provisions of the Radio Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention and Regional Agreements in effect in Canada. Since Mar. 31, 1923, private commercial broadcasting station licences have been required by government regulation and both sound and television broadcasting stations are now authorized by this class of licence.

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 Board of Broadcast Governors; the Board, 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 Board of Broadcast Governors. Proof of performance statements showing public service, community service and light programming are filed annually with that Board. 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 licensing regulations in the year ended Mar. 31, 1923, 34 licences were issued. By Mar. 31, 1958, the number had increased to 212, of which 177 were AM standard band stations, 27 were frequency modulated stations and eight were shortwave stations. Of the 177 standard band stations, four were operating with a power of 50,000 watts, 14 with 10,000 watts, 49 with 5,000 watts, one with 2,500 watts, 65 with 1,000 watts, one with 500 watts, 41 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, 1958, 36 privately owned television stations were in operation (see Table 10).

**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