

or so, we will spend less than half of that for the frequency and degrade to a class 1-B. Later on, if we want to bring it up to a 50 kilowatt station, we can do so. In the meantime, other countries will use the frequency as a class 2 or 3 station, in so far as power is concerned, and there will be no interference to us. Is that clear?

Mr. SMITH: I am sure it is to you, Doctor. Let me get this straight. The frequencies which we have, the nine of them, nobody else can use them?

Dr. FRIGON: Oh, yes.

Mr. SMITH: At what distance?

Dr. FRIGON: That depends on the frequency.

Mr. SMITH: I meant, what "frequency"?

Dr. FRIGON: If it is a class 1A channel the frequency cannot be used anywhere else by a station which would cause, at the border of Canada, interference above a certain degree. Therefore, a class 1A channel used in Canada gives perfect performance anywhere in Canada. A class 1B channel gives you first class performance without interference over a wide area, but the area may be within the limits of the country. In other words, any country could perhaps send a signal into Toronto which would interfere with the reception there of the Chicoutimi station, but it could not interfere at that point with CBF which is a class 1A channel. Other frequencies, class 2 and class 3 have power limitations and the operators of these stations must expect interference from other stations, as defined under the Havana agreement.

Mr. SMITH: Now, what were the kilocycles or whatever you call them, of the Chicoutimi station?

Dr. FRIGON: What it is at present, you mean? You mean the kilowatts?

Mr. SMITH: I mean the number on the dial of your radio?

Dr. FRIGON: 1580.

Mr. SMITH: Can any other country, the United States for example, build a station on 1580 above 50 kilowatts if we give it up?

Dr. FRIGON: No.

Mr. SMITH: Then, it just disappears as a free channel?

Dr. FRIGON: No, they could perhaps put a low power station some place in the west or in Mexico.

Mr. SMITH: But the United States could not build a big station?

Dr. FRIGON: No.

Mr. SMITH: So, it disappears as a class 1-A channel.

Dr. FRIGON: It does.

Mr. COLDWELL: While we are talking about this national coverage, has any change been made in northern British Columbia with regard to the use of booster stations? Have they gone out of business since the war ended?

Dr. FRIGON: No, our so-called relay stations, which are really low power stations, are operating at all points where they were during the war.

Mr. ROSS (*St. Paul's*): The situation will remain the same after the first of January next year when there will be a revision of the Havana treaty?

Dr. FRIGON: When the North American countries meet, probably in January of next year or a little later, they will review the whole situation and decide what should be incorporated in the new treaty which will be signed the year after. It is important at that time, when these countries meet, that they know we are actually using these channels so that they will not put in the draft agreement anything which can interfere with our coverage.

Mr. SMITH: We are not the trustees for that channel, we own that?