

BAND 200-400 KC.

Article VII

Geographical Spacing.—In the case of radio range stations in the band 200-400 kc., the geographical spacing of the stations shall be not less than that prescribed in the curve shown in Appendix II. For powers other than four hundred watts, the distances shown in Appendix II shall be modified accordingly.

Article VIII

Standardization of Quadrant Signals.—For uniformity and for purpose of course orientation, the characteristic "N" shall be utilized in the quadrant through which the true north line passes, except when the northerly course is true north, in which case the characteristic signal "N" should be in the northwest and southeast quadrants. The "A" signal should always fall in the quadrants adjacent to those occupied by the "N" signal.

Article IX

Identification Signals.—The identification signal employed to identify individual radio range stations shall consist of two letters and shall be assigned without duplication. Where practicable, the signal used to establish the identity of radio facilities at any particular point should correspond to the designator for weather reports from the same station.

Article X

Spacing and Assignment of Channels.—The channel spacing for radio range transmitters in the band 200-400 kc. shall be 3 kc. and the radio range channels shall be as set out in Appendix IV.

The frequency assignments to the radio range stations in Canada and the United States shall be set out as in Appendix V.

BAND ABOVE 30,000 KC.

Article XI

Development in Communication.—It is recognized that many services of aeronautics may be accommodated in the band above 30,000 kc. It is further recognized that the use of such frequencies for aviation purposes is still on an experimental basis.

The Parties accordingly agree to co-operate in the development of the use of this ultra high frequency band so that frequencies of the same order may be used for similar purposes throughout Canada and the United States and that the table shown in Appendix III shall be used as a guide when making assignments in this band for aeronautical use.

Article XII

Ultra High Calling and Working Frequency.—If and when ultra high frequencies come into use for aeronautical purposes, 141,780 kc. shall be designated as a calling and working frequency from plane to ground.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article XIII

Normal Calling and Working Frequencies.—It is agreed that Canada and the United States will use 3105 kc. as the international calling and working