

Wherever possible assignments made within 250 miles of the border should be in accordance with Appendices I and II.

No allocation plans have been adopted as yet for assignment of stations in the 88 to 92 megacycle portion of the band, which has been designated for use by non-commercial, educational broadcasting in both countries. When such a plan has been formulated, the procedure specified above shall apply.

I have the honour to suggest that, if an agreement in the sense of the foregoing paragraphs is acceptable to the Government of the United States, this note and your reply thereto in similar terms shall be regarded as placing on record the understanding arrived at between the two Governments, it being agreed that the present allocation plan shall not prejudice any subsequent agreement regarding Frequency Modulation channels which may be accepted by both Governments at future international telecommunications conferences.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

H. H. WRONG.

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*The Secretary of State of the United States of America
to the Canadian Ambassador to the United States of America*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 15, 1947.

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to refer to your note No. 7 of January 8, 1947, in which you proposed an exchange of notes on the subject of the allocation of channels in the radio frequency band 88 to 108 megacycles, for frequency modulation broadcasting. In this connection, particular importance is attributed in your note to channel assignments for operation in areas adjacent to the border of Canada and the United States, and to the need to prevent undue interference between stations in the respective countries.

Your note under reference states that allocation plans for United States frequency modulation broadcasting stations and for Canadian frequency modulation broadcasting stations are described in Appendices I and II to an Agreement between the two countries on the subject, and that the channel number system used in these Appendices is in accordance with Appendix III to the same Agreement. This note further states that assignments will normally be made on the basis of omnidirectional antennae but that it is recognized that directional antennae may advantageously be used in certain instances to reduce interference between stations.

Moreover, assignments made at points which are more than 250 miles from the nearest point on the border of Canada and the United States are normally to have no international significance and need not be notified except in cases of unusual powers and unusual antenna heights.

Where distances less than 250 miles are involved, all assignments shall be notified in the following manner:—

- (1) Notification shall be made by an exchange of documents between the Federal Communications Commission and the Department of Transport.
- (2) Notifications shall include full information on transmitting antenna locations by geographical coordinates, antenna height above average terrain, antenna height above mean sea level, and effective average radiated