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(10) The Governments agree to adopt a radio frequency standard in the unit of time and to compare at least once every six months the radio frequency measuring standards.

(12) The Governments agree to require all stations likely to cause interference to the higher frequencies as shown in the following table.

AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN CANADA, UNITED STATES, NEWFOUNDLAND, CUBA AND OTHER NORTH AMERICAN NATIONS RELATIVE TO THE ASSIGNMENT OF FREQUENCIES ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT

(1) The sovereign right of all nations to the use of every radio channel is recognized.

Nevertheless, until technical development progresses to the stage where radio interference can be eliminated, it is agreed that special administrative arrangements are essential in order to promote standardization and to minimize radio interference.

(2) The Governments agree that each country shall be free to assign any frequency to any radio station within its jurisdiction upon the sole condition that no interference with any service of another country will result therefrom.

(3) It is agreed that each Government shall use Appendix I attached hereto, as a general guide in allocating channels to the various services specified therein.

(4) Channels are divided into two classes (1) common channels which are primarily assigned to particular services in all countries, and (2) general communication channels which are assigned for use in specific areas.

(5) With regard to the general communication channels, it is considered that at the present stage of the art, the use of radio channels below 3,500 K/C will not normally cause interference at distances greater than 1,000 miles and such channels may, therefore, be used with freedom from interference by stations separated by such distance. It is further recognized that stations operating on frequencies above 3,500 K/C may become sources of interference at distances in excess of 1,000 miles, particularly at night.

(6) The Governments agree to take advantage of the physical facts just explained, and by suitable geographical distribution of these two classes of channels throughout North America and the West Indies, to make available for general communication services, the total number of channels set forth in Appendix 2 attached hereto.

(7) Each Government shall have the right to assign to stations under its jurisdiction, in the manner it deems best, such general communication channels as are allocated to that Government under this agreement, as set forth in Appendix No. 2. The Governments agree not to assign to stations within their respective jurisdiction any of the general communication channels allocated to other Governments, unless it can be accomplished without causing interference.

(8) The marine calling frequency of 5,525 K/C shall be used until superseded by an international assignment.

(9) In addition to the frequencies assigned specially for experiments (1,604, 2,398 and 4,596 K/C) the Governments agree that experimentation by particularly qualified experimenters, may be authorized on any other channel provided no interference is caused with established services, as provided in Regulation No. 11 of the International Radio Convention of Washington 1927.