

# ALLOCATION OF RADIO BROADCASTING CHANNELS

*Exchange of notes at Washington January 8 and October 15, 1947*<sup>1</sup>  
*Entered into force October 15, 1947*

61 Stat. 3800; Treaties and Other  
International Acts Series 1726

*The Canadian Ambassador to the Secretary of State*

CANADIAN EMBASSY  
AMBASSADE DU CANADA

No. 7

JANUARY 8, 1947

SIR,

With reference to recent discussions between representatives of the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States concerning the use of the 88 to 108 megacycle frequency band for frequency modulation broadcasting, I have the honour to propose an exchange of notes concerning the allocation of channels with particular reference to assignments in those areas adjacent to the border of Canada and the United States in order to prevent undue interference between stations in the respective countries.

Allocation plans for United States Frequency Modulation Broadcasting Stations and for Canadian Frequency Modulation Broadcasting Stations are described in Appendices I and II.<sup>1</sup> The channel number system used in these appendices is in accordance with Appendix III.

Assignments will normally be made on the basis of omni-directional antennae but it is recognized that directional antennae may advantageously be used in certain instances to reduce interference between stations.

Assignments made at points which are more than 250 miles from the nearest point on the border of Canada and the United States will normally 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.

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<sup>1</sup> For appendixes to Canadian note, see 61 Stat. 3802 or p. 3 of TIAS 1726.