assumed to produce effective field, corrected for absorption, for one kilowatt of input power to the antenna, as follows:—

Class	of Station	At One Mile	At One Kilometer
II	I and III IV	225 mv/m	362 mv/m
		175 mv/m	282 mv/m
		150 mv/m	241 mv/m

In case a directional antenna is employed, the interfering signal of a broadcasting station will vary in different directions. To determine the interference in any direction, in the absence of actual interference measurements, the horizontal and vertical field intensity patterns of the directional antenna must be calculated and by comparing the appropriate vectors in the horizontal or vertical pattern with that of a non-directional with the same effective field, the interfering signal toward any other station can be expressed in terms of kilowatts. This rating in kilowatts shall be applied in the use of mileage separation tables or in computing distances from the propagation curves or tables.

2. *Power.*—The power of a station shall, for the purposes of notifications required by this Agreement, be determined in one of the following manners:—

- (a) By taking the product of the square of the antenna current and the antenna resistance (antenna input power).
- (b) By determination of the station's effective field intensity, corrected for absorption, by making sufficient field intensity measurements on at least eight radials as nearly equally spaced as practical and by relating the field intensity thus determined to the effective field intensity of a station having the antenna efficiency stipulated above for its class.

3. Methods of determining the presence of objectionable interference— General.—The existence or absence of objectionable interference from stations on the same or adjacent channels shall be determined by one of the following methods:—

(a) By actual measurements obtained in the method hereinafter prescribed;

or, with the mutual consent of the countries concerned:

(b) By reference to the propagation curves in Appendices IV and V, or

(c) By reference to the distance tables set forth in Appendix VI.

4. Actual proof of existence or absence of objectionable interference.—The existence or absence of objectionable interference may be proved by field intensity measurements or recordings made with suitable apparatus, duly calibrated, by Government engineers or other engineers as may be mutually acceptable to the Governments concerned. Such field intensity measurements shall be made in the manner and for the periods of time mutually agreed upon by the Governments concerned.

The contracting Governments agree to facilitate the making of the measurements by requiring the stations involved to remain silent or operate in the manner deemed necessary, and at such times as not to interrupt regular schedules.

5. Proof based on propagation curves and distance tables-

(a) Sky wave curves. In computing the distance to the 50 per cent sky wave field intensity contour of a Class I station of a given power, and also in computing the 10 per cent sky wave field intensity of an alleged