

- (d) If within the period of this Agreement the country to which a clear channel has been assigned shall have made use of the channel but not in the manner above prescribed or not to the extent required by the provisions of this Agreement, such country shall be considered as having relinquished that portion of the rights which it has not used and at the expiration of this Agreement the other countries party thereto shall have the right, if they see fit, to withdraw the unused privileges from such country and to reassign them to any or all of the other interested countries.

### C. CLASSES OF STATIONS AND USE OF THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF CHANNELS

1. *Classes of stations.*—Broadcast stations are divided into four principal classes, to be designated Class I, Class II, Class III, and Class IV, respectively.

2. *Definitions of classes.*—The four classes of broadcast stations are defined as follows:—

*Class I.*—A dominant station operating on a clear channel and designed to render primary and secondary service over an extended area and at relatively long distances. Class I stations are subdivided into two classes:—

*Class I-A.*—A Class I station which operates with power of 50 kw. or more and which has its primary service area, within the limits of the country in which the station is located, free from objectionable interference from other stations on the same and adjacent channels, and its secondary service area, within the same limits, free from objectionable interference from stations on the same channel, in accordance with the engineering standards hereinafter set forth.

*Class I-B.*—A Class I station which operates with power of not less than 10 kw. or more than 50 kw. and which has its primary service area free from objectionable interference from other stations on the same and adjacent channels and its secondary service area free from objectionable interference from stations on the same channel, in accordance with the engineering standards hereinafter set forth.

(a) When two Class I-B stations on the same channel are separated by a distance of 2,800 miles or more, neither station shall be required to install a directional antenna.

(b) When two Class I-B stations on the same channel are separated by a distance of more than 1,800 miles and less than 2,800 miles, it will, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be assumed that each station is free of objectionable interference caused by the other and neither shall be required to install directional antennas or take other precautions to avoid such interference. In case the existence of objectionable interference is proved, the governments concerned will consult with each other regarding the desirability and practicality of installation of directional antennas or the taking of other precautions to eliminate the interference and will determine by special arrangement the measures, if any, to be taken.

(c) When two Class I-B stations on the same channel are separated by a distance less than 1,800 miles, it will, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be assumed that the installation of directional antennas or the taking of other precautions to avoid interference is necessary, and the governments concerned will consult with each other and will take such measures as may be agreed upon between them to the end that the objectionable interference may be reduced or eliminated.