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Radio World®

Vol 13, No 1

Radio's Best Read Newspaper

January 1, 1989

Bill To Tackle State Licensing

by Charles Taylor

Seattle WA Federal legislation is being drafted to quell the state licensing of engineers and likely will be introduced when Congress reconvenes in later this month, according to an attorney representing the National Association of Radio and Television Engineers (NARTE).

The bill, to be sponsored by Rep. Mat-

thew Rinaldo (R-NJ), will focus on the argument that broad state engineering statutes are not applicable to telecommunications engineers, according to Robert Thompson, an attorney with Wood, Lucksinger & Epstein in Washington, DC.

John Arnold, press secretary for the congressman, verified that a study on the need for legislation is possible through Rinaldo's involvement as rank-

ing Republican member of the House Telecommunications and Finance Committee. The study would be conducted by the General Accounting Office.

The state licensing issue surrounds mounting efforts in a number of states to require telecommunications engineers to meet various requirements—including a minimum term of experience, passage of a written or oral exam and a four-year academic degree—to legally practice and

advertise as a consulting engineer.

So far, the issue has been pressed by state boards in Washington, New Mexico, New Jersey and Michigan, where registrars challenged consulting engineers who had not met requirements.

In each case, NARTE convinced the state to back down without going to trial, Thompson said.

Law doesn't apply

The strength of NARTE's argument against state licensing surrounds the fact that when broad engineering laws were passed, the telecommunications discipline didn't exist, according to Thompson.

He explained: "Fifty years ago, we had horrible fires, we had buildings and bridges that collapsed and we had land surveyors that botched up. So there was an outcry from the public to meet a need for quality control."

Thus, states passed protective laws requiring minimum standards for engineers, he said.

"Now many of these states believe that they have the right to come in under

(continued on page 26)

Ethnic Blend Urged in Newsroom

Las Vegas NV Minorities, pushing a hard line to broadcast management, claim that not only should a multicultural newsroom be encouraged, but that they deserve extra support to excel in a traditionally white management environment.

The suggestion was among a number of passionately expressed viewpoints at the focal session of the Radio-Television News Directors Association (RTNDA) show here 30 November to 3 December.

The role of minorities in broadcasting has been a sensitive issue in the industry for some time.

The RTNDA Board of Directors, noting the lack of support and a decline in the percentage of minorities working in broadcasting, voted unanimously to promote the hiring of minorities as its top convention issue.

The organization also announced joint sponsorship with NAB and the Black Educators Association of the Minority Broadcast Career Training Program, which will place and support a minority college graduate in a full-time newsroom job for one year. The program is slated to begin this summer.

Support also was present on the exhibit floor, where members of four minority broadcast organizations offered information, and collected and distributed resumes from minority candidates for interested news directors.

"It makes a difference," said Hatim Hamer, director of broadcast resource programs for the NAB's Employment Clearinghouse, which was alerted at RTNDA to 20 minority newsroom openings. "These are the people with the power to hire and fire."

A panel discussion on minority issues included members of Hispanic and Asian journalism organizations and black and white news directors.

Lloyd LaCuesta, president of the Asian American Journalists Association, who was discouraged by low attendance and questioned broadcasters' interest said newsrooms should hire minorities "not just for the sake of getting them in

(continued on page 12)



Panelists of RTNDA discuss the work done to achieve minority equality in news.

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NAB Stays Cool Under Class A Fire

by Alan Carter

Washington DC Although concerned about some Class A FM members who have resigned and others withholding partial dues, the NAB does not view the action as a major issue, according to Senior Radio VP David Parnigoni.

In addition, several NAB spokespersons, who declined to be named, have maintained that some of the protesting members are behind in their dues payments to the organization.

The membership action is in protest of NAB's opposition to an across-the-board 3000 W power increase for Class A's. NAB supports a power hike but on an application basis that addresses interference concerns.

To date only two Class A members have notified NAB that they would withhold half of their dues and "a few" have resigned, Parnigoni said. "We will look to see what happens in another 30 days," he added.

According to broadcasters involved with the Class A drive, the numbers of members who initially said they would withhold dues are as many as 12 in parts of Connecticut and New York.

(continued on page 5)

FCC Gets Federal Budget Bailout

by John Gatski

Washington DC The FCC averted a potential budget shortfall that could have shut down the agency for five days sometime this year, adversely affecting the pace of processing applications and monitoring regulations, Commission officials said.

The Commission received a Fiscal Year 1989 supplemental \$1.4 million from the Office of Management and Budget

(OMB), subject to congressional approval, that eliminates the possibility of a five day furlough—unpaid days off—for the agency's 1767 employees.

"It doesn't look as bleak as at did," FCC spokesperson Audrey Spivak said. "We would have had to shut the agency down (without the funding)."

The FCC budget problems began in October when it received \$99.6 million for FY 1989—\$5 million less than the \$104.7 mil-

lion it requested, FCC officials said.

With that shortfall, Commission Chairman Dennis Patrick forecasted furlough days, which would have meant a slowdown in application filings and processing and reduction of FCC monitoring operations.

With the additional \$1.4 million, the Commission will be able to avoid closing shop, but the rest of the budget shortfall will have to be made up through

savings from an agency-wide hiring freeze, discretionary spending reductions, anticipated early retirements and some voluntary leaves without pay, Spivak said.

Spivak said that furloughs probably would have started this month had the supplemental budget appropriation not been approved.

For more information, contact Audrey Spivak at the FCC, 202-632-5050.

NEWS BRIEFS

Forest Service Data

Washington DC The NAB has given the US Forest Service additional information to combat higher fee costs for broadcasters who use federal land, while reiterating its position that broadcasters should be entitled to full or partial waivers of proposed site fees in accordance with the service's own rules and regulations.

NAB said the service must have a more accurate assessment of the fair market value of the right-of-ways granted broadcasters.

The Forest Service had delayed any fee increase until 1 January.

Radio Free in Europe

Washington DC The Soviet Union has stopped jamming Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, allowing the shortwave radio programming to be heard in the Soviet bloc.

US officials announced the cessation of jamming when engineers in the Munich headquarters of the two services noticed the jamming had stopped on 29 November—the first time since the broadcasts began in the 1950s.

Radio Free Europe goes throughout Eastern Europe and Radio Liberty goes into the USSR and Afghanistan.

Smulyan Chairs Radio '89

Indianapolis IN Jeffrey Smulyan, president and chairman of Emmis Broadcasting, has been named chairman of the NAB's Radio '89 steering committee.

"This is the premiere convention for radio broadcasters," Smulyan said. "It gives them an opportunity to hear what their contemporaries are doing, get firsthand views from members of Congress and federal agencies and see the latest in broadcast equipment and software."

Radio '89 will be held 12-16 September in New Orleans.

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WHY DIDN'T SOMEONE THINK OF THIS BEFORE?

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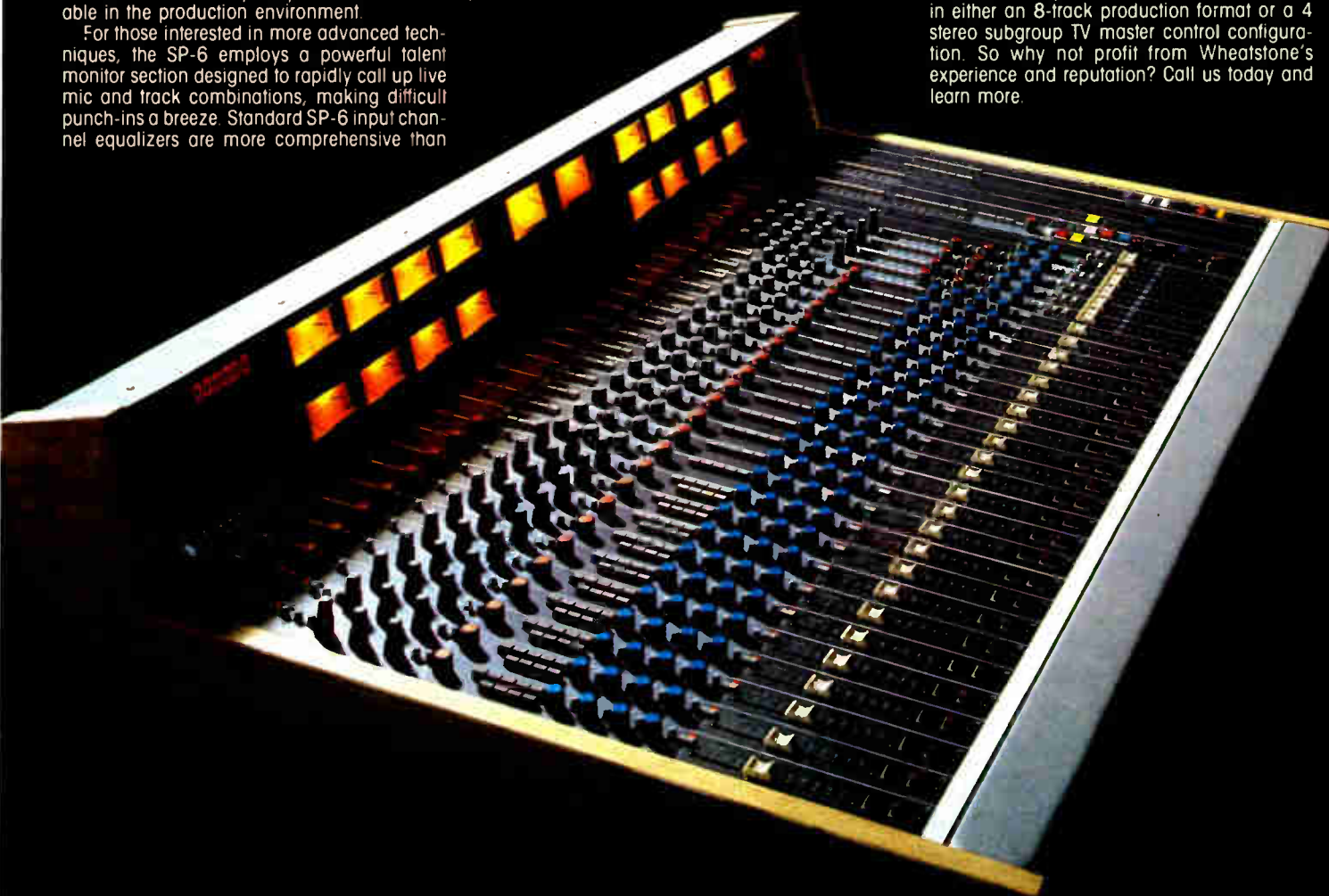
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those supplied as optional items on competing products, allowing much greater creative freedom. Input channel auxiliary send sections are designed to be the most versatile in the industry, providing 4 different auxiliary buses to allow digital delay, reverb, talent foldback, and mix-minus feeds. Stereo input channels can provide either mono or stereo effects sends. Even more, the SP-6 has 4 auxiliary effects return inputs that allow effects to be recorded onto the multitrack or sent to the monitor buses.

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World Radio History

Duopoly Rule Benefits Stations

by Alan Carter

Washington DC A change in the FCC duopoly rule allowing radio licensees to have two AMs or two FM stations closer together is being used to upgrade service and provide more flexibility for some stations.

Previously the Commission prohibited common ownership of two or more AMs or FM stations whose 1 mV/m contours overlap. The new rule adopted in October reduced the overlap restriction to the 5 mV/m contour for AM and to 3.16 mV/m for FM.

One broadcast group benefiting is United Broadcast Co., whose holdings include WDJY-FM in Washington, DC, and WYST-FM in Baltimore—two stations in an overlap situation.

Under the old rule when WDJY changed its directional antenna in 1979 and sought a power increase, the FCC restricted the station's directional antenna to 1.6 kW toward Baltimore with an ERP of 40 kW to minimize the overlap, according to United Engineering Director Richard Mertz. But with the change, the station can increase its

directional to 20 kW and go to its full 50 kW ERP, he said.

The rule change also would allow WDJY to change transmitter sites to obtain a better coverage area.

"Breathing room"

"I do have limitations," Mertz said, "but they are much easier to live with. We have some breathing room."

A group in the Pacific Northwest, 4-K Radio—which operates KLER-AM/FM, Orofino, ID; KORD-AM and KZZK-FM, Pasco, WA; KORT-AM/FM,

Grangeville, ID and KOZE-AM/FM, Lewiston, ID—is also looking to increase power for its stations.

The stations are within 100 miles of KOZE in Lewiston, which each has to protect and group secretary-treasurer Michael Ripley said he and partner Eugene Hamblin, president, are evaluating where the best advantages lie.

4-K operates some of the stations under waivers from the duopoly rule, Ripley said, and the change should make operation more effective.

"It's the only way small radio can sur-

vive," Ripley said. "It allows you to do a lot more things as a group that are very difficult for an individual station to do."

Still investigating

Several engineering executives for major group owners were less affected by the change but were looking at possible applications.

At Group W, AM Stations Engineering Manager Glynn Walden said an interesting scenario suggested to him was the possibility that a group could establish a "suburban radio group" similar to a trend found in the newspaper industry with community papers around major metropolitan markets.

(continued on page 12)

Drug Bill Extends to Broadcasting

by John Gatski

Washington DC The election-year passionate omnibus drug bill, which passed Congress and President Reagan signed 18 November 1988 may have effects reaching as far as the broadcasting industry.

The bill makes it possible for government agencies to deny grants, contracts and professional licenses, such as FCC licenses, to individuals who are convicted of drug possession and trafficking, according to the US Justice Department.

"That is the interpretation of the bill," said Paul McNulty, minority counsel for the House Subcommittee on Crime.

Although the provision of the bill is not expected to go into effect until 1 September, the denial of licenses will apply

to individuals applying for a license or license renewal from the FCC, he said.

According to his understanding of the law as it applies to individuals, the courts can decide the length of time a license is denied for a possession offense.

For individuals convicted of drug trafficking, however, the loss of license penalty is more severe: five years for the first conviction, 10 years for the second and a permanent denial for those who are convicted of three trafficking offenses, McNulty explained.

He said he was not sure how or whether the bill would have an impact

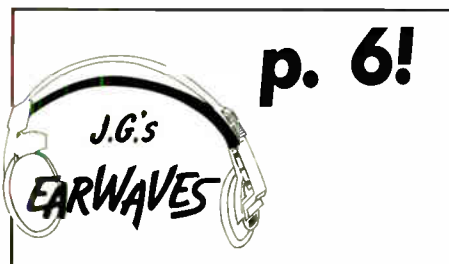
on an FCC license when an individual was convicted of a drug offense.

FCC spokesperson Audrey Spivak said it is too early for the Commission to have taken any action based on the drug bill.

"We are aware of the bill, of course, but we don't have any guidelines," she said.

Spivak said currently there are no FCC procedures for checking criminal records of license applicants, and such guidelines would have to be formulated under the bill.

For additional information, contact Paul McNulty at 202-225-7087 or Audrey Spivak at the FCC, 202-632-5050.



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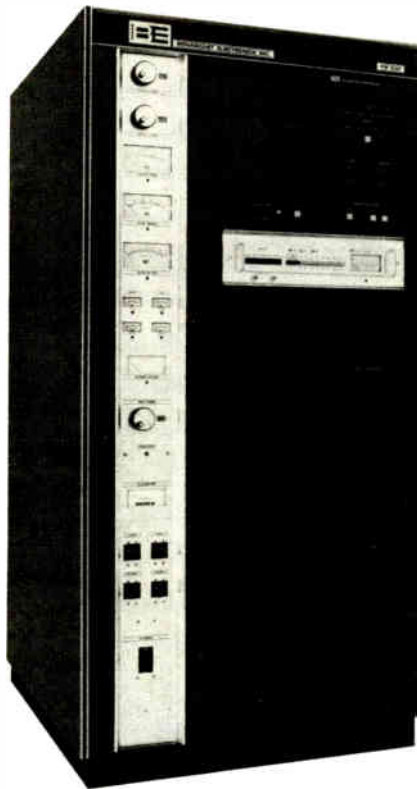


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Circle 8 On Reader Service Card

World Radio History

Hike Filings Draw Dividing Line

by Alan Carter

Washington DC Nobody seems to oppose granting Class A FMs a power increase from 3000 W to 6000 W. The difference of opinion is over the method of implementing the increase.

The New Jersey Class A FM Broadcasters Association, which initiated the increase in a petition to the FCC, and many Class A's want an across-the-board hike—without exception.

But the NAB, several other trade associations and some other broadcasters have suggested an increase with stipulations, including evaluation on application-by-application basis when suggested minimum separations are met.

The division is clearly recognizable in

the more than 80 comments filed by a 22 November. Reply comments were due 22 December. (See 15 December RW for initial comment story covering NAB and New Jersey Class A group positions.)

The Commission proposed, under one condition, a 3000 W power increase for all Class A's except those currently short-spaced. The second method would require an increase in spacings between Class A stations and other classes, in order to implement the increase and then only on an application-by-application basis.

Little interference

Among the commenters, Michael Rice, president of Nutmeg Broadcasting which is licensee of WILI-FM, Willimantic, CT, and a vocal supporter of the

Class A movement, said a 3000 W increase would create "no practical interference" to an adjacent Class B.

"The small overlap zone . . . would be located in another state, and well out of the local or regional service area of the Class B station," Rice wrote in his comment. "But the power boost would allow WILI-FM to fill in some areas of weak signal within its 70 dBu contour."

Among the other Class A comments, Barry Broadcasting Co., licensee of WBCH-FM in Hastings, MI, said it would not benefit from the NAB's proposal, unless it was permitted to directionalize to protect a Class B. But the broadcaster argued that several stations on the same frequency as WBCH apparently could increase their power with no

(continued on page 30)

Class A Torch Bearer Sells NJ's WJLK-FM

Asbury Park NJ Press Broadcasting, whose VP Bob McAllan is a driving force in the Class A FM fight for a power increase, is selling its Class A station here and buying a Class B.

Press signed letters of intent on 18 November 1988 to sell WJLK-AM/FM and buy WBUD-AM and WKXW-FM in Trenton, NJ.

Press will sell the WJLK combo for \$12.5 million to Devlin and Ferrari Broadcasting Co. of New York, the spokesman said. John Devlin is a former executive of CBS, ABC and RKO radio networks, and Jon R. Ferrari is a publicist and agent in the entertainment field.

No price has been announced on the purchase of the Trenton stations from Bresson-Hafler Associates of Philadelphia, the spokesman said.

McAllan said that despite the sale of WJLK, Press Broadcasting still is committed to the Class A power hike movement.

"We might be selling a Class A station, but we are not selling our interest in Class A's," he said.

The group has applications in for three Class A's under Docket 80-90 and is "looking at buying" another Class A, McAllan said.

McAllan serves as president of the New Jersey Class A FM Broadcasters Association and he said the board will have to make a decision about whether or not he will retain the slot.

NAB Calm in Face of Resignations

(continued from page 1)

They said the dues withheld will be forwarded to the New Jersey Class A FM Broadcasters Association, which started the drive for the power increase now before the FCC.

Reports indicate that five NAB members have resigned and others have said they would follow if NAB doesn't back down, according to some broadcasters. Parnigoni said it would not be appropriate to detail membership withdrawal but termed it a "really insignificant number."

The NAB Executive Committee, meeting 6 December as part of its monthly session in Washington, reaffirmed the organization's support for a power hike but on individual applications, Parnigoni said. The Executive Committee also remains committed to addressing controversial issues, he said.

Parnigoni said the Executive Committee believes it's important that the association not back off important issues. "We do not want to be neutral," he said. "What we want to do is what's best for

"There was a concern (expressed by the committee) that this is not a one-issue association," Parnigoni continued. "You can't promise, but if you're going to do your job, you're going to ruffle some feathers and you hope that's only temporary."

Parnigoni noted that the Class A power hike is "a very emotional issue." NAB officials hope that members who have taken action or are considering it will have second thoughts after re-evaluating the situation.

An NAB spokesperson confirmed that "one or two" of the stations that resigned are six months or more behind in their dues.

Parnigoni said that NAB's policy is to automatically reclassify members that do not pay full dues and to drop them after six months if payments fall below minimum dues level.

One Class A station manager who said he resigned, Bob Channick, GM of WCCQ-FM, Joliet, IL, said he knows of five stations that have pulled out. He

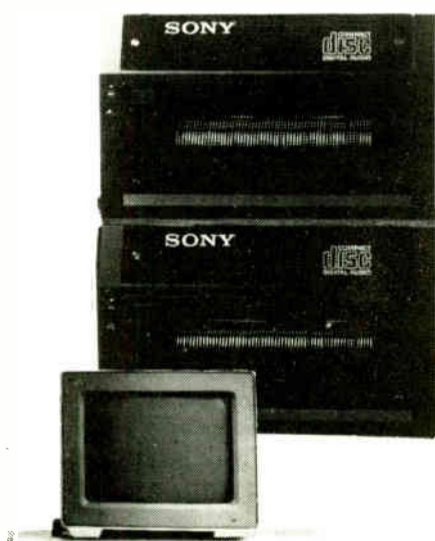
He also said more will follow unless NAB changes its position. "It's just a matter of getting mobilized."

Radio World confirmed that several other stations have resigned, including Channick's sister stations, WCKR-FM/WLEA-AM, Hornell, NY. An Illinois station that confirmed its resignation declined to go on record.

"The NAB is a great organization. However, in this case, they really let us down," WCKR/WLEA GM Kevin Doran said. "This is a very serious issue affecting a lot of stations."

For information from NAB contact public affair at 202-429-5350 or David Parnigoni at 202-429-5420.

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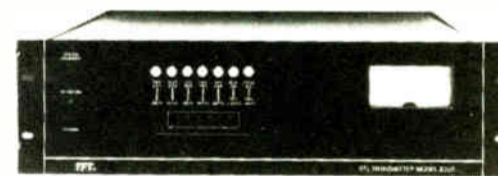
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Plunging Feet First Into 1989

by Judith Gross

Falls Church VA Ready or not, here it comes . . . 1989, that is. I'm not really ready for it as I scribble this, but will be by the time it hits your eyes.

Usually about this time you hear all kinds of predictions, looking ahead and what not. With a new President in the White House in a few weeks, guess we'll have a new astrologer making predictions based on the stars.

My own personal predictions for 1989? I wouldn't etch these in stone or anything, but this will probably be the year the anti-copying controversy dies and DAT comes into its own. Consumers will discover it, but it probably won't be the revolution everybody had hoped for.

Stations will keep on discovering DAT for things like recording in the field and for production.

Bigger stations will discover digital in the form of those desktop PC editing systems. NAB showtime should be about right for that.

CD technology will continue to improve and be refined. Look for better materials and more interactive varieties. Also, probably a recordable CD sometime in '89.

Do not expect any dramatic movement away from the staples of the industry—things like cart machines. They'll be around for awhile, as digital struggles to find its own at a price radio stations can afford.

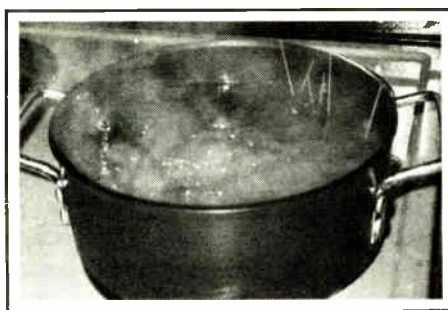
But do look for a beginning to the push for a way to interface digital devices to each other. NAB is going to get involved in this one and it will be a standard the industry needs and will welcome with open ports.

☆☆☆

For AM? More of the same. Let's go out on a limb here and say the erosion of audience has leveled off at its current 24%. There will be more experimenting among formats and the like (how about

punk country?).

An NRSC standard in some form will become mandatory before too long and there will be more talks with receiver manufacturers about putting on the white hats and helping AM with better radios.



This may be the year the AM stereo controversy finally fizzes out. The only question is, will any more stations realize the benefits of going stereo, now that a company like Chrysler has said all its AM radios will be stereo from now on?

But the hand-wringing and complaining about AM's woes will no doubt go on. We all need something to moan and squawk about.

For FM? Well the Class A thing will get resolved one way or the other. Translators will be tackled as well. Judging by the Commission's track record and edg-

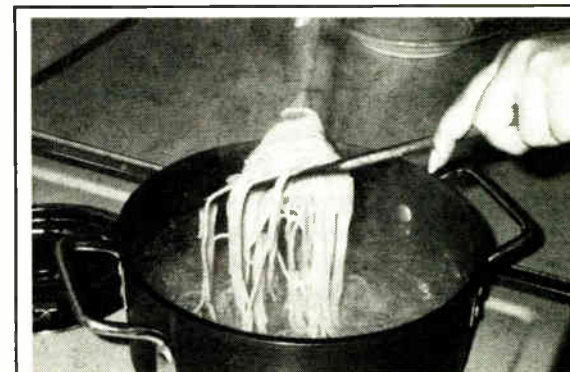
ing out on that limb again, translators will probably be allowed to continue to proliferate. And the Class A's? Too close to call it.

How about conventions? Still too many and too long and at times too close together. NAB is late this year: the end of April in Las Vegas (get those one-armed bandit arms in shape now).

Radio '89 is mid-September in New Orleans, so diet early in the year in anticipation of all that good cooking.

And the SBE National is the second week in October in Kansas City (here I come).

One last prediction for '89. The Mets



RF—the pasta for engineers. No arcing or sparking upon cooking. Hmmm . . . does your transmitter look like this inside?

will take the National League pennant and the World Series. OK, so if I'm wrong, sue me.

☆☆☆

A couple of quick notes. It's nice to see that Congress is paying a little more attention to radio's problems. Let's hear

it for New Jersey representative Matthew Rinaldo who has proposed bills both to ease the state licensing snafus and to solve the AM stereo controversy. I take back everything I ever said about Joisey.

Kudos to Ron Russ who has become CE of Heritage station KDAY in LA. Former CE Andy Laird is now VP of Heritage's engineering/radio group and will maintain the radio division engineering office at KDAY.

RADAR says 96% of the population listens to radio, some 190 million in the course of a week. In just 15 minutes, the average radio listeners number 24 million. Not bad. But the latest RADAR report says that FM is still getting 76%; AM only 24%.

I think it says something about what people want in radio, public radio, at least, that *A Prairie Home Companion*, which has been off the air with new shows since host Garrison Keillor called it quits a year and a half ago, is still public radio's most popular show.

Minnesota Public Radio continues to broadcast past shows and Keillor does a live performance of the show several times per year. MPR even got a new corporate underwriter for the program recently. The best is in the past?

And Eric Braun, assistant CE at KODA sent me a nifty package of RF spaghetti. Eric says he has a tough time distinguishing between it and non-RF spaghetti, so I

decided to try for myself.

Didn't think to ask Eric whether or not it should be served with sauteed capacitors and resistors, so I settled for plain old tomato sauce. My pal Lise helped me whip up a batch. Gee Eric, we couldn't tell the difference either.

Eric adds that he's thought of taping the package to some old transmitters and phasor cabinets he's worked on because spaghetti is what they were inside.

☆☆☆

For those who have asked about our coveted mugs: the first edition is all out—second edition is on its way, stand by.

And finally, what you've been waiting for. My list of things we Don't Want to Hear Any More About in 1989:

AM stereo wars; VOA modernization and its accompanying snags; "AMization" of the FM band; attendance at conventions being "quality not quantity;" mega-million buck station buyouts; the woes of deregulation; Jessica Hahn's radio career . . .

Also: synchronous AM noise in FM transmitters; Howard Stern simulcasts of any sort to any city; AMers whining about AM's plight instead of taking action to help it; studies or committees, task forces and ad hoc groups devoted to studies about AM's problems; cliché call letters spelling love, kiss, power, etc; and jokes about pocket protectors.

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READERS FORUM

If you have comments for *Radio World*, call us at 800-336-3045 or send a letter to Readers' Forum (Radio World, Box 1214, Falls Church VA 22041 or MCI Mailbox #302-7776). All letters received become the property of Radio World, to be used at our discretion and as space permits.

SPE motivated by profit

Dear RW:

Business for Professional Engineers must be pretty slow these days for the Society for Professional Engineers to be pursuing more sources of income.

This is what I read in what the SPE is doing. In order to be registered as a Professional Engineer, a person must attend a school accredited by the Accreditation Board. This may be impossible for someone already working and unable to attend full time school.

For some people, the only school available may be by mail because of their location. Then there is the standard written exam. Most of what is in this test has no relation to keeping a broadcast station operating.

Arthur Schwartz, general counsel for SPE, seems to think a lot of station engineers are less than qualified and competent. Isn't it amazing how we incompetents manage to keep our stations on the air!

Fact is, there are not many station engineers that can meet the criteria demanded by the SPE. And if only SPEs are qualified to work on a broadcast station, stations will have to pay a PE rate three or four times what they now pay a station engineer.

I believe the net result of all this would cause medium and small market stations to fall into disrepair because they can't afford the high cost of engineering full time.

On the other hand, how many station engineers are really engineers? The term engineer relates to one who designs. As far as I know, we are all operators in the eyes of the FCC.

If Mr. Schwartz is comparing a station

operator replacing parts in a transmitter or audio console to an engineer designing an AM directional, then perhaps Mr. Schwartz should have passengers in his car.

If more control is needed for qualified station operators, the Society of Broadcast Engineers is the logical choice for this. These are people who savvy the broadcast station in day-to-day operations.

It appears to me that the Society for Professional Engineers is more interested in drumming up business for its members than in the well being of broadcasting.

To prevent bad engineers from doing bad work is one thing. But to prevent almost an entire work force from doing work is something else.

It is interesting that after all these years of broadcasting that the SPE should be pushing for this at a time when AM directional work is drying up.

How have we managed to keep things running this long without the SPE?

Fine.

Ed Jurich, CO
WWMX
Baltimore, MD

AMs hampered by coverage

Dear RW:

After dallying for several weeks I am writing this letter in response to several articles and editorials I have read in recent trade publications concerning the predicted demise of the AM band.

I formed a company and acquired this station after I spent more than 25 years toying with radio on the periphery as a part-time announcer-sportscaster-producer-writer. After eight months as a full time owner-operator I cannot agree that AM is dying.

I believe the future for AM is providing local service that cannot or will not be provided by 100,000 W [sic] regionals. Stations like this one may be killed but that would be true whether it is AM or FM because of license restrictions.

My listeners have two basic complaints: "You're not on long enough" and "I can't get you at my house."

Neither complaint has anything to do with second adjacency interference, poor quality, technical deficiency etc., etc. It has to do with one thing: that old adage, signal, signal, signal.

We cannot sign on until 7:45 AM after most people are already at work. We have a critical hours power restriction which means our signal cannot reach listeners on their way to work past the city limits. And we are directional which means listeners on the dull side of the pattern can't hear us, period.

The listener knows only

The heated controversy over a power increase for Class A FM stations has unfortunately obscured the technical facts on which such a decision must be based.

The group of Class A's in the most populous regions of the country, fired up and organized by New Jersey Class A's, want a blanket 3000 W boost for all Class A's and claim that only insignificant interference to Class B's and C's will result.

More realistic is the compromise offered by the NAB which calls for new minimum spacing requirements but would allow some two-thirds of all Class A's the immediate increase and the rest on a case-by-case basis.

The NAB's position also takes into consideration the unique circumstances of stations along the Canadian and Mexican borders, while the New Jersey Class A position does not.

It's true that the populated communities around many Class A stations have shifted and it's understandable that those stations would want to continue to serve their communities of license.

But the bottom line of any change in a station's coverage has to be the question of interference. Any increase in power without regard to interference would only erode the FM band and run the risk of putting FM in the same plight now faced by AM stations.

It is an unfortunate reality that the Class A stations who would benefit from the NAB's compromise are not in the most populous areas of the country.

But those who could not boost power immediately could make some changes—which might be costly but not impossible—to increase power at a later date.

If an industry is going to have effective engineering standards at all, it is important that these standards not be subject to economic and political pressures.

Since the NAB represents all classes of stations, the question of helping Class A's had to be weighed against the potential to cause interference.

It appears the compromise proposed by NAB would help the greatest number of stations while avoiding an increase in interference.

It deserves the industry's support.

—RW

Technical Integrity

that he can't hear as far as the county line, he couldn't care less about any other problems. For some reason it's our fault in his mind.

Any station, AM or FM, with those problems is bound for failure. In short, in my estimation this license should never have been granted by the FCC. It was granted, obviously, to provide local service but nobody checked to see if it would.

Someone along the line should have had the guts to say, "You cannot make it with all those handicaps" and refused to issue the ticket. Instead a licensee is set up for failure and then the hand wringers start the eulogy.

It is extremely frustrating to meet potential listeners who want to listen to a local radio station but who cannot do so due to governmentally imposed restrictions to protect whom??? A so-called clear-channel station more than 500 miles away? Clear channels 50 years ago was a useful idea; today it should be scrapped.

I would be happy to accept an assignment to the new 1605-1705 kHz band if I could get the two things my listeners want: a full time signal, and one strong enough they can hear at least to the county line.

I am not afraid to compete with the regional FM giants or the AM clear-channel dinosaurs because I can provide local service our residents cannot and will not get anywhere else, if I can get an even break.

If and when AM dies, the low-power, local station will be among the first to go and that leaves only the regional, governmentally fostered monopolies who won't cover the local board meet-

ings and high school sports.

That's another loss to our modern, homogenized society. That, indeed, is a shame because there are plenty of listeners who are loyal to their local stations and there are plenty of owners who would be glad to give service if allowed to do so.

Paul Carden, Owner-Operator
WKIP
Dallas GA

Radio World

Vol 13, No 1 January 1, 1989

Publisher: Stevan B. Dana
Assoc. Publisher: Art Constantine
Editor: Judith Gross
Buyers Guide: Richard Farrell
News Dept.: Alan Carter, Editor
Charles Taylor
John Gatski
West Coast Circulation Mgr.: Frank Beacham
Ad Coordinator: Marion Alsup
Production Editor: Simone Leeser
Art/Production: Alex Zavistovich
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Radio World (ISSN: 0274-8541) is published semimonthly by Industrial Marketing Advisory Services, Inc., 5827 Columbia Pike, Suite 310, Falls Church, VA 22041. Phone: 703-998-7600, Fax: 703-998-2966. Application to mail at second-class postage rates is pending at Falls Church VA 22041 and additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send 3579 forms and address changes to Radio World P.O. Box 1214, Falls Church VA 22041. Copyright 1989 by Industrial Marketing Advisory Services, Inc. All rights reserved.

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Opinions Mixed in NRSC Docket

by Alan Carter

Washington DC An FCC proposal to eliminate restrictions on daytime contour protection on the AM band is not an idea generally supported in comments filed with the Commission.

As part of a rule making to mandate NRSC audio and transmission standards the Commission, in an unrelated issue, suggested that AM stations have the option of proposing facilities whose coverage area would be subject to some "received" interference from other stations.

The proposal would allow a power increase, provided that the 0.5 mV/m contours of other co-channel facilities, and the relevant contours of adjacent channel

facilities, remain protected and the 1.0 mV/m contour of the proposed facilities is not overlapped by the 0.05 mV/m contour of any other co-channel authorized facility.

Broadcasters responded to the proposal under Docket MM 88-376 in comments due 22 November. Reply comments were due 22 December.

More harm than help

Among the opponents, the NAB said the proposal would only serve to increase interference in the already con-

gested band.

"The elimination of the daytime contour restrictions would degrade, not improve, the quality of AM broadcasting service," the NAB said.

The association said interfering overlap would mean listeners would have to endure greater interference and also "mocks the FCC technical standards and the overall drive for AM improvement and interference reduction."

NAB also said receiver manufacturers would not be given a universal standard for interference protection, upon which

sound, high-fidelity technical receiver designs can be based. "This lack of standard would result in receivers built for a high interference environment."

The group continued by arguing that giving broadcasters the right to degrade their individual signals by experimenting with received interference, affects the entire AM industry, not just the applicants.

NAB also stated that the FCC was mistaken in assuming that improved service to listeners within the immediate service area would outweigh the marginal service that listeners would receive at or outside these stations' 0.5 mV/m contours.

(continued on page 31)

Ham Rule Change Plead

by John Gatski

Washington DC Several broadcasting and newspaper groups have asked the FCC to liberalize a three-year old policy, now being considered under a proposed rule making, that regulates broadcast of news-related events by amateur radio.

The groups seeking changes to the amateur radio rules include: the NAB, the Radio Television News Directors Association, NBC, CBS, ABC, NPR, Turner Broadcasting System, American Society of Newspaper Editors, and Reporters for Freedom of the Press, according to joint comments filed 23 November.

The FCC prohibited the use of amateur radio broadcasting for news and news-related events prior to 1985.

In 1979, the Commission denied a request from the NAB asking for a revision of the rules forbidding rebroadcast of CB emergency broadcasts and use of amateur radio for broadcasting services.

But in 1984 following the 1983 Grenada invasion, in which some news was obtained from amateur radio, the FCC took up the issue again and approved rebroadcasts of non-broadcast stations including amateur and CB.

In 1985, the FCC finally approved an amateur radio policy, which the Commission now is considering for rule making under Docket PR 88-139.

The latest amateur radio proposal was made as part of Commission efforts to update and make a comprehensive list of rules involving amateur radio.

New rules

Under the proposal, which comes under a reorganization of the amateur radio policies (Part 97), the new rules only would allow the broadcast of news events by amateur radio under specified

(continued on page 13)

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NAACP Charges "Tokenism"

by John Gatski

Washington DC The NAACP has filed complaints with the FCC against license renewal applications for 22 North Carolina and South Carolina radio stations alleging that the stations have not hired enough minorities.

Several station managers were surprised at the complaints and believe their stations are in compliance with Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) requirements. Six California TV stations were also named in the complaints.

"The reason it took us by surprise is that our total employment is almost 50% black," said Robert Harrison, GM at

WLWZ-FM/WELP-AM, Easley, SC.

Harrison said the station used to have a problem recruiting blacks. However, he said the situation eased when the station switched in December 1987 from light rock to an urban contemporary format, which is popular among black listeners.

Hard to recruit

"We were very surprised by the complaint," said Ronald Brown, GM at WRCM-FM, Jacksonville, N.C. "We felt we were doing an adequate job with our EEO program.

"It insinuates that we have discriminated," he added. "But I think we have tried to have a good EEO program in or-

der to have a program to help minorities."

Brown said two of the station's 20 employees are minorities—one is a trainee and the other is on leave, pursuing an advanced degree overseas.

Brown emphasized that his station and other country and western format stations find it difficult to hire blacks because few apply for the jobs.

"At this station we have to try a little harder," he said.

At another of the stations under fire, WLOE-FM in Eden, NC, President Mike Whalen said his staff is cooperating with the local NAACP with regard to the complaint. The station has two full-time

black employees among its 18 person work force.

"The source of our problem is that we haven't had enough minorities apply at our station," Whalen said.

According to NAACP and National Black Media Coalition (NBMC) attorney David Honig, the stations' licenses were challenged because an NBMC study revealed that the stations have hired a "token" number of minorities based on the population of the broadcast area—or none at all.

"The FCC has an EEO rule that says you can't discriminate and you must have an EEO written plan," Honig said.

The FCC's EEO guideline urges stations to have their work forces staffed with 50% of the minority ratio living in the station's broadcast area, Honig explained.

Flexibility there

Honig said the formula is not a hard and fast rule if a station makes an effort to hire minorities.

With regard to the complaints, Honig said some stations had not filed an EEO plan, and of those that did, several had "actual pieces of paper" on file, "but they didn't say anything."

Other stations in North Carolina named in complaints are: WKRR-FM, Asheboro; WBTB-AM, Beaufort; WNNC-AM, Newton; WTRG-FM, Rocky Mount; WLK-FM, Statesville; WRRF-AM, Washington; WZZU-FM, Burlington; WCHL-AM, Chapel Hill and WGBR-AM, Goldsboro.

Other stations in South Carolina named in the complaint are: WTMA-AM/WSSX-FM, Charleston; WNOK-AM, Columbia; WELP-AM/WLWZ-FM, Easley; WEAC-AM/WAGI-FM, Gaffney; WESC-FM/AM, Greenville; WAVF-FM, Hanahan; WKJQ-FM/AM, Myrtle Beach; WGSN-AM/WNMB-FM, North Myrtle Beach; WSPA-AM/FM, Spartanburg; WDYY-AM, Sumter and WSCQ-FM, West Columbia.

Several stations are working with local NAACP chapters and some of the complaints may be dropped, said Dennis Schatzman, executive director of

(continued on page 30)

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RTNDA Offers Basic Radio Fare



by Charles Taylor

Las Vegas NV While radio had its place at the Radio-Television News Directors Association's (RTNDA) 43rd Annual International Conference and Convention, those attending for extensive new equipment displays were likely disappointed by sparse pickings.

The conference, held here 30 November to 3 December, offered a roundtable discussion on radio news equipment, which attracted close to 50 news directors, college journalism professors and manufacturers.

The roundtable, in essence, became a wish session primarily regarding port-

methods of feeding information from a pay phone. Suggestions ranged from some shady tamperings with Bell pay phone connections to the more simplistic cracking open of a Radio Shack pillow speaker, plugging it into the player's output and holding it up to the phone's mouthpiece. The device costs \$4.99.

It also was suggested that with today's high-quality headphones, it works well to cup one earpiece around the phone's mouthpiece.

There also is Shure's 50 AC acoustic coupler, designed specifically for the task, though attendees said results with the product are inconsistent. Suggestions for improvement were made to Lyons.

Ideas were discussed as well about interface to cellular, which Comrex VP Lynn Distler called "the wave of the future."

One of the products that Comrex displayed at RTNDA accomplishes just that: the PLX one-line micro frequency extender, which is packaged with a Mitsubishi 800 3W cellular phone.

tions agent.

Distler added that the system, which is a third the size of the company's other frequency extenders, offers "the equivalent of satellite uplink quality as far as audio."

Also on the exhibit floor, Gentner Electronics Corp. highlighted its new three-

models of two-way telephone couplers.

Shure Brothers featured its Automatic Microphone System (AMS), which uses two unidirectional capsules to allow the



Cellular interface is the future at Comrex.

ble cassette recorders. Most station representatives grumbled that no product currently exists that combines reliability, features and affordability.

Art Gonzales, Sony professional audio product manager, noted that the company "is looking heavily into the radio market," though it currently has no products targeted specifically for the industry.

Shure Brothers also has its eye on the market, according to Chris Lyons, professional product marketing coordinator. But he added, "Radio is a small market and we'd like to find a way to do it with other markets besides radio news to make it equitable for us." The company currently does not manufacture any cassette recorders.

Chuck Wolf, the roundtable moderator, cited that in an RTNDA survey, the average price most in radio are willing to pay for such equipment is \$293.

Discussion also focused on effective



A radio news equipment roundtable drew 50 attendees.

Together, the products clarify and boost telephone signals, while allowing broadcasters to complete remote broadcasts from most anywhere without the burden of securing phone lines.

Broadcasters can expect to save between \$150 and \$250 per broadcast by avoiding phone line hook-ups, said James Miller, president of Access Communications, a Bell mobile communica-



Shure Brothers was among the exhibitors displaying their wares. The company featured its Automatic Microphone System (AMS).

line EFT-3000 frequency extender, which features auto dialing, automatic answer, automatic encode/decode, group delay adjustment, phase correction and equalization. It also includes a built-in microphone, headset amplifiers and a front-panel touch tone pad.

The company also offered a look at its Combination Remote Mixer (CRM), a four-channel microphone mixer and four-channel headset amplifier built into one product. Each input channel features its own automatic limiter, according to Gary Crowder, Gentner's director of marketing and sales for broadcast audio.

Also on display from Gentner were its portable telephone interface, which allows use of a telephone set for feeding or recording information; and two

microphone to turn on automatically when it reads a desirable signal from within a 120° "window of acceptance."

The voice-activation turns on in 4 milliseconds without clicks or missed signals, according to John Phelan, marketing manager for professional products at Shure. Ideal locations include talk shows, conference rooms, churches and courtrooms, he said.

Shure also showed the FP51 Gated Compressor-Mixer, a four-input, one-output microphone mixer.

"Users can save on rack space, setup time and adjustment problems with the FP51," said Phelan. "It brings a great many professional features together in a package small enough for location use."

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Ethnic Balance Sought

(continued from page 1)
the newsroom. Help cultivate their skills too."

He also urged minorities to pledge themselves first to the profession, however, "whether we like it or not, as members of ethnic minorities, we serve as role models that we can make it in the business."

Evelyn Hernandez, president of the National Association of Hispanic Journalists, echoed LaCuesta's doubts of the profes-

sion's active interest in the issue. "I'm not fully convinced that having a multicultural newsroom is a priority in broadcast journalism."

An ethnic blend is essential, she said, because "America is a multicultural, multi-ethnic nation. This should be reflected by people at stations."

Bill Lord, a white news director of WKRN-TV in Nashville, presented a different perspective. The hiring of minorities, he

said, now is done "as a matter of course" at stations owned by Knight-Ridder, his station's owner.

"The work remains in getting minorities in management positions," he said, adding that Knight-Ridder, for one, is committed to the task with a developed minority training program.

Pam Moore, VP for the National Association of Black Journalists and the panel moderator, stressed that such individual at-

tention is a must to integrate minority employees into predominately white newsrooms.

"What we want is a chance and a chance of support," she said. "Confront comfort levels with us. Some of us are intimidated when we walk into your newsrooms."

Some attendees, however, reacted unfavorably to the sentiment that minorities merit special attention.

Norm Fein, senior executive producer at News 12 in Woodbury, NY, told of his ex-wife's determination to succeed in the

business world as a minority based on qualifications and drive, not by being earmarked as a minority.

Another attendee said that minority hiring in broadcasting is by no means an issue that news managers have overlooked. In fact, she said, aiming for a multicultural newsroom has prompted a backlash from white job candidates.

"If you don't think progress is being made, talk to female white anchors or white male reporters who can't get jobs," she said.

Amid the sometimes antagonistic exchanges between panelists and audience, a softer-toned message was offered by the final panelist, Gary Wordlaw, the black news director of WMAR-TV in Baltimore.

"I didn't come here to beat up on people who took the time to come here," he said. "When I first started coming to RTNDA in 1979 or 1980, you could have had a meeting like this in a phone booth."

Wordlaw then told of his history and attitudes as a minority working his way up the industry ladder. When bypassed for a number of promotions at one station, he contemplated suing under an Equal Employment Opportunity violation. A superior, however, explained that his being held back had nothing to do with color.

"He told me I wasn't very good," Wordlaw said. The station then offered to help him improve his skills with aid from a speech pathologist and a writing specialist. It also let him try anchor work.

"We all need to grow and color has nothing to do with it," he said.

Still, in many cases, minorities continue to struggle for the opportunities they deserve, according to Wordlaw.

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Duopoly

(continued from page 3)

As long as the signal strength doesn't exceed contour limits, the idea is a possibility. But he added, "It's not like you can put boxes together. It's hard to build something out of circles."

The limitation would be the "pockets of coverage" a group might put together, but it could have a common sales staff or programming department.

NewCity VP of Engineering John Marino said the change gives groups new opportunities. "It's certainly something that we will be looking into."

Capital Cities/ABC radio engineering VP Al Resnick said the change would have more effect on regional broadcasters than networks such as ABC with big signal stations.

For further information on duopoly, contact Michele Farquhar or Andrew Rhodes at the FCC, 202-632-7792.

First Phase Complete In VOA Renovation

by Charles Taylor

Washington DC Finally.

Seven months after its original projected completion date, the first phase of Voice of America's (VOA) broadcast studio renovation project is finished.

Completing nine studios in the first phase, which VOA said carried a \$6.5 million price tag, marked a bittersweet victory for the agency that struggled with delays and alleged cost overruns.

The scope of the full project includes complete renovation of 19 studios, many of which have not been updated since 1954. The new studios contain custom audio consoles from Harrison Systems; CD, cart and reel-to-reel players; sophisticated phone and intercom systems and installation of new electronics and associated wiring. An updated heating/air conditioning and electrical power system are included.

Contractor wanted out

One of the major delays came about as a result of the need to remove asbestos and PCBs from the old studios.

Just prior to the beginning of work on the nine studios, in February 1987, a contractor working on another part of the renovation project, Multiphase Consulting of Falls Church, VA, asked to be released from its contract. The company said PCBs were leaking from wires in one of the studios.

VOA, however, refused to oblige, saying the claim was unsubstantiated and that the firm would receive payment only after all the work in its contract was completed.

Ten months later, after a series of letters between Multiphase and VOA, the company was released from the contract and paid \$1800 for the portion of work completed.

Delays in the first phase of the 19 studio renovation came primarily from equipment suppliers who weren't able to deliver on schedule, according to the VOA.

One problem involved modifications to the custom-designed consoles.

What remains on the studio renovation project is a parallel rejuvenation of 10 broadcast studios that constitutes Phase 2. When the contract was signed 18 May, 1987, both phases were to have been finished this month.

Grunley-Walsh says that Phase 2 will be finished by mid 1989, and according to what VOA Deputy Director Robert Barry has been told, no snags are anticipated.

"He (the contractor) believes that the second phase will go much faster because the bugs will be ironed out of the equipment and now the crew working on this have greater familiarity with the problems," Barry said.

Part of \$365 million effort

The construction of new studios is part of a comprehensive modernization effort launched in 1983. So far, the agency has spent \$365 million to upgrade broadcast equipment and relay stations worldwide. Of the figure, less than \$10 million remains unobligated, according to VOA.

Part of the money was invested in establishing a relay station in Morocco, set to be on the air by 1992. The station, according to a VOA spokesperson, will improve VOA broadcasts to areas of the Middle East, North Africa and Eastern Europe.

A \$56 million contract was awarded in May to a joint venture of Marconi Electronics and Cincinatti Electronics for the design, testing and construction of 10, 500 kW transmitters for the station. A \$23 million contract for construction of the station was awarded to J.A. Jones Construction Co. of Charlotte, NC.

The six million dollar contract for the 19 studio renovation went outside of the broadcast industry to general contractor Grunley-Walsh, who subcontracted with Dynalectric and Jullien Enterprises for the \$3.2 million studio work.

For more information on VOA activities, contact public affairs at 202-485-8238.

Ham Rules to Change?

(continued from page 9)
conditions.

Amateur radio could be broadcast if the information is "critical to protecting the immediate safety of life of individuals or the immediate protection of property" or if the information is directly related to the events.

Amateur radio could also be rebroadcast in the event of something unforeseen and only if the information can't be transmitted "by any means other than an amateur radio station because normal communication systems have been disrupted or because there are no other communication systems available from the place where the information originated."

The groups asked the FCC to drop the "unforeseen" event and "immediate safety" of persons/property conditions, but to keep the other conditions with some additional wording to satisfy the FCC's intent.

Comments asked for language to be inserted any amateur radio news broad-

cast qualify as "an important news event" which would ensure that amateur radio is not overused to broadcast everyday events.

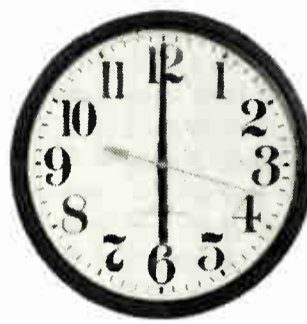
In criticizing the FCC proposed conditions, the organizations said the "immediate danger to personal and property" condition is "overly restrictive."

They argued against the "unforeseen" news event condition because "there would be problems of interpretation as to whether and how early an event, such as a hurricane, was foreseen and whether it had been pin-pointed to a specific location."

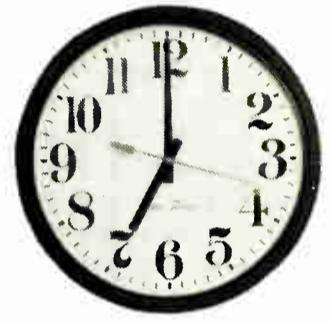
There also was a concern that the proposal violates the First Amendment right to freedom of the press.

If the FCC does not adopt the groups' proposed wording, those filing offered a minimum alternative; they requested the FCC change language in the conditions so the rules could be interpreted more broadly and fairly for broadcasters without abuse to amateur radio operators.

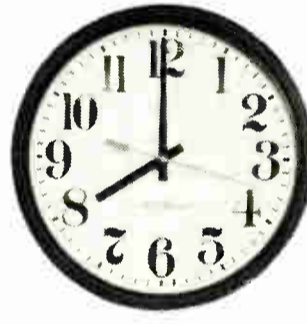
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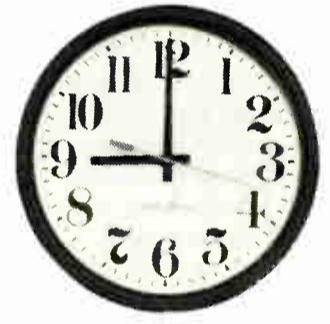
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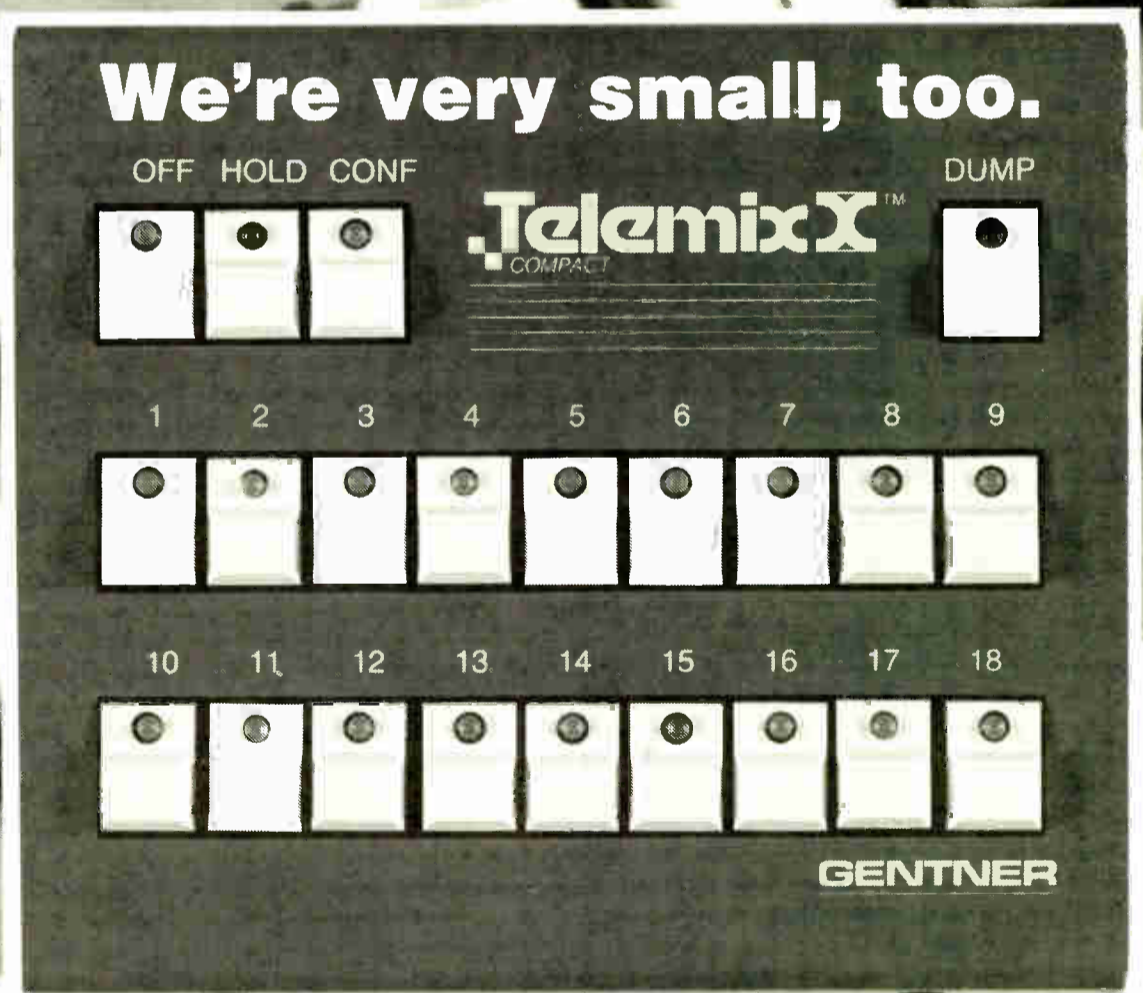
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PCs Break Into Studio Audio

by Frank Beacham

Los Angeles CA Desktop audio—the fusion of the personal computer with audio post-production—exploded into the professional marketplace in 1988 and promises radical change in the way all audio is produced, from the simple radio spot to the most complex motion picture soundtrack.

Inexpensive personal computers, most commonly the Apple Macintosh now are being turned in powerful digital audio post-production workstations that can record, store, edit, equalize, mix, crossfade—even time compress/expand—audio of compact disc quality.

A radio station already owning a properly-configured Macintosh computer can add a digital stereo post-production system to produce spots for less than \$3500. More sophisticated systems, which can cost in excess of \$200,000, are capable of producing an entire film soundtrack with music.

This next generation of audio post-production equipment is made possible by a new, audio digital sound processing chip, developed in US military research and commercially released last year by Motorola.

Called the Motorola 56001, the chip has a 24-bit architecture that allows 16-bit audio processing in real time. In quantity, the tiny semiconductor can be purchased for a little more than \$30. A Motorola spokesman said dozens of companies are currently developing new audio products for the 56001.

The first wave of new professional audio workstations developed for the chip—many shown for the first time at the recent convention of Audio Engineering Society here—are now hitting the market.

Radio production

An inexpensive, audio editing system suitable for simple radio spot production is offered by Digidesign, a Menlo Park, CA, company that five years ago began

making chips with sounds for drum synthesizers.

The company's new Desktop Audio Production System consists of a Sound Accelerator™ card for Macintosh II or SE computers, an AD IN™ analog-to-digital converter and Sound Designer II™ editing software.

Together, these products form a complete direct-to-disk recording system with 16-bit, 44.1 kHz audio of a quality equal to compact disc players.

Sound is stored on the computer's standard Winchester hard disk drive. The Digidesign system requires five megabytes of disk storage per channel of sound per minute. Therefore, a standard 40 megabyte hard disk drive will store four minutes of stereo sound or eight minutes of mono, enough for radio spot production.

Analog audio enters the computer through the AD IN™ box. Levels are set utilizing icons of audio meters and fader pots on the computer screen. To change levels, the operator uses the Macintosh mouse to move the fader icon.

To begin recording, the operator simply pushes the record button icon on the computer screen. When the audio is recorded onto the computer's hard disk, a visual representation of the sound is available on the screen.

Editing on screen

The entire sound recording then can be edited and manipulated through simple cut and paste functions similar to those used in a word processor.

Editing accuracy is up to 1/50,000 of a second with no pops or clicks at edit points. Crossfades, merge and mixing are accomplished with the software's digital mixer. A seven-band digital parametric equalizer is available to process each channel.

Audio also may be time compressed or

expanded without affecting pitch and timbre. The system is designed to make virtually limitless edits without running of disk space.

The Digidesign system, which ships in early 1989, lists for \$3,295 without computer. The recommended radio station system, with Macintosh SE, two megabytes of system RAM and at least 40 megabytes of hard disk space, costs under \$8000. For an extra \$2000, a 100 megabyte hard disk could be added,



Digidesign's Sound Accelerator™ card allows an Apple Macintosh II to be used as an audio workstation.

which would allow the digital recording of 10 minutes of digital stereo audio.

Digidesign CEO Paul Lego called the desktop audio movement a revolutionary development.

New frontier

"The thing that will change the industry is you are going to put high quality audio equipment into the hands of more and more people," Lego said.

"When a person can now afford . . . for under \$10,000 . . . to do CD-quality recording, editing and playback at home, two things are going to happen: number one, you are going to bring more creative people into the fold; and, number two, even at high quality recording studios, people will begin taking their work home at night to do on personal systems."

Another desktop audio system, more sophisticated than Digidesign's entry level package, is available from Sonic Solutions of San Francisco. The Sonic System also utilizes a Macintosh computer and the Motorola chip but offers editing features advanced enough for compact disc mastering.

The system records and plays back four channels of digital audio and features an editing desktop with random access editing, variable crossfades, automatic editing marking and "rock and roll."

The mixing desktop has up to four EQ sections per input channel, one dynamic section per output channel and four-channel to two-channel mixing.

A job control program creates logs for source, archive and final master tapes. The system has playback and insert editing control of up to two Sony digital mastering recorders.

The Sonic System comes with high density, large capacity Winchester disk drives that can store about an hour of stereo audio.

Audio data is stored in 16-bit linear PCM digital audio format. Processing and data paths are 24 bits while mix-down busses are 56 bits. The system utilizes four of the Motorola signal processing chips that are assigned independently.

Sonic Solutions' NoNOISE™ system, signal processing software that removes unwanted noise without affecting original program material, also can be added to the system.

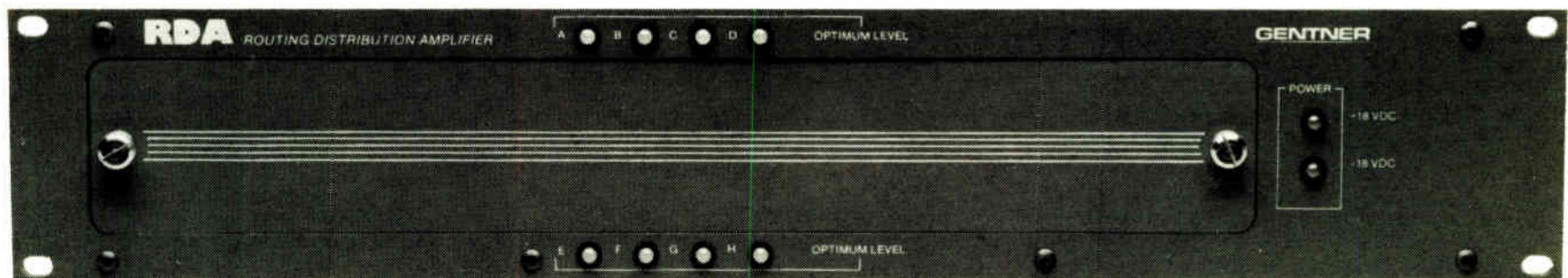
The Sonic System, complete with Macintosh II and other needed computer hardware, costs \$44,100 and is available now. The NoNOISE™ option, expected to ship early next year, costs an additional \$60,000.

More to come

Mary Sauer, director of marketing at Sonic Solutions, and Digidesign's Lego both said their companies first received the Motorola sound processing chip in 1988. "The rush is on to write software for this chip," Lego said. "There are a ton of algorithms that have yet to be written."

(continued on page 29)

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Tracking High Voltage Safely

by John "Q" Shepler

Rockford IL It's a gloomy Monday morning. You snooze peacefully, unaware of the gentle rain and the rumble of thunder in the distance.

It would take a lot to pull you to right now. Tracking down that studio hum last night was a one hour job turned six.

Brrrrrrriiiiiinnnnnggg. You grab for the phone as a reflex action.

"Yeah, this is John. What's wrong? ... Totally dead, huh? ... Filaments but no plate? ... Oh, the breeder blows when you turn on the plates ... happened right after the lightning ... Wonderful! ... I don't know, either. Be there in about half an hour. Bye."

So, you bump into walls getting dressed, grab the tool kit and whatever parts and equipment seem appropriate and head off, still groggy, to fix your client's ailing transmitter.

I recently had the pleasure of an early morning transmitter call and would like to share with you some thoughts on the subject. Specifically, problems in the high voltage section.

What to expect

High voltage problems are mean and dangerous. They try your patience. But ... don't lose your cool or you may lose your life!

A typical HV problem doesn't completely disable the transmitter. Perhaps the fuses are blown or the main circuit breaker is tripped.

You reset the breaker. It stays. OK, you

turn on the blower. No problem. The blower comes to life and a second or so later the interlock lamp illuminates. Just like a normal start-up, you think.

Feeling confident that this is just a transient problem, you turn on the filaments. The blower purrs for another sixty seconds as the filaments warm up.

Pretty soon you hear the time delay relay click in and the filament light is on bright green. Everything looks good.

Severe damage

Only one step left. You put your forefinger under the plate toggle switch and give it a quick flip up.



Instead of the normal *clunk* of the plate contactor, you can feel the whole transmitter shake as the front panel circuit breeder nearly explodes to the tripped position.

You're not sure if you saw the red plate lamp come on or not.

The transmitter crashed in an instant, leaving only the rattle of the blower bearings as they coast to a stop. What happened?

Nothing unusual about this scenario. It is one of the most common you'll find with transmitter problems.

This is especially true following thunderstorms, when the complaint is that the transmitter shut down and now there is no way to get it back on the air.

That's a true statement.

Most likely, there's serious damage inside the cabinet and nothing the studio crew can do to find or fix it.

First steps

The highest priority is not to get back on the air. The highest priority is to make sure nobody, including you, gets hurt.

So, if there's a thunderstorm raging outside, forget it. Lay out your tools and test equipment and study the schematics for an hour.

Consider it an opportunity to develop a troubleshooting plan to quickly isolate the problem.

Divide and conquer is a good strategy. You want to find out what's working as well as what's not.

The first step is to turn off the main breaker on the wall and disconnect the secondary leads from the high voltage transformer. These are the leads that go to the rectifiers.

You can leave the disconnected ends dangle. They won't short anything as long as the transformer stud connections are clear. Just make sure you know which wire goes back where.

Getting it back on

Now, restart the transmitter. You should be able to get a normal response until you turn on the plates.

This time, however, the breeder should hold and the transmitter should *clunk* closed. However, you won't hear a transformer hum and there will be no high voltage or power output.

Bad news, right? No, wonderful news. This means that your power transformer, the most expensive part and the part you probably don't have a spare for, is not shorted.

The high voltage stacks

One of the most common causes of a transmitter blowing breakers is a shorted rectifier stack.

You can get a quick idea if this is the problem by reconnecting the leads to the HV transformer, but this time disconnect the output lead from the rectifier stack.

Try powering up the transmitter again. If it trips off on high voltage again you probably have a shorted stack.

The rectifier stack is a high voltage di-

ode. It works just like any other diode with a couple of exceptions.

First, this diode has to withstand a peak reverse voltage of several thousand or more volts. Forward current is probably an amp or more.

Older transmitters had tubes that could take this abuse but semiconductor diodes won't.

The black plastic diode blocks in your transmitter contain maybe five or ten silicon diodes in series to increase the peak reverse voltage (PRV).

In addition, there may be equalizing resistors and capacitors across each individual diode to make sure they share the voltage stress equally.

The encapsulated package keeps out dirt and moisture and provides insulation from electrical ground.

Several kinds of failure

These diodes stacks can fail in several ways. They can open so that there is no conduction forward or reverse.

This causes low voltage, but the transmitter will run quite awhile before the transmitter or filter caps overheat. Not recommended operation, but not a likely cause for a tripped breaker.

The diode stack can short internally so that it conducts in both directions, effectively shorting the power transformer and immediately tripping the circuit breaker.

Another short circuit path is from the diodes to ground. The last case I saw had this type of failure, where the diode circuit arced to the transmitter chassis through at least half an inch of encapsulation.

Perhaps a lightning transient on the power line set up the arc and cracked the case. The case, incidentally, was damaged on the bottom so the diode appeared to be OK upon inspection.

Testing rectifier stacks is not as straightforward as it would seem. Forget using your VOM.

With 10 diodes in series within the stack, you need as much as 7 to 10 volts to overcome the forward drop. A multimeter will show even a new stack as failed open.

Check the diodes

Figure 1 shows a quick setup I've used to check high voltage diodes. The power supply is a bench type.

Voltage isn't important as long as you
(continued on next page)



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(continued from previous page)
can get at least 15 or 20.

This particular supply has a meter that can be switched between voltage and current. Otherwise use a VOM 50 or 100 milli-amp range.

The resistor is only to limit the current to protect the diode and power supply. Use any other appropriate value. Careful: some diode stacks are rated for less than an amp.

Some of the short and open problems won't show up unless high voltage is applied.

Worst case, you'll have to disconnect the diode stacks one by one until the power breaker stays on.

This is hard on the transformer and breaker, but may be the only way to find a fault that stays hidden under low voltage tests.

Other supply problems

Figure 2 shows some test points in addition to #3, before it heads off to the amplifiers.

If the breaker still trips, the likely culprits are the filtering components.

Either the chokes or the HV capacitors (#4, #5) could be shorted to chassis ground. You'll have to disconnect them one by one to find out.

More caution: when you disconnect parts in this area of the circuit, the bleeder resistor will not be able to do its job.

I wouldn't put much trust in bleeders anyway; but knowing this, be doubly sure to discharge all caps with the shorting stick before any poking around.

If one of the filter components is faulty, all is not lost. You can probably limp along with a cap or choke missing.

I've seen glass tumblers used to insulate chokes that developed a short to case. Worked fine.

Beyond the supply

Any short on the high voltage bus will have the same effect as a bad power supply: the breaker trips.

A shorted tube, especially a final amp, will act just like a bad rectifier.

Fortunately, this condition is easy to test for. Simply remove the plate caps and see if the supply will hold.

The doorknob bypass capacitors for the modulators, IPA, or Final also have a nasty habit of shorting at inopportune times.

Many of these are in a PI network arrangement and you can live without one section if an extra cap is not immediately available.

Sometimes the main supply is not at fault. Bias power is often derived from the same transformer and may share other components of the HV supply. It's another place to go looking.

High voltage problems are never a treat but they are often easier to troubleshoot than neutralization or FM cavity problems.

Just take it slowly, one step at a time, and remember: "divide and conquer."

■ ■ ■
John Shepler is an engineering manager, broadcast consultant, writer and regular RW columnist. He can be reached at 818-654-0415.

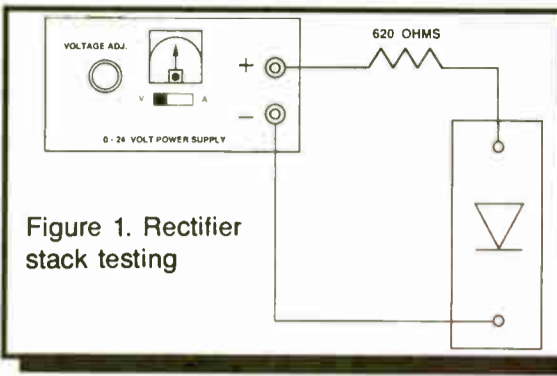


Figure 1. Rectifier stack testing

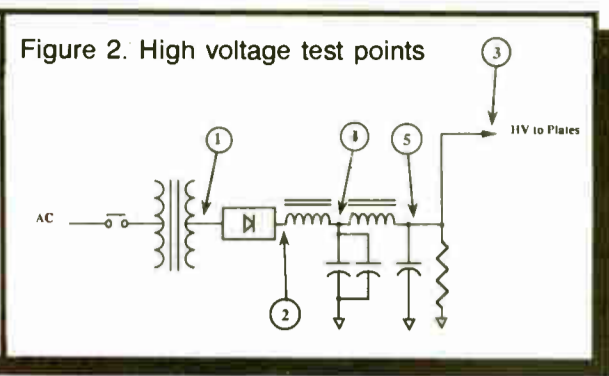


Figure 2. High voltage test points



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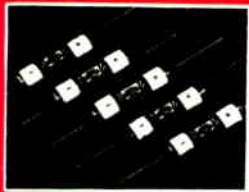
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Editor's note: The *RW* of today and the *RW* of old, printed for a period of time in the 1920s and 1930s fortuitously share the same name. In the '30s the *RW* of old changed its look and since the *RW* of today has done likewise with this issue this ad seemed especially appropriate.

Reprinted from Radio World, April 1936.

Processing, Formats
And Early-Day Calls

by George Riggins

Long Beach CA A cup of coffee and the cassette player in the background playing *Readers Digest* re-releases of music recorded in the period of 1935 to 1940 makes for a relaxing Sunday morning.

General Telephone has goofed up the business line again for the fifth time in the past two weeks, so not all is in perfect order.

Which brings me to a favorite subject: processing. Recently we drove to Salt Lake City for some special calls. Yes, I took the tapes along.

After listening to an hour of taped music across the desert south of Las Vegas, I tuned in the local "good music" stations of Las Vegas.

The difference in the sound quality was quite apparent. Started me to thinking why there should be such a noticeable difference.

The audio portion of the receiver was the same, the speakers the same. The RF section of the receiver should not make that much difference. The difference had to be in the local processing.

It sounded as though the local stations were playing the music from tapes put together by a syndicate, so the audio should have been clean.

In fact I did not hear any record scratches or other noise that indicated local origination of the music. No dynamic range to the program. Local voice sounded fair, but was still "muddy."

In fact, both stations had about the same quality. So much for competition taking care of the local marketplace.

Programming competition

We hear the questions "What is wrong with AM? Why are listeners going to FM? Why are listeners buying and playing tapes/CD players in the automobile?"

The questions are as many as the facets on a good diamond and there are just as

many answers.

In fact the further we dig into the problems of radio the more complicated the questions and answers become. There are no magic answers.

A start might be programming. In my humble opinion, programming is what gets a listener. I will stand for quite a bit of technical degradation before I switch if the alternate choices are no better.



Yes, I know of stations that buy audiences or are always having a "giveaway" promotion of some sort going.

In one case, I was told that the cash "giveaway" during a three or four week period was so successful that the listener quantity was high enough for the station to have taken about nine-to-one in additional revenue for each dollar spent on the "giveaway."

Not a bad return on investment! But what happened to the audience after the promotion, which was done during a rating period? We do not discuss such matters in public. (Nothing new here, hype the ratings.)

Book on old calls

In response to comments regarding old time station calls, a book was received from Charles W. Ingersoll titled *Minnesota Airwaves, 1912 Through 1939 and Radio Trivia*.

Mr. Ingersoll has done a tremendous amount of research to gather call signs, names and other pertinent data such as how many studios, the size of the studio and descriptions of some of the equipment.

There is a listing of the active AM sta-

(continued on page 31)



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Winter CES Taps Latest Trends

by Charles Taylor

Las Vegas NV Organizers of the 1989 International Consumer Electronics Show (CES) promise to dazzle attendees with the latest innovations and technology with remote control, DAT players, digital audio and surround sound, among others.

The conference will be held here 7 to 10 January, 1989 at various locations, including the Las Vegas Convention Center and Las Vegas Hilton hotel. Included will be 1350 exhibitors and various discussion groups.

The show is sponsored and produced by the Electronic Industries Association (EIA).

One-hand control

One highlight of the show will be the first exhibition of EIA's Consumer Electronics Bus, which contains various electronic products, all using what is now being referred to as the home automation standard.

The standard allows any number of products to be controlled by a single remote control from most anywhere in an individual's home.

Included on the bus will be electronic devices from between 12 and 15 manufacturers, according to Tom Mock, EIA's director of engineering.

Discussion groups of interest to radio include a meeting of the R-DAT Player Subcommittee on Monday, 9 January from 9 AM to noon. Bart Locanthi, an independent consultant, will serve as chairman.

The group will look at the development of test and measurement procedures for DAT players, Mock said.

The Mobile Electronics Subcommittee will meet on Monday from 9 AM to noon. The meeting will be chaired by Pat Hart with Yamaha Electronics and will study implications of the current Interim Standard 25.

Also Monday, the National Radio Systems Committee (NRSC) will gather from 9 AM to 11:30 AM. Charles Morgan with Susquehanna Broadcasting will lead the discussion.

One topic to be covered at the NRSC meeting will be recommendations that came out of an initial meeting of the NRSC's FM subgroup 16 November in Washington, according to EIA President Eb Tingley.

AM discussion

Finally, a workshop on "Improved AM Broadcasting: Tomorrow's Radio," will convene from 11:30 AM to 12:30

One highlight of the show will be the first exhibition of the EIA's Consumer Electronics Bus . . .

PM on Monday.

One element of the discussion will be the NAB's proposed certification mark, according to NAB engineer Michael Rau, a member of the panel. The certification mark is being pushed by the

NAB and supported by EIA as a way for manufacturers to identify tuners that contain the industry's up-to-date innovations.

"I've got to get some support for it in the receiver manufacturer community or else it won't fly," Rau said. "You can't force them to use it or to agree to it. It needs to be sold as a good thing."

Technical meetings will be held at the Las Vegas Hilton meeting rooms on the second floor. The workshop will be held in the Las Vegas Hilton ballroom on the first level.

For more information on the conference, contact EIA at 202-457-4900.

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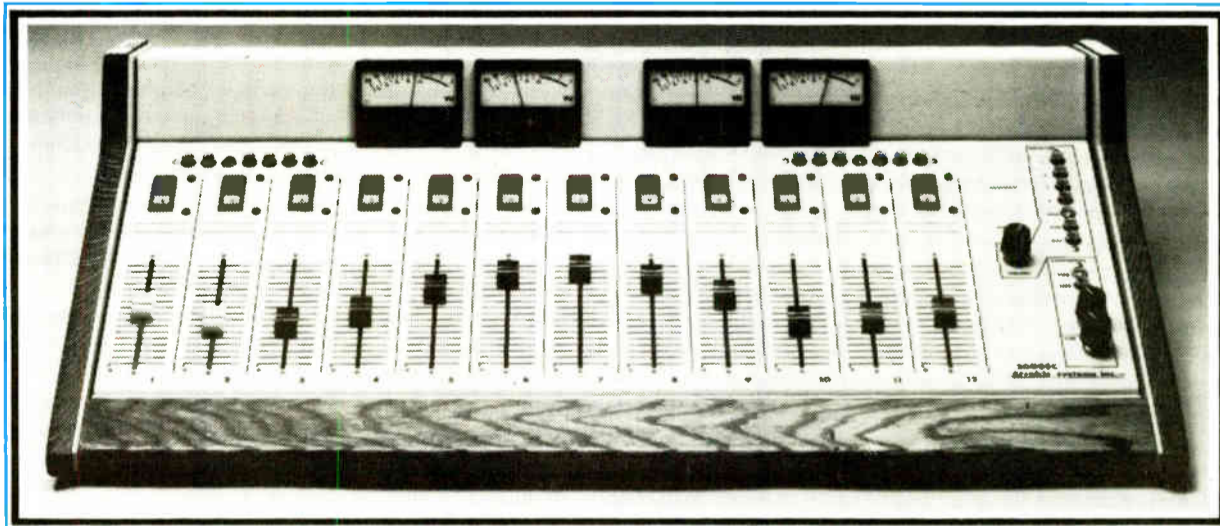
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World Radio History

Leaving Paper Trails for the FCC

by Harold Hallikainen

San Luis Obispo CA This month we'll take a look at some of the paperwork the FCC expects you to have on file and available during an inspection.

The Commission requires the station to be available for inspection during business hours or any time the station is in operation [73.1225(a)]. The FCC may require special tests during an inspection (such as operation with day, night, presunrise or postsunset facilities).

Let's look at both the technical paperwork requirements [73.1250] and the non-technical requirements (such as the public file).

Rule 73.1238 requires the station and operator licenses to be posted at the principal control point.

Operators employed by more than one station must post the license at one of the stations and a photocopy at each additional station. Make sure all your operators are licensed and have the licenses posted.

You should have equipment performance measurements required by 73.1590 and 73.1690. These measurements are to demonstrate compliance

INSIGHT ON RULES

with the spurious radiation requirements (bandwidth, harmonics and spurious radiation) of 73.44 (AM) and 73.317 (FM).

Specific requirements

For an AM station, these measurements are to be completed each year with not more than 14 months between successive measurements.

Also, a set of measurements is required on the installation of a new or replacement main transmitter.

It is also required upon modification of the transmitter as permitted by 73.1690 (installation of RF filters or diplexers of a different type and other permitted changes) or installation of AM stereo equipment.

These measurements are to be kept on file at the control point or transmitter for two years, so you should normally have two such reports on file.

FM stations are required to run equipment performance measurements on installation of a new or replacement transmitter, on modifications of the transmitter system permitted under 73.1690, or the installation of stereo generators or subcarrier equipment.

The Commission has not specified a required schedule for FM stations to make such measurements, so it is possible that any required report may be older than two years and no longer needs to be retained.

Note that the lack of a specified measurement frequency does not relieve the station of complying with the equipment performance requirements.

Chief operator

All stations must have a written designation of chief operator [73.1870(a)]. The chief operator for directional AM stations or AM stations operating with more than 10 kW must be employees of the station.

The chief operator of other stations

may serve on a contract basis. The written designation of the chief operator and any agreement with a chief operator serving on a contract basis must be in the station files and available for FCC inspection [73.1870(b)(3) and 73.1225(c)(2)].

Rule 73.1690(e) and 73.1225(c)(3) require a statement including diagrams showing any permitted modification to the transmitter to be retained at the transmitter site for as long as the equipment is in use.

This statement must be available to the FCC during an inspection. Note that such modifications also require the completion of equipment performance measurements, which must also be retained

for two years.

Rule 73.1225(c)(5) requires that the station log specified in 73.1820 must be available for inspection by the FCC. These logs are to be maintained for a minimum of two years [73.1840].

Several possible circumstances increase the log retention period. A review of 73.1840 will help define those circumstances.

AM stations must maintain a copy of the most recent antenna (nondirectional) or common point (directional) impedance measurement (directional) measurements as specified in 73.54.

The exception is when a direct reading power meter (determining power

based on measured voltage, current and phase angle as specified in 73.51(a)(1)) is used. This report is to be available to the FCC during an inspection [73.1225(d)(1)].

Rule 73.1225(d)(2) requires a copy of the most recent "proof of performance" demonstrating the proper operation of the directional array (required by 73.151) to be available during an inspection.

For many stations, this report was prepared when the current directional array was built.

Rule 73.1225(d)(3) requires the most recent DA "partial proof" to be available for inspection. A partial proof (as specified in 73.154) is required on modification of any portion of the DA sampling system above the base of the towers (such as sampling loops) by 73.68(d)(3).

(continued on page 30)

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Recording Basics For Engineers

by Bruce Bartlett

Elkhart IN With the proper training and equipment a broadcast production person should be able to create spots or do remote recordings and broadcasts of live concerts, with quality rivaling that of professional recording studios.

These days making a good recording involves more than plugging a microphone into a tape deck and hitting the record button. Let's face it, modern recording equipment and techniques are more complicated than that.

Before you can achieve a quality recording or remote broadcast there's a lot of equipment and terminology to understand and many techniques to learn.

Musical sound starts with musicians and their instruments and goes through a series of changes and manipulations, ending with the musical experience in the ears and mind of the listener.

There are three basic ways to record. The first is with two microphones directly into a two-track tape recorder.

The second involves several microphones into a mixer, then into a two-track tape recorder.

The third is with several microphones into a multichannel mixer, then into a multitrack tape recorder.

It's probably helpful to review what's

happening along each step of the recording process.

Live stereo recording

Figure 1 is a diagram of the elements in the recording and reproduction chain for live stereo recording. Let's look at each element from left to right.

Each musical instrument converts the player's motion into sound waves which travel outward from the instrument and reflect off the walls, ceiling and floor.

The reflected sound is delayed, and spectrally modified, relative to the direct sound from the instrument.

At the microphone, the direct and reflected sound waves are converted into the signal. Some musical instruments—synthesizer, drum machine, electric bass—produce an electronic signal rather than sound waves, so you can record them directly through a cable rather than with a microphone.

The tone quality and sense of distance picked up by the microphone are affected by mic selection and placement.

During recording, the mic signal enters the two-track recorder and is converted into a magnetic signal on magnetic tape. The recorder can be open-reel, R-DAT, VHS Hi-Fi, etc.

And during playback the magnetic signal on tape is converted back into an

Figure 1. The recording/reproduction chain for recording with a microphone and a tape recorder.

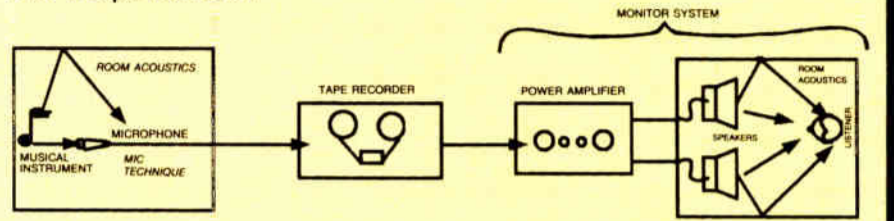
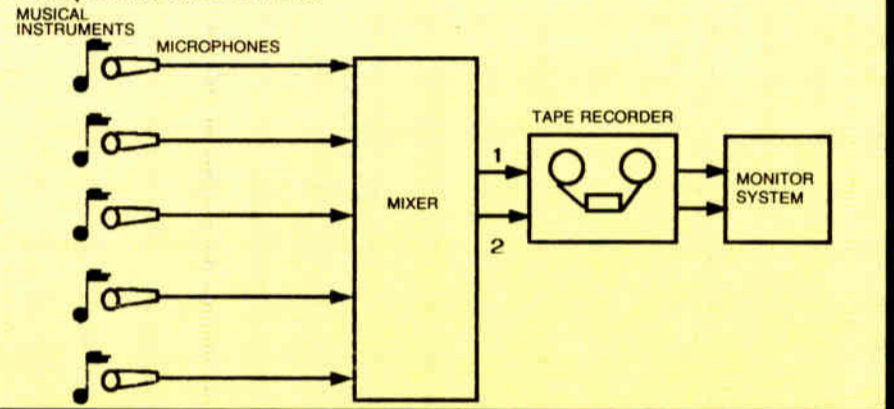


Figure 2. The recording/reproduction chain for recording with multiple microphones and a mixer.



electric signal.

The electric signal from the tape recorder is amplified and changed back into sound waves by the monitor amplifier and speakers. The monitor system lets you hear what you're recording on tape and allows you to judge audio quality.

The loudspeaker sound is modified by sound reflections from the listening room. Finally, the sound strikes the listener's ears and is heard as music.

Mixing live to two-track

This recording process shown in Figure 2 is the same, except that you combine multiple microphone signals with a mixer and record the mix onto a two-track recorder.

The mixer amplifies the microphone signals, controls their relative volumes and routes each signal to track 1, 2 or both (with a pan pot).

The pan pot divides the signal between tracks 1 and 2 and controls the relative level going to each track.

This affects the position of each instrument's phantom image between the speakers: left, center, right or anywhere in between.

In multitrack recording, shown in Figure 3, the process can be divided into three stages: recording, overdubbing and mixdown.

All the microphone signals are controlled and modified by the mixing console or mixer during the recording stage.

The console or mixer amplifies the microphone signals, controls their relative volumes and routes or sends them to various tracks in the multitrack tape recorder.

In the multitrack recorder, there are anywhere from four to 24 tracks recorded side-by-side on a single tape. Each track contains the signal of a different instrument or a different group of instruments so the tracks can be mixed any way desired after the recording session.

Often, the recorder and mixer are combined in a single portable package (continued on next page)

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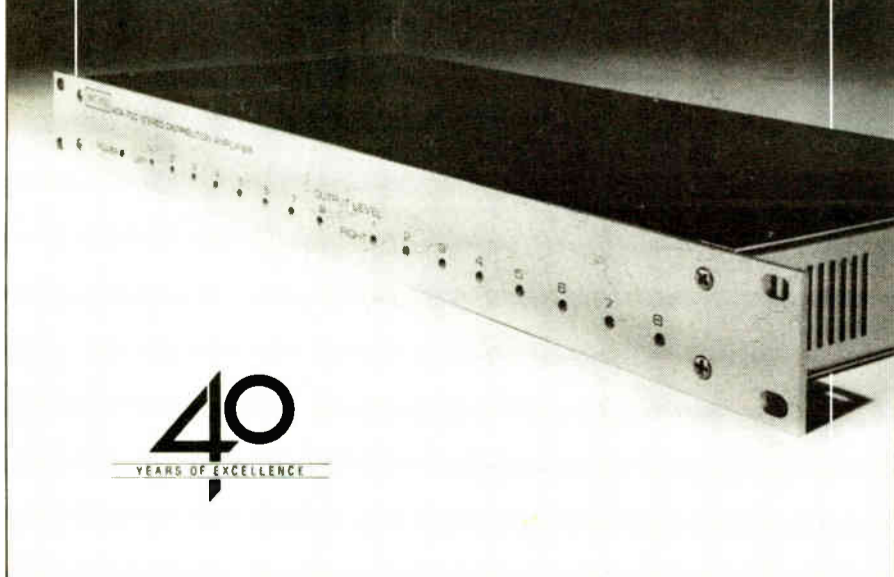
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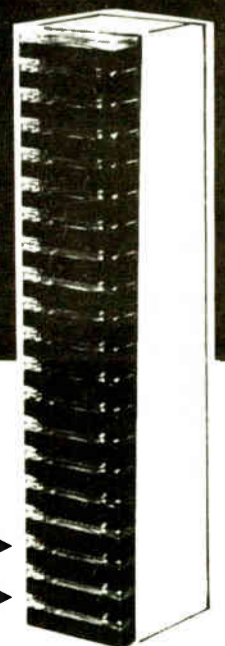


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Remote and On Tape

(continued from previous page)

called a recorder/mixer or "portable studio." Noise reduction circuits (such as Dolby or dbx) are usually built into the recorder to reduce tape hiss.

Overdubbing

After your basic tracks are recorded you can listen to them and simultaneously record more instruments or voices on unused tracks—a process called over-

reverb, echo, chorus, compression—to provide spaciousness or sonic interest. You can also adjust the equalization (tone control) for each track, and pan the tracks left, right, center or anywhere between the stereo pair of speakers.

The two stereo signals from the mixer go to a two-track recorder and become the final product.

Live stereo recording is a low-cost way to record classical-music ensembles such

Multitrack recording offers the most control of the mix, because you can do the mix after the recording session. Also, you can do overdubs.

dubbing.

In this way, you can record one instrument or voice at a time, adding them track by track, until you fill up all the tracks.

The mixdown chain is shown in Figure 4, which should be read left to right.

First, the recorded magnetic signals on the multitrack recorder are played back—changed into an electronic signal.

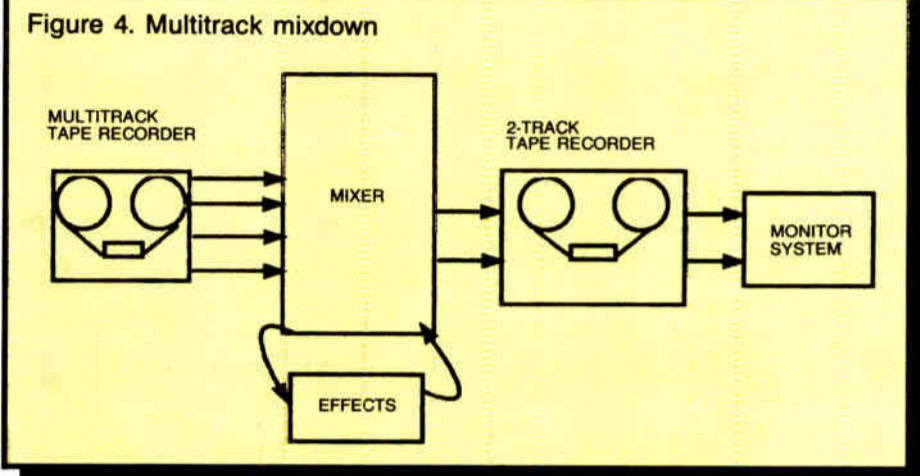
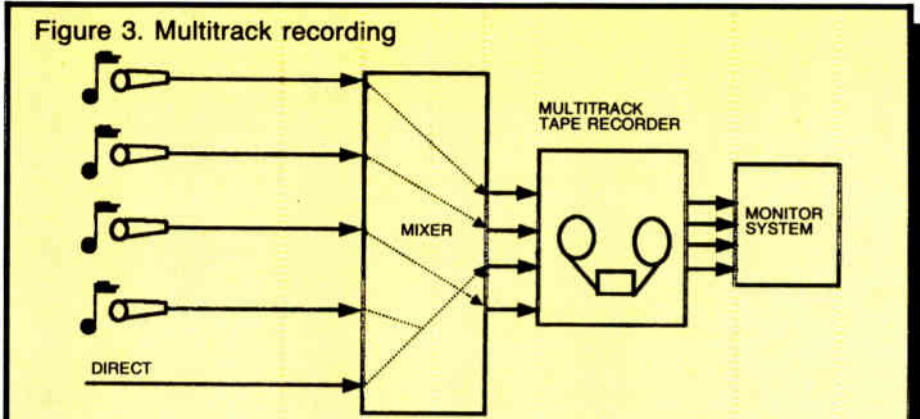
Next, the mixer blends or mixes all the track signals down to just two channels (for stereo). You control the loudness of each track to achieve a pleasing balance.

Also, you can add special effects—

as symphony orchestras and bands, pipe organs, soloists, quartets, etc. It's also effective for recording sound effects.

Mixing live to two-track allows you more flexibility in creating a mix. It's a low-cost way to record or broadcast pop-music groups or classical-music groups that can't be adequately covered with just two microphones. However, you must mix live as the music is performed.

Multitrack recording offers the most control of the mix, because you can do the mix after the recording session. Also, you can do overdubs. This procedure, however, adds cost and complexity.



Each link of the recording-reproduction chain contributes to the sound quality of the finished recording.

A bad-sounding master tape can be caused by any weak link: low-quality microphones, bad mic placement, improperly set mixer controls, etc. A good-sounding tape results when you op-

imize every part of the chain. Future columns will tell how to reach that goal.



Bruce Bartlett is a microphone project engineer and technical writer with Crown International. He can be reached at 219-294-8000.

Splatter matters.

Splatter is a form of radio interference that can drive listeners away from AM radio. It creates distortion in your signal, wastes transmitter power on undesired sidebands and interferes with other stations. Even with an NRSC audio filter, misadjustment of the transmitter or audio processing equipment can still produce an RF spectrum that can exceed NRSC or FCC limitations.

That's why routine monitoring of your station's RF spectrum is a must. But it doesn't mean you'll have to bust your budget on a spectrum analyzer. It just means you need the rugged SM-1 AM Splatter Monitor from Delta Electronics.

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100 kHz away from the carrier. Unlike a spectrum analyzer, you can listen to the front panel speaker or your own headphones as you measure splatter levels on the front panel meter. The Splatter Monitor also has an alarm output to drive your remote control.

In this day and age where splatter matters, monitoring it doesn't have to cost you a fortune.

To find out more about the new Delta Splatter Monitor, call (703) 354-3350, or write Delta Electronics, Inc., 5730 General Washington Drive, P.O. Box 11268, Alexandria, VA 22312.

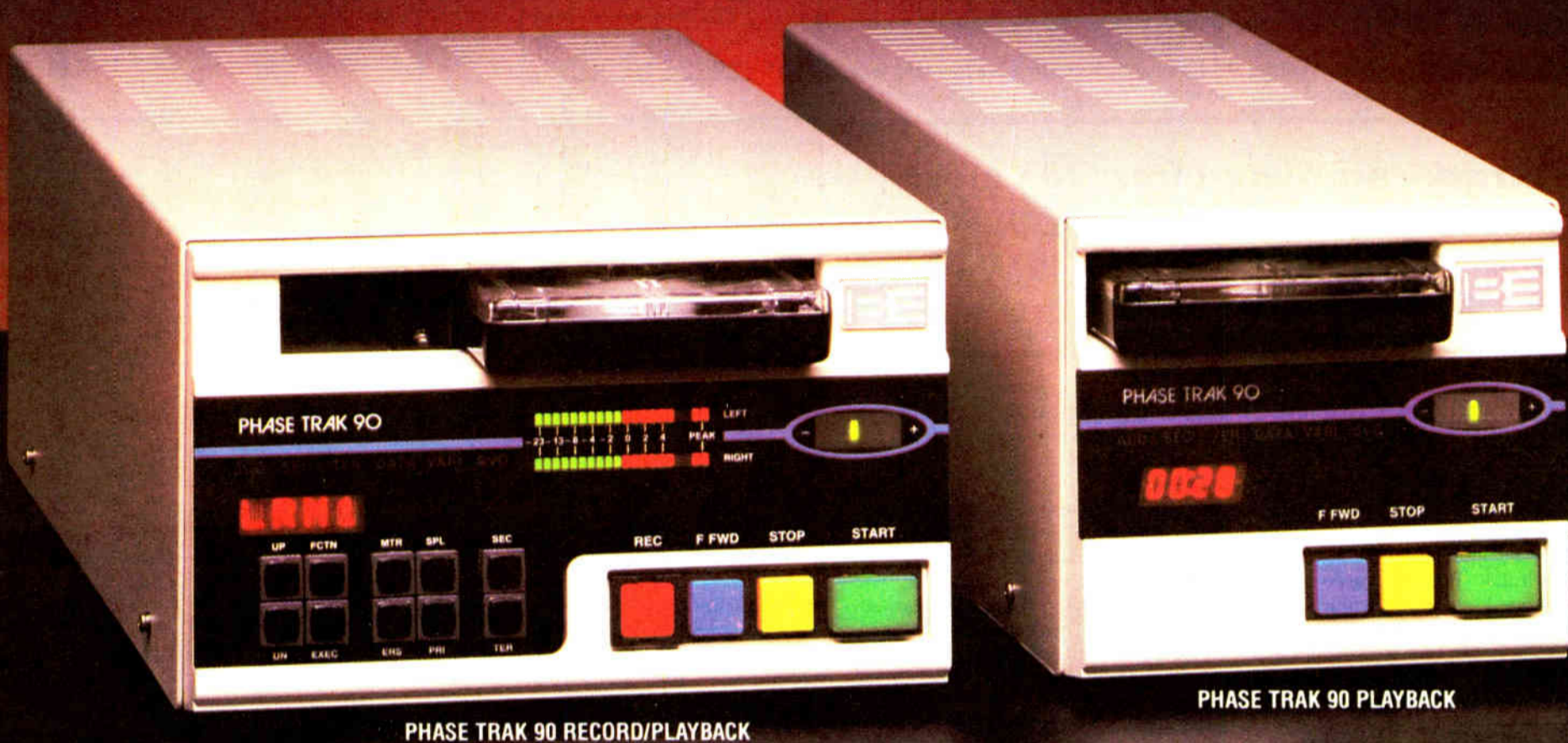
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Circle 25 On Reader Service Card

World Radio History

A Clean Break From Processing

by Tom McGinley

Greenbelt MD Last month we opened a Pandora's box and pondered the impact of CDs and digital quality on the audio processing setup and how it might relate to our listeners.

Does aggressive processing and the resulting loud and dense air sound actually attract listeners and improve ratings?

I recently conducted a brief informal telephone survey of about 25 markets (all sizes) to find out how stations go about deciding what the air sound should be.

I asked the person who was directly responsible for the station's processing which of the following was the dominant influence in the decision to set it up the way it was running:

1. The suggested settings in the processor manual.
2. My own listening tastes.
3. The listening tastes of the boss.
4. My response to what competing stations sound like.
5. What is generally accepted to be the listening tastes of the majority of the station's intended listeners.

By the book or by taste?

This is a tough question to answer honestly. The majority said they started out with #1 but then fine-tuned according to #2 or #3.

After further reflection, most of this same group admitted that #4 actually played a key role. Less than half of our respondents identified #5 as probably the "right" answer.

After 24 years of waging the wars of loudness and processing in many markets, I keep coming back to the same fundamental realization about audio processing.

To help maximize its chances for success, any radio station should set up its air sound to be the most appealing and listenable for the majority of the target audience as possible.

People all have different hearing capabilities and sensitivities. They also have varying listening tastes and preferences.

A substantial amount of research has been conducted in recent years to determine what sonic qualities are pleasing or

displeasing to selected groups of all ages and sexes while listening to samples of recorded music and voices over the multitude of reproduction devices available.

Audio equipment and receiver manufacturers have been responsible for most of this research, the results of which are vitally important to broadcasters.

Unfortunately, most of it does not get published and has had to trickle through to our industry via word of mouth from CES tradeshows and the like.

A recent exception to this is the B. Angell study on radio listening and interference acceptability thresholds commissioned by the NAB. If you do your own in-house research, you can confirm the following results by asking your own listeners what sounds best to them.

Virtually all groups mention several fundamental prerequisites to pleasurable listening.

First and foremost it must be "clear and clean." Obviously that means the absence of noise and distortion. No wonder the CD has gained such widespread popularity.

A second necessary attribute is a "full sound," meaning a good balance of bass and treble, and the enhancement of good separation in stereo.

A final requirement for all groups is that the sound be consistent. Inconsistency makes any product unpredictable and unreliable.

Radio's special needs

For radio listening a preferred station should be easy to find on the dial and tune in, although digital radios are minimizing this problem.

Hopefully your signal covers the service area well enough to achieve full quieting in most radios.

While a strong signal is certainly a plus, don't confuse that with loudness. Loudness is hardly ever mentioned as an appealing attribute for enjoyable listening.

It is easy to forget that the listener has the ultimate loudness control at his fin-

gertips: the volume knob on the radio. Unfortunately, few radios have effective noise reduction controls and none have distortion cancelling controls.

Beyond these basic qualities which appeal to all listeners in general, manipulating or coloring the on-air sound via processing adjustments in an attempt to create more appeal may actually be counter-productive and offend important groups within the target audience you are trying to attract.

The best guideline for equalization has always been to honor the integrity of the original program material.

The research has confirmed that hearing characteristics of various sex and age groups have a direct bearing on radio listening habits and preferences.

For example, females in general have more sensitive hearing than males, especially in the higher frequency ranges. As a result, women often turn the treble down and the bass up. This is largely a psycho-acoustic response which reduces the harsh or piercing qualities of too much treble.

Men on the other hand, will usually turn the treble up because of less sensitive high frequency hearing capability. The same is true for the 50-plus demo groups because of the natural aging process. The 12-24 age group typically likes bass and treble enhancement.

Many radios do not have tone controls and many listeners do not pay much attention to them even if they are available.

Consequently if a given format is targeted to a specific group, any significant tonal colorations or equalization deviations from flat response must be very carefully considered.

Formats serving the 25-54 demos generally do not need such coloration.

The best guideline for equalization has always been to honor the integrity of the original program material.

Afterall, very critical professional studio engineers spent a very careful effort getting the EQ and mix balances just right on the master recording.

Many older recordings may be deficient in good equalization balance but the multiband processors being used by most stations will tend to smooth out such imbalances.

Processing EQ should be set up to make the air sound comparable to the original program material when reproduction by the typical radio (tone controls in neutral) most widely used by members of the target audience.

Not by ear

Probably the most typical example of inappropriate audio processing I've recently encountered was a medium market "light hits" FM station.

The processing was set up to deliver a very loud, very compressed, very bright air sound. The high end had a brittle "cutting-edge" quality which would instantly cause the typical 35 year old female (usually the core demo for this format) to turn the treble off or more likely turn to a more bearable station.

I later learned that this air sound was set up by the PD who was an ex-CHR jock who had reportedly burned away much of his high frequency hearing with many years of wearing loud headphones.

Many CHR stations have traditionally favored that macho type of processing and have been getting away with it for years. The successful ones have been resting on the conclusion that it is best not to mess with success.

I've always felt that an eight share might have been a 10 share if the audio had a more natural and listenable air sound capable of attracting wider demos and better quarter-hour maintenance.

It is the feeling of many thoughtful observers of our industry that with the flood of other electronic media entertainment choices, people just don't use radio like they used to. It's just not as an

(continued on page 31)

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Resolution In Digital Recording

by Mel Lambert

Studio City CA Last time we looked at sampling frequency and its relation to bandwidth in digital systems; now let's look at quantization, error correction and oversampling.

The "resolution" of a digital recording system is determined by its *quantization rate*, expressed in bits. During the A/D conversion process, the resultant number or digital word can be of any bit size, although current ICs usually limit this to 14, 16 or 18 bits.

Mathematically, a 16-bit number of binary off/on sequences will provide a maximum of 65,536 discrete levels.

Or, put another way, between the softest and loudest levels recorded on tape a 16-bit system will provide over 65,000 unique sound levels. A 14-bit system, on the other hand, provided only a quarter of the levels provide by a 16-bit system.

Expressed in terms of *dynamic range*—the difference in level between the softest and loudest sounds that a system can handle without causing distortion—a 16-bit system will produce a recording with a dynamic range of just over 96 dB.

A 14-bit system on the other hand offers a dynamic range of around 84 dB while analog systems, in contrast, are limited to dynamic ranges of between 55 dB and 80 dB, depending upon tape

speed, track format and the use of noise reduction.

As mentioned above, the bandwidth of a recording system based on a sampling frequency of, let's say, 48 kHz, will offer a bandwidth of just under 24 kHz.

The reason for this 2:1 relationship results from the well-known Nyquist Sampling Theorem, which states that to

DIGITAL DOMAIN

unambiguously represent an audio waveform in digital form, the incoming audio signal must be filtered to remove every frequency above half the chosen sampling frequency.

Anti-aliasing

To prevent unwanted frequencies from upsetting the digital sampling process, *anti-aliasing filters* are used in conjunction with a system's A/D and D/A converters. These lowpass filters (so called because they only allow low-frequency signals to pass through) are difficult to design.

All filters produce a certain amount of audio and phase degradation; those found in digital systems have to be engineered to remove the upper frequencies, but without adding unnecessary distortion.

CD players also contain anti-aliasing filters. Again, the reconstructed analog

signal produced by the D/A converter has to be lowpass-filtered to remove unwanted signal components.

The use of digital filters offers many advantages over analog designs, mainly because they can be designed to tighter tolerances and their operation is more linear and controlled.

The phenomenon of *oversampling* is related to filtering, in that the digitized signal from a digital tape machine or CD

damaged recording.

Concealment, on the other hand, implies that massive data loss has been sustained (possibly from a flaw on the CD surface, or a bad crease in the digital tape) and that the error correction bits were insufficient to recover the lost data.

Instead, the recorder or CD player has been forced to interpolate what the data might have been, given recent trends in the signal's level and frequency content

... digital filters offer many advantages over analog designs, mainly because they can be designed to tighter tolerances and their operation is more linear and controlled.

player is processed at many times the original 48 kHz or 44.1 kHz sampling frequency.

This action, in itself, cannot produce higher quality sound; the audio fidelity of a recording is determined solely by the sampling frequency, quantization rate, error detection schemes and encoding/recording techniques.

Error correction

Once the audio signals have been digitized there are various ways they can be recorded onto tape or coded onto a CD.

Because of the possibilities of dropouts caused by dirt on the digital tape or CD surface, error correction bits are added to the data being recorded or encoded. Upon playback, these additional bits are used to reconstruct any lost data.

The way in which the error detection bits are calculated, and how they are incorporated into the data stream, has been standardized for the DASH-Format, PD-Format, DAT, CD and other recording media so that a tape recorded on one machine will play back on another and that CDs from any record label will replay on any player.

The difference between error "correction" and error "concealment" is a subtle but important one.

Correction implies that the damaged data has been detected and that all of the lost or missing data has been recovered from the additional error correction bits; in other words the playback would be indistinguishable from the original, un-

and intelligent guess work.

There is a good chance that the user won't be able to hear the difference, although subjective results will depend on the amount of data that has been lost and the kind of audio material in which the loss has occurred.

Next time: An overview of the primary operational features of the new Digital Audio Tape recorders finding their way into broadcast facilities and how to make best use of their unique capabilities.

■ ■ ■

Mel Lambert has been intimately involved with the production industries on both sides of the Atlantic for the past decade, and for seven years served as editor of Recording Engineer/Producer magazine. He is currently president of Media & Marketing, a consultancy service for the professional audio industry. He can be reached at 818-753-9510.

Licensing

(continued from page 1)

these very broad statutes and regulate telecommunications engineers under legislation that's been on the books forever that doesn't mention telecommunications at all."

Discipline didn't exist

"The statute is insufficient to regulate telecommunications engineers because telecommunications engineering wasn't even an existing discipline when the statute was created 50 years ago," Thompson said. "But more importantly, the way they're administering the licensing scheme today, telecommunications isn't recognized as a separate discipline and there are no questions on the exam that deal with telecommunications. They're overreaching."

Opponents of the licensing fear that if federal legislation is not passed, each state can raise the issue.

"We can't fight 50 different wars in 50 states," Thompson said.

The primary supporter of the issue, the Society of Professional Engineers, maintains that the licensing standard will place broadcast engineers under the same scrutiny as their counterparts in other engineering disciplines and will set a necessary and overdue standard for minimum competence within the broadcast engineering industry.

For more information on state licensing, contact Ray Thrower at NARTE, 817-799-9661; Robert Thompson at 202-223-6611; or Arthur Schwartz, general counsel for the Society of Professional Engineers, 703-684-2800.



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the next step

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A Historical View of Licensing

by David Hebert

Pasco WA A very hot topic within engineering circles these days is the trend of state licensing of broadcast "engineers," "technicians" or "operators."

A recent forum at the annual Society of Broadcast Engineers regional convention in Seattle specifically addressed this issue.

CONTRACT ENGINEER

The proper treatment of this subject will require much considered debate and reflection by all of us who are involved in the technical world of broadcasting.

It is inevitable that moves to provide state licensing of "engineers" were bound to begin after the FCC eliminated the First Class Radiotelephone License.

Any understanding or discussion of the subject at hand must be built on the history of communication law and events that started the wheels turning.

Looking to history

The Communications Act charges the FCC with determining the technical qualifications for personnel involved in operation of transmitting stations.

Further, the Commission is empowered with classifying these people with licenses according to their functions along with issuing licenses to meet these requirements and needs.

Section 318 requires only an FCC licensed operator to perform technical duties at stations which are licensed by the Commission.

In Docket 20817, the station licensees were charged by the FCC to determine the competence of personnel performing technical activities at their stations.

This was done in the same context of the rule which proposed that licenses would no longer be required to perform technical duties at these stations.

This action was adopted despite the hue and cry of broadcasters and engineers from far and near.

But the seeds for this docket were planted in the early 1970s when debate was being conducted concerning the in-

roduction of minorities into the broadcast field.

Early thought in this area was that existing examination requirements were unnecessarily prohibitive towards minorities and were being used to keep them out of the field.

The reasoning was that there should be a separate tier of examinations to be more suitable to such groups.

Arguments were then advanced that the examination for these licenses did not reflect day-to-day broadcast opera-

tion and were therefore not relevant.

The next step in this process was that all applicants should be required to take the same examination and it should reflect necessary skills and knowledge required for routine broadcast operation and engineering.

It seems the debate concluded that a test was a poor indicator of the actual skills of a broadcast engineer and did not carry any assurance to the station or general public that even after successfully taking such an exam the applicant

was, indeed, qualified to discharge his responsibilities.

Since federal law supercedes conflicting state law, it is the law of the land that the FCC has sole authority to regulate technical qualifications of broadcast engineers.

The courts have consistently supported the authority of the FCC to act in matters of a technical nature regarding radio stations.

A matter of safety

There can be no doubt that it is in the interest of public health, safety and welfare that some areas of our national life

(continued on page 29)

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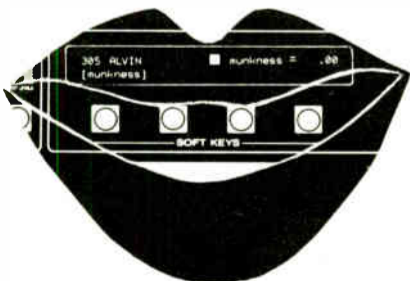
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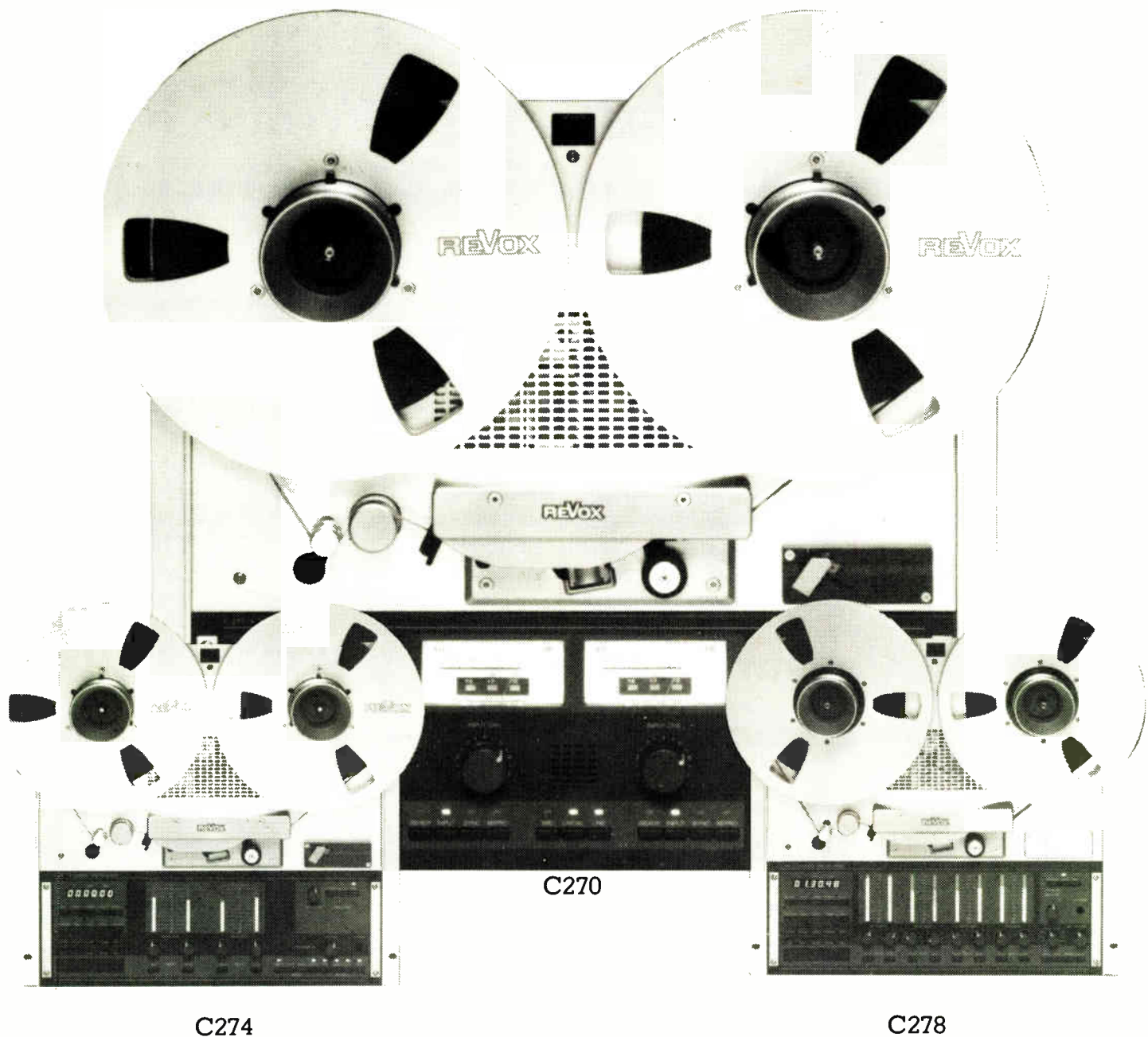
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Analyzing the Licensing Issue

(continued from page 27)

be regulated and those performing technical activities should be examined and registered.

However, nationally there are proposals to register those engaged in such diverse activities as auctioneering, watchmaking, manicuring, tree surgery, fence installing, librarians, landscape architecture and milk and cream separation.

Architects and interior designers in Oklahoma, Minnesota and Florida, as well as other states, are fighting state regulation.

It is generally agreed that New Mexico deals with broadcast personnel most severely, while many states are watching the direction that Washington state takes in dealing with this issue.

On April 12 and 13, the National Society of Professional Engineers and the National Council of Engineering Examiners, at their meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, decided to push for the state licensing of all engineers in all disciplines.

Eventually, this move will also result in the state licensing of technicians (otherwise known as technologists). In the meantime, we should be careful with the use of the word "engineer."

Semantics

When one uses this word, or engages in the practice of "engineering" of any kind, or even "consulting engineer," then state statute becomes effective.

Application of suitable law can result in criminal and financial sanction. This situation that is developing over state regulation elevates the advantage that one achieves by participation in the SBE's Certification program.

One can only hope that the FCC can be persuaded to reinstitute a form of licensing for those who perform broadcast station maintenance.

At the very least, a so-called "grandfathering" of those who have already been recognized for their technical competence is appropriate.

Many questions are raised about this trend and how it relates to the interests of the broadcast industry.

It is the general consensus that engineers are leaving the profession in

droves and little is being done to replace them.

One can only wonder how this situation can be corrected by requiring a state license and the difficulty that passing a strenuous exam can create.

Accessible expertise

Many computer programs are becoming available that can allow a lesser trained engineer to perform such holy acts as tune a directional antenna array, run a frequency search, design RF networks and other duties previously reserved for PEs.

In fact, in some cases, these are the same programs used by PEs and are even written by them.

Requirements vary from state to state as to the amount of academic training which should be required to qualify one to take an examination or if formal education is even required at all.

A non-standard exists as to the suitability of prior experience as a substitute for technical training.

Those who already have state registration will encourage others by saying that, like SBE Certification, state licensing can be a most rewarding goal to obtain.

There can be no disagreement that certain areas of engineering should be left to those with uncommon background. The science of prediction does not fall into the day to day world of the

broadcast engineer.

Preparing FCC applications, prediction of coverage, compliance of a pattern to FCC standards and international treaties are activities which are appropriately and customarily discharged by professional engineers.

Even the examination for the First or Second class license did not begin to address these issues.

Through our professional societies, we can provide our input to the legislative bodies which are now noticing the opportunities to further regulate the broadcast industry. They need our support as never before.

■ ■ ■

Dave Hebert is president of Dave Hebert & Associates. He is an occasional contributor to RW and can be reached at 509-545-9672.



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Audio on PC

(continued from page 15)

Both executives predicted two major developments that will further reduce the cost of desktop audio systems: The rapid advancement and falling cost of magnetic mass storage media, and the arrival of inexpensive 500 megabyte erasable optical disk drives with removable media cartridges costing in the \$50 range.

"Because the audio tools are getting so much better there are going to be a lot more people to apply their own creativity," Lego predicted. "Because of the low cost of these tools it's like an artist without a paint brush finally having one."

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Class A Comments

(continued from page 5)
restrictions.

"If, for any reason, the Commission is unwilling to grant a blanket power increase, Barry urges the Commission to allow the use of directional antennas to achieve an increase for all stations to the maximum of 6 kW, except in the direction where protection is required," Barry stated.

Raises questions

Some Class A's, however, also expressed concern about an across-the-board hike, especially for those stations near the Mexican and Canadian borders that are restricted by international agreements.

Sanilac Broadcasting, licensee of WTGV-FM in Sandusky, MI, would benefit from an across-the-board increase by changing its transmitter. But Sanilac wanted coordination with Canada

"prior" to the effective date.

"In the event stations within 400 km of the Canadian border were to be restrained from taking advantage of a universal upgrade, while, at the same time, other Class A stations were permitted to increase the practical level of interference, especially in the spring and fall when weather frontal passage creates unusual 'skip' interference to FM stations in the Great Lake region, the rural and small town service from WTGV-FM would be effectively destroyed," the group owner stated.

"Sanilac's aural service is such that it cannot tolerate such potential loss."

The Cromwell Group, which operates two Class A's, said it supported a power increase—but under the proposal from the NAB. However, the group added, "We do feel a 'blanket' upgrade should

occur for all those that can meet the technical criteria of no additional interference."

Opposition to the New Jersey idea—but support for a controlled power increase—came from such groups as Gannett, Viacom, Scripps Howard and Greater Media.

Too much interference

Gannett, which operates Class B KIIS in Los Angeles and faces three, second-adjacent Class A's, said a power increase at each would increase the total interference area by 81% and boost the population affected by interference by more than 100%.

Paper Trails for the FCC

(continued from page 21)

A partial proof is also required on replacement of an antenna monitor if there is a change in system parameters other than the antenna monitor readings [73.69(c)(4)].

Finally, a partial proof is required by 73.61(b) whenever the licensee has reason to believe the radiated field may be exceeding that authorized, while 73.651(c) may require a partial proof whenever there is an indication that the antenna is not operating properly.

Nontechnical records

Besides the technical records discussed above, the FCC requires each station licensee to maintain a public inspection file. During an inspection, the FCC will often check the file to insure it is complete.

Although the file is nontechnical, the station chief operator is often most familiar with FCC requirements, so we'll review the requirement for this file next month.

I'd be interested in discussing Official Notices of Violations and Advisory Notices involving technical operation of radio broadcast stations in future articles.

By looking closely at how the Rules are being enforced, we can better determine FCC interpretation and take appropriate action to insure compliance.

I'd appreciate a copy of any of the FCC Notices that your station has received, along with any correspondence regarding the Notice, and any additional com-

ments. Greater Media, which owns two Class A's and five Class Bs, said it does not support a blanket increase because its engineering report showed the proposal would cause "massive new interference throughout the FM band." Class A's also would feel the new interference, it argued.

On a second part of the proposed rule making, commenters generally supported the creation of a new Class C3 in Zone 2, which includes all of the continental US except for the northeastern states and some of California. This proposal would not affect the majority of Class A's supporting the power hike, which are in Zone 1.

ments.

If we use them, stations will not have to be identified by name and we can discuss the situation which led to the notice in general terms.

Send them to me at Hallikainen & Friends, 101 Suburban Road, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 and they may become the basis of future columns.

Harold Hallikainen is president of Hallikainen & Friends, a broadcast equipment design, manufacture, sales and installation firm. He can be reached at 805-541-0200.

Complaints

(continued from page 10)

the North Carolina NAACP.

The TV and radio stations had until 1 December to file any opposing comments to the complaints. The NAACP has 20 days after the firing to reply.

In a related matter, the FCC fined KYFC-TV in Kansas City, MO, in November for failure to recruit minority and women employees. The station also received a short-term two year license instead of the standard five year license and must file detailed reports to the Commission about its hiring efforts.

The FCC investigated the station's hiring practices based on a National Black Media Coalition complaint.

For more information concerning minority hiring complaints, contact David Honig at 301-641-8060.

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006	026	046	066	086
007	027	047	067	087
008	028	048	068	088
009	029	049	069	089
010	030	050	070	090
011	031	051	071	091
012	032	052	072	092
013	033	053	073	093
014	034	054	074	094
015	035	055	075	095
016	036	056	076	096
017	037	057	077	097
018	038	058	078	098
019	039	059	079	099
020	040	060	080	100

NRSC-1 Supported Before Mask

(continued from page 9)

Opposition also came from Greater Media, Capital Cities/ABC, Bonneville and the Association for Broadcast Engineering Standards (ABES)

"While it may be argued that compromise of this sort must be made if the Commission is to squeeze the last drop of potential service from the AM band, interference is interference whether it be received or caused," ABES stated.

Greater Media argued that facility changes which can be made within the scope of existing overlap rules should be permitted because they provide additional service with a minimum of new interference. "But the Commission's cur-

rent proposal in fact relaxes interference protection and thereby exacerbates the already intolerable interference environment," the group owner stated.

Some support

Three broadcasters, however, backed the FCC's proposal.

GSM Media Corp., licensee of WRGM, Ontario, OH, suggested the power increase would enable stations to penetrate buildings better and overcome atmospheric and man-made noise. The proposal also would allow stations to alter radiation patterns to be more stable and provide better service, GM continued.

The licensee disagreed with suggestions that there would be a loss in service to interference. "This interference would occur in areas not previously served; thus, listeners in those areas would lose no service which they previously had."

John Bomer, part owner of KXKW, a 10 kW daytimer and 500 W nighttimer in Lafayette, LA, and WAKK, a 1000 W daytimer in McComb, MS, said the proposal would allow his stations to operate at full power during drive time. He said neither station covers its marketplace during these times most of the year, due to operating restrictions involved in the local sunrise/sunset regulations.

Any interference caused would be

primarily in fringe areas and in low or no population areas that also are served by FM, TV or cable, Bomer said.

A final commenter in support of the move, 4-K Radio Inc., with stations in the Pacific Northwest, pointed to benefits its KOZE in Lewiston, ID, would achieve.

It maintained that passage of the

Capital Cities/ABC recommended the Commission adopt NRSC-1 by January 1990 . . .

duopoly rule will allow the station to drop a portion of the AM directional antenna system, but the passage of this item would permit the station to fully utilize its AM 950 spectrum into the immediate marketplace.

NRSC

On the NRSC portion of the docket, commenters supported implementation in a variety of ways.

While a majority supported implementation of the NRSC-1 audio standard first with the NRSC-2 RF emission standard later—a move significantly different from the one proposed by the FCC—one called for joint usage. (See 15 December RW for initial comment article.)

National Public Radio (NPR) called for

joint implementation and questioned the idea that stations could be assumed to be in compliance with NRSC-2 if they institute NRSC-1.

Presumptive compliance was noted in the FCC proposal and supported by such commenters as the NAB, the Society of Broadcast Engineers (SBE), Greater Media and Group W.

In other filings, Capital Cities/ABC recommended the Commission adopt NRSC-1 by 1 January 1990 then NRSC-2 later, as originally proposed by the NAB. Bonneville supported mandatory adoption of NRSC-1 and if the FCC endorsed NRSC-2, said exemptions should be made for older equipment.

Art Suberbielle, president and GM of KANE-AM, New Iberia, LA, also supported NRSC-1 because he said it would, among several ideas, be an incentive for manufacturers to produce higher quality AM receivers.

NAB staff engineer Stan Salek said he was encouraged by what commenters said because they "pretty much followed" the Radio Advisory Committee recommendation of NRSC-1 first or presumptive compliance for NRSC-2.

He said he expected the FCC to act quickly on the docket. "They got a very nice compromise," he said, "and I think they should take advantage of it."

For information on Docket MM 88-376 from the FCC, contact Hank VanDeursen, 202-632-9660. For information from the NAB, contact Stan Salek, 202-429-5346.

Tidbits and Early Calls

(continued from page 18)

tions in Minnesota as of December, 1985.

A reminder of how some of the early stations picked call signs was given by Jim Hathaway who called from Nebraska.

Some of the early calls mentioned were: WKDU—Cincinnati Police; WIND—Gary, Indiana; WCFL—Chicago Federation of Labor; WTMJ—The Milwaukee Journal; WMBI—Moody Bible Institute and WHT—owned or operated by "Big Bill" the then mayor of Chicago.

Another call, still active, mentioned to me was WEEI—Edison Electric Institute, Boston. First on the air 29 September, 1924, and still operating with the same call today.

We have all heard that WLW in Cincinnati was the 500 kW powerhouse. Not so, says a friend of mine. The 500 kW was only an experimental license, used the call of W8XO and was used only during the experimental hours after midnight.

If there is factual data to contradict this statement, let it come.

South of the border

One of the real powerhouse stations of the '30s was XER/XERA, operated by Dr. Brinkley across the border from Del Rio Texas.

The builder of the powerhouses was Jim Weldon, retired head of Continental. Seems that Jim was the chief engineer for Dr. Brinkley.

A couple of other interesting calls from the mid section of the country are WOC and WHO. Both calls are still active in Davenport and Des Moines, Iowa.

WOC went on the air in January of 1922 and WHO went on in April of 1924. Both stations were reported to have been owned by Mr. Palmer, a chiropractor. The calls stood for "World of Chiropractic" and "With Hands Only."

If any one is interested in the publication by Charles Ingersoll on *Minnesota Radio*, send a note to me c/o RW and the request will be forwarded to Mr. Ingersoll.

■ ■ ■

George Riggins has experience in radio and electronics dating back to the 1930s. He is also a licensed ham operator and has had his own broadcast sales and service company, Riggins Electronic Sales, for over twenty years. He can be reached at 213-598-7007.

Processing

(continued from page 25)

important part of their lives.

Try to sell a media buyer who still uses radio anything other than drivetime and he or she is usually not interested. The car radio is now king and radio listening in the home doesn't happen much anymore unless you're under 18 or over 60.

Audio pecking order

A recent TV commercial for a large home stereo component system showcases the CD as the highest quality reproduction medium, followed by the cassette tape, followed by FM radio and finally AM.

Anybody who knows anything about technical performance specifications knows that with just a little bit of care and attention FM stereo can easily blow cassettes right off the field.

Yet we as broadcasters have lost that race in the mind's ear of our listeners.

While multipath certainly has something to do with that, I submit that inconsistent source quality plus inappropriate and overaggressive audio processing also play a significant role.

It may be a factor that is difficult to measure in the ratings but it is one we can easily control and improve.

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■ ■ ■

Tom McGinley is DE of Cook Inlet Radio stations and also serves as Radio World's technical advisor. He can be reached at 301-441-3500.

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Peavey CS-400, vgc w/crossover module, \$350. G Ingram, KIXC, POB 29, Quanaah TX 79252. 817-663-6363.

BGW 75, gd cond, \$200/BO. P Wolf, WCOO, 106 New Market Rd, Immokalee FL 33934. 813-574-5548.

Stanton 310B stereo phono preamp, like new, \$190; Radio Systems dist amp, 8 stereo out, 16 mono out, like new, \$300. D Clarke, 3682 N Sierra Way, San Bernardino CA 92405. 714-882-8103.

Crown IC150 stereo preamp, rack mtng, rugged, gd cond, \$100; Phase Linear 400, 200 plus 200, stereo, excel, \$325. B Laughlin, 816-361-0548.

Crown D-75 power amp, great cond, barely used, rack mountable XLR & 1/4 connectors, banana plugouts, 1 RU high, great monitor amp, \$350. W Feinberg, Totalltape Publ, 9417 Princess Palm, Tampa FL 33619. 813-621-6200.

Crest 1001 power amp, 1 RU high, 100 with chan, excellent condition, XLR and 1/4 inch connections, banana plug and 1/4" out connections. W Feinberg, Totalltape Publ, 9417 Princess Palm, Tampa FL 33619. 813-621-6200.

Shure M64 phono preamp, BO. P Cibley, 138 E 38th, NY NY 10016. 212-986-2219.

PR&E SDA-8 2x16 stereo audio DA, rack mt, XLR connectors & metering, new, BO. B Royster, KQM Bdcg, 1019 Cordova, San Diego CA 92107. 619-223-3413.

Want to Buy

Altec-Lansing 1569-A 600 ohm audio xmtrs, need pair #15095. A Bobidosh, Bobidosh AV, 1197 High Ave Ste 7, Oshkosh WI 54901.

Gates M-5576, B Bartoli, New World Bdcg, POB 5607, Montecito CA 93108. 916-926-3273.

ORK/Alpha I or II preamps, for parts, any cond, advise cond & price. C Keith, ALI Bdcg, Box 313, Keene NH 03431.

RCA amps old or new, monitor booster, etc. B Davies, Virgo Prod, 5548 Elmer, N Hollywood CA 91601. 818-761-9831.

Elect by Marantz, McIntosh, Altec, WE, Westrex, Century, IPC, etc. C Dripps, 4337 Maxson Rd, El Monte CA 91732. 818-444-7079 (Fax) or 818-444-6863.

Marantz #9 or 7 tube amp & preamp. Y Chung, 1129 S Robertson Blvd, LA CA 90035. 213-274-1921.

McIntosh MI350, MC3500, 275, MI200, MI75, C-20, C-22, etc, tube type amps or preamps. Y Chung, 1129 South Robertson Blvd, Los Angeles CA 90035. 213-274-1921.

ANTENNAS & TOWERS

Want to Sell

RCA BFC-7B 7 bay antenna, vgc, tuned to 95.5 MHz. J Boxler, WKYC, 109 Plaza Drive, Johnstown PA 15905. 814-255-4186.

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804-539-8365.

Dielectric DCRH2 2 bay on 98.3, 7 yrs old, \$1100; Altronic 5715 15 kW dummy load, water cooled, 1-5/8" flange, \$450. JA Bowab, WDLT, 2402 Wolf Ridge, Mobile AL 36618. 205-344-3698.

Guyed Utility type tower, 200', 3 sided, tubular legs, galvanized, 18" face, painted, on the ground. H Greenberg, KMAS, POB 760, Shelton WA 98584. 206-426-1030.

ERI FM-L, gd cond, w/hardware & mounts on 98.3, \$4000/BO; Andrew 778" air line, 565', gd cond, on reel, w/connectors, \$1000. P Wolf, WCOO, 106 New Market Rd, Immokalee FL 33934. 813-574-5548.

ERI 1-3 bay antenna on 92.1, good condition, hardware, brackets, \$2000/BO; Shively 6 bay on 88.7, 1 yr old. P Wolf, WCOO, 106 New Market Rd, Immokalee FL 33934. 813-574-5548.

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Vector 2 conductor lighting choke, new condition, \$125. J Almon, WYOR, P.O. Box 2085, Brentwood TN 37027. 615-794-9859.

AM antenna tuning unit, all new components, ready to use, gd to 5 kW, \$300 plus you ship. J Cunningham, KEOR, Rt 2 Box 113B, Stonewall OK 74871. 405-265-4496.

Phelps Dodge CFM LP-2 tuned to 103.9 MHz, 2 bay, \$1000. D Nixon, WOCA, POB 1850, Ocean City MD 21842. 301-641-0001.

Phelps Dodge CFM LP-3 tuned to 92.1 MHz, \$800. S McCloskey, WBHH, POB B, Beaufort SC 29903. 803-524-9210.

Gates ERI FMC-4A 4 bay CP FM at 88.5, gd cond, \$2000. J Sims, KLIJ, 15800 Calvary Rd, Kansas City MO 54147. 816-331-8700.

RCA TFU-24DM UHF TV antenna on chnl 41, prefer to donate to non-profit organization. C Haynes, POB 31235, Jackson MS 39206. 601-948-1515.

Mark P21A72F-2 2.1 GHz antenna w/radome, almost new, BO; Andrew GP8F-890 8' diameter STL antenna, almost new, BO. K Schipper, KQKS, 9191 Sheridan Blvd, Westminster CO 80030. 303-427-7700.

S-A 8005, 4.6 m sat antenna, \$2500; broadcast quality receivers, S-A 414, \$1975. Megastar, 702-386-2844.

Shively 4-bay FM antenna w/radomes tuned to 103.1, 2 yrs old, \$3500/BO. P Martin, 414-482-2638.

Self supporting 180' tower, \$3500. G Gunter, KMAB, 650 N Bolton, Jacksonville TX 75766. 214-586-2162.

Harris (ERI) FM antenna, 10 bay FM HA series, excel cond, \$13,000; Phelps Dodge 3-1/8" rigid transmission line, 21 sections, 20' long, w/spring hangers hardware, excel cond. B Umberger, WNLT, 51 S Main Ave, Clearwater FL 34625. 813-446-0957.

RCA BFA-8A 8 bay HP medium power FM antenna, gd cond, tuned to 102.5 w/heaters, \$1500/BO. D Woodcock, WNWV, 5606 Medical Circle, Madison WI 53719. 608-271-1025.

Stainless G24/25 200' black iron tower, 20' sections, tapered base, new sandblast, prime & paint, on ground, \$2000. J Blodgett, WGTF, 308 Westgate Pkwy, Dothan AL 36303. 205-794-4770.

ERI GS-CPS-10, excel cond, BO. B Howard, KOFO, US S9 Highway & Radio Rd, Ottawa KS 66067. 913-242-1220.

Rigid line, 380' of 3-1/8" in 20' sections, \$100 per section or all for \$1800. C Haynes, POB 31235, Jackson MS 39206. 601-948-1515.

Andrew 47N-3 1-5/8" to female N, \$60; 47W-3 1-5/8" to N male, \$35; 47L-3 1-5/8" to LC female, \$70; 3-1/8" to 7/8" reducers (3), \$40. J Cunningham, KEOR, Rt 2 Box 113B, Stonewall OK 74871. 405-265-4496.

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Towers, 1000', gd cond, prefer on ground, immed cash. L Magnuson, Flagship Comm, 2000 Indian Hills Dr, Sioux City IA. 712-239-2100.

Guyed towers, (2) 500'. G Gilbert, CSRG, POB 50539, Denton TX 76206. 817-383-1357.

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Moseley DCS-2 digital control system; (2) FSM-1 fail safe units; Mdl Plu-1 parameter hogging unit for TV or radio, sold as one system, \$2500; CBS Lab FM automatic peak controller, studio & xmtr units, \$500. J Brown, Brown Comm, 314 Hwy 78 West, Jasper AL 35501. 205-221-6635.

CBS Audimax 440 mono, pair Volumax 410, working when removed from service, \$300. H Kneller, WKII, 3151 Cooper Ste 58, Punta Gorda FL 33950. 813-639-1112.

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Henry Matchbox, \$100; Opamp A45 dist amp, 4 chnl, \$150. J Wesley, Diversified Software, 1800 N Highland Ste 700, LA CA 20028. 213-465-0787.

Allison Kepex 500 w/LX100 power supply \$150/BO. K Smith, RR3 Box 483A Carl Rd, Gorham ME 04038. 207-929-6129.

Orban 516EC 3 ch de-esser, vgc, \$395; Orban 106C 4-spring reverb, \$145; Allison RM-160 rack w/2 Kepex, 2 Gain Brain, \$495 pkg. R Miller, Filmaker Inc, 606 W Broad, Bethlehem PA 18018. 215-691-0900.

KLH Burwen TNE-7000A transient noise eliminator, 3.5" rack mount, EC, \$295. S Hofmann, Cameron Univ Theatre, 2800 W Gore Lawton OK 73505. 405-581-2428.

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WDVT off air, selling equip, all under 3 yrs old & very gd cond, call for list/prices. B Gellhaus, WWRG, POB 73, Cheltenham PA 19012. 215-635-4815.

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Comrex TCB-1 telco coupler, new, BO; Burwen DNF-1100A dual chnl dynamic noise filter, gd cond, \$400; Switchcraft 17QD17, new patch cords, also new ADC 4 & 6' type PJ-14, BO. B Royster, KQM Bdcg, 1019 Cordova, San Diego CA 92107. 619-223-3413.

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SMC DPI, (2) Revox decks, (2) Otari decks, (9) Carousels, (3) single play time announce switcher, brain, sell all or by piece. B Hicks, KBAT, 3306 Andrews Hwy, Midland TX 79705. 915-697-7300.

IGM Basic III automation system w/logging, w(4) IGM GoKart 24 Carousels, (5) Revox PR-99 PB decks, Audicord network delay cart recorder, (3) Audicord mono cart decks, complete & presently in use, BO; also (2) Otari ARS-1000 PB decks, \$700 ea/BO. C Gustafson, WKZO, 590 W Maple, Kalamazoo MI 49008. 616-345-2101.

SMC ESP1 fully equipped, (4) Carousels, In-stacart 24 tray, (4) R-R Revox, (2) dual cart players, delay recorder for netnetwork, excel cond. R Monroe, KRTX, Kilgore St, Kilgore TX. 214-984-2001.

Gates SC-48 programmer (parts); (2) Gates motor driven faders; Gates time pulse gen. R McDaniel, KJRG, 209 Meridian, Newton KS 67114. 316-283-5150.

SMC 250 random select Carousels (2); (6) Schafer equip racks; (3) Scully 270 R-R PB units. D Jackson, WPRN, POB 566, Butler AL 36904. 205-459-3222.

SMC TS-25 dual 25 Hz tone detectors w/spare cards, \$300 ea; SMC 250 Carousel, completely refurbished, working well when removed, will sell as pkg or separately, \$1200 ea. D Purcell, Payne Prescott Bdcg, Box 151, Prescott AZ 86302. 602-445-6880.

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REMOTE . . . WTS

PBR-15 remote control, \$1000; TCR15 remote w/subaudible subcarrier, \$1500. John 315-488-1269.

Wegener 1601 vertical sat rcvr mainframe w/1601 power supply, 1645 & 1646 circuit cards, space for 9 circuit cards, mounted vertically, \$400/BO. E Welch, WKCL, POB 809, Ladson SC 29456. 803-553-5420.

Pulse Dynamics 288 2 chnl remote bdct w/dial & two Telex headsets, \$125. P Russell, Bowdoin College, Sills Hall, Brunswick ME 04011. 207-725-3066.

Moseley PBR-15 remote control, xmitr & rcvr, CCA SG-1D stereo gen, both for \$500/BO. M Gekkos, Pensacola Christian College, 904-478-8480 X5041.

Comrex RTLX, 4 mos old, excel cond, going to satellite, \$3500; Comrex TCB 1A, 4 mos old, excel cond, going to satellite, \$125. R Hatch Ministries, 71 McMurray Rd, Ste 109, Pittsburg PA 15241. 800-327-2550.

Fairchild/Comtech Dart, complete digital satellite audio receiving system, FOB Dallas, \$5000. H Beavers, KFJZ, 2214 E 4th, Ft Worth TX 76101. 214-522-9898.

Home satellite TV rcvr, \$125. K Bagdasar, KCMN, POB 17444, Colorado Springs CO 80935. 719-636-6266.

Moseley PCL-303/C composite STL rcvr, 951.5 MHz, \$850/BO; TFT 7700 composite STL xmitr, 2 yrs old, \$1900; Mod Sciences CDL-2500 composite line driver & rcvr, excel cond, \$800; Moseley SCM-1 subcarrier gen, perf condition, \$400. I Epstein, KJAZ, 1131 Harbor Bay Pkwy, Alameda CA 94501. 415-769-4800.

Anixter Mark P9A 180GN-2 15' aluminum grid parabolics (3), 890-960 MHz, \$5000 ea. D Schmidt, WSCD, 224 Holiday Ctr, Duluth MN 55802. 218-722-9411.

Dart-Fairchild 384 digital sat receiver, like new, 15 kHz & 75 kHz, downconverter, \$4695. D Ganske, WISM, 1819 Mitchell, Eau Claire WI 54601. 715-836-9476.

Marti M306B-T RPU xmitr, gd cond, \$100. G Gunter, KMAB, 650 N Boulton, Jacksonville TX 75766. 214-586-2162.

Marti STL-8 dual STL & Marti remote control; TRC-15A Moseley remote, all like new. J Cranden, 315-487-2393.

Gentner SPH-3 telco interface, great shape, \$300. B Feinberg, Total Tape Publ, 9417 Princess Palm, Tampa FL 33619. 800-674-7599.

Moseley DRS-1 20 chan expandable digital remote control system w/extra spare parts & boards, \$1950. G Wachter, KFYI, 631 N 1st Ave, Phoenix AZ 85003. 602-258-6161.

Satellite dishes, 8' fiberglass, 12' fiberglass, in sections, or 8' black mesh, w/mounts, \$250 ea, you pick up in Arkansas. L Fuss, Contemporary Comm, POB 4010, Opelika AL 36803. 205-749-3340.

Comrex PTLX & RTLX two line freq extension system w/extra receiver & automatic level set unit, \$10,000. J Stolz, WCVG, 613 Hwy 50, Milford OH 45150. 513-248-1072.

Fairchild Dart 384 digital satellite rcvr, like new, 15 kHz & 75 kHz, \$14,695. D Ganske, WISM, 1819 Mitchell Ave, Eau Claire WI 54601. 715-836-9476.

Moseley LVK, TSK-1, BO; also complete spare semiconductor kits for TRC-15AW, PCL-505/C, PCL-303/C, BO. B Royster, KQM Bldg, 1019 Cordova, San Diego CA 92107. 619-223-3413.

Want to Buy

Subcarrier gen & demod for Marti STL-8A 950 MHz microwave STL. C Smith, KREK, POB 1280, Bristol OK 74010. 918-367-5501.

S-A 7325 DPU 75 kHz Pgm Unit for the 7325 dig proc unit. G Urbiel, WWWJOL, 16550 W 9 Mile Rd, Southfield MI 48066. 313-423-3366.

Marti STL 8, must be in gd working cond; also need hybrid combiner to combine two STL xmitrs. D Wiley, Life Bldg, POB 96, John Day OR 97845. 503-575-1840.

Rusk RC1000 remote control unit in working cond. A Durham, WAKI, POB 31, Meminville TN 37110. 615-473-6575.

Microdyne 1100-PCDR (5) demod. B Ratham, KRVM, 200 N Monroe, Eugene OR 97402. 503-897-3370.

TFT 7700B or Moseley 505/C compos STL sys. R Hixon, Trans World Radio, 700 Shunpike Rd, Box 98, Chatham NJ 07928. 201-966-2700.

TRC15 rem ctrl unit. J Foley, KBOX, 110 W Laurel Ste H, Lompoc CA 93436. 805-541-2715.

STATIONS

Want to Sell

21% of our station avail to financially qual indiv(s), loc in Western WV. Write: Station, POB 2083, Ashland KY 41105. Attn: MD

Ohio, Md., PA., W.Va.
AM Stations For Sale
As little as \$25K down
Ray H. Rosenblum
Phone: (412) 963-6311

Cal AM, class IV, 1 kW, non-directional, FT. 415-652-9373.

1KW Daytime Midwest AM, located on 12A, includes new 3000' studios, near major market, financing available, 4380,000. Goodrich Enterprises Inc 11435 Manderson St. Omaha NE 68164.

FM CP's WANTED
Clients seek CP's any size market. Small, medium, large. Will consider FM upgrades, too!
Media Market Brokers
Don Nahley
1-404-323-8081

Want to Buy

FM CP wanted, any market, anywhere, exp broadcaster, total or partial buy-in, mgmt exp. C Shapiro, 413-584-2924.

Looking for AM, FM or CP in east for right price/terms. H Kozlowski, 703-631-0197.

STEREO GENERATORS

Want to Sell

Harris MS 15R, stereo gen, overshoot, baseband limiter, \$400/BO. P Wolf, WCOO, 106 New Market Rd, Immokalee FL 33934. 813-574-5448.

Texar RCF-1 replacement card 5 for 8100A, \$200/BO. W Shutz, WFYR, 130 E Randolph St, Chicago IL 60601. 312-861-8100.

Harris 992-5129-001, brand new output module of Harris MS-15R stereo gen, \$200/BO. R Fess, WLRB, 119 W Carroll, Macomb IL 61455. 309-833-5561.

Moseley SSG-3T, gd cond, \$85; Collins stereo gen card for Collins 310Z-1,2 exciter, also spare semiconductors for 310Z-1 exciter, BO. B Royster, KQM Bldg, 1019 Cordova, San Diego CA 92107. 619-223-3413.

CE, NBN, CE NJ state radio station, CE HBO MDS, seeks FT/PT employ, contracted work also welcome. M Rakoff, 114-41 Queens Blvd Ste 148, Forest Hills NY 11375. 718-591-0002.

Programmer: turnaround/startup. Mkt: 20,000+. Plan now, dominate by summer. Details: S Temoat, 211 Green, Pratt KS 67124-1604.

Former KFRC eng avail FT/PT in San Fran N Bay area, exp: dig, audio, RF. T Driggers, 818 Quail Ct, Healdsburg CA 95448. 707-433-9370.

DJ looking for work at med/small mkt station, 14 yrs exp. Write: D Tucker, 407 S New Madrid St, Sikeston MO 63801.

EMPLOYMENT

To place ads in this section, use the ActionGram form. To respond to box numbers, write Radio World, PO Box 1214, Falls Church, VA 22041, Attn:

HELP WANTED

CE wanted for Lebanon MO. Full Class C FM & 5 KW AM. Excellent salary plus benefits in good-living Ozark country. This is part of a group operation with the facility & understanding a chief needs. Contact J.A. Shepherd, POB 430, Moberly MO. 816-263-5800.

Radio Engineer. Applications & nominations are being accepted for Radio Engineer position. Will maintain Western Kentucky University's public radio station WKYU-FM (100 KW), repeater station WDCL-FM (100 KW), & student laboratory station WWHR (100 watts). Duties incl planning & construction of an additional repeater station. Repeater stations are routinely maintained by contract engineers. Equip modern & in excel cond. Includes excel vacation & benefits with a salary in low to mid 20s depending on qualifications. Applicants should have a minimum of 3 years experience in FM studio & transmitter maintenance & electronic training. FCC General Radiotelephone or SBE certification is desirable. Send letter of application, vita, & names of three references to Office of Academic Affairs, Radio Engineer Search, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, KY 42101. Women & minorities are encouraged to apply. An Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity Employer.

Corporate CE for 1 kW daytime 1170 kHz, class A FM w/pending power increase to 50 kW & three tower directional 690 kHz. Moving to beautiful new facility. Excellent opportunity for the right person. Must have own tools. Call Jim at 414-324-4441.

Chief Engineer. Top 50 market in beautiful Mountain West city. Good knowledge & maintenance skills required with studios, transmitters, directional AM Stereo, Class C FM. EOE. Send resume to: Radio World, POB 1214, Falls Church VA 22041. Attn: Box 1-1-89.

POSITIONS WANTED

Exper GM seeking work in FL/SE area, ambitious, willing to relocate, team-player. Write: GM, POB 1401, Eifers FL 34680.

DJ looking for work in LA, exper, Vietnam vet, any job in radio. R Nabor, 2342 Harwood St, LA CA 90031. 213-223-2799.

27 yr old with hands on experience seeks opportunity for more experience in AM, FM eng, have FCC general phone, SBE certified and NARTE. Mark, 304-525-3981.

BROADCAST SYSTEMS ENGINEER

Allied Broadcast Systems (A Division of Allied Broadcast Equipment, Inc.) is currently seeking an additional in-house Broadcast Systems Engineer to assist the Division through another year of unprecedented growth. Employing components from the Allied family of distributed products, custom interfaces, and professional engineering practices, our Systems Engineers work to engineer, configure, and propose broadcast systems and entire facilities for construction world-wide.

Candidates should possess a minimum of 8 years in broadcast systems integration and management in the RF, audio, point-to-point, remote broadcast, satellite communications, and remote control arenas; have an understanding of on-site project management; be IBM-PC literate; be customer oriented; and have the ability to work in a multi-task and deadline oriented environment.

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TRANSMITTERS . . . WTS

Emcee HTU/Adler UST 100 W UHF transla-

Want to Buy

Exciter, any cond & freq, need now. M Ben-

Used xmtr, working or not, will remove. M

Tube type, older mdl exciter, low price range

FM 10 kW in gd shape, operate at 97.3 MHz,

Late model 20-25-30 kW FM, must be perf

FM exciter. J Panza, PAVS, Box 9847, Kan-

3 kW FM, FM mod monitor & FM stereo mon-

Any brand tuneable exciter, freq synthesized,

AEL AM5KD oscillator card 4A14 & Sanken

FM xmtr, 1 or 3.5 kW for new 80/90 FM sta-

AM 10 kW, gd cond; 3 or 4 tower phasor

FM xmtr, 5 or 10 kW, w/ or w/o exciter; 0.001

ITA 1000A AM, RF thermocouple & RF choke.

Harris or Continental 25 kW or better. M St

47.48 MHz crystal for RCA BTE-10C FM ex-

Gates FM 5 kW pref, but will buy any gd 2.5-

Low-band chan 4+ VHF xmtr, 10-30 kW

FM, 5 kW. K Kuenzie, KSLQ, 102 Elm St #

Johnson Desk Kilowatt & other related AM

LPTV transmitter, 1 kW, any make, used/dem-

FM exciter, 50 W. A Bowab, WDLT, 2402 Wolf

TUBES

Want to Sell

Machlett 6166A/7007, new (3), excel cond,

REBUILT ELECTRON TUBES

Partial List: 6623, 23791, TH150, 6425F, 5604,

Vacuum Tube Industries, Inc.

1-800-528-5014

WHO SAYS Tubes don't sound great??

LM-Ericson 6761 (30), used in RCA video

We buy electron tubes. Contact us if you any for sale. PATH 507 Superior Ave. Newport Beach CA 92663 714-722-6733

EIMAC 4CX300A transmitting tube, unknown

EIMAC 4CX-10,000 & (2) sockets; also

Want to Buy

ELECTRON TUBES

Partial List: 6623, 23791, TH150, 6425F, 5604,

Vacuum Tube Industries, Inc.

1-800-528-5014

EF86 tubes (10-12), for Gates console, new

TURNTABLES

Want to Sell

Technics SP-25, w/base, tonearm & 2 styli,

Technics SL1200MKII, brand new, \$375. G

Empire TTs (5) & Sparta TT, \$200 all/BO. R

Russco Cue Master (2) w/Micro-Trak

Russco Cue-Master, gd cond, w/arm & car-

McCurdy TT; RCA TT w/cabinet & preamp.

Presto 8GB disc cutting lathe, hot stylus,

Stanton 500AL (2) on (2) Technics SLP-1200

QRK 12C (2), 3 speed, S20 tonearms, \$150

Sparta/Gates GT12/CB1200, gd cond, \$50 ea

Technics SL-1100A, BO; Stanton 310 preamp,

Technics SP10MKII, w/base & power supply,

Want to Buy

Gray 303 12" tone arms (2) in gd cond, no

Gray 212 12" tonearm or equiv. J Schloss,

Shure Rek-O-Kut 16" tonearm. J Panza,

Record cutting machine, must be pro grade,

EMT 927, 930 w/EQ or w/o. Y Chung, 1129

RCA MI11895 16" tonearm; also MI11865

Vintage TTs for collection, '50s & '60s, any

Stereo tonearm, 16" w/head shell, mint

TV FILM EQUIP.

Want to Sell

B&H 614 EVMS 16mm telecine projector

RCA TK27 film chain w/TP66 16mm-35mm

RCA TK-27 camera only, \$500 plus shpg

RCA film island, complete, online, \$4000;

RCA TK27 film chain w/RCA TP66 16mm proj

Want to Buy

35mm telecine projector needed. W Carnes,

Dumont TV camera chain, also need (2)

VIDEO PROD EQUIP

Want to Sell

JVC CP-5500U, CR8200U, Cezar edit ctr, 3/4"

Quanta Select 7 character gen, disc drive,

Quanta Q7, character gen, \$900; Tek 1470,

Laird 7000 char gen w/extra fonts, \$1500;

Sony VO-2860A (2), \$650 ea; Sony VO-4800

JVC RM 86U edit controller, new, \$900; For-

Conrac monitors (2), color 17" w/external

Knox K-128/K-32 char gen w/acc, gd cond,

3M DP100 proc amp, \$500; Ampex 1085 proc

Harris Video 6520 receiver, brand new, \$400

Mindset II character gen & animation system,

Dynasciences Image Enhancer 832, \$125;

Mindset 3000 character generator and ani-

Sony Betacam BVV1A with component

Want to Buy

IVC 9000, 1 or 2 machines; standards con-

GVG 906A video AGC module. J Fuehrer,

VIDEO TAPE RECORDERS

Want to Sell

JVC CR8500LU 3/4" editing system, (2) VCR

RCA CR-4900U portable 3/4" U-matic VTR

Action Gram Equipment Listings

Radio World's Broadcast Equipment Exchange provides a FREE listing service for all broadcast and pro-sound end users.

Contact Name: Title Company Name: Address: City, State, Zip: Phone Number:

**Brokers, dealers, manufacturers and other organizations who are not legitimate end users can participate in the Broadcast Equipment Exchange on a paid basis.

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Broadcast Equipment Exchange PO Box 1214 Falls Church, VA 22041

Ampex VR1100 quad VTR with highband

WORLDWIDE DIGITAL CONVERSION

TK VIDEO 12300 Coppola Drive

Panasonic NV9500, NV9200, NV950 3/4" edit

Panasonic NV 9400 portable 3/4" VCR, gd

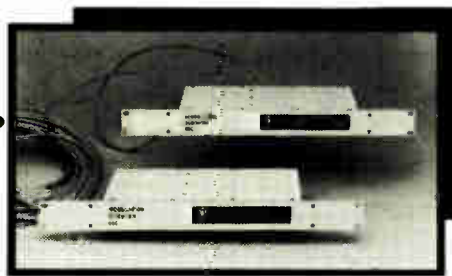
1" deck in gd cond, under \$7000. C Weis-

Any of these problems sound familiar? Get to know Modulation Sciences' composite baseband solutions.

Solutions

Problems

- Transmitter noise, heat, RF field interference and physical location make the transmitter room a poor place to locate the stereo generator and audio processing. Necessary and critical adjustments are inconvenient at best; nearly impossible at worst!
- Lossy, expensive, hard-to-install 950 mHz semi-rigid coax is often impractical to run from the studio to the STL antenna on the roof.
- Fire codes won't let you run PVC jacketed coax through the ceiling, except in very expensive metal conduits.
- Long composite runs at the transmitter or studio pick up ground loop hum.
- You need to drive multiple exciters without composite level changes and switching or relay hassles.
- The station has two stereo generators and two transmitters. You want a simple way to matrix-switch them without requiring complex backloading.
- It's a pain to use your spectrum analyzer and other test gear to make composite measurements because of the hassles of interrupting the air feed to connect them.
- The PD, the CE and the GM all want to monitor and measure the station's quality. But buying three modulation monitors is out of the question.
- Keeping tabs on the competition's signal quality is important, but it's inconvenient and expensive to do.
- Lots of boxes use composite baseband—the STL, stereo and SCA generators and more. You need an easy, economical way to test their performance, and directly measure composite baseband signals.
- The station has an old modulation monitor gathering dust. You don't trust the readings, but can't it still be useful?



Modulation Sciences' CLD-2501/2 Composite Driver/Receiver

- ✓ Lets you put your stereo generators and audio processing where they belong—at the studio.
- ✓ Supports up to 3000 ft. (or two miles, on special order) of flexible, inexpensive, twinax cable – standard or PTFE-jacketed for plenum runs.
- ✓ Fully balanced against hum and noise pickup.
- ✓ 100 dB of immunity to ground-loop related noise and hum.
- ✓ Exceptional stereo separation and SNR performance.
- ✓ One driver can supply two independent receivers (each up to 3000 feet away in different directions) with composite stereo baseband audio and all SCA's.
- ✓ Works with 78 ohm twinax (Belden 9463) twinax for indoor service and 150 ohm twinax (Belden 9182) for outside or direct burial.



Modulation Sciences' CLD-2504 Composite Distribution Amplifier

- ✓ Makes distribution of composite baseband signals as easy as distributing audio.
- ✓ 1 composite input, 4 composite outputs.
- ✓ Unity gain with > 50 dB isolation between outputs.
- ✓ High impedance 50Ω input, low impedance outputs.
- ✓ BNC connectors on input and all outputs.
- ✓ Basic performance specs similar to Composite Line Driver.



Modulation Sciences' FM ModMinder™

- ✓ Provides all essential measurement functions of a high-quality modulation monitor when fed by any composite baseband audio source.
- ✓ Works with any wideband source of demodulated FM—even consumer tuners or stereo receivers.
- ✓ Displays total modulation percentage, overmodulation peaks, stereo & SCA subcarrier status, subcarrier injection level, allowable increase in modulation—all for about half the cost of a modulation monitor.
- ✓ If you have an old modulation monitor—even one that reads unreliably—that oldie's demodulator section can drive ModMinder. You get unbeatable accuracy at a \$3000 savings over the cost of a new modulation monitor.
- ✓ Plug-in cards adapt ModMinder to measure SCA subcarriers on non-standard frequencies.

Whether you have these audio distribution or measurement problems, or some unique puzzles of your own, Modulation Sciences has the convenient, cost-effective composite tools to help you solve them. Any further questions? Of course—so call 800-826-2603 Toll-Free for complete information and specifications on Modulation Sciences' Composite Problem Solvers.

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A SUCCESS STORY

THE OBJECTIVE was no small task: design a radio console that would become the new standard.

THE METHOD involved listening to veteran broadcast engineers and installers. After all, they're the people who have seen and experienced all the ideas that came before. From this research we learned of the problems that had to be solved and the features that broadcasters required. We then added ten years of console building experience and innovation, and created the A-500α console.

THE RESULT: An unsurpassed console that exceeds prior broadcast standards. Its module/mainframe interface borrows from the computer industry, utilizing all-gold contact insulation displacement technology. The logic system is based on programming the module slot, allowing full module interchangeability. It also provides for separate programming of the module's "B" input selection, thus avoiding embarrassing false starts and mutes. Full console-to-machine control is supported without extensive use of interface boxes and cables. Three audio busses are provided to enhance talkshows and remote functions. There are separate processing loops for the speech and music paths, as well as individual channel insert points. A complete line of microphone and line inputs, remote selectors, and machine control modules is offered in virtually any combination, configuration or mainframe size you desire. The A-500α also features a full family of studio turret and turret components to ease facility design.

THE PERFORMANCE: Needless to say, it's a new age for audio, and the A-500α is a step ahead. While specifications don't say it all, ruler flat frequency response, .003% distortion, crisp square wave response and a noise spec that's unheard of deserve merit. Couple such performance, reliability and innovation together, and a new broadcast standard is set.

THE SUCCESS: WHEATSTONE broadcast consoles are installed in major markets all over the country, from frontline independents to national networks. They are in use right now at some of the world's largest institutions.

THE POSSIBILITIES: The possibilities are up to you.

 Wheatstone Corporation

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World Radio History