TiVo or Not TiVo

Skip Pizzi weighs the outlook for personal audio recorders.

Ramping Up

With the codec issue settled, will HD Radio finally take off?

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The Newspaper for Radio Managers and Engineers

November 5, 2003

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STUDIO SESSIONS

▼ Canadian performance theaters; a high-performance card from AudioScience; and ARP on the wisdom of turning your morning show into a TV program.



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SMART METER

▼ An engineer in New Mexico snags a sophisticated signal meter from DK-Audio.

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NRSC Regears For HD-R, RBDS

by Leslie Stimson

PHILADELPHIA The pushing and pulling continues between members of the standards-setting National Radio Systems Committee and Ibiquity Digital Corp. over disclosure.

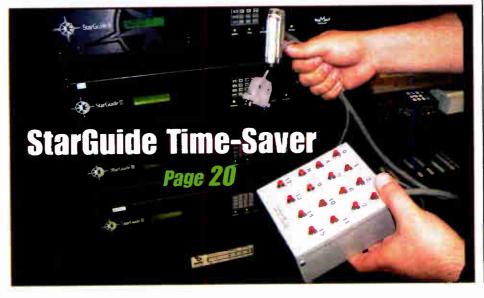
While it's not unusual for tensions to arise over what information should be shared and what should remain proprietary, sources said, the standards-setting process for IBOC is complicated by the fact that the technology already has been

introduced into the marketplace.

Before the NAB Radio Show here, the NRSC identified areas in which it needs more information from Ibiquity for its standards-setting process, including patents, data transport and the new codec. The goal is to compile enough information for "someone skilled in the art" to build compliant devices, sources said.

Ibiquity turned over a list of approximately 70 granted patents relating to its IBOC transmission system. The technology

See NRSC, page 16



Pirates Look to City Hall

Some Enlist Local Governments in Battle With FCC

by Naina Narayana Chernoff

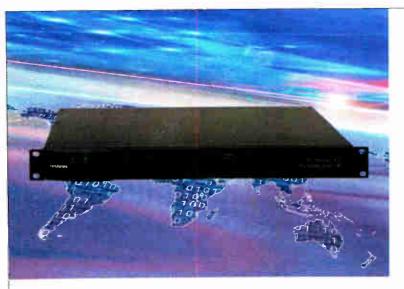
washington Some pirate broadcasters resisting FCC efforts to shut them down are enlisting support of local elected leaders to keep their unlicensed stations on the air.

Radio activists say resolutions passed by local governing boards are unlikely to change national policy but highlight a growing feeling of powerlessness that they feel communities have over the inability to hear local voices on the radio.

"It's logical that people in local communities don't understand why the (federal) government won't give them licenses for stations," said Michael Bracy, executive director of the Low Power Radio Coalition.

Although such resolutions do not seem to constitute a trend, pirate broadcasters have, in some cases, succeeded in winning the backing of local leaders, said

See PIRATES, page 8



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• NEWSWATCH

NAB, NPR Part Ways on LPFM Report

by Leslie Stimson

WASHINGTON NAB and NPR, once on the same side regarding low-power FM, now have very different takes on whether LPFMs should be allowed on third-adjacent channels.

NAB engineers have torn apart the report on LPFM done by Mitre Corp. for the FCC. The association says in no way should the agency conclude

from the report that third-adjacentchannel protections can be eliminated in order to squeeze more low-power stations on the band. The study should be "rejected out of hand," the association says, citing technical flaws including "site selection, frequency selection, receiver selection and receiver characterization."

NPR, however, supports a trial implementation of LPFM stations on third-adjacent channels subject to certain application processing and interference remediation safeguards.

"We believe that the best way for policy makers to implement LPFM is to begin with a measured trial period of interim LPFM service introduction," states NPR. "We believe such a trial period would be important in documenting the successful strategies of interference remediation and avoidance where it counts — in the real world."

'Harmful'

Congress imposed the third-adjacent-channel restrictions on LPFM in 2000, citing conflicting data about whether the channel protections for full-power stations needed to be maintained. But it required the FCC to conduct a study in several markets.

"The report actually demonstrates

... that listeners within a full-power FM station's protected contour will experience harmful interference from LPFM stations located on third-adjacent channels, a states the association in comments filed with the commission.

"Existing broadcasters have a legitimate expectation that they can and will reach their audiences. The same is true for consumers who have purchased hundreds of millions of FM radios," NAB stated.

Restrictions barring LPFM stations from operating on third-adjacent channels (a two-channel separation) from full-power stations are not necessary, concluded the Mitre Corp. report submitted to the FCC June 30. The report found that LPFM stations could be operated on third-adjacent channels if "relatively modest" geographic separation — from tens of meters to slightly more than one kilometer — is maintained.

NAB said the report had so much wrong with its testing methodology that the resultant test data could not support this recommendation.

"Consequently, Mitre's distance separation will not eliminate third-adjacent channel interference," the association states. "Moreover, Mitre's spacing formulas are premised on a static population assumption. But population shifts will inevitably occur; the commission must ensure that all persons within a station's protected contour, including those who have relocated near a LPFM station, are not subjected to harmful interference when listening to their desired full-power FM station."

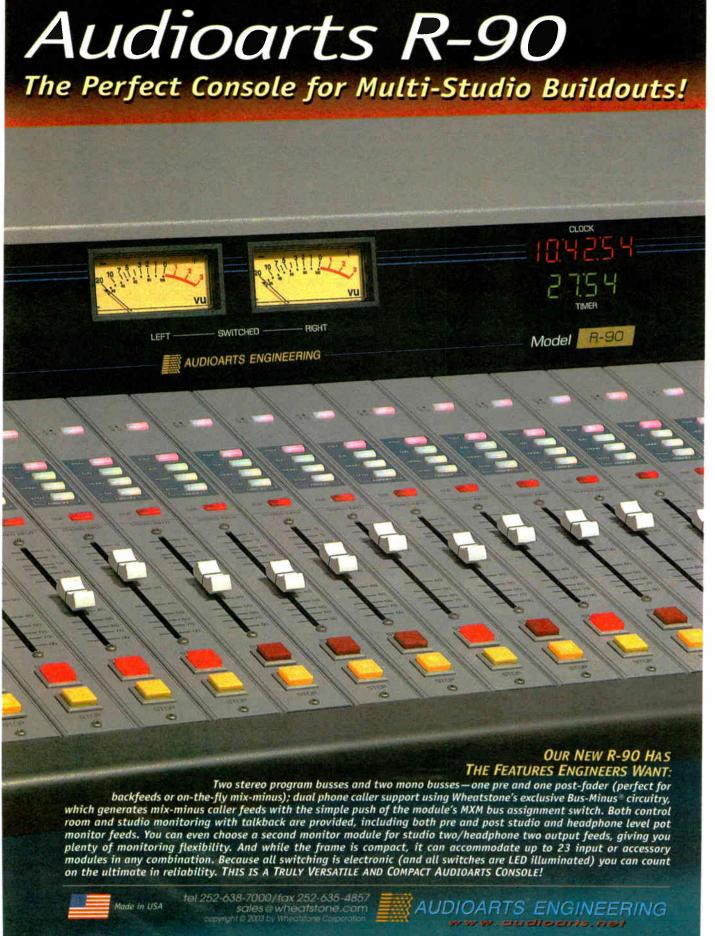
NPR, too, believes some of the testing methodology in the report is flawed, specifically tests using the receivers for radio reading services. Because of those impairments, NPR states, there can be no conclusion that 100-watt LPFMs could be authorized on third-adjacent channels to stations

NEWS

NRSC Regears For HD-R, RBDS Pirates Look to City Hall

NAB, NPR Part Ways on LPFM Report

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Ad Sales, Rush Dominate Radio Show From the Editor NAB Radio Show Snapshots Newswatch **HD RADIO NEWS Ibiquity Sees Finish Line in Sight** 12 **Beasley Converts First HD-R Station in Philadelphia** Tomorrow Radio Research Advances 16 Philips Releases HD **Radio Single-Chip Processor** DRM: New Digital Kid on the Block 18 **FEATURES** Workbench: A StarGuide/ **Hard-Drive Interface** 20 I Love Your Hat At Marconis, the 'Suits' Loosen Up 28 **PAR for the Course** 30 is There an ideal impedance? 31 **NAB Marconi Winners** 33 STUDIO SESSIONS **Performance Theaters Buck Trends** High Performance From AudioScience 36 Coincident-Pair Stereo Mic Technique 37 Radio on TV Not Always a Good Idea 38 **OPINION**

Radio's Real Founding Father

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Ad Sales, Rush Dominate Radio Show

by Leslie Stimson

PHILADELPHIA The NAB intends to remain vocal on the topic of satellite radio's alleged attempts to go local. That's one of the clear messages that emerged

acknowledged that authorities were conducting an investigation. Limbaugh said the accounts contained inaccuracies and he had been advised to limit public comment on the matter until the investigation was complete. He said he would clarify the stories when he could.)



Clear Channel's John Hogan, Hubbard Radio's Ginny Morris, Susquehanna Radio's David Kennedy, NewRadio Group's Mary Quass and Infinity's Joel Hollander delve into the hot topics of the industry.

from the NAB Radio Show.

The economy, radio's recovery and what Rush Limbaugh would say next also dominated conversations.

The exhibit hall was smaller than in years past, with 98 booths compared to 112 in Seattle last year and 160 the previous year.

Some vendors said a smaller show floor was better, allowing salespeople to spend more quality time with clients and potential customers. Other vendors disagreed, believing a larger hall with more attendees allows more product exposure. Most concurred that having the show in Philadelphia helped generate attendance from the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states.

Attendance held steady; roughly 3,900 attendees were in Philadelphia, on par with Seattle attendance, according to NAB. Sessions were well attended.

For a time, the Limbaugh controversy overshadowed discussions of media ownership, satellite radio and LPFM.

Comments made earlier on ESPN by the convention keynote speaker sparked criticism from city officials and the local media here. Radio host Limbaugh said on television that Philadelphia Eagles quarterback Donovan McNabb received undeserved credit for his team's success because the media wanted "a black quarterback to do well."

Limbaugh then quit his ESPN role the night before he addressed the NAB, saying he didn't want to make other ESPN employees on the show "Sunday NFL Countdown" uncomfortable.

Limbaugh's daily show is syndicated by Premiere Radio Networks to 600 radio stations.

The story went national, and extra police were called in for Limbaugh's keynote address.

During that speech, Limbaugh spent most of his time discussing how he loves radio. He said he didn't mean to hurt McNabb with his comment; that he was giving his opinion about the media.

We live in a country where there is supposedly a First Amendment and you can offer an opinion," Limbaugh told attendees. "But in certain places and certain times, you can't."

Limbaugh did not address drug use allegations that appeared in some print media during the show. Premiere issued a statement attributed to Limbaugh that said he was unaware of any investigation, but would cooperate if his assistance were required.

(About a week later, Limbaugh would admit on his radio program that he was indeed addicted to painkillers. He said he would take a month-long break from his show to check into a drub rehabilitation center. As for a report about alleged purchases of black-market painkillers, he

Commenting on the Limbaugh/ESPN controversy during a session, several radio group executives said Limbaugh had been expressing his opinion and they admired his decision to quit the TV program. If he had expressed the opinion on

his own show, it wouldn't have become national news, they agreed.

'More than our share'

President/CEO NAB Eddie Fritts sought to focus attendees on terrestrial radio's battles regarding media ownership, satellite radio and LPFM. He said this year, radio has had "more than our share" of major issues on its plate.

NAB opposed the FCC's new radio market definitions, which are based on Arbitron Radio Metros. The new media ownership rules have been stayed by a federal appeals court, as NAB and other groups challenged them.

The broadcasters association wants the commission to retain the contour overlap method of defining a market for the purposes of attributing ownership. A modified version of the rule remains in

Comments were due in early October to the FCC in its proceeding to develop a new way to define radio markets for those areas not rated by Arbitron. NAB believes retaining the contour overlap rules works best.

"Changing the definition for small-market radio could be disastrous for companies that built their businesses under the old rules," said

The commission announced under its new localism initiative it would hold public hearings in states where radio licenses are coming up for renewal. Such increased scrutiny, said Fritts, is

coming at a time when some stations have been praised for their public service.

He cited radio's role in covering the Northeast power blackout and Hurricane Isabel and took a jab at satellite

"I can assure you, there weren't many people in Isabel's path who tuned to satellite radio for stormtracking information," Fritts said.

NAB has been aggressively pushing the FCC to mandate the satellite services as national, rather than local, services. He said satellite radio seems "hell-bent" on going local if their business plans fail.

XM, which announced in October that it has more than 929,000 paying customers, has patented a way to insert and air local programming using its terrestrial repeaters. The satcaster says it doesn't intend to actually broadcast local material.

But NAB wants the final rules governing satellite radio's terrestrial repeaters to specify those as national-

"We're not against competition. But satellite radio was authorized as a national programming service only," Fritts said.

The rules are pending. When questioned about how the FCC views satellite radio during her appearance at the show, commissioner Kathleen Abernathy replied, "Satellite radio is a national service. The issue is still pending. I thought it would have been done by now and it's still in play.

Abernathy agreed with radio broadcast attendees who believe the agency's new radio market definition, as part of its now-stayed media ownership rules, does not work for small markets. That's why, she said, the commission sought indus-

This is not over. I agree with you about small markets. See NAB, page 5



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FROM THE EDITOR

Superstars of Audio Processing

by Paul McLane

Kudos to engineering consultant Dave Bialik for pulling off three spectacular panels at the recent AES show in New York. group of processing manufacturers has been gathered in one room.

Bialik also coordinated a panel about the reconstruction of New York broadcast facilities in the wake of 9/11 and AES show is a draw for us radio folks.

* * *

Remarkable to me are the reactions we



Dave Bialik coordinated this awesome processing panel. Standing, from left: Marvin Caesar of Aphex Systems, David Reaves of Translantech Sound, Frank Foti of Omnia, Emil Torick, formerly of CBS Labs, Leonard Kahn of Kahn Communications, Rocky Graham of Dolby Labs, Thomas Lund of TC Electronics, Robert Reams of Neural Audio and Jay Brentlinger of CRL/Orban. Seated: Mike Dorrough of Dorrough Electronics, Moderator Glynn Walden and Dave Bialik.

Bialik does a great job at this sort of thing; as proof, I offer this photograph of his panel on audio processing for broadcast. I don't know when, if ever, such an influential another on digital broadcasting. Well done, Dave. Your special

Radio World

events are a big reason that the East Coast

Nathan Miller, engineer for Family Life Radio in Albuquerque, N.M., takes home a sweet prize in our New Technology Sweepstakes. He wins an MSD100T audio meter from DK-Audio, which retails for \$1,395.

This is a center zero-type correlation meter with a range from -1 to +1 for indication of the phase relationship in the stereo signal. It offers an oscilloscope indication or goniometer, which gives an engineer details about the content of the signal, something often found only on expensive mixing consoles.

Functions include selectable scales and reference levels as well as a spec-

trum analyzer with FFT and 1/3-octave function. The MSD100T has several metering scales: Nordic sale, BBC-style PPM and its equivalent EBU version, DIN, classic VU and two digital meters derived from the Sony 1630 standard, one covering a 60 dB window, the other just the top 6 dB with correspondingly increased resolution.

receive whenever Radio World publishes a story about stations operating on the fringe of our world of radio.

The Aug. 13 story about Stephen Provizer is but one example. No doubt we'll hear more about our story in this issue about radio pirates seeking support from local governments.

Some readers gripe that a publication like Radio World has no business reporting on such things. I could not disagree more.

I take pride that RW is one of the few radio publications, if not the only one, that devotes regular coverage to the legal stations operating via LPFM or Part 15, and further delves into the arguments, pro and con, of illegal "pirates" and other unpopular — but very real — occupants of our spectrum. To do so in a balanced way is the mark of a professional journalistic enterprise.

At the heart of the complaints, I suspect, is the mistaken impression that *coverage* equals *support*.

First, note that I differentiate between LPFMs and other low-power operations from pirates. It's ridiculous to equate organi-

zations that operate within the law, trying to serve small but important communities, with rebels trying to flaunt the law. But that's just what many opponents have done, going right back to the NAB's earliest opposition to the entire concept of legal LPFMs. (NAB continues to obstruct, through its unyielding position on LPFMs on third-adjacent channels.)

Further, if a station, licensed or otherwise, is having an impact on radio, that's worthy of discussion. Should we *not* report on the activities of pirate organizations, if we know they are going on and if they are affecting broadcasters in their areas? Should we *not* report that a pirate in your backyard is asking your city councilman to support them?

Not talking about such operations will not make them go away. These folks are part of the world of radio, whether we like their approach or not, whether they reach two blocks or two continents. I will never let RW be only a newspaper that writes about big and established organizations, excluding smaller or fringe elements.

I reiterate our editorial position:

We support the maximum legal, efficient use of the radio spectrum and the FCC's role in enforcing it. We think more stations can fit into our spectrum legally.

We do not support unlicensed use of the spectrum or defiance of the law.

We will report on, and comment on, organizations involved in these debates, including organizations that choose to defy the law, so that readers can develop their own informed decisions.



"He's the most wired and connected person we know."

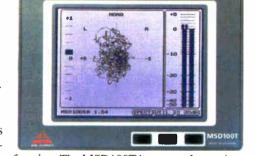
It's Kerry for president — not *that* Kerry, but Kerry Richards, chief engineer of WOR(AM).

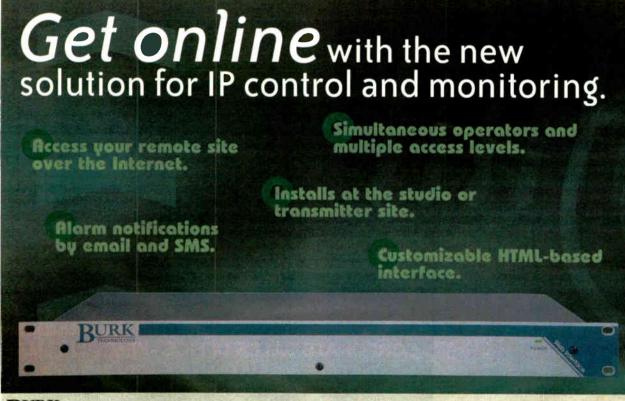
Leave it to Tom Ray, corporate director of engineering for Buckley Broadcasting, to come up with this idea. See www.kerry-forprez.us.

A radio engineer as president of the United States? Why not?

And it turns out Kerry Richards has a platform. The site even includes a picture of it.

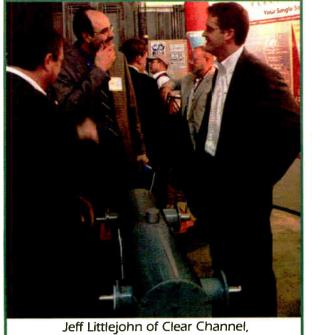
"This platform is behind one row of equipment racks at WOR. While the primary purpose of this platform is to cover and protect the wiring, Kerry has been known to stand on this platform and pontificate."





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FCC Commissioner Kathleen Abernathy defended the FCC's new ownership rules, despite 'all the abuse we took.'

hand to chin, visits the ERI booth.



Attendees walked through the exhibit floor to reach most sessions.



NAB

Continued from page 3 We don't know."

However, she said, "figuring out localism will be hard for the FCC to decide."

Abernathy said the commission pondered the rules for nearly two years before the June 2 vote, and felt the current definition didn't accurately reflect the economic realities of each market, specifically "who's competing for ad share in that market."

Abernathy, putting in her third appearance at an NAB Radio Show, said she was proud of the job the commission did with the media ownership rules, despite "all the abuse we took."

Indecency was another hot topic among attendees.

Punishments for violators range from fines to license revocation. Abernathy says when reviewing such cases, she relies on the facts and the rules, rather than what she finds personally offensive.

"I want to send this message loud and clear — there is a cost to violating our rules."

On the same day, the commission released decisions on two indecency cases, including a proposed fine of \$357,500 against Infinity Broadcasting in the Opie & Anthony episode involving an alleged sex stunt in St. Patrick's

Also during the convention came news

reports that the male suspect in the case, Brian Florence, had died of a heart attack. Florence had been facing a minor charge in the indecency case. He was 39.

The issue of licensing low-power FMs sparked heated responses from attendees. Several feared that FCC field office employees wouldn't keep LPFMs from interfering with existing full-power FMs.

Abernathy said that under Powell, the commission has allocated more resources to field offices because it recognizes that devoting more uses for the broadcast spectrum could produce more interference.

Turnaround?

On the business front, radio is holding its own compared to other media, said David Kennedy, president and chief operating officer of Susquehanna Radio Corp., during a session with radio group executives.

Rep. Greg Walden, R-Ore, echoed his belief during a different panel. Walden believes the economy "is beginning to turn" while fellow House member Rep. Eliot Engel, D-N.Y., disagreed. The latter said he's worried about the economy and described the worst job loss in the nation since the days of President Herbert Hoover.

Prometheus Radio Project staged a small protest outside the convention center just before the show closed. The LPFM supporters said advocates of localism and diversity in radio were protesting big media.

Next year the NAB Radio Show is to be held in San Diego, Oct. 6-8.



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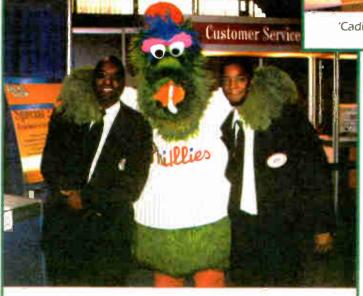
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THE NAB



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The Philly Phanatic feels secure



National and local media turned out in force for the Limbaugh keynote

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David Stewart and Andy Laird chat in the Broadcast Electronics exhibit.

Newswatch

carrying radio reading services "without materially impairing the reading service.'

NPR encourages Congress to retain the current protections for radio stations providing reading services.

Congress mandated two other components to the LPFM tests: an economic analysis to determine the impact on fullpower FMs if third-adjacent-channel protections were eliminated, and independent audience listening tests to establish exactly what interference is objectionable to the average radio listener.

Mitre reported that the proposed costs of the listening tests exceeded its project budget. Because costs were driven by sample size, Mitre chose to use a single listener to judge whether harmful interference was present in the audio during

NAB said this is inadequate, that a single listener "is no substitute for a properly designed and executed subjective evaluation." Congress' intent was clear, NAB said, and funding issues do not excuse lack of compliance with the testing procedures dictated by lawmakers.

As for the economic analysis, Mitre stated it assumed a showing of interference was a prerequisite for that test. NAB argues that assumption is wrong.

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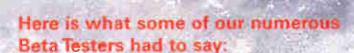
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Clear Channel Director of Engineering for St. Louis Daryl McQuinn said: "Sounds much better than a bad [RPU], almost as good as a good [RPU], and way better than you should ever expect from a cell phone remote!" but all KLOU's Program Director Al Brock could say was, "Wow!"

Shaun Kassity from Salem Communications' 104.7 The Fish in Atlanta: "Thanks to Matrix GSM we had the best sounding remotes ever on our station!"

Steve Kirsch of Silver Lake Audio: "The feed was rock solid. I'm very impressedit sounds much better than I thought it would."

Collin Mutambo, Radio Simba, Kampala, Uganda: "We are indeed quite impressed."

But our personal favorite, from Jerry Dowd of Jefferson Pilot's WBT in Charlotte, NC: "We hope to keep the betas until you get nasty with threatening letters."

Thanks Jerry. We'll take that as a compliment!

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Pirates

Pete triDish, a community radio activist, former Philadelphia pirate and a staffer of the pro-LPFM Prometheus Radio Project.

Licensed radio broadcasters say pirates are breaking the law and interfering with licensed stations. They argue that the FCC needs to continue efforts to crack down on the scofflaws.

Support

This summer, local government bodies in two California cities, San Francisco and Santa Cruz, passed resolutions stating their support of pirate radio stations. The unanimous votes came on the heels of visits to the stations by FCC Enforcement Bureau field staff.

A third station in Vermont, days after the FCC attempted to confiscate its broadcasting equipment, was trying to get back on the air and obtain support from local government leaders for the station.

A source in the FCC Enforcement Bureau declined to comment on the pending investigations and could not offer details about the steps the FCC will take to shut down the stations. The cases, the source said, would follow normal procedures for dealing with unlicensed broadcasters.

The agency follows a process that begins with a warning to the unlicensed operators, asking them to cease broadcasting within 10 days. If stations do not comply, ensuing steps include fines, another visit from FCC field staff accompanied by U.S. marshals to confiscate equipment, and, finally, criminal prosecu-

In 2001, the FCC Enforcement Bureau shut down 184 unlicensed FM operations; it closed 158 in 2002. During the first quarter of 2003, bureau staff closed 85 operations, a noticeable rise in the enforcement rate. The agency has not yet determined a cause for the apparent increase, said the source.

San Francisco Liberation Radio

According to so-called "free radio" broadcasters, if more unlicensed, volunteer-run stations gain the support of communities, and if the debate on the new media ownership rules continues in Congress and the nation, FCC policies stand to be challenged by citizens seeking a voice in their towns and cities.

Community support for free radio stations, supporters say, gives strength to their argument for diversity and localism, which they allege are lacking in the mainstream radio industry, a charge NAB

tion of FCC rules. The agency issued the notice after attempting to seize the station's equipment without success. Olson said the DJ working at the station at the time would not let the field staff enter the station. In mid-October, the FCC raided the station and shut it down. The FCC would not discuss whether those running the station would be fined.

Earlier, the city's Board of Supervisors had passed a resolution asking the FCC and the city and county of San Francisco to not interfere with the functioning of the station. The resolution included language that urged federal, state and local officials to support policies and practices



A DJ from Freak Radio spins a tune.

says is untrue.

For many unlicensed operators, the community support is symbolic.

"(The city's resolution) will not compel the FCC to do anything," said Sarah Olson, a DJ at San Francisco Liberation Radio, which airs on 93.7 MHz and online. More important, she said, "It galvanized the community.'

Enforcement Bureau field staff delivered a notice to SFLR in July stating it was operating without a license in viola-

that encourage diverse local noncommercial media and calling for the FCC to roll back the relaxation of its media ownership rules.

The San Francisco resolution, Olson said, was based on a similar measure passed in Seattle last March that supported diversity in media ownership. The resolution also addressed the issue of whether former pirates would be eligible to license LPFMs.

Because the decision to forbid former

pirates from LPFM is in the courts, and a decision about whether third-adjacentchannel protections truly are needed for LPFM is in limbo, she said, it is not fair for the FCC "to hold up broadcasting until those issues are settled. As long as it is not settled entirely, it prohibits people like us from applying for a license.

'Rhetoric'

Many broadcasters do not agree.

"A lot of these people hide behind rhetoric," said Mark Powers, vice president of the California Broadcasters Association. "It's really about antiauthority. Even if you told them to stop now and they could become legitimate, it would ruin the foundation they were in business for in the first place."

The California Broadcasters Association does not view local government support of pirate broadcasters as problematic, because those jurisdictions have no authority in the area of broadcast regulation.

Fewer communities, Powers said, support pirates now thanks to the presence of the new authorized low-power FM service, which, he said, has met the need for community radio and eliminated many unlicensed operations. After the creation of LPFM, the association stopped keeping track of the number of interference complaints California broadcasters lodged against unlicensed broadcasters.

Powers discounts the view that licensed broadcasters are not meeting the needs of communities. If listeners were really interested in pirate radio, he said, the audience would have grown beyond "the couple people listening."

'In the end, the audience drives broadcasting. Broadcasting does not drive the audience," said Powers.

The FCC has yet to approve any LPFM applications filed by former pirates while the licensing issue continues to be debated in the courts. In 2002, a federal appeals court in Washington ruled that the ban on former pirates as LPFM operators is unconstitutional but decided that the FCC may reject pirates on a caseby-case basis. In May 2002, the same circuit court agreed to rehear the case following a request by the FCC.

In July of this year, the FCC released the results of a study by the Mitre Corp., which concludes that many LPFM stations could be operated on third-adjacent channels with respect to full-power FM stations. Broadcasters were preparing comments opposing the methodology of the study in October.

Olson said San Francisco Liberation Radio filed applications for licenses twice in the past, once in the mid-1990s and again during the LPFM license window. Both applications were rejected. Olsen did not know why; the rejections predated her association with the station.

She said the station has been broadcasting in the San Francisco area since 1993 without any interference complaints. Operating with 100 watts, SFLR airs music and programming, including commentary opposing the continuing war in Iraq.

San Francisco Supervisor Matt Gonzalez, president of the board of supervisors, developed the city's resolution supporting SFLR and believes that taking a stand will be beneficial.

"For us, it just seems very natural to not be frightened of speech, and in this case the alternative press that's trying to

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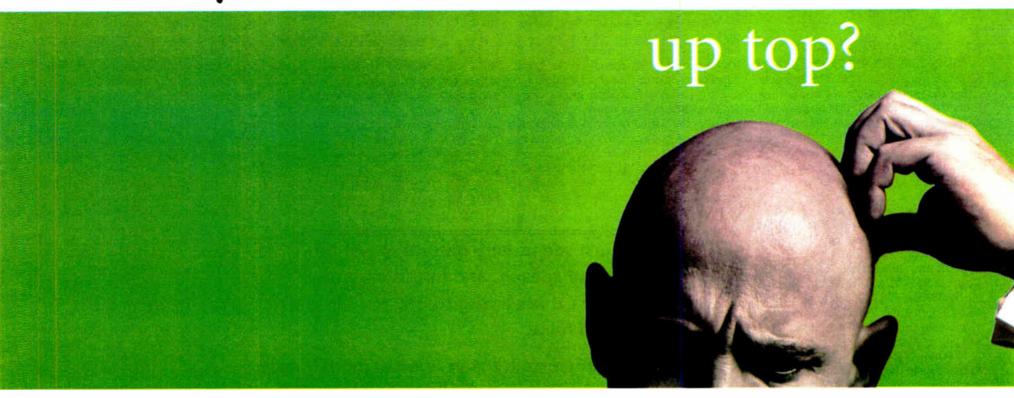
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See PIRATES, page 10

Wish you had more

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Announcing Omnia-6EX.

There's a lot of buzz about the new HD Radio codec. We've heard it and agree with the many others who like it and say it's now time to get on with radio's transition to digital.

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Pirates

Continued from page 8 get a message out to folks," he said.

Olson said SFLR is waiting for a response from the FCC to a letter it sent citing the unresolved issues of allowing former pirates to apply for licenses and keeping the third-adjacent channel protections. Meanwhile, she said, SFLR will continue to seek community support for the station and is considering whether to take the issue to the state level.

Free Radio Santa Cruz

SFLR's campaign for state support may be aided by another city that issued its support for pirate radio.

In September, "Free Radio Santa Cruz" at 96.3 MHz successfully lobbied the Santa Cruz City Council to pass a resolution urging the federal government to stop threatening to close the music, news and public affairs station.

In August, FCC field agents tried to gain access to the radio and Web streaming station but could not. The agents left a notice that the station was broadcasting without a license, stating that transmissions from the location were interfering with broadcast television, said a DJ who calls himself Skidmark Bob.

Also known as Freak Radio, the station has a Web site on which it boasts it is "proving FCC incompetence 24 hours a day, 7 days a week," and has been on the air "eight years without a license."

According to Skidmark Bob, it is the second time Freak Radio has received the support of the city council. Like San Francisco, the Santa Cruz resolution also urges federal, state and local officials to support policies and practices that encourage diverse local noncommercial media. In 1999, the council approved a statement supporting the station.

Duran said the station has received numerous visits by the FCC and has always evaded an equipment seizure by the agency. "It would be really bad to raid us," he said. "We have so much community support. We get donations."

In September, 25 people turned out at an emergency session called by the city council about the station, he said, adding that the members passed the measure unanimously and in it, recognized Freak Radio broadcasters for going "to great lengths to ensure that their equipment operators without causing harmful interference with any other radio signal."

Once, the station switched frequencies after a local public station complained to the FCC about interference.

Santa Cruz Vice Mayor Scott Kennedy said it is critical that communities take a stand for independent media.

Johnson, was unfair because the five-day filing window was too short and that the entire process has proceeded slowly. The station airs at 87.9 MHz.

The Peace and Justice Center, a Burlington-based nonprofit group, filed for an LPFM application two-and-a-half years ago. According to Johnson, the Center has not received a response from the FCC because the application conflicted with another from the Vermont Department of Transportation, which filed three-quarters of the 20 applications filed by Burlington groups.

Over two years ago, Free Radio Burlington launched a community-based

Although they found no transmitting equipment at the site, field agents gave a waming for the station to get off the air within 10 days. Prepared for such a visit, Johnson said other collective members took away the computer equipment used to stream the station's broadcasts to its transmitter a half-mile away from the station to avoid confiscation.

Now the station is working to get back on the air and streaming on its Web site. Johnson said he and fellow collective members are working on gaining community support.

Free Radio Burlington expects to get the support of its city leaders within the next six months. Johnson is assured the station will get a favorable response. "We're trying to be a community asset, not an eyesore," he said. "(The station) is something that the council members can use at election time."

The collective members say they also are considering how to address their grievances before the FCC. "We've talked about the possibility of filing a lawsuit for not representing the people they're serving," Johnson said. "We don't have enough money for it, but we'll build up community support and do it. Until them, we'll keep broadcasting."

One of Free Radio Burlington's other goals is to start up classes for Vermont residents interested in launching pirate radio stations. "We think pirate radio is on the rise," he said. "If a community desires a station run by the public for the public ... (we want) to help."

frightened of speech, and in this case the alternative press that's trying to get a message out to folks.

 Matt Gonzalez, San Francisco Board of Supervisors President

"Radio and television outlets are increasingly controlled by a very large corporations," he said. Though Free Radio Santa Cruz programmers have criticized the council during broadcasts, "it makes it more important to support the resolution. Free speech isn't predicated on agreement."

Duran said the station's whole premise is "having our own free speech." He said the 30 volunteers who run the station have never applied for a low-power FM license and will never do so. "We never wanted to be licensed," Duran said. "We don't want any censorship, inspections or the FCC telling us how to run things."

Free Radio Burlington

Other pirate radio broadcasters say that the commission is not supporting the public's wishes by encouraging a diversity of media. The LPFM process, said Free Radio Burlington collective member Patrick radio station, similar to the type that was going to be provided by Peace and Justice Center, he said. For the first time, in September, FCC field agents tried to inspect the station's location.

lacktriangledown N E W S W A T C H <math>lacktriangledown

Stations Fined on Public Files

WASHINGTON The FCC is cracking down on public file violations.

The Media Bureau issued 28 Notices of Apparent Liability to radio stations that the agency said did not adequately comply with the commission's public file requirements. They were ordered to pay fines of \$3,000 each. The bureau determined that \$4,000 fines were warranted, but reduced the fines because the stations voluntarily disclosed the violations.

Stations in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Washington, D.C., were fined. Radio's three-year nationwide license renewal period began in October.

The FCC said the actions "mark a change in policy from the last renewal cycle (1995-98) and reflect the Media Bureau's effort to enforce public file rules in a meaningful way as part of the renewal process."

"Our decision to fine these stations reflects the seriousness of the violations, and it is consistent with FCC Chairman Michael Powell's initiative to promote and protect localism in broadcasting," said Media Bureau Chief Ken Ferree. "The public file provides citizens with important information about broadcasters' service to their communities. Make no mistake about it — the FCC will not tolerate less-than-diligent efforts to ensure the accuracy and timeliness of that information."

Localism Hearings Set

WASHINGTON The FCC may be coming to a community near you. The commission has announced when and

where it intends to hold public hearings on localism.

An initiative of Chairman Michael. Powell, the localism task force will seek input from consumers, industry, civic organizations and others about broadcast ownership.

Each hearing will be chaired by at least one commissioner. A meeting is set for San Antonio in December; the first was slated for Charlotte, N.C., in October.

Other cities scheduled for hearings in 2004 include Santa Cruz/Salinas, Calif., Rapid City, N.D., Portland, Maine and Washington.

KUPD Fined for Kile Call

WASHINGTON The FCC fined Tempe Radio, licensee of KUPD(FM) in Tempe, Ariz., for airing a phone call with the widow of a baseball player without first notifying her the call could be broadcast. The fine was \$4,000.

The case stemmed from October of last year, when the commission received a complaint that the station had aired a telephone conversation between host Beau Duran and Flynn Kile, the then-recently widowed wife of St. Louis Cardinals baseball pitcher Darryl Kile. Duran called Ms. Kile, who was visiting Arizona, and asked whether she was "hot" and whether she had a date for the St. Louis Cardinals-Arizona Diamondbacks playoff game.

The station admitted it aired the brief exchange and that Duran did not tell Ms. Kile the call "would be or was being aired."

Tempe fired Duran. The station issued a memo to employees warning them that airing phone calls without first informing parties their calls may be aired would result in termination.

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Erick Steinberg
Director of Technical Operations
Susquehanna, San Francisco

Erick Steinberg's job is challenging, demanding, and requires a very hectic work pace. It's something he describes as "hard fun." "Radio is show biz," he says. "It should be fun!" Of course, it also helps that he's surrounded by people who share his passion for the industry.

"We're all career broadcasters around here, and I enjoy working for a company that is run by broadcasters," Erick says. "Their commitment to technical excellence and training at all levels is unbelievable!"

When he first arrived at Susquehanna Radio, Erick says, "I felt right at home." Now, six years later he adds, "Susquehanna is just the right size. My work friends are here, my work family is here. I intend to make this my

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Radio World

Covering the Industry's Digital Transition

November 5, 2003

Ibiquity Sees Finish Line in Sight

by Leslie Stimson

PHILADELPHIA Ibiquity Digital Corp. is focused on getting HD Radios to market and regaining momentum for digital conversion at stations.

At the same time, a leader of the body that develops standards for IBOC says that if stations should fail to transition, he fears terrestrial radio eventually may migrate to a new band — one in which all frequency allocations would be auctioned.

Ibiquity executives say approximately 280 radio stations encompassing more than 100 markets have licensed the company's technology. Roughly 55 are on the air with an HD Radio signal, said Ibiquity President and Chief Executive Officer Robert Struble. He made the comments during the NAB Radio Show in Philadelphia.

The company believes it's well on its way to licensing 300 stations by the end of the year.

Ibiquity has identified six cities as launch markets for the consumer rollout -New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, San Francisco, Miami and Seattle. In each, 10 to 18 stations have licensed the technology.

Stations in 35 states as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico have committed to HD Radio.

Struble said the company started taking receiver orders before the NAB Radio Show for stations on the air with a digital signal that want one of the first 1,000 Kenwood HD Radio receivers. He said Ibiquity has those receivers, which incorporate the new HDC codec software.

Aftermarket units first

Ibiquity is selling the receivers to broadcasters for \$399 each. Broadcasters need a compatible Kenwood head unit to hear the digital programming.

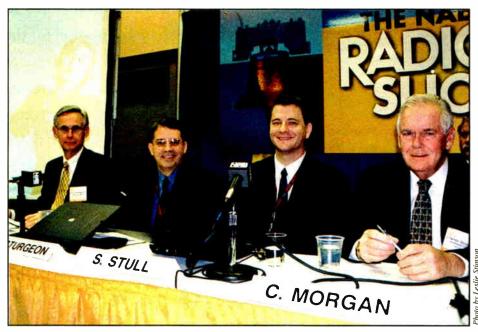
Looking towards 2004, JVC and

Panasonic have early launch plans for aftermarket HD Radios, said Struble. Kenwood plans a limited launch in the fourth quarter of this year and will be ready to ship to retailers in January.

Delphi plans to have in-dash HD

interested in HD Radio believe the technology virtually eliminates reception problems due to such issues as multipath interference and ignition noise.

Kenwood, Yamaha and JVC are devel-



From left: Delphi's Robert Schumacher, Lang Sturgeon of WPOC(FM) in Baltimore, Ibiquity's Scott Stull and Susquehanna Radio's Charlie Morgan are bright and chipper before their session.

Radios next year in 2005 model-year cars. The company plans to begin production of HD Radios in the first quarter of 2004.

There is consumer demand now for digital radio, said Robert Schumacher, business line executive for Delphi's Wireless Division, who also spoke during the NAB convention. He said satellite radio is creating that interest. "Delphi has shipped over 1.1 million digital radios" to retailers, he said.

Poor reception is the most common complaint in vehicle audio systems, he said, adding that radio manufacturers

"It's all about the speed of the receiver uptake now," said Struble, regarding Ibiquity's plans.

But while it's trying to go forward, company executives are still answering questions from the industry about its new codec, the layoffs this summer and its financial needs.

Of the codec switch, Struble said, "It's a strange example of how the process is supposed to work. We took feedback from the industry about what they wanted. Sometimes the process is loud and messy, but it works," he said of Ibiquity's decision to drop PAC and adopt a new, proprietary codec, HDC.

Sirius, meanwhile, intends to continue using Ibiquity's PAC codec; in fact, some members of Ibiquity's former PAC team of about eight people now work for Sirius. The satcaster says it has "enhanced the engineering staff to incorporate coder development" in its abilities, giving the satellite radio company "more flexibility and more control" over the direction of that coder development.

Ibiquity lost critical time to market and expense trying to integrate PAC into its system after it merged with Lucent Digital Radio, broadcast sources said.

Layoffs this summer reflected the rollout delay caused by the codec switch, Struble said. There are no plans for more layoffs, he said.

The reductions also reflected the changing nature of the company's needs. Struble said development of the technology is largely complete and that Ibiquity now needs to focus on working with its 18 receiver manufacturing partners to get radios to store shelves. The technical expertise the company needs now is more in technology transfer than design, he said.

Earlier reports that the company had spent roughly \$30 million last year were inflated, Struble said. He and other broadcast sources said the figure was lower. Ibiquity is a private company and declines to release spending figures.

The company has sufficient cash on hand to last another year, said Struble. Other broadcast sources said the layoffs stretched the funds on hand to ensure this, and that Ibiquity is still looking to broadcasters as well as its current financial backers for more investment.

Kudos for codec fix

Key to getting that funding is proving to investors that the new codec works. After recent demos, key National Radio Systems Committee members believe Ibiquity has resolved the issue. The

See IBIQUITY, page 14



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Ibiquity

Continued from page 12

group had suspended standard-setting efforts for IBOC this spring due to a problem with the audio quality of PAC on AM at low bit rates, an issue for stations that want to include data services with their digital programming.

Ibiquity recently resolved the problem, and standard-setting for digital radio has resumed. NRSC Chairman Charlie Morgan gave the technology developer kudos for handling the codec issue quickly.

He urged major-market broadcasters to convert their stations to digital and not wait until receivers are widely available. digital signal might affect its neighbor; that's why, he said, the FCC has only allowed AMs to use IBOC during the day in its interim authorization.

While protection ratios for analog or digital won't change with nighttime operation, the amount of interference increases due to skywave propagation. The phenomenon occurs after sunset in the AM band when signals bounce off layers of Earth's atmosphere, traveling hundreds or thousands of miles.

Skywave reception of so-called clear-channel stations will probably go away if digital radio becomes widely used by stations at night, Morgan said.

Ibiquity has conducted additional tests to help define the extent of this additional interference and plans to submit those soon to NAB committees working on the AM issue, said Morgan and Struble.

transmitting both the analog and digital FM signals without requiring a highloss hybrid combiner or the use of a circulator to attain the required isolation between the digital and analog transmitters.

The company says the design meets the current FCC requirement for informal notification of IBOC implementation. Stations must use a single antenna for IBOC implementation and include verifying information in their notification to the commission that they've converted. The company says the product is a true dual-input antenna that excites all the radiating elements with both analog and digital signals.

ERI says the design allows the use of a single antenna while eliminating

the combining loss present with the 10-dB hybrid combining method.

A beta test is in the works for a Greater Media facility. ERI expects production models of the antenna to be available by the second quarter of 2004.

Greater Media Vice President for Radio Engineering Milford Smith called the development "the killer app" in terms of being able to implement HD Radio in a cost-effective way.

Precise implementation details were not available at press time. ERI said it has patents pending on the antenna.

Vendors with HD Radio equipment on the show floor reported heavy interest in the practical nuts and bolts of digital radio implementation.

DIGITAL NEWS

Beasley Converts First HD-R Station In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA Beasley Broadcast Group plans to convert 10 stations to HD Radio by the end of January. The process is complete for seven stations, including the first to go on the air with an HD Radio signal in the Philadelphia market.

In an on-air demonstration on the eve of last month's NAB Radio Show, the broadcaster and Ibiquity Digital Corp. showcased the digital audio that incorporates Ibiquity's new codec on WWDB(AM) and WXTU(FM).

"The people who listen to radio will embrace this new technology," said Chairman/CEO George Beasley.

For the first seven stations, the company

speaking to a new generation of digital kids."

Beasley said of the AM quality, "AM digital sounds like FM."

The company has converted five of six stations in southeast Florida. They are Miami stations WKIS(FM), WQAM(AM) and Boca Raton AM stations WWNN, WSBR and WHSR.

Those still to be converted in Beasley's initial batch are WPOW(FM) in Miami and WPTP(FM) and WTMR(AM), both in Philadelphia.

Beasley is an Ibiquity investor. The group, founded in 1961, owns or operates 26 FMs and 15 AMs in large and midsize markets.



From left: Dave Donahue, VP/GM of Beasley's Philadelphia cluster, shakes hands with George Beasley; Ibiquity's Bob Struble is at right. WXTU(FM) was the first station in Philadelphia to go HD Radio.

onsumer demand for digital radio exists now.

— Delphi's Robert Schumacher

"Without broadcasters taking the lead and investing in IBOC installations, I fear that IBOC may become stalled or simply die a slow death," said Morgan. If that happens, he cautioned, "I believe we will see some form of new-band terrestrial radio. Possibly these new facilities will be sold at auction. Existing broadcasters will have no assurances that they will have the same role in this new service that they have today."

AM performance of IBOC at night remains an issue. Morgan said the NRSC didn't have enough information to know how a station transmitting a Shortly after the show, NAB Director of Advanced Engineering David Layer, who serves as the NAB staff person on the NRSC, said the committee thinks the FCC would issue a second notice about IBOC in 2004, with details about how stations may implement the service.

Dual inputs

Also at the NAB radio convention, Electronics Research announced it has completed a working prototype of a dual-input, side-mounted FM antenna designed for FM IBOC applications.

ERI says the antenna is capable of

Language Color of the Color of

spent roughly \$75,000 converting each station for a total of approximately \$400,000, said VP/Chief Technology Officer Robert Demuth. The group also was able to take advantage of Ibiquity license fee waivers.

For all 10, the conversion figure is close to half a million dollars, Demuth said.

Don Melnyk, director of engineering for the Philadelphia cluster, said the conversions were turnkey. The FMs are using Broadcast Electronics transmission equipment; the six AMs use Harris and BE HD Radio gear.

Ibiquity Digital President/CEO Robert Struble said, "We have good reason to be excited about the future of radio. We're Beasley began acquiring stations while still a high-school principal. He had relatives in the business who helped him apply to the FCC for a license to build a 500-watt daytimer, WPYB(AM) in Benson, N.C. He worked in radio and education for several years, but eventually was able to concentrate on radio. He eventually sold the station for a profit and purchased one with a 1,000-watt signal in a slightly larger market, Goldsboro, N.C.

Four of his five children work with Beasley; his daughter Caroline is chief financial officer of the organization.

— Leslie Stimson

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From left: Shoichi Suzuki (Kenwood), Ron Thompson (KKJZ), Tom Walker (Ibiquity Digital), Mike Bergman (Kenwood) with a Tomorrow Radio Van.

Tomorrow Radio Research Advances

Also at the NRSC meeting in Philadelphia, Harris, NPR and Kenwood presented an initial test progress report from its Tomorrow Radio field tests to the standards body.

As previously reported, testing was successfully completed at public radio FM stations KALW in San Francisco, KKJZ in Los Angeles, WETA in Washington and WNYC in New York in September. The project aims to determine whether splitting the channel of a station transmitting in HD Radio to create supplemental audio/data channels is feasible and whether such a system could withstand a mobile environment.

The companies had hoped to have a final report ready for the radio show, but representatives called the project "a work in progress." The group needs to do follow-up testing with Ibiquity's new HDC codec.

Participants drove about 5,000 miles during testing.

Mike Starling, NPR's vice president for engineering and operations, said he's confident results would show it's at least possible to have the secondary channel coverage out to city-grade contour of 70 dBu. He said consulting engineering firm Hammett and Edison was still evaluating the results. An analysis and final report are expected in time for the NRSC's meeting at the CES convention in January

NRSC sources said they don't think commercial radio broadcasters have fully thought about the implications should secondary and tertiary channels become possible for pubcasters using HD Radio.

— Leslie Stimson



developer and the NRSC continue to discuss what further information is needed as the sides try to reach agreement.

Several sources stressed that neither wants the process to stop again, referring to the several-month hiatus while Ibiquity resolved its codec problem for AM by switching codecs.

NRSC members say they also want to make sure their standards for different technologies are current.

RBDS re-ignited

At the NRSC meeting in Philadelphia, members also re-established the Radio Broadcast Data System Subcommittee. Entercom Vice President of Engineering Marty Hadfield said the group would review the U.S. standards and make sure they are up to date.

We know we have some elements that don't fit in from the original design," said Hadfield. For example, there were 20 formats when RBDS appeared in radios in this country about 10 years ago; now there are roughly 40.

Entercom uses RBDS on all of its FM stations. Hadfield cites several reasons for renewed interest in the technology, which allows stations to incorporate inaudible signals into broadcasts on the 57 kHz FM subcarriers to control what users see on radios enabled with the technology.

More car radios are equipped with RBDS capability than 10 years ago; and now, more stations have hard-drive computer systems that they can use to configure their Web-based networks to edit or schedule the text messages that RBDSenabled radios receive.

The first meeting for this new subcommittee is slated for Nov. 6.

The NRSC also is re-focusing on AM standards. It's been five years since the NRSC has reviewed the RBDS standard for this country and 10 since it has reviewed some of the AM broadcasting standards. The NRSC created an AM subcommittee to review standards for AM pre-emphasis/de-emphasis and two other standards for occupied bandwidth. No chairman had been selected by presstime.

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DIGITAL NEWS

Philips Releases HD Radio Single-Chip Processor

SAN JOSE, Calif. Royal Philips Electronics has its first HD Radio receiver chipset ready for automotive radio manufacturers.

Philips says the SAF3550 is a highly integrated digital integrated circuit that uses fewer components to demodulate and process HD Radio signals in automotive applications when compared to competitors.

Philips said it waited to come out with its first HD Radio chip so it could load more capabilities onto the IC.

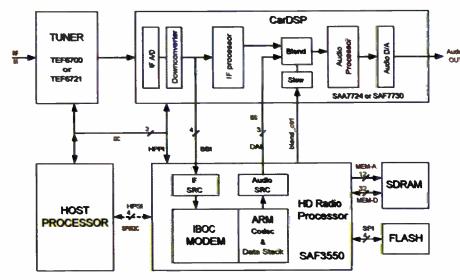
The chip is designed to complement Philips' automotive AM/FM receiver chipset, the Philips' SAF7730 IF-CarDSP and the TEF6721 companion tuner. The tuner has been designed to handle wide-band or narrow-band HD Radio signals in a single integrated circuit.

and intermediate frequency functions in its HD Radios.

Samples of the SAF3550 are available. The electronics manufacturer will ship in volume in early 2004. The cost is \$25 in 1,000 unit quantities, a slightly lower price than competitor Texas Instruments.

Morgan said Ibiquity Digital's change of codecs did not entail design changes for the Philips chip; the product had enough memory space and computing power overhead to accommodate a new software load.

- Leslie Stimson



This block diagram contains three integrated circuits from Philips: the tuner, CarDSP and HD Radio processor.

Great Software from BSI

If you're a high-volume manufacturer, you want to be able to build the radio with or without HD.

— Jack Morgan

Jack Morgan, automotive director of Philips' semiconductors division, said his company uses fewer circuits to perform the processing functions, so it's cheaper to build the chip.

Philips also claims flexibility in its chip design works for receiver manufacturers.

"If you're a high-volume manufacturer, you want to be able to build the radio with or without HD," said Morgan. Receiver makers want the HD Radio portion of the radio to be a plug-in component for flexibility in manufacturing, he said.

He said the Philips chip can decode compressed DVD, CD or MP3 in addition to HD Radio so the same automotive radio can handle front and rearseat audio processing.

The chips have been designed to support the wireless data functions of HD Radio such as song title, artist and album name. The SAF3550 can also support future functions such as a second audio program channel, several minutes of replay and increased data services such as customized station and program content.

Morgan said Kenwood is using Philips integrated circuits for its tuner

BSI produces Simian digital automation, but did you know that we have a whole family of products for Radio?

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DRM: New Digital Kid on the Block

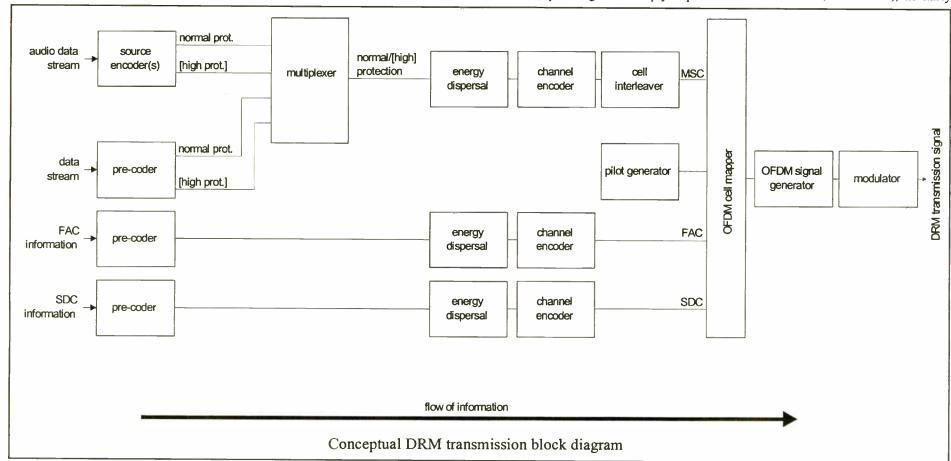
This is the second in a two-part series on the development of the Digital Radio Mondiale technology. Part 1, in the Oct. 22 issue, explored DRM's history and frequencies from any analog outputs of the same program material.

Thus, the DRM approach is similar to that of Eureka-147, an all-digital signal. The reasoning is that because the available bandexisting AM analog version of the same service. It is possible to operate all-digital DRM transmissions on other frequencies below 30 MHz, where space and regulations allow.

Current planning rules simply require

sions it is essential to maintain phase accuracy and to avoid incidental phase products being created.

The DRM system can operate within current AM broadcast band plans, which are predominantly based on signals having channel spacing of 9 or 10 kHz. Stations transmitting using DRM also may use narrower bandwidths (4.5 or 5 kHz), inevitably



The DRM signal path. DRM's Peter Jackson states: 'While this does not show a transmitter, there would usually be an exciter after the modulator, providing two options for driving the transmitter: linear and non-linear. For a linear transmitter the DRM COFDM composite signal from the exciter is applied to the transmitter input, amplified and then applied to the antenna. In the case of a non-linear transmitter the exciter provides a DRM signal phase component, which replaces the usual transmitter input from the carrier frequency synthesizer, and a DRM signal amplitude component, which goes into the transmitter modulator where the normal audio would go in. An amount of delay is applied to the amplitude component to ensure that it is time co-incident with the phase signal at the modulator and the resultant DRM COFDM signal is then produced at the transmitter output, which is coupled to the antenna

began to look at how the technology compares to Eureka-147 and HD Radio.

For DRM, the situation is slightly more complex, as a reduced-quality simulcast mode is available within the system specification. However the DRM consortium prioritizes stand-alone operations, which means the DRM all-digital transmissions to date

width is so limited in ITU Regions 1 and 3, the DRM simulcast mode cannot offer full audio quality and interference may still be caused to existing AM services.

For Eureka-147, there is no simulcast mode, as the system is operated on entirely separate frequencies

DRM allocations therefore can be made within the existing AM broadcast bands, but that, to avoid interference to nearby analog services, the effective radiated power level of any DRM service be 7 dB down from the maximum that would be allowed for an analog service transmitting from the same location and on the same frequency

From an engineering perspective, the only other area of concern is antenna systems. Just as with HD Radio, for DRM transmiswith lower data carrying capacity.

The system specification also includes the ability to use multiple channel implementations (for example, dual-channel allocations within bandwidths of 18 or 20 kHz). Such wider-bandwidth modes have a greater data carrying capacity and could be used to carry high-quality stereo audio and

See DRM, page 19



DRM

Continued from page 18 enhanced data features.

In a channel of 9 or 10 kHz, approximately 200 carriers constitute the DRM OFDM signal. However, within the DRM specification, the precise modulation scheme used can be varied to suit the particular type of transmission being undertaken (local broadcasting, international long-distance or multi-hop sky-wave etc.) and the type of programming being broadcast.

The mode used defines the amount of error correction employed in the transmissions and hence the amount of carrying capacity left for program material. The worse the transmission path, the greater the amount of error correction used and the smaller the remaining available programcarrying capacity

A DRM signal contains an internal multiplex comprising three distinct parts: the Main Service Channel, Fast Access Channel and the Service Description Channel. The function and characteristics of these parts of a DRM signal are described in the accompanying chart on page xx.

The best available program audio quality is achieved using MPEG-4 Advanced Audio Coding with Spectral Band Replication, otherwise known as MPEG-4 aacPlus. After the recent changes in the coding system used by the Ibiquity HD Radio system, the two systems are now even more similar to each other.

Coding Technologies says SBR, which both DRM and HD Radio use, is an efficient method for recreating high-frequency audio components from a Musical Instrument Digital Interface file-like low-bit-rate data stream (~2 kbps).

At low bit rates, most transform coding systems (such as MPEG-4 aacPlus) perform better if the bandwidth of the program material being transmitted is reduced. The principle is that, by reducing the audio bandwidth, data bits can be more efficiently used because the number of frequency analysis bands needed is reduced.

By using SBR to digitize and subsequently recreate audio frequencies above around 7 kHz, the performance of the AAC coding can be made more efficient, as it only needs to handle frequencies below this point. The resultant audio has good subjective performance in the most critical part of the audio spectrum (500 Hz to 6 kHz) while retaining an audio bandwidth that extends up to 15 kHz (all in a data rate of around 20 to 25 kbps).

Euro digital radio

In essence, therefore, mainstream implementations of DRM are similar to AM HD Radio with the analog system component removed. After the recent change of codecs by HD Radio, although some differences remain, the similarities extend to the coding algorithm used as well.

While this development may have reduced the unique intellectual property rights associated with the HD Radio system. it should make dual-standard HD Radio and DRM receivers easier and, because of potential economies of scale, cheaper to produce. Despite greater technical differences between them, the World DAB Forum and the DRM consortium recently announced an alliance to jointly promote the DRM and Eureka-147 systems.

Several receiver manufacturers support the move. Fenno de Boer, group marketing manager business develop-

ments for Sony Personal Audio Europe, stated in September, "We are actively supporting the spread of digital radio broadcasting in Europe and through our partnership with members of DAB and DRM we believe we can expand the use of digital radio in Europe.'

Radio World

Although DRM is the younger standard, some broadcasters are investing heavily. Peter Gordon of transmission firm VT Merlin, speaking at the launch of new DRM facilities in the United Kingdom, said the company has invested approximately \$828,000 in its new 200 kW MF DRM facilities. He said these facilities will "be used to encourage broadcasters to begin DRM pilots, adding that since the official launch of the standard in June, "there had already been a surge of interest from other broadcasters."

Digital Radio Mondiale's Component Channel

Term	Acronym	Explanation
Main Service Channel (MSC)	64-Quadrature Amplitude Modulation or 16-QAM (latter employed when enhanced signal robustness is required)	This contains the data for all the program services in the DRM signal (audio, text data, etc.). The gross bit rate of the MSC is defined by the DRM channel bandwidth in use and by the transmission mode (error correction level used, etc.).
Fast Access Channel (FAC)	Always 4-QAM for fast resolution	This contains service selection information and 'housekeeping' data to allow a receiver to correctly decode the signals carried in the MSC (details of transmission mode audio coding, etc.) A receiver resolves this channel before it tackles the MSC or SDC.
Service Description Channel (SDC)	16-QAM or 4-QAM (latter employed when enhanced signal robustness is required)	This contains service information such as details of alternative frequencies, frequency schedules and audio metadata information.

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Remora-22: incorporates Remora-4

base unit with two 6-fader modules

base unit with three 6-fader modules

console functions

stereo LED meter

Console Router Systems

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A StarGuide/Hard-Drive Interface

by John Bisset

Multiple sites or cluster stations usually mean multiple satellite feeds and their associated multiple StarGuide receivers.

When interfacing these receivers to automation equipment, half the fun is in ensuring that the proper command relay triggers the appropriate event in the automation. In the past, we'd wait the receiver, in the automation or within the wiring connecting the two.

I visited recently with Chris Kelley, market engineer for the Salisbury, Md., Clear Channel cluster. I spied a box with pushbutton switches hanging on a peg in his shop and asked about it. Fig. I shows a relay simulator switch box that Chris put together. Talk about a time-saver.

If there is a question about relays fir-

Press button I, and the command for relay 1 should be sensed by the automation. If not, you know where to start looking for your problem.

Not only is the box good for troubleshooting; but when your PD adds a new show, the relay simulator ensures the program will properly trip each automation break.

You'll note in Fig. 3 on page 22 that Chris wired two cable connectors to the

interfacing is quick and accurate.

I remember in the early days of satellite programming, crouching behind a rack with the probes of a Simpson 260 mashed into the tiny relay screw holes, endlessly waiting for those darned tones to be sent! Hey, welcome to the 21st century! I told Chris he ought to build these and sell them — as if he or any other engineer has the time.

Nonetheless, this is one of those projects that can be built in an afternoon, with a handful of Radio Shack pushbutton switches, a Bud box, some cable and

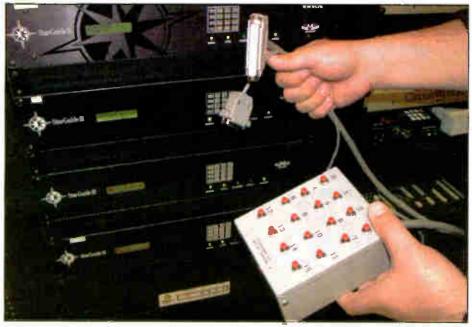


Fig. 1: Chris Kelley created this time-saving relay simulator switch box.

through each break, ensuring that the right relay contacts closed. It was a time-consuming problem. When a break was missed, you'd have to schedule your day around the times the relays closed, in an effort to determine if the problem was in

ing on command, you remove the multipin relay plug on the back of the StarGuide (see Fig. 2) and plug it into the connector on Chris' relay simulator. Now the relay simulator switches are connected directly to the automation.



Fig. 2: Remove the multi-pin relay plug on the back of the StarGuide and plug it into the appropriate connector on the relay simulator.

relay simulator. The first cable is for StarGuides that use the big 16-relay card. The smaller connector mates with the smaller four-relay port mounted on the audio card. Regardless of the receiver, the

a couple of connectors.

Thanks, Chris, for sharing such a simple, yet useful idea! Chris Kelley can be reached at (410) 742-1923.

See WORKBENCH, page 22



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Workbench

Continued from page 20



Remote transmitter sites come with their own set of obstacles. In addition to AC power issues, getting reliable telco service to that mountaintop site may be an impossibility.

Rick Fulkerson of Com-Serv in Lake Havasu, Ariz., uses Motorola bag phones with a modem interface to Sine Systems remote controls at nearly a dozen transmitter sites in the state. Because the phone company cannot get lines to the sites, it's the only choice, and a reliable one. Rick says other remote-control systems can be made to work as well. The only issue is the ring sensitivity adjustment. Cell phones "ring" with a square wave.

Rick says the Sine Systems instruction book more than adequately covers this issue. The modem interface gives you a straight analog phone line to connect to the remote control system. It's simple and inexpensive, and you cheat lightning; there's no hard-wire phone line into your shack.

AC to the site can be just a big an issue. Rick says the quote to get power to one of the sites was more than \$1 million. He said they'll be keeping the generator.



For the eighth year, NAB asked me

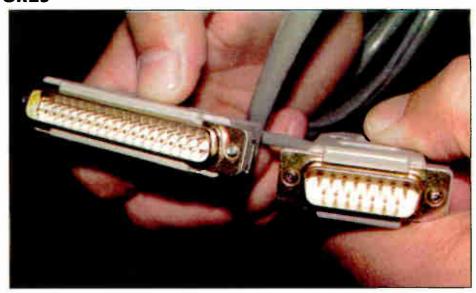


Fig. 3: Interfacing is quick and accurate.

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to present the NAB Radio Show's Transmitter Workshop. We had over 60 engineers in attendance, on the last day of the show — a great turnout. For those who missed this year's show, I understand the NAB will be back on the east coast in two years.



Fig. 4: Here's how to reach Stymielock.

Dielectric Communications provided the workbooks for the attendees, as well as Mag lights that were given out during the troubleshooting session for correct answers to troubleshooting problems. Thanks to all who spent the day with us.

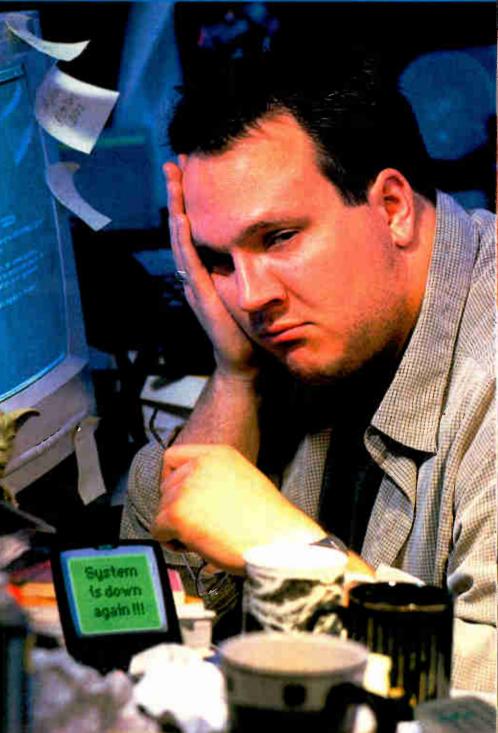
During the workshop, a lockout bar that we featured in a previous Workbench column was discussed. Stymielock is a patented bar that permits multiple locks to be fastened to a gate or fence. Each tenant's lock can be unlocked and reattached without disturbing the other tenants' locks. Stymielock prevents being locked out by a tenant inadvertently looping his lock through your hasp. Fig. 4 gives the pertinent information for the company. When you call for information, tell them you heard about their product from the pages of Radio World.

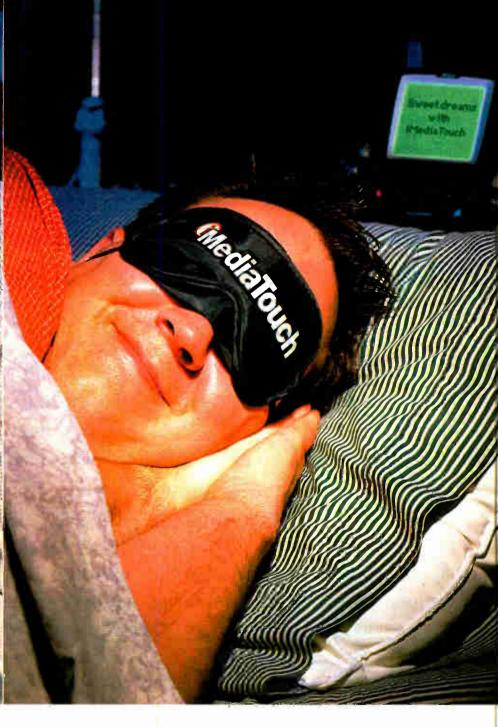
John Bisset has worked as a chief engineer and contract engineer for more than 30 years. He is the northeast regional sales manager for Dielectric Communications. Reach him at (571) 217-9386, or john.bisset@dielectric.spx.com.

Submissions for this column are encouraged, and qualify for SBE recertification credit.

Another late night at the station?





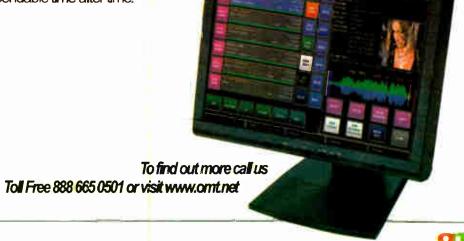


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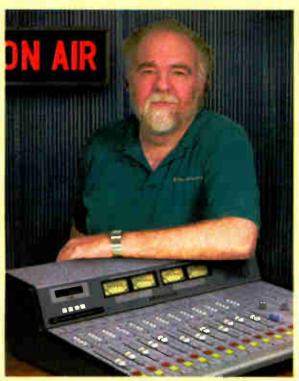
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rigged remote trucks, and like you, has seen our industry change from giant knobs to PC interfaces.

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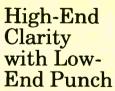
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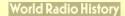
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RM-35

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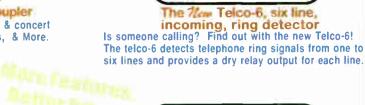
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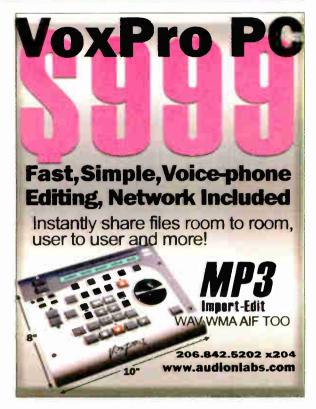
Did you ever connect a telephone coupler to a phone line or PBX only to discover that it won't hang up? CircuitWerkes' call progress decoders can save the day on most systems. They listen for dial-tone or busy signals and, when present, force your couplers offline.



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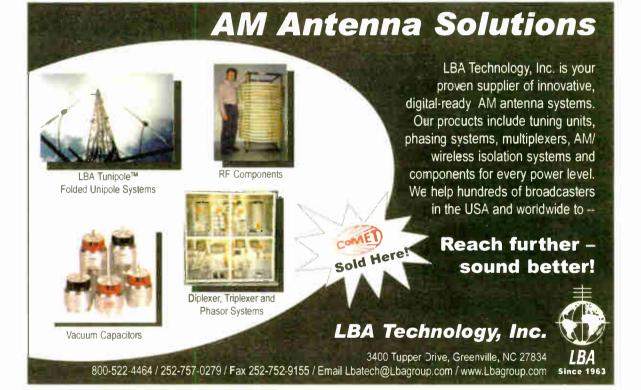
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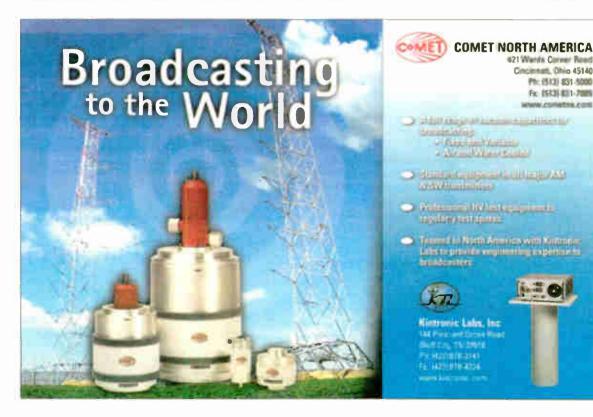


PHOTO FEATURE

I Love Your Hat

by Jim Hawkins

This is one in a Radio World series of photographs of radio broadcast facilities and radio history from the collection of Jim Hawkins.

Capacity hats always add to the pizzazz of a tower, but they are more than just for good looks. An antenna should be tuned so that it presents as close to a purely resistive load to the transmitter as possible. To accomplish this, vertical antennas are constructed to a length of 1/4 wavelength of the RF signal

In certain cases it is desirable to physically shorten the antenna, while maintaining the electrical length (such as the lowering of the angle of radiation). This decreases the capacitance from the antenna to ground, causing an increase of the component of the capacitive reactance. This means that part of the energy from the transmitter will be reflected back to the transmitter rather than radiated.

You may have noticed that a cell phone or ham antenna on an automobile often has a short "spiral" in the center. This acts as an inductor to increase the inductive reactance. In the complex impedance equation Z =R+jX, X is the reactive component (capacitive or inductive) that we would like to be minimized.

Commonly it is said that we want j0, the imaginary part of the equation, to appear at the transmitter. Adding the right amount of inductive (positive) reactance in the case of the mobile antenna cancels out the capacitive (negative) reactance, resulting in a more tuned antenna or one in which the impedance Z =R. Attaching a "hat" to the antenna adds capacitance to the shortened vertical antenna and makes it electrically longer. The increased capacitance results in a lowered capacitive reactance, which means a smaller inductor may be used in the base tuning circuit.

An additional side effect is to shift the maximum current point upward, increasing

Bou Read It Here...



"While the logistical ramifications of the late August buyout of Allied Broadcast Equipment Corp. by Harris Corp. have been spelled out by the companies. what remains to be seen is how the partnership might affect other broadcast manufacturers and distributors. . .

"Some claim the currently potent Allied will weaken under the wings of Harris, a well-known supplier of broadcast equipment, opening up competition more evenly among smaller companies.

The sentiment of a lot of manufacturers is that Allied was getting much too strong,' said one industry official who did not want to be identified. ..

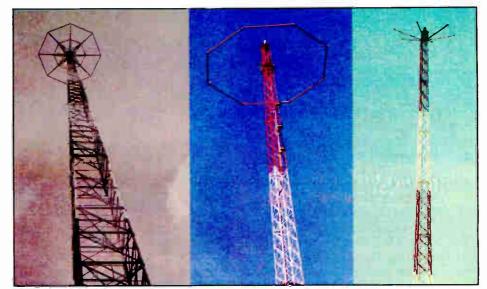
"Others say the buyout of the Allied operations will give Harris products an unfair advantage in the marketplace, leaving companies hesitant to use Allied as a distributor. One manufacturer even questioned the legality of the acquisition."

"After the Allied Sale" by Chuck Taylor Oct. 1, 1988 the radiation resistance, lowering ground losses and, therefore, increasing the efficiency of the antenna.

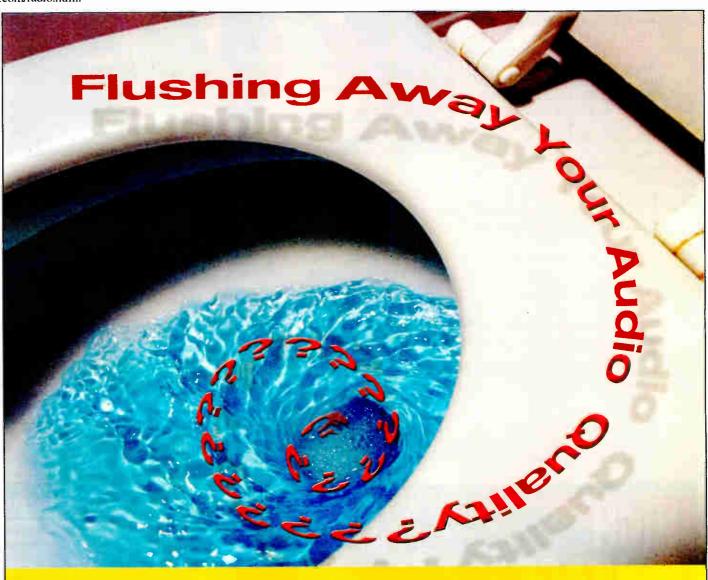
A "hatted" antenna is said to be toploaded. Some hats are implemented in a more stealthy manner by simply placing the top insulators of the top guy wires further from the top of the tower, making the guy wires form a top hat up to the point of the first set of insulators away from the tower.

Because I am touching only briefly on the subject, please refer to other sources for details, such as "Antennas with Wireless Applications" by Leo Setian, Prentice Hall.

Visit Hawkins' Radio and Broadcast Technology Page online at www.jphawkins .com/radio.html.



From left: WNEW in 1966 (razed), WPAT in 1998, WIP in 2002



Swishing and swirling audio is the sad result of bit rate reduction combined with the wrong processing. Unless all sources, storage media and transmission systems are linear the audio will be bit rate reduced at least once, probably several times. Each pass generates more artifacts. Lower quality processing, multiband compression, limiting and clipping can make those artifacts even more apparent. But level control is still essential.

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FIRST PERSON

At Marconis, the 'Suits' Loosen Up

by Paul Kaminski

A gathering that NAB President/CEO Eddie Fritts called the largest in recent years came to honor excellence in radio at the 2003 Marconi Radio Awards dinner during the NAB Radio Show in Philadelphia. It was my first time at the Marconis. Radio World asked me to share my impressions as a first-time attendee.

The event was emceed by standup comedian and WB television network personality Steve Harvey, who hosts the morning show at Radio One's KKBT(FM) in Los Angeles. Harvey fired more than a few zingers at the audience; by his own admission, he toned down his usual act, not unlike a NASCAR restrictor plate.

Jeff Smulvan of Emmis Communications seemed to warm to Harvey's repartee, trading good-natured barbs with him as he strode to the lectern. Smulyan would have a good night. His Indianapolis newstalk WIBC would pick up two Marconis, one for Medium-Market Station of the Year (shared with WIVK in Knoxville, Tenn.) and one for Medium-Market Personality of the Year, for Greg Garrison. WIBC GM Tom Severino gave his staff, especially Operations Manager John Quick, credit for the station's performance and Garrison's development into an air personality of great "class and style." Garrison was the prosecutor in the Mike Tyson rape trial.

executives assembled by Jefferson Pilot Radio President Clarke Browne and led by former "Saturday Night Live" bandleader G.E. Smith. The image of handled the vocals. ABC Radio's Mitch Dolan was among the guitarists; he would have even more reasons to smile later in the evening.



WABC in New York was honored as Legendary Station of the Year. Program Director Phil Boyce accepts.

Bonneville CEO Bruce Reese — buttondown shirt, tie and all — singing Mick Jagger ("Start Me Up", "Miss You") and Cream ("Sunshine of your Love") was a "you had to be there" moment. When people get up and dance, bands know that they made some good music. And people did.

Ronn Owens of ABC station KGO in San Francisco won Major-Market Personality of the Year, and KGO also would win as Major-Market Station of the Year — a good night for the staff at Radio 810 in the City by the Bay. But

ABC wasn't done yet.

Earlier that day, keynote speaker Rush Limbaugh from Premiere Radio Networks, a past Marconi winner, had briefly addressed the controversies surrounding him. Harvey and some presenters would take more than a few shots at the talk legend during their time at the podium. After one such remark by a presenter, Network/Syndicated Personality of the Year Sean Hannity of ABC Radio, voice about to break, stepped to the podium to accept his award and delivered a spirited defense of Limbaugh.

The final award of the evening went to the Legendary Station of the Year, WABC in New York. The ABC O&O talk powerhouse also saw its morning team of Curtis (Sliwa) and (Ron) Kuby nominated for Major-Market Personality of the Year. So the station that brought us music radio legends like Harry Harrison, Ron Lundy, Dan Ingram, Cousin Brucie, Chuck Leonard and Johnny Donovan — still there as production director — took two out of three nominations for their talk programming. On that night, it was good to be Mitch Dolan.

For some reason I can't explain, the whole ambience of the evening seemed to be the right tone for the time. It was nice to see people, some of whom might call the "suits," loosen up and kick out the jams. I hope the "Formats" might make another appearance in another venue. Are you listening, Clarke Browne and G. E. Smith??

One final aside: There is hazard in wearing a tux, white shirt and black bowtie to these events. One of our tablemates was so dressed and was asked to bring wine to another table. In all good humor, he did.

Winners are listed on page 33. Paul Kaminski is news director for the Motor Sports Radio Network and a contributor for CBS Radio News.

he ambience of the evening felt like the right tone for the time.

The entertainment was provided by a "pick-up band," but not just any pick-up band. "The Formats" comprised radio

Reese, along with R&R's Erica Farber, Dan Hotchkiss of Hotchkiss Marketing Solutions and Fred Murr from Regent



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PAR for the Radio Course

With TiVo Winning Some Converts, How Likely Is The Success of the 'Personal Audio Recorder'?

by Skip Pizzi

It's unlikely that any reader of this column doesn't have at least a little awareness of the Personal Video Recorder or PVR, an important new consumer product that has emerged in the last three years or so.

Alternately known as Digital Video Recorder or Personal Digital Recorder, the device is known to most of us by its best-known brand name, "TiVo."

While other PVR brands such as ReplayTV, Ultimate TV and Dishplayer have been marketed, TiVo has captured the generic labeling prize, like Kleenex and Xerox before it. And like Xerox, the name has even become a verb, as in, "Let's TiVo '60 Minutes' so we can watch the end of the football game."

I Tivo, you TiVo, he/she/it TiVos.

The PVR has incited strong opinion on both sides. Most PVR owners are vehement in their support of the device's usage, with some assigning it life-changing status. Meanwhile, many TV broadcasters and advertisers consider it a threat to the existence of the television industry as we know it. (Is that such a

bad thing?)

Nevertheless, despite all the hoopla, the PVR has not enjoyed particularly successful early penetration, at least when compared to other devices with equivalent notoriety in their early days, like CD or DVD. For example, in the first four years of the DVD's availability, more than 14 million players were sold. Contrast this to the PVR's first four years, during which only about 1.5 million units have been sold.

already paying for TV service from a cable or satellite provider. (Without a live connection to a particular service provider, the PVR is at best a dumb recorder, essentially a non-linear VCR. With a subscription to its metadata service, the PVR becomes a smart device that runs circles around a VCR's functionality.)

Only a small minority of enthusiastclass consumers has seemed willing to do this so far, but this obstacle to adoption is about to fall.

The U.S. digital cable TV industry is launching on a massive campaign to

nitial attempts at a Personal Audio
Recorder have been introduced, but these
are not yet true counterparts to the Personal
Video Recorder. This may change.

This is largely attributed to the need to both purchase PVR hardware and pay a subscription fee to enable the device, often in addition to what the user is include PVR capability in its new digital set-top boxes, hoping to thereby improve uptake of digital cable, and reduce churn among new users. This subsidy of PVRs in cable set-top boxes is expected to double the penetration of the devices over the next year or so.

It's worth the investment by cable companies because it is expected to accelerate digital cable conversion by consumers, and thereby allow cable operators to shut down their less spectrally efficient — and thereby less profitable — analog services sooner. Moreover, PVR capability may allow cable operators to improve customer satisfaction and increase purchase rates for premium services such as pay-perview and video-on-demand.

Radio equivalent

Another important ingredient is the food chain for that program scheduling data used by PVRs. Today, the PVR metadata that service providers like TiVo use to populate their PVRs' electronic program guides (EPGs) is obtained from schedule-data aggregators like Tribune Media Services and Gemstar-TV Guide. (The term "interactive program guide" or IPG also is used on occasion.)

These companies collect schedule data from all TV networks, stations and cable channels, and deliver it to customers for publication. Originally those customers were all print-media publishers, but increasingly such data is used by companies like TiVo or cable/satellite MSOs to feed their subscribers' EPGs.

(Note that the industry is still struggling to convert to a more dynamic model. In the print environment, lead times were weeks ahead of air dates, and last-minute changes were never accommodated. The EPG world demands far more frequent updates, a distribution mechanism for which has not yet been broadly instituted. This will remain a significant issue as the PVR/EPG environment matures.)

So what about a radio equivalent to the PVR? Some initial attempts at a Personal Audio Recorder have recently been introduced — see Radio World Oct. 8,

The Big Picture



by Skip Pizzi

page 1 — but these are not yet true PVR counterparts. Numerous obstacles stand in the way of such equivalence.

First, the consumer incentive to adopt a PAR is less compelling than that of the PVR, because most radio services are format-driven rather than program or schedule-oriented. Therefore the concept of time-shifting generally holds less appeal; most programming is essentially similar at all times. The exceptions to this are sports and some talk-oriented programming, and a substantial amount of public radio (which is still largely program/schedule-driven, as detailed in recent columns), but these uses may not create the critical mass required to drive the commercial success of a PAR. It is largely for this reason that an "ACR," an audio-only equivalent of the VCR, never emerged, despite numerous attempts to launch such a product.

Next, consider that there is no existing universal aggregator of schedule data for U.S. radio.

Besides the fact that a traditional market or demand for such service does not exist, the number of stations that such a provider would have to manage is an order of magnitude greater for radio than it is for TV in the United States. Thus it would seem challenging to make comprehensive radio schedule-data aggregation into a viable business today.

So today's PAR vendors have no thirdparty source for fully featured EPG data, leaving most PARs as essentially manual devices, like VCRs, when it comes to time-shifting. (As non-linear devices, however, some PARs add "live-pause" functionality, which certainly beats the VCR. Also, at least one PAR vendor has developed its own online database to provide some level of EPG-like functionality for Internet radio, but some user assembly is still required, and it does not contain full national, broadcast-radio schedules.)

Finally, remember that the radio business is advertiser-driven, and commercial radio broadcasters, like their TV brethren before them, are in no hurry to witness the success of any ad-zapping device — which is how the traditional TV industry views the PVR above all else. So most broadcasters will likely do what they can to slow or stop the emergence of a PAR.

Nevertheless, there may indeed be a robust market ahead for some type of non-linear audio recorder with radio tuning capability. To succeed, however, it may require a different approach than the PVR. More on this next time.

Skip Pizzi is contributing editor of Radio World.

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Is There an Ideal Impedance?

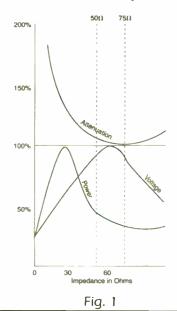
by Steve Lampen

We left our story about the history of wire and cable (RW, Sept. 1) with Bell Labs testing thousands of cables of different impedances.

They wanted to know, "Is there an ideal impedance for attenuation? Is there an ideal impedance for power handling? Is there an ideal impedance for high voltage?"

To their surprise, as you can see in Fig. 1, the results for each requirement were quite different.

You will note, for instance, that attenuation gets lowest around 77 ohms and rises on either side of that value. Because this value dictates the relationship of the dimensions of the cable, this calls out the ratio of sizes. That is, if you choose a center conductor, and the material (dielectric) around it (their original dielectric was air), then the distance to the outer conductor (shield) and the overall diameter of the cable are pre-determined.



Likewise, if you want to build a cable of a specific impedance, you already know the diameter and you have chosen the dielectric inside, the size of the center conductor is pre-determined.

But that's not all they found.

You will note that, while 77 ohms was the best number for attenuation, this is an odd ratio. If you change it slightly to 75 ohms (with a very small increase in attenuation), you can use standard-gage wires. Thus 75-ohm coax was born.

This is why all those coaxes intended to carry signals, not power, not high voltage, are 75 ohms. Cables like baseband video cable, CATV/broadband cable, are all 75 ohms. But for coaxial cables meant to carry high power, as you can see, an impedance of 30 ohms was required.

And therein lies a story.

Inefficiencies in scale

Once upon a time, when I was a young (read: ignorant) wire salesman, I had a customer at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories. This is part of the University of California Berkeley, where they do pure research. My customer was building an atom smasher which, he told me, would allow him to look back almost to the moment of the Big Bang!

This machine was huge, probably a hundred feet long. Now, you know me, the Star Trek fan. I was entranced.

All he needed was 30-ohm coax. So I talked to our factory people. "Make some 30-ohm coax!" I said.

"Well," said our grizzled factory engi-

neer, "That's all well and fine, but we'd have to throw most of it away."

"Why?" I demanded. I was told that the ratio of sizes called out by this impedance is extremely difficult to make.

"We could make it," said the engineer.
"But we would probably throw 90 percent of it away."

I reluctantly told the customer. His response? "Fine. Make 10 times as much as I need. Throw away the 90 percent that's bad and send me the rest. And I'll pay for it all."

(Turns out he had painted himself into a corner and didn't have an alternative. All the other cable manufacturers had turned him down flat.) So we did! An interesting side note: we recently made some 30-ohm coax for another customer. This time, we only threw away 10 percent. Wow. We're getting better!

Our previous column mentioned that research by Lloyd Espenschied and Herman Affel at Bell Labs in 1929 showed that 75 ohms was the ideal impedance for low-loss (low attenuation) coaxial cable, and 30 ohms was the ideal impedance for high-power coax. They also determined that, for high voltage, you will need 60-ohm coax.

Here is the dilemma for broadcasters. You want a cable that can handle high voltage *and* high power. This is where 50-ohm coax comes from. It is a compro-

mise between voltage and power.

In fact, the first transmission-line coaxial cables were made by taking small copper pipe and putting it inside large copper pipe. If you do this with standard sizes of copper pipe, you will get impedances like 51.5 ohms or 52 ohms. That was close enough for government work. All you had to do was tune your transmitter and antennas to match. In fact, RCA standard transmission line was 51.5-ohm coax for almost four decades.

Speaking of transmitters: Our solid-state IC transmitters of today no longer require a compromise for high voltage. What you really need is 30-ohm cable, good for high power but not high voltage. Of course, your transmitter would have to be tuned to 30 ohms, and your antenna had better be 30 ohms. But you could probably increase efficiency. Too bad 30-ohm cable is so hard to make.

See LAMPEN, page 33



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Maxlink is a leading-edge, wireless data network product designed to provide a cost-effective alternative to T1/E1, DSL and cable modems.

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COOL STUFF AWARD

High Into the Blue: Ricky Recruiter, right, and Michael Edwards

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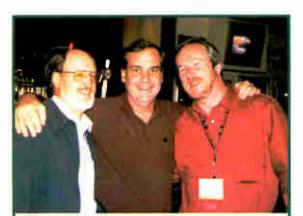


Bob Mercer, left, of Delmarva Broadcasting chats with a visitor to the Career Fair.



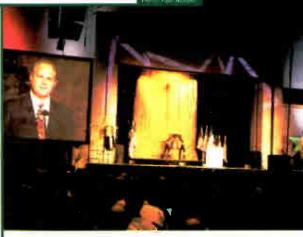


Russell Simmons of Rush Communications and Dave Mays of Source Magazine discuss the cultural impact of the hip-hop movement.

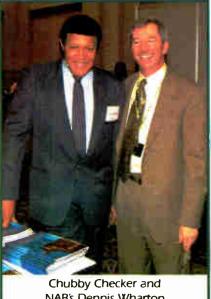


Friends catch up: Mark Parrish, Russ Mundschenk and Mike Shannon.

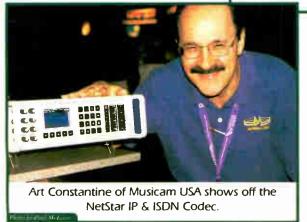
THE NAB

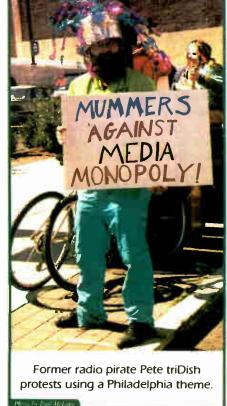


Keynote speaker Rush Limbaugh spoke about the power of radio and commented briefly on the Donovan McNabb controversy. The following week he would reveal an addiction to painkillers.



NAB's Dennis Wharton





NAB Marconi Radio Award Winners

Legendary Station: WABC, New York

Network/Syndicated Personality: Sean Hannity

Major-Market Station: KGO, San Francisco

Large-Market Station: WMJI, Cleveland

Medium-Market Station: Tie: WIBC, Indianapolis; WIVK, Knoxville, Tenn.

Small-Market Station: Tie: KLVI, Beaumont, Texas; WCRZ, Flint, Mich.



Major-Market Personality: Ronn Owens, KGO, San Francisco

Large-Market Personality:
Preston Westmoreland,
KTAR, Phoenix

Medium-Market
Personality: Greg
Garrison, WIBC,
Indianapolis

Small-Market Personality: Jim Kerr, KNCO(AM), Grass Valley, Calif.



AC: KOIT, San Francisco

CHR: WSTR, Atlanta

Classical: KDFC, San Francisco

Country: KPLX, Dallas

News/Talk/Sports: WTMJ, Milwaukee

Oldies: KCMO(FM), Kansas City

Religious: KNOM, Nome, Alaska

Rock: KQRS, Minneapolis

Urban: WVAZ, Chicago

Lampen

Continued from page 31

The 1920s were full of major research and breakthroughs. Much of the early work on television was done in those years. And, in wire and cable, some new insulations began to become available.

You may recall in a previous column the scare that occurred during World War I when someone figured out that the Germans could have cut off our entire supply of rubber by simply blockading Central and South America.

Luckily, this never happened, or almost all the insulated wire, and all the tires, would have been impossible to make. It is no wonder, then, that there was a major push in the 1920s to invest "artificial" rubber, to reduce

our dependency on tree rubber. All the rubber companies were given this project. One of them was B.F. Goodrich.

Working for Goodrich was a recent University of Washington graduate, Waldo Semon. He had done papers and other research on the petroleum industry. So he went to them and said, in effect, "What do you throw away? After you make all the kerosene, gasoline and other useful stuff, you throw away a bunch of things. What are they?"

Realizing that they could make money off the byproducts they threw away, petroleum companies were only too happy to send Waldo a sample of everything they discarded. Among them were gases ethylene and propylene.

Waldo knew that, to minic rubber, he had to create long molecules called "monomers" in experimenting with these

gases, he eventually produced "ethylenepropylene-diene-monomer," more commonly known by its initials, EPDM. This was the first artificial rubber.

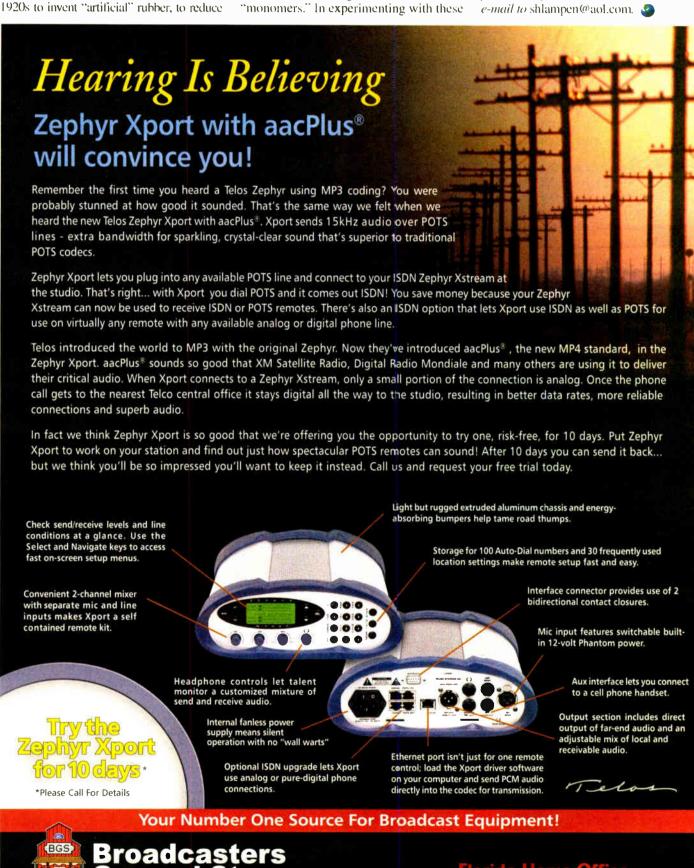
When World War II rolled around, we were no longer dependent on natural rubber, EPDM is still put on wires. It is still "cured" like natural rubber. It is still "thermoset" so it can't be recycled like plastics. But it has many of the ruggedness and wear properties of natural rubber.

Is inventing EPDM, which saved his country, good enough for Waldo Semon? Of course not. The next thing he made was even more amazing. We used over 90 billion pounds of it last year. Know what it was? Tune in next time!

Steve Lampen's latest book, "The Audio-Video Cable Installers Pocket Guide" is published by McGraw-Hill, Reach him via e-mail to shlampen@aol.com.

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See Page 36

Radio World

Resource for Radio On-Air, Production and Recording

November 5, 2003

Performance Theaters Buck Trends

by James Careless

TORONTO Some might view them as throwbacks to the Golden Age of radio: performance theaters where radio broadcasters can strut their stuff in front of actual audiences.

But the two radio performance theaters in Toronto — one operated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., the other by Rogers Broadcasting — are anything but dated. Both spaces are leading-edge broadcast studios, with room for a few hundred avid spectators or more.

Quest for audio perfection

Named for the legendary Canadian pianist, the 337-seat Glenn Gould Studio is housed in the CBC Broadcasting Centre in downtown Toronto.

In keeping with Gould's own obsessive quest for audio perfection, the studio, called the GGS, is a recording engineer's dream. Despite its downtown location a few blocks from SkyDome, home of the Toronto Blue Jays, the GGS is a whisper-quiet space when empty, yet acoustically rich and alive when in use.

To keep outdoor traffic and subway noises at bay, the floor of the studio floats on about 7,500 double-sized rubber pucks. Its air conditioning ducts are four times normal size to eliminate resistance that can cause whooshing sounds. Interior wood and plaster fittings have minimal connection to the rest of the Broadcasting Centre.

These features result in an acoustically pure, sonically isolated space. Optimized for live classical and jazz presentations, Glenn Gould Studio is an audio oasis in the middle of a noisy city.

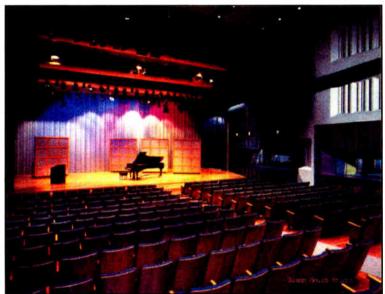
Equipment options

"We are constantly vigilant in our search for extraneous noise," said GGS General Manager Tom Shipton. "We are accustomed to this task. One time we heard a strange noise, and by careful listening, we figured out that it came from a bearing that had gone bad in a water circulation pump eight floors away. We are always on the case."

The production control room is located

just right of the stage area. Inside is an AMS Neve VR Legend analog console, 60 microphone/line inputs and a flying faders automation system. The control

"Today, GGS actually contributes money to the CBC through CBC Radio concert presentations, and making GGS available to independent performers,



The Glenn Gould Studio

contains a range of digital and analog recording systems, both disk- and tape-

Meanwhile, the studio has 96 microphone inputs scattered strategically throughout the room. Depending on the performance, engineers can choose from a treasure house of AKG, beyerdynamic, Neumann, Sennheiser, Shure, Sony and vintage microphones.

So how did the cash-strapped CBC manage to build this multimillion-dollar space in the 1990s, when the multistorey Broadcasting Centre was built?

"We developed a business case that justified building Glenn Gould Studio, because this was new rather than a replacement to existing facilities," said Shipton. "The case detailed the CBC's use of other people's theaters and concert halls for recording radio programs before live audiences. Our research showed that by building Glenn Gould Studio, we would break even on these costs in five years."

In fact, the broadcaster recouped its costs in three.

recording artists and business groups on a rental basis for the 40 percent of time we are not using it ourselves," he said.

Convinced that his people could do the job cheaper, Rogers turned the project over to the Rogers Broadcasting engineering department.

Rogers had gambled before. He personally manufactured and sold FM radios in the 1960s, convinced that Torontonians would flock to this medium once they heard how good it was. Now the decision to let in-house staff build the VRGT paid off.

Today, the Rogers Toronto radio stations — FM stations CISS ("Jack 92.5") and CHFI, AM stations CFTR and CJCL — can connect from their control rooms directly to the VRGT seven floors below with a few clicks of a mouse.

The signals travel between the two via a 256-x-256 audio router located in the fifth-floor engineering rack room, explained Rogers broadcast technician Anthony Guerra. The router is a Sierra Automated Systems SAS64000.

Integration of audio

"We use it to ease the integration of audio from any master control radio studio on the fifth floor to the theater control room in the subbasement," he said. The theater control room is equipped with a Mackie digital audio console, power amplifiers and video processing equipment.

ne time we heard a strange noise, and by careful listening, we figured out that it came from a bearing that had gone bad in a water circulation pump eight floors away.

— GGS General Manager Tom Shipton

To date, artists such as Mariah Carey, Shania Twain, Diana Krall, Oscar Peterson and Elvis Costello have recorded in the GGS, as have many Canadian classical performers.

Performance space

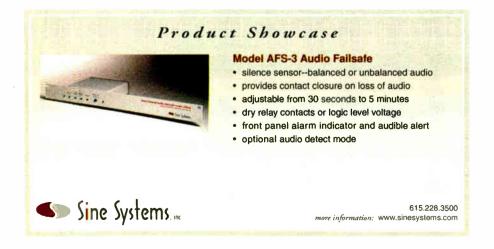
A few miles uptown from the GGS is the Velma Rogers Graham Theatre. Named for the wife of Rogers Broadcasting owner Ted Rogers Jr., the VRGT is located in the Rogers Toronto office tower/broadcast complex at 777 Jarvis Street.

Unlike the Glenn Gould Studio, the VRGT did not start life as a performance space. In fact, the 360-seat auditorium originally was an HVAC machine room. When its plant was upgraded to smaller, more efficient equipment, the space became available.

Needing a space for board meetings and other gatherings, Ted Rogers commissioned an outside firm to price renovating the space into a theater. The theater itself features a 30-foot screen for movies/television projection (from either a Christie DLP or Sanyo LCD projector), a full 5.1 audio system and lots of microphone inputs for radio events. Add its versatile seating layout — seats can be removed easily to reveal a dance floor — and the VRGT stacks up as an impressive performance space.

Not surprisingly, "We have had a number of big artists appear at the Velma Rogers Graham Theatre, including Janet Jackson and Alanis Morrisette," said Guerra. "We can interview them on the stage proper, or have an operator upstairs patch between the VRGT and the station's master control room."

That the CBC and Rogers both operate radio performance theaters a few miles apart is unusual, by modern radio standards. That both facilities are state-of-the-art and in demand is even more unlikely in an age when many stations exist only within computer hard drives.



Chapter One

nce upon a time, a radio engineer and talk show host named Steve grew frustrated with the awful sound of his telephone system. So, he read lots of books about Digital Signal

Processing and invented the Telos 10. After that, Steve's phones sounded great, and he was happy. Lots of other radio stations that used it were happy, too, and Steve's company grew large and hired more smart engineers. They partnered with the MPEG folks and introduced MP3 to the world with Zephyr.

And Zephyr sounded so good, it made lots of people very happy.

...and that's just the beginning of the story!



AUDIO | NETWORKS

telos-systems.com

PRODUCT EVALUATION

High Performance From AudioScience

by Alan R. Peterson

The last thing you want your station's digital audio coursing through is the onboard audio interface found on many motherboards.

When the sound card is actually an integrated element of the entire PC system, you are never guaranteed decent sound or any simple means of "ungluing" the interface from operation.

it through a fairly capable Texas Instruments DSP chip, applying compression and limiting, followed up by five-band EQ. There is even +48V phantom power available at the mic jack.

As the jack takes a phone-style plug, an XLR-to-TRS adapter must be used.

Unlike those computer store sound cards with their noisy and inefficient Mic In jacks, the ASI5111 is one audio interface you can confidently plug a decent

Edit 2.0 to first observe how the interface behaved without any actual audio applied to it.

My own evaluation of any audio interface begins with a look at its own quiescent noise.

Cheap cards generate lots of it. The cheaper the card, the higher the noise — detected as a high flickering VU meter when recording and as background hiss during playback.



The ASI5111 stayed quieter than any other audio interface I have tried. The waveform line stayed quite flat at zero, while the Cool Edit VU bar danced slightly at -87 dB — much quieter than I would have expected.

Zooming in on the waveform, my first sign of any noise occurred between -0.006 percent and +0.002 percent of Adobe Audition's (formerly Cool Edit) entire dynamic range (see Fig. 1). Very respectable.

Again, this is as unscientific an examination as one would want, but it sure tells a compelling story.

Is this degree of noise immunity that important for broadcast production? Think about it. Take several tracks, all containing a level of hiss, and make a mixdown. Those little slices of noise add up quickly and affect the end product.

Before recording any analog audio via the XLRs, the interface had to be zeroed first in the AudioScience mixer window to avoid clipping. The capture was clean, with wide highs and no distortion at 44.1 kHz sample rate — just the way a high end card should behave.

The audio specs on the ASI5111 are impeccable and the balanced XLR cables

Audio Science ASIS111
Audio Interface Card
Thumbs Up

Superb specs and low self-noise
Plug-and-play installation
Linux support
Internal DSP on mic input

Thumbs Down

Single combined output
Does not handle onboard MPEG or Dolby digital audio.

Price: \$545

For information, contact Audio Science in Delaware at (302) 324-5333 or go to www.audioscience.com.

Product Capsule:

ASI5111 handles PCM WAV files superbly, on-board MPEG and Dolby encoding/decoding is not a feature of this card.

By the way, do not go looking for an internal audio connection for your CD-ROM drive. Unlike Blaster-compatible sound cards, the ASI5111 is dedicated solely to moving audio in and out of the backplane ports.

The individual microphone input on the backplane actually is useful. I can bypass the console and plug directly into the PC with the mic, and still take advantage of low noise and processing similar to what I might dial up on a dbx 286 or Symetrix 528 mic processor.

Summary

The ASI5111 is a natural in PC-based radio broadcast and production systems, its primary design consideration. Numerous manufacturers, such as BSI, have adopted AudioScience interfaces for use with digital on-air storage and playback software.

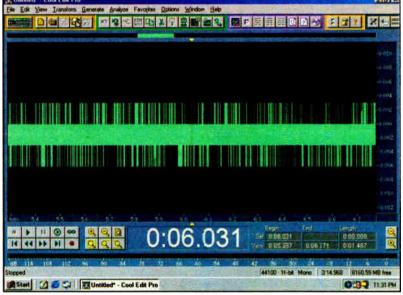


Fig. 1: Self-noise and DC offset generated by the AudioScience ASI5111 audio interface add up to very little.

You may defeat it in BIOS, but let's face it: you should start out with a really good audio interface from the get-go.

So once you have turned off the onboard interface and begun your search for a dedicated sound card, remember that your entire station is going to hinge on the audio quality and stability of the device you choose.

Skip the musician's card and the home Blaster bundle and go right for the AudioScience ASI5111, a PCI audio adapter intended for high performance, up to 96 kHz sample rate and extremely low noise.

A lot, a little

A superb sounding card, the ASI5111 has a feature set that is surprisingly austere. It excels at recording and playing back 8-, 16- and 32-bit PCM audio at numerous sample rates.

It does not handle MPEG or Dolby AC2 files, however, and it has only one physical set each of balanced analog inputs and outputs and switchable S/PDIF or AES/EBU digital ins and outs.

Should your tasks require handling these file types through multiple I/Os, such as running outputs to three pots on the console, you may want to consider the higher-priced AudioScience ASI6118 interface instead.

The ASI5111 is a compact PCI card with D-sub connectors and a 1/4-inch TRS jack on the backplane. Its signature appearance, an orange metal shield, covers critical circuitry that no doubt contributes to outstanding SNR figures.

The nine-pin D-sub connectors basically behave like boy-girl seating: the female connector carries analog audio, the male connector handles the digital stream.

The 1/4-inch phone jack takes microphone-level input, amplifies it and routes microphone into and expect it to sound good. The compressor has a hard breakaway (knee), and extreme amounts will squash things pretty well.

While it remains best to send mic signals through your console and feed the line-level inputs to the ASI5111, a direct microphone can take advantage of the onboard processing to shape the dynamics and keep things bright.

And unlike cheapie sound cards, the ASI5111 comes with breakout cables with D connectors at one end and balanced XLRs at the other. Connect the ASI5111 directly into your existing rig without experiencing that uneasy feeling associated with mini-plugs or phonostyle S/PDIF jacks.

Spec-wise, the ASI5111 boasts published figures of -100 dB SNR and an ear-pleasing 0.0025 percent THD+Noise, with its 24-bit A/D and D/A converters.

I am unable to verify these figures in my home studio. But my own fairly nonscientific test, to be described in a moment, certainly revealed superior performance.

In use

The ASI5111 was installed in a Compaq PIII-500 PC running Windows 98SE, still a viable operating system for audio playback (AudioScience supports Win 98 through XP and Linux, too).

A CD-ROM is bundled with the interface; but to play it safe, I downloaded the latest Windows drivers at the AudioScience Web site, along with ASIMixer, the software mixer that sets all parameters and DSP settings for the card.

ASIMixer lets you alter input and output response from -10 to +20 dBu in 1 dBu steps. The mic can be set for 20, 40 or 60 dB gain. You may also dial in your compression and EQ settings here.

Once in and running, I launched Cool

mean the interface can jack directly into your console with no intermediate IHF-to-Pro matching device.

Again, the only concern you should have is that the ASI5111 is a one-in, one-out card. This is not an interface for simultaneous multitrack recording (say, like the 001 interface for Pro Tools). The intent is to input one element at a time, then mix down all elements in software to a single output.

You want multiple outputs? Step up to the AudioScience ASI6118 card, with its eight stereo outputs.

Also, it must be repeated that, while the

For production, the ASI5111 becomes an outstanding performer when built into a PC outfitted as a multitrack workstation, as long as you are okay with loading in one audio element at a time.

In all, the ASI5111 is a high-caliber performer. One of its beefier brothers may turn out to be a better choice if you wish to go the multiple I/O route.

Long-time RW columnist Alan Peterson handles imaging and production for WMET(AM) in Washington and is the chief engineer for the Washington campus of the Connecticut School of Broadcasting.

Coincident-Pair Stereo Mic Technique

by Bruce Bartlett

You may be called upon to do a remote broadcast or recording of an orchestra, string quartet or pipe organ. If your station is stereo, you will need to understand stereo microphone techniques to produce such a broadcast.

These techniques capture the sound of a musical ensemble as a whole, using only two or three microphones, and frequently are used to record classicalmusic ensembles and soloists. During playback of a stereo recording, phantom images of the instruments are heard in various locations between the stereo speakers. These image locations — left to right, front to back — correspond to the instrument locations during the recording session.

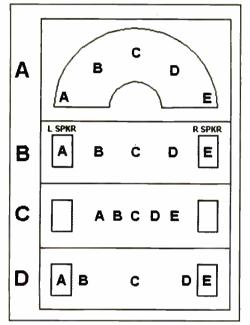


Fig. 1: Stereo Localization Effects.
A) Instrument Positions; B) Accurate Localization; C) Narrow Stage Width;
D) Exaggerated Separation

There are four microphone techniques commonly used for stereo recording: the coincident-pair, the spaced-pair, the near-coincident-pair and the baffled-omni pair techniques. This article concentrates on the coincident-pair method.

Goals of stereo miking

In stereo miking a large musical ensemble, one objective is accurate localization. When this is achieved, instruments in the center of the ensemble are reproduced accurately midway between the two playback speakers. Instruments at the sides of the ensemble are reproduced from the left or right speaker. Instruments located halfway to one side are reproduced halfway to one side, and so on.

Fig. 1 shows three stereo localization effects. In Fig. 1-A, various instrument positions in an orchestra are shown: left, left-center, center, right-center, right. In Fig. 1-B, the reproduced images of these instruments are accurately localized between the stereo pair of speakers. The stereo spread or stage width extends from speaker to speaker.

If the microphones are placed improperly, the effect is either the narrow stage width shown in Fig. 1-C, or the exaggerated separation shown in Fig. 1-D. (Note that a large ensemble should spread from speaker to speaker, while a quartet can have a narrower spread.)

To judge these stereo localization effects, it is important to position yourself properly with respect to the monitor speakers. Sit as far from the speakers as they are spaced apart. Then the speakers will appear to be 60 degrees apart, which is about the same angle an orchestra fills when viewed from the typical ideal seat in the audience (say, 10th row center). Sit exactly between the speakers (equidistant from them); otherwise the images will shift toward the side on which you are sitting and will become less sharp.

Coincident-pair technique

With the coincident-pair (or X-Y) method, two directional microphones are mounted with their grilles touching and their diaphragms placed one above the other, angled apart to aim approximately toward the left and right sides of the ensemble (as in Fig. 2).

For example, two cardioid microphones can be mounted with their grilles touching and angled apart. Other directional patterns can also be used. The greater the angle between microphones, and the tighter the polar pattern, the wider the stereo spread.

This is how the coincident-pair technique produces localizable images: A directional microphone is most sensitive to sounds in front of the microphone (on-axis) and progressively less sensitive to sounds arriving off-axis. That is, a directional mic produces a relatively high-level signal from the sound source it is aimed at, and produces a relatively low-level signal for all other sound sources.

The coincident-pair method uses two directional microphones symmetrically angled from the center line, as in Fig. 2. Instruments in the center of the ensemble produce an identical signal from each microphone.

During playback, a phantom image of the center instruments is heard midway between the stereo pair of loudspeakers. That is because identical signals in each channel produce a centrally located image.

If an instrument is off-center to the right, it is more on-axis to the right-aiming mic than to the left-aiming mic. So the right microphone will produce a higher-level signal than the left mic. During playback of this recording, the right speaker will play at a higher level than the left speaker; this reproduces the image off-center to the right — where the instrument was during recording.

The coincident array codes instrument positions into level differences between channels. During playback, the brain decodes these level differences back into corresponding image locations. A pan pot in a mixing console works on the same principle.

If one channel is 15 to 20 dB louder than the other, the image shifts all the way to the louder speaker. So, if we want the right side of the orchestra to be reproduced at the right speaker, the right side of the orchestra must produce a signal level 20 dB higher from the right mic than from the left mic. This occurs when the mics are angled apart sufficiently. The correct angle depends on the polar pattern.

Instruments partway off center produce interchannel level differences less than 20 dB, so they are reproduced part-

way off center.

Listening tests have shown that coincident cardioid microphones tend to reproduce the musical ensemble with a narrow stereo spread. That is, the reproduced ensemble does not spread all the way between speakers.

A coincident-pair method with excel-

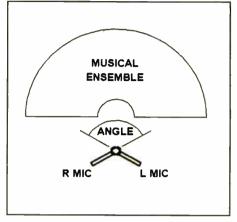


Fig. 2: Coincident-Pair Method (Top View)

lent localization is the Blumlein array, which uses two bidirectional mics angled 90 degrees apart and facing the left and right sides of the ensemble.

A special form of the coincident-pair technique is the Mid-Side (MS) recording method illustrated in Fig. 3. A cardioid or omnidirectional microphone fac-

ing the middle of the orchestra is summed and differenced with a bidirectional microphone aiming to the sides. This produces left- and right-channel signals

With this technique, the stereo spread can be remote-controlled by varying the ratio of the mid signal to the side signal. This remote control is useful at live concerts, where you cannot physically adjust the microphones during the concert. MS localization accuracy can be excellent.

Researcher David Griesinger has suggested coincident recordings can be made to sound more spacious by boosting the bass 4 dB (+2 dB at 600 Hz) in the L-R or side signal.

Stereo microphones (X/Y or MS) include two coincident microphone capsules mounted in a single housing for convenience.

A recording made with coincident techniques is mono-compatible; i.e., the frequency response is the same in mono or stereo. This characteristic is important for radio broadcasts because many people will be listening to your signal in mono.

Because of the coincident placement, there is no time or phase difference between channels to degrade the frequency response if both channels are combined to mono. If you expect your recordings to be heard in mono, consider coincident methods.

Hardware

A coincident pair of microphones should be mounted rigidly with respect to See MIC TECHNIQUES, page 38



Radio on TV Not Always a Good Idea

by Alan R. Peterson

"You know what would be cool? If we could Webcast live video of the morning show."

Good heavens, my blood runs icy cold when I hear that.

A good idea at first, it often balloons to entail unexpected expense, more staff, a new wrinkle with the station's streaming service and a whole new set of conditions thrust upon the talent.

I mention this because I was asked recently about the feasibility of Web camera placement in a talk studio for the benefit of a computer-bound audience that absolutely must see how ugly hosts

I have dealt with this before. If it is done right, it can be somewhat interesting. If done wrong, it is very wrong.

You're on the air!

I am all for any weapon that gives a station a superior position in any market. Live pictures from the studio can be compelling, especially if there are famous guests or wacky stunts to be enjoyed.

But when the stunts dry up and there are no guests booked for the week, that video feed gets mighty dull.

The trouble is, we have been spoiled by the shots seen on Howard Stern's show on the E! Channel and by the MSNBC feed of "Imus in the Morning" every weekday.

Good studio design and graphics, fast switching and an expensive set of robotic overhead cameras on a track make these shows effective.

In our minds, we want our own video productions to look just as slick. But a locked-down camera under crummy lighting will not do it. And our own denial of these shortcomings only serves to embarrass us when we try to pass it off as a professional product.

Not counting the production of "video airchecks" in which a jock's performance is captured on tape, the first time I had to sweat a video feed from a radio studio was when I was tied in with Fairfax Public Access Corp. in 1999.

A foreign-language channel produced there and carried by the local Cox Cable franchise runs music and a scrolling Powerpoint presentation when there are no TV programs scheduled. Once in a while, a live radio-type show in the Farsi language would be carried on the channel, also accompanied by Powerpoint.

To begin with, what sort of agreement do the hosts have? Are they represented by AFTRA? If so, it's time to negotiate a new work agreement that includes video time on the Web. That may cost a penny or two.

Will Sluggo the Drunken Stunt Intern really want to be on camera? It means he

atching a DJ doing nothing on TV Is duller than watching toothpaste harden in your sink.

One week, the host requested — nay, demanded — a live camera in place of the graphics, hoping to draw a more receptive audience who might have been channel surfing.

After lots of discussion, he got his wish. A 500-watt fresnel light was hung in the studio, a camera cable was run out to Master Control and his radio show now had pictures.

Very dull pictures.

The single camera was placed so the host had one continuous shot. You could not see his guests. When he played songs, he sat back and read the paper. When he got up for coffee or a bathroom break, the camera showed a blank white wall and the lower edge of the console.

Watching a DJ doing nothing on TV is duller than watching toothpaste harden in your sink, if not by much.

You ought to be in pictures

I have found that morning hosts are the ones most interested in streaming a video feed of the live show, or else are chosen by management to represent the station. It is felt the additional exposure of pictures on the Web will bolster the recognition and familiarity of the show.

In reality, a lot of issues must be addressed beyond "how do we take good pictures?"

It mounts two microphones on a single Mic Techniques stand. Microphone angling and spacing are adjustable.

> To pick up the full spectrum of an orchestra, the microphones should have uniform response from 40 Hz to 20 kHz. Self-noise should be low (less than 20 dB A-weighted) to avoid hiss in the recording. A stereo pair of mics should be the same model number, and well-matched in frequency response and sensitivity.

> You may need to roll off frequencies below 80 Hz to eliminate rumble from trucks and air conditioning, unless you want to record organ or bass-drum fundamentals.

> Sound from an orchestra or band approaches each microphone from a broad range of angles. To reproduce all the instruments' timbres equally well, the microphone should have a broad, flat response at all angles of incidence within at least +/- 90 degrees. Stated another way, the polar pattern should be uniform with frequency.

> Bruce Bartlett is a technical writer/microphone engineer, recording engineer and audio journalist.

actually has to shower, shave and dress for a video Webcast every Monday morning. The time to get slovenliness out of your system is when you are an intern.

And just what do you take a picture of? The Stern and Imus TV shows are successful in part because they use proven television techniques, showing stills of phone guests when appropriate and using artistic bumpers going into breaks

Do you show a picture of Mr. Morning scratching his nostrils when the traffic reporter is on the phone giving a report? What is on the Web when a song is playing? Can you even play songs over the Web without having to worry about RIAA, ASCAP and BMI fees? Not like-

When are you going to tell that musical guest or famous actor that they are going to be on a video camera during the interview? They typically are prepared only for a radio broadcast and may even have a rider in their agreements about how and when they may appear on camera. An ambush like this might mean no interview for you today.

There also is the danger of becoming so enamored with the video cameras that it is easy to forget you are doing a radio

You start to play to the cameras and forget that your entire performance must come from carefully chosen words to describe a situation or an action. Holding up a coffee cup to show viewers cheats your listeners of the experience.

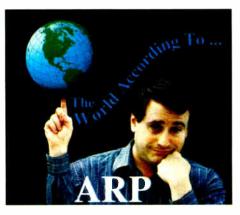
Again referring to Stern and Imus, they know they are on camera. But they will still verbally describe the vibrant color of a New Mexico sunset or what a studio guest is (not) wearing for the benefit of the primary radio audience.

Money money money

How about the cost of Web video? You want shots like Stern or Imus get? Get ready to part with a lot of money. Overhead robotic tracks, proper video lighting, electrical installation that is up to code, a vectorscope and waveform monitor and reconfiguring the studio to

On top of everything else, there is the need for a camera joystick operator, a technical director to work a camera switcher and lower-third graphics, and someone who has a fundamental idea of proper video lighting. Remember, the last

I cannot see interns doing this for free,



so figure on a salaried staff.

Paid about the same as a junior show producer on his or her second job, that is about \$20,000 to \$23,000 per person. Now your morning show staff expenses have jumped up an additional \$60,000 to \$70,000.

By the way, we are not talking about skilled video operators, but most likely a youthful crew that will exploit every last 'cool" effect on the switcher and shoot the morning show in extreme "Caffeine Cam" mode. You thought the freehand Shaky Cam technique on "NYPD Blue" was extreme? Wait 'til you see what passes for Net video with such a ragtag

Need I mention that your engineer whether in-house or a contract dude who shows up once a week — is now required to service and maintain a video rig? In addition to trips to the transmitter, testing the emergency generators and putting out microwave popcorn fires, this poor soul is now a video engineer as well.

How much more salary will be demanded for maintaining TV lighting and making sure cameras are shaded

But I wannit! I wannit!

All right. So, flying in the face of reason and sensibilities, your morning act still wants to stream a video feed of the studio on the Web.

What would be a reasonable way to pull it off without breaking the bank or going nuts stringing an overhead robotic camera track?

One idea I have had in my head for about a year has yet to be developed as actual software or hardware. According to my research, no one has yet introduced a product that does what I am about to suggest, but when they do, they just might have something. I only wish I had the computer chops to pull it off myself.

Most Webcams are USB affairs these days, and many PCs now have multiple USB ports. Imagine being able to connect three or four simple little \$80 Webcams to the back of a PC, driven by software that emulates a video switcher.

This software would allow an operator to switch, dissolve and fade between Webcams, as well as generate titles and lower-third graphics, all within a garden variety PC, much in the same way professional rigs costing several hundred grand do.

All the Webcams would be glued down unobtrusively where the action in the studio is happening. All are genlocked by the PC hardware so there is no flicker or loss of sync when a camera is switched.

The PC would then output a video signal to your streaming gear or squirt it out the door to your streaming provider.

As the Webcast video would most likely be low-res anyway, there would be no need for \$1,000+ Mini-DV cameras

See RADIO ON TV, page 40

Continued from page 37 each other so that they can be moved as a

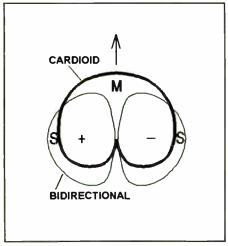
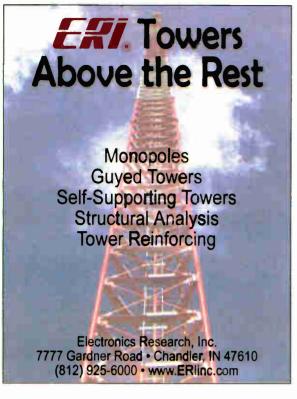


Fig. 3: Mid-Side Stereo Miking Method (Top View)

unit without disturbing their arrangement. A device for this purpose is called a stereo microphone adapter or stereo bar. look good on camera all cost a bundle.

thing you want this to look like is a convenience-store surveillance image.

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Low-Cost EAS Decoder for LPFM

TFT Inc. has made a low-cost EAS decoder available, aimed at the low-power FM market.

The EAS 911D/S is based on the company's 911D EASE Decoder but lacks a printer and four-port COM expander board. At \$1,595, it is targeted toward the budget LPFM market.

LPFM stations do not tend to need an



Continued from page 38 mounted around the room. Most of their superior imaging capabilities would be thrown away anyway during encoding.

Fifteen or so years ago, a company called Newtek did something similar called the Video Toaster, which converted an Amiga computer into a full video production suite for use with actual video cameras. The idea is the same, but now the hardware is simpler, and presumably anyone could do it.

The first company to cook up the USB video interface and software to make this happen will be praised by morning shows and "pirate" Webcasters everywhere.

That will be the easy part. You have to make sure that everybody *really* wants to be part of a TV Webcast and know how to play to it and the radio as well. That could be a tougher sell.



interface to a character generator or LED message sign, features of the higher-priced EAS 911D. Features of the unit inclue two digitally tuned receivers, a 51-key front panel with LCD, a practice key, balanced audio output, speaker and two relay outputs.

Stations wishing to add the printer or four-port COM expander later can do so; both items are pluggable For more information from TFT Inc. contact the company in California at (408) 943-9323 or visit www.tftinc.com.

Pop-Up Canopies Setup Fast

KD Kanopy says it continues to improve upon the concept of the pop-up

canopy. For remotes, KD Kanopy lets two people set up in less than 30 seconds without extra parts required.

A KD Kanopy can be used indoors or outdoors. Frame construction is aluminum; joint fittings are reinforced fiberglass. Fabric tops are 250-denier Oxford polyester, which is strong and lightweight, water-resistant and fire-resistant. UV protectors prevent fading. The canopies can be customized with station logos; full-coverage graphic printing is now available. They help a station to stand out in the crowd at fairs, openings and other remote opportunities. Side panels and rail curtains are available. The canopies come in a variety of shapes and sizes.

For more information, including pricing, contact KD Kanopy in Colorado at (303) 650-1310, or go to www.kdkanopy.com.

Tascam FireWire Interface Controls DAWs

Tascam is shipping its FW-1884 DAW control surface and audio/MIDI interface. The professional-quality interface uses FireWire high-speed data transfer protocol. It has an 18-channel audio interface, eight mic preamps, 4x4 MIDI interface and editing and mixing controls.

According to Tascam, the FW-1884 takes command of the entire studio and replaces much of the gear needed to record into a DAW. With more bandwidth than USB, FireWire delivers 18-channel audio input and output — eight analog, eight ADAT digital and two S/PDIF coaxial or optical. The FW-1884 has nine 100-mm motorized touch-sensitive faders and dedicated controls for pan, solo, mute and select per channel and tactile control over four bands of EQ.

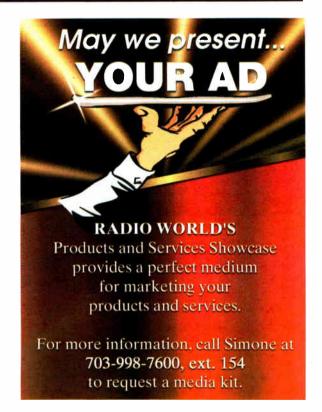
For more information, contact Tascam in California at (323) 726-0303 or go to www.tascam.com.



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Andrew 340' or 3" heliax, recently removed from service for an upgrade, \$1500. Bruce Campbell, Dove Media, 598 Westwood Dr, #201, Abilene TX 79603. 325-677-3900.

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ERI FMH 10-AC circ polarized 10-bay FM tuned to 104.9 mHz, recently removed from service, \$7500. Bruce Campbell, Dove Media, 598 Westwood Dr, #201, Abilene TX 79603. 325-677-3900.

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RFS Cablewave SPD-10 dry air pump, like new, \$500. Bruce Campbell, Dove Media, 598 Westwood Dr, #201, Abilene TX 79603. 325-677-3900.

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Eventide H3000B ultra harmonizer, like new, stereo, manual included, \$950 +shpg. Gerry Turro, WJUX, 75 Second St, Dumont NJ 07628. 800-585-1031.

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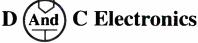
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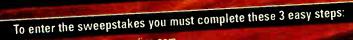
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♦ READER'S FORUM ♦

Radio's Real Founding Father

Two University Professors Argue That Charles Herrold Invented the Radio Station

by Mike Adams

The author is professor and chair of the Department of Television, Radio, Film and Theatre at San Jose State University in California.

The question, "Who was the first radio broadcaster, and where and when did broadcasting as we understand it first take place?" has been asked since 1920.

For almost 80 years, the answer appearing in the history books was, "Frank Conrad of KDKA(AM) in Pittsburgh in 1920." And when I was a DJ on legendary top-40 powerhouse WCOL(AM) in Columbus in the 1960s, I believed it, too.

But while I was spinning the hits in Ohio, a story was slowly unfolding thousands of miles away in San Jose, California — a story that would forever change the way I looked at broadcasting.

Early show

A young university professor, Gordon Greb, had uncovered evidence showing that a local wireless experimenter named Charles Herrold was really the first individual to broadcast entertainment programming to an audience, as early as 1910—10 years before Conrad and KDKA.

Herrold had a technical school in downtown San Jose called Herrold College of Wireless and Engineering. His students served as its DJs and newsreaders, broadcasting music and news via a phonograph and microphone.

Greb further learned that Herrold received a license in 1921 using the call letters KQW, and that KQW was bought by CBS in 1949 and moved to San Francisco to become KCBS. This was truly a find, for KCBS management was unaware of its historical significance as the first station. In my small world of radio, it was earth-shattering news.

Years later, as fellow university professors at San Jose State, Gordon told me of his 1950s discovery. I got excited, and he and I agreed to collaborate in retelling the story. Our book, "Charles Herrold, Inventor of Radio Broadcasting," was recently published by McFarland and Co. It finally tells the complete Herrold story, 45 years after the initial discovery. What took so long?

As Greb continued to compile information in the form of letters, press clippings and other documents with dates and program information, he began to see a solid confirmation that the broadcasting of entertainment programming as early as 1909 did take place.

He also found early technology used in the broadcasts, and most important, he found living witnesses from the Herrold broadcast days. One such individual was Herrold's wife Sybil, who had a weekly show beginning in 1912. She called it the "Little Hams" program, for the audience members were primarily young people

interested in radio.

After a year-long research effort, Professor Greb detailed the Herrold story in an article he wrote for the Winter 1958 issue of the Broadcast Education Association's Journal of Broadcasting (JOB). It was the first time a national academic audience had heard about Charles Herrold.

Greb also organized a major promotion with KCBS in San Francisco to make the announcement public in the Bay Area of Northern California, using the station's 50,000-watt signal to make the point that they were *first*.

Because of this article, important post-1960 broadcast history books included Herrold, such as Barnouw's "Tower in Babel" and Sterling's "Stay Tuned." More scholarly articles followed that further discussed the "first station" theme, and compared Herrold with Lee de Forest and KDKA, among others. was through the publication of a well-researched, clearly documented book. We made trips east, to the Smithsonian History Center in Washington, the New York Public Library and Antique Wireless Association archives in Rochester. Our goal was to find other examples, if any, of pre-1920 broadcasting, similar to that of Herrold in San Jose.

Important documents surfaced describing Herrold's broadcasting of entertainment programming to an audience pre-1912. This evidence was not in the original Herrold papers, and not available during the production of the video. After reviewing and processing this new information, several major articles and our book were written.

Burden of proof

First, there is what I call the "smoking gun" of broadcasting: an ad in the 1910 catalogue of Electro-Importing, a New York mail-order company that sold radio parts to experimenters.

It included a printed notarized endorsement from Herrold: "We have



Herrold stands in the center of his studio during a 1912 broadcast, as students Emile Portal and Ken Sanders play records from a windup phonograph. Engineer Frank Schmidt operates the arc transmitter, at right.

The answer to the question of "Who was the first broadcaster?" gradually was becoming more complex. In fact, the discovery and promotion of the Herrold story lead to a decades-long feud between the two major contenders, KDKA and KCBS, both of which claimed in their promotional advertising to be "the first station."

However, once the original 1958 story grew stale, nothing new appeared. By the 1980s, the academic community had lost interest. Awareness of the Herrold story outside of Northern California waned.

I joined Gordon in 1988 in an effort to revive the story. Our initial research resulted in the PBS video, "Broadcasting's Forgotten Father: The Charles Herrold Story." But more important, we became friends and colleagues in historical research with a common goal.

We agreed that the only way for the Herrold story to gain national credibility

given wireless phone concerts to amateur wireless men throughout the Santa Clara Valley." Herrold was referring to the crude process of playing records on a windup acoustical phonograph, and aiming the sound at a microphone to be played over the air. Between records, Herrold and his students would announce what they were playing.

Second, a 1912 news story in the San Jose Mercury Herald detailed a radio call-in format not unlike the present-day process. An excerpt from the story reads, "For more than two hours they conducted a concert in Mr. Herrold's office, which was heard for many miles around ... (a Herrold student) gave the names of the records he had on hand and asked those listening to signify their choice. One asked for 'My Old Kentucky Home,' which was furnished."

Herrold was taking requests from lis-



Charles Herrold in 1904

teners and facilitating phone-request radio in 1912.

I ask readers to look at the context in which the question of the first broadcaster has been asked since 1920. All previous claims to being the "first station" used RCA in-house historian George Clark's 1920 criteria. It had to (1) include entertainment programming, (2) include regularly scheduled broadcast times, (3) be pre-announced/advertised ahead of time in the press and (4) be intended for a known "citizen" audience. Clark defined "citizen" as a non-amateur, non-hobbyist listener, as opposed to someone with technical skills.

It was this distinction that caused Clark to say, and early historians to write, that all pre-KDKA, 1920 broadcasts were invalid because their audiences were largely amateurs, which is simply not true. Professor Greb and I have determined through our research that many pre-1920 "citizen" listeners heard the de Forest and Herrold broadcasts at "public" listening posts in record stores, at the 1915 Panama Pacific International Exhibition and on crude homemade crystal sets.

The Herrold experiments came to an abrupt halt when the entry of the United States into the World War caused all radio transmitters and receivers to be shut down and sealed until 1919. In 1920, when the Commerce Department began issuing commercial licenses, KDKA was first. Six months later, Herrold received his license for KQW. As mentioned, that station would go through a series of owners, ultimately ending up with CBS in 1949.

Today there is no real agreement as to a single "first station." Most historians credit KDKA for the first "commercial" license in 1920, de Forest for his 1916 broadcast of the Hughes-Wilson presidential election and Herrold for broadcasting pre-announced entertainment to an audience on a regularly scheduled basis from 1909-1917.

We, the authors, have found evidence in the form of primary documents — some by Herrold, others by print journalists — indicating that Herrold was the first to do so.

Charles Herrold invented the radio sta-

For more information on Charles Herrold, visit the author's Web site, www.charlesherrold.org.

♦ READER'S FORUM ♦

Big Fish Gobbles Little Fish

Yet another chapter has been written in the destruction of the "service" we used to call radio. 1 am seeing more and more the national trend about which I will speak, and it is changing the nature of the medium.

reduce power. They have not come to any agreement yet.

If anyone doubts that the FCC has sold out their role as custodians of the public trust for the RF spectrum and is catering to big money interests, it's time to wake up and smell the proverbial cup o' joe. When stations can freely trade power and coverage to meet business advantages, and leave small communi-

hen stations can freely trade power and coverage to meet business advantages, and leave small communities without local service, what is the point of the FCC at all?

– Michael Baldauf

The group owners of stations are now manipulating licensed power levels, so that stations they own in bigger markets on adjacent channels of their smaller market stations can boost power, leaving less service in the smaller markets. Examples follow regarding Denver, the biggest city in Colorado. Fifty miles south is the next biggest city, Colorado Springs; 50 miles south of that is Pueblo.

A Denver FM station with very low power is owned by a big group that purchased a Class C station in Colorado Springs, as well. The Class C is going to be reduced in power or turned off, despite a solid audience and positive cash flow, in order to push a newly galvanized Denver station. The smaller market suffers.

A Clear Channel FM station located 45 miles south of Pueblo with a 200-mile separation from the station north of Denver, will be moving 85 miles north to Colorado Springs and reducing power to a fraction 100 kW license to serve a bigger audience. The change will no longer allow the licensee to serve their original city of license with a strong signal. Again, the smaller market suffers.

Here is an AM example. A 5,000-watt station in Lamar, Colo., that provides a vital service to southeast Colorado and southwest Kansas is approached by a station on the same frequency in Houston, Texas, to see if they can pay the station to ties without local service, what is the point of the FCC at all?

Why don't they give the regulatory authority to the FTC? After all, regulating radio is no longer any different than regulating Wal-Mart or Conoco.

Michael Baldauf Co-Owner/Engineer The Technology Department Pueblo, Colo.

Provizer, Part 15 Legitimized

In his letter "Bigger Fish To Fry?" (Oct. 8), Paul Shinn makes some statements that are in dire need of adjustment.

Mr. Shinn questions why Radio World would "care to devote precious print to pity some pirate, Part 15 broadcaster." That's an oxymoron if I've ever heard one.

"Part 15" means Part 15 of FCC rules and regulations. A facility that operates within the parameters of FCC rules any and all FCC rules - is a legal operation. Stations operating outside of the confines of the rules cannot be considered Part 15 operations, and are, therefore, the "pirates" to whom he was referring.

Mr. Shinn asks, "Aren't the pages of Radio World more valuable than some station that struggles to cover two city

Interference is Not an Iffy Thing

The FCC created the low-power FM service in 2000, but the issue of when and how these stations might interfere with full-service licensees remains needlessly murky.

This is unacceptable. Although we differ with NAB on whether the spectrum can accommodate more LPFMs, we agree with the association when it says broadcasters have a right to expect that their signals will reach their audiences. For the commission to be clueless about interference questions this long after the creation of the service is not right.

It's the FCC's job to ensure spectrum integrity when it selects station allocations and to help stations sort out a solution when an interference issue does arise. When lawmakers first began holding hearings on LPFM, the four tests conducted by proponents and opponents regarding potential interference never really established at what point interference becomes so objectionable that a listener tunes out. Shouldn't this be done before making a decision on whether to allow LPFMs on third-adjacent channels?

Lawmakers decided it was okay to create the LPFM service. But what the general public doesn't realize is that lawmakers handed off the hard part, that pesky interference issue, to the FCC to decide.

The commission also delegated this seemingly complicated task to Mitre Corp., which in turn subcontracted much of the testing to Comsearch. According to at least one broadcast consultant, this firm is known more for its telecommunications engineering work than for broadcast engineering.

NAB and NPR were once allies on this issue but now have parted ways. NPR favors at least a trial expansion of LPFM. But both agree that portions of the Mitre report are flawed to the point where we cannot believe its conclusions. Messy work indeed.

The FCC began the LPFM endeavor under a pro-LPFM chairman and is proceeding with it under a chairman whose politics are much different, a man whose support of LPFM has been inconsistent at best. That's part of political reality in Washington. But what we need now is clean research. The NAB's objections are not entirely without cause.

We have no doubt that several broadcast engineering firms would love to lend the commission their expertise on this issue, for a fair price, and really get to the bottom of the interference ques-

We welcome lawful new entrants to radio without damaging the spectral integrity of existing stations. We wish the FCC and Mitre had put together a better plan to make the case. They still could do so.

--- RW

blocks?" The truth is that Part 15 AM stations, properly constructed, can reach a radius of 2 to 4 miles. There is even a report of one Part 15 station covering 10 miles. It is amazing what you can do with a tenth of a watt when you do it right.

Personally, I think that RW should devote more time and space to Part 15. This is a story to keep an eye on. The truth is that Stephen Provizer, the subject of Mr. Shinn's barbs, is one of the most prominent and hardest-working people in the fight for the survival of local, community-oriented (real) radio.

That's the opinion of a "real" broadcaster with 16 years in the "trenches" and a construction permit for a brand-new FM station in his hand.

My advice to Mr. Shinn is to not be so quick to knock these guys. Stephen Provizer, William C. Walker, Chris DiPaola — these are names that are, even at this moment, rising to prominence in the wonderful world of radio. Don't underestimate them.

> Scott Clem WPKC(FM) West Frankfort, Ill.

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