

issue but wish to note two errors. The first is that frequencies can be selected in 5-kHz steps only in the 146-to-174-MHz band. Programming increments are 10 kHz in the 32-to-50-MHz band and 25 kHz in the 420-to-470- and 470.0125-to-512.0125-MHz bands. Error number two is that an external relay is *not* necessarily required for controlling a tape recorder if the recorder uses a grounded-shell microphone or an auxiliary input plug. Incidentally, the scanner's i-f is at 10.85 MHz. —*R.G. Borde, Sunnyvale, CA.*

PHASE RESPONSE IS SIGNIFICANT

With reference to "Innovations in Speaker Design" (March 1979), at a propagation ve-

locity of 1134 feet per second, a 1-ms delay is not 6° of phase shift for a 1000-Hz frequency as claimed. It is almost an entire cycle (317.5°, to be precise). It is very easy to rig a demonstration in which phase response does not matter. It is equally easy to devise a demonstration in which frequency response, distortion, or noise does not matter. Once critical listeners—mixers, musicians, etc.—become familiar with complete record/reproduce channels that are phase compensated from microphone to loudspeaker, they adamantly refuse to go back. Their ears have been trained to respond to a new dimension of fidelity. This is the best proof of the significance of phase response I can think of. —*Ted Uzzle, Cambridge, MA.*