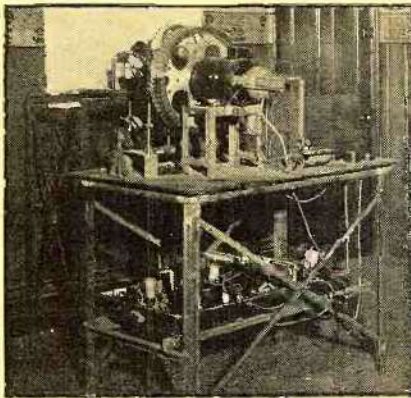




DEMONSTRATES THE PROGRESS OF TELEVISION
Mr. Baird, famous British television expert, shows the progress he has made. Below: An amusing scene showing "Jass and Jessie" in a comedy skit.



CONTROL ROOM OF THE BBC STATION
This is the control room of the television studio with the sound-control engineer, at left, and a visual-control engineer on his right.



AMATEUR TELEVISION PIONEER
Mr. Harold Bailey (at G2UF) with his announcer, Hal Jones, being televised. Above: His receiver.

British TELEVISION

Samuel Kaufman

GREAT BRITAIN has decided to go ahead with television and the entire radio world has turned its eyes towards the British Isles to observe just what practical results can be obtained with present-day equipment. The Government's decision was the result of the General Post-Office television committee report. The committee, headed by Lord Selsdon, former Postmaster General, had spent many months in study of the world's television progress and had traveled extensively. Lord Selsdon, himself, headed the group visiting America last autumn.

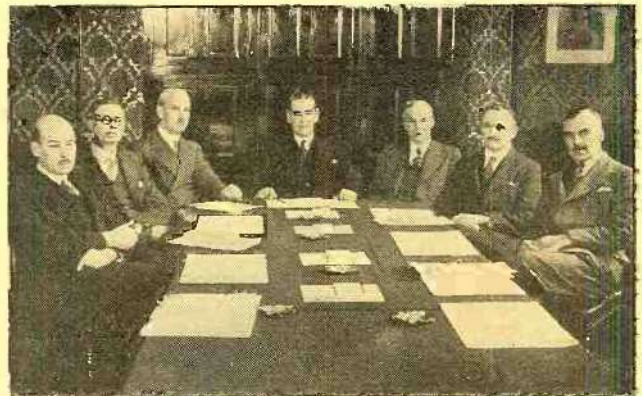
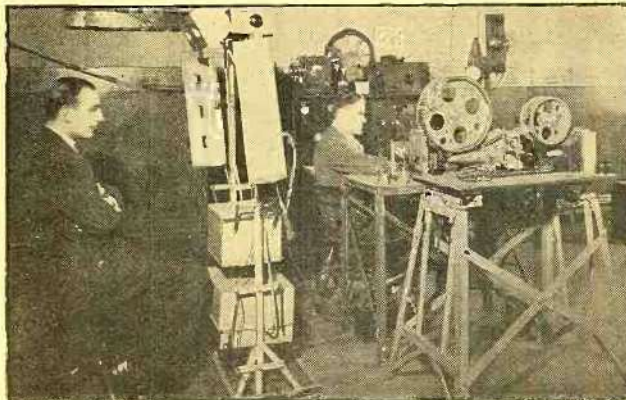
Sir Kingsley Wood, the present Postmaster General, in announcing that the Government had considered and approved the report of the television committee, stated that television service would be started from the London area station during the latter part of 1935.

COMMITTEE ON TELEVISION

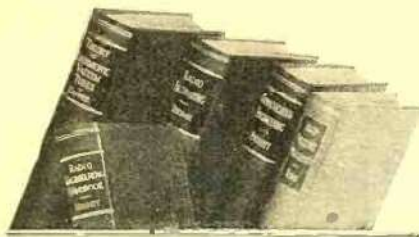
This is the first meeting, in London, of the British Television Commission. Left to right they are: Noel Ashbridge, O. F. Brown, Sir Frank Smith, Lord Selsdon (Chairman), F. W. Phillips, Colonel Angwin, V. Roberts.

It was estimated that the television service would cost £180,000 up to the end of 1936, when the British Broadcasting Corporation's charter will expire. The required amount will be contributed in equal shares by the B.B.C. and the British Treasury.

Recommendations and conclusions of the television committee point out that high definition television is in a high enough stage of development to justify initial steps of television service and that the B.B.C. should be assigned jurisdiction of sight programs. The committee further recommended that Sir Kingsley Wood should appoint an advisory committee to form and direct the initiation of Britain's television transmissions. Those designated for the advisory committee are: Lord Selsdon, chairman; Sir Frank Smith, secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research; Colonel A. S. Angwin, assistant engineer-in-chief of the British Post Office; Mr. F. W. Roberts, assistant secretary of the British Post Office; Mr. Noel Ashbridge, chief engineer of the B.B.C., and Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Cappendale, controller of the B.B.C. Mr. J. Varley Roberts was designated (Continued on page 772)



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British Television

(Continued from page 728)

secretary of the committee. Further on, the report recommended that ultra-short-wave image transmitters should be erected at elevated sites with antennae as high as possible. The committee believes that at least half the population of the British Isles could be served by ten stations of this type.

Regarding the apparatus, the committee suggested that a television patent pool should eventually be organized. Baird Television, Ltd., and the Marconi-E.M.I. Company were favored in the report to supply essential equipment for the operations of the London station where two systems, functioning alternately, will be employed. It is understood that the Scophony, Cosor and other firms will be permitted to bid along with Baird and Marconi-E.M.I. when additional stations are built outside the London zone. Initial transmissions from London will be on 6 to 7 meters with synchronized sound on ultra-short waves.

Sponsored television programs by advertisers were sort of frowned upon, but the B.B.C. has a bit of leeway on this point. It seems that direct advertising is banned, but the power granted in the B.B.C.'s existing agreement to accept certain types of sponsored programs should be applied to the television transmissions, the committee said. The committee opposed any rise in the present 10-shilling listener license fee and held that there should not, at the start, be any separate license for television reception.

Reaction to England's television decision has varied. British television stocks immediately rose, but manufacturers of broadcast receivers came forward with the emphatic "warning" that television was still in an experimental stage and that it would be a long time before the present type of sound receiver would be obsolete. Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Barbazon, retiring president of the British Radio Manufacturers Association, asserted that it will take years to develop the technic of television entertainment to the standard that radio broadcasting has attained and for that reason alone the present types of modern radio receiver will still be in popular use.

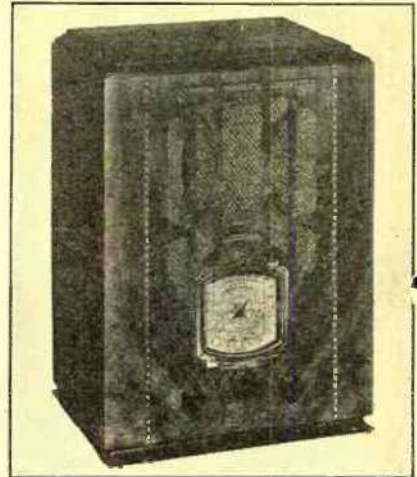
Several British firms had been marketing television receivers for a long period preceding the Government's television committee report, but there had not been mass sales in view of the absence of a general program schedule. Baird's transmissions from Crystal Palace, London, have been satisfactorily received, it is said.

Summer Radio

(Continued from page 727)

Battery Operated Superhet for Camps

Allied Radio has brought out the Knight 5-tube, 6-volt, battery-operated superheterodyne, designed to work entirely off an ordinary 6-volt storage battery. This set



is suitable for use in camps, summer cottages and rural homes. It is an all-wave receiver, tuning from 18 to 555 meters. A built-in vibrator type power unit furnishes all required plate and grid voltages. The current drain from the storage battery is only 3 amperes.

New Portable Marine Receiver

The Freed-Eisemann portable set shown in the illustration is especially designed for use aboard small boats, using either 6 or 32 volts power supply. The set is extremely compact and may be moved around from place to place as the occasion requires. A



small motor generator for supplying 250 volts d.c. to the plates of the radio tubes is an integral part of the receiver. The ship's power supply of either 6 or 32 volts direct current supply operates the motor generator and supplies filament current to the set. It is built into a waterproof Dupont fabrikoid covered 3-ply veneer carrying case.

A Portable 3-Tube Kit

This compact a.c.-d.c. three-tube receiver announced by Experimental Radio Labs. employs the following tube equipment: one 6D6, one 76 and a 12A7 type