A short biography
by Bob Cobaugh, W2NX, Engineer WQXR

John Vincent Lawless Hogan was born February 14, 1890 in Philadelphia, Pa. As a boy of 12, he built one of the early amateur wireless stations using a coherer as detector. For seven months in 1906 and 1907, he worked as a laboratory assistant to Dr. Lee de Forest. When de Forest made the first grid audion, young Hogan made the first quantitative study of the plate current characteristics of a grid triode. During the same period he operated de Forest’s arc transmitter -- one of the first radiotelephone broadcast stations in the country.

Fascinated by wireless, John attended Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University from 1906 to 1910 specializing in physics, mathematics and "electric" waves. From 1910 to 1914, he worked as an engineer for the National Electric Signaling Company at Brant Rock, Mass., and in Brooklyn where he supervised erection of the Bush Terminal Station WNY. In 1912, with Robert Marriott, Dr. Alfred Godlsmith, John Stone Stone and others, he consolidated the Society of Wireless Telegraph Engineers with the Wireless Institute and form the Institute of Radio Engineers, now the I.E.E.E.

In 1913, John V.L. Hogan was in charge of the acceptance tests of the United States Navy’s first high power station in Arlington, Virginia -- the fame NAA. He acted as a chief research engineer from 1914 to 1917 with work largely confined to development of automatic high speed recorders for long distance circuits.

Appointed commercial manager of the International Signal Company in 1917, Hogan was put in charge of operations and manufacturing equipment for submarine and aircraft. In 1918 he was made manager of the International Radio Telegraph Company, and in 1920 was elected
As engineer of the National Electric Signaling Co., Hogan worked under Fessenden at the Brant Rock Station where he had an opportunity to observe and learn much on the subject of wireless. His first patent was issued in 1910 on a crystal detector. In 1912 he patented the single dial tuning system for receivers, an invention worked out to simplify and co-ordinate the handling of ship and shore messages. It was his good fortune to capitalize on it when home broadcast reception called for a simple, one control tuner.

In 1921 he established his own consulting practice specializing in broadcasting equipment and "problems" of radio regulation. He was also an expert witness during the many years of litigation involving Dr. Lee de Forest, Major Elwin Armstrong and RCA.

In the summer of 1936, Hogan formed the Interstate Broadcasting Co., increased the power to 1 kw. and moved the studios to 730 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and hired a professional staff to announce and manage the station. In 1937, the experimental license was changed to a regular commercial call -- WQXR, and the 20 Kc. double width channel was lost as it was uneconomical of spectrum space, especially since FM was already on the scene. In 1944 the station was sold to the NEW YORK TIMES and subsequently the power increased to 50 kw.

During World War II, Mr. Hogan was special assistant to Dr. Vannevar Bush, Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development on problems concerned with radar, guided missiles and the proximity fuse. He also served on the National Defense Research Committee handling communications problems for the U.S. Signal Corps and the Army Air Forces.

Following the war, Hogan worked on facsimile. It was his hope that some day a facsimile type newspaper would be delivered to the home by radio. Most present day facsimile systems utilize one of Hogan's basic patents, but his hope of "home delivery of the newspaper" by radio has not worked out.

John V. L. Hogan died at his home in Forest Hills, N.Y. on December 29, 1960. Many patents owned by the Hogan laboratory were taken over by the Teletype Company. He is survived by his widow and a son, John Vincent Hogan, W2UN, and three grandchildren.

John Hogan wrote numerous articles for magazines and trade journals. The radio historians prize his book OUTLINE OF RADIO which he authored in 1923 with subsequent editions in 1924 and 1925. One of the few remaining pieces of equipment used by this well known pioneer was presented to the ANTIQUE WIRELESS ASSOCIATION in 1963 by his son John Hogan, W2UN. It is a large seven foot enclosed cabinet transmitter that had been stored for years in the garage at the family estate on Long Island. According to Jack, his father used it to provide music and speech for one of his early television setups at W2XH.

In the late 1920's, Hogan started to broadcast television using the Nipkow disc. He formed RADIO PICTURES, INC. and began broadcasting regular television programs; the video on 2012 Kc. and the audio on 1550 Kc. with a power of 500 watts. The call letters were W2XH. The program material was made up mostly, if not entirely, of cartoons such as "Felix the Cat". The license permitted experimental video on the following frequencies: 2,000 to 2,200 Kc., 2850 to 2890 Kc., 43 to 46 Mc., 48.5 to 50.3 Mc. and 60 to 80 Mc.

There was an amateur station at the laboratory which was located over the very large commercial garage at 3104 Northern Boulevard, Long Island City, N.Y., using the call letters W2XH. The program material was made up mostly, if not entirely, of cartoons such as "Felix the Cat". The license permitted experimental video on the following frequencies: 2,000 to 2,200 Kc., 2850 to 2890 Kc., 43 to 46 Mc., 48.5 to 50.3 Mc. and 60 to 80 Mc.

By the mid-thirties the handwriting was on the wall, mechanical television was doomed by the development of the iconoscope by Dr. Vladimir Koenin Zavor-kin. Hogan's television programs yielded only a handful of letters from home experimenters who squinted at the tiny orange colored pictures on a plate of a neon bulb, but there was a very large quantity of mail from ordinary listeners who managed to tune their broadcast sets 50 Kc. above the end of the broadcast band at 1500 Kc. and listened to the audio channel. During periods of test patterns, and video material without synchronized sound, John played classical recorded music such as Bach, Beethoven and Brahms. This made a great hit with the listeners.

At Hogan's suggestion, the Federal Communication Commission made three 20 Kc. channels available at the high frequency end of the broadcast band: 1530, 1550 and 1580 Kc. for high fidelity AM broadcasting, and thus New York's
A MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT

This has been mentioned several times before but it is necessary to do so again. I am referring to equipment in the Association's Amateur Barn Museum. With few exceptions, all pieces BELONG to members or have been donated to the organization to be retained under provisions of our Charter. This means there is no equipment for sale or available for swapping except a few broadcast sets left for that purpose or something W2ICE may want to swap from his own personal collection. There is available, however, a large collection of dials, knobs, transformers, coils and other parts which have been left by members to help others restore old receivers. In addition, there are hundreds of old magazines, mostly QSTs, all of which are FREE providing you pick it up. Our Secretary/Curator has enough to do without going into the mail order business. One other piece of business. Under no circumstances donate equipment to AWA with intentions of deducting it from your Income Tax return. Such items MUST go through proper channels with advance approval from A.W.A. followed by an appraisal by one with proper credentials. See You Oct. 4,

73, George Batterson, W2GB
President

ANTIQUE WIRELESS ASSOCIATION INC.
HOLCOMB, NEW YORK 14469
"An amateur organization devoted to the history of wireless"

Affiliate:
AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE
Member:
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS

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MAIN ST., HOLCOMB, N.Y., 14469

Membership: Application form available from either Secretary or Treasurer. Membership limited. Send all dues, money for badges, etc. to:
Treasurer Lincoln Cundall, W2QY
69 BOULEVARD PARKWAY
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, 14612

Radio Station: Amateur W2AN

Material Facilities: A.W.A. MUSEUM and PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKSHOP at Holcomb, N.Y. Open only by advance appointment between May 1 and October 31.

TELEPHONE 315-657-7482 or 716-633-0656
Around & About the Flea Market

Flea markets -- whether at a hamfest or one of general interest -- provides the amateur collector a wonderful opportunity to buy and sell old radio gear. Pictured above is A.W.A. member George Warder at the recent W.N.Y. Hamfest flea market with his goods. George reported a profitable day along with other members. Word comes in the boys also found old equipment at the Dayton affair.

Herbert Hoover Jr. Dies at 65

It is with regret we note the passing of Herbert Hoover Jr., W6ZH, on July 8, in Pasadena, Calif. "Herb" was a great guy as all will vouch who knew him. An old time "ham", he was President of the A.R.R.L. for several years and like his father, our 31st President, always showed a great interest in the welfare of amateur radio. He will be missed.

Don't buy the book with this title if you're interested in historical radio. It is NOT the one reviewed in the BULLETIN a couple years ago covering the history of radio broadcasting. For some reason authors want to associate the words "Tower" and "Babel" for their title. The book we highly recommend is TOWER IN BABEL by Eric Bamouw.

Hallicrafters CR-3000 Receiver

It is not often A.W.A. reports a NEW product, but we had to call your attention to this one now on the market by Hallicrafter. One might say it is the ultimate for the shortwave/DC/VHF listener...An AM/FM stereo receiver with all the hi-fi gadgets plus a pair of beautiful 10 watt audio amplifiers-----BUT...here is the punch line: the frequency range is from 108 MC through to 185 MC!! yes, that's right -- longwave. It even has a BFO to copy SSB and CW...can you beat this one all in one unit?

Joseph T. Tykociner

This early pioneer passed away June 11 in Champaign, Ill. He, with Dr. Lee de Forest, helped develop (1922) the sound track on motion picture film which was at first scoffed at when others were still using the disc for sound movies (Vitaphone). (Tux W2NX) (K3CUI)
Several have requested information on this HP musical instrument which has been mentioned several times in the BULLETIN. The best source is an article on pages 202 and 203, February, 1930 issue of RADIO BROADCAST magazine. It tells how the instrument works, charts, pictures, etc. Briefly, it works on the old principle of hand capacity. There are two antennas projecting out of the top of the cabinet as we see it. One was for audio frequency control and the other for volume. You merely wave your two hands near the rods and you get all kinds of weird effects. As mentioned earlier, Atwater Kent showed an interest in it for awhile but as far as we know RCA is the only one to manufacture the instrument. The inventor, Prof. Theremin, from last reports, is now living in U.S.S.R.
This ship operated in the Great Lakes for many years and was the source of employment for several members including A.W.A. Vice-President Charles Brelsford, K2WW. The ship carried both cargo and passengers and was seen more often in the eastern lakes. Originally spark, it finally converted to CW. Can you recognize the equipment in the lower photograph much of which is RCA?

COL. GREEN AGAIN -- On his return trip from the recent New England A.R.R.L. Convention, Bill Gould, K2NP drove by the Colonel’s one time estate. As mentioned in an earlier OTB, it was given to M.I.T. many years ago. Bill tells us that the building which once housed the Colonel’s early wireless station is now a home for a Roman Catholic Order.

THE ELECTRO IMPORTING CO.
231 Fulton St., N.Y. City

BOOK titled "BITES OF WIRELESS HISTORY" is still available. W5JDW will have some for sale at the Conference. They are also for sale at the A.W.A. Museum. Want to order one? Send $2.25 to:
Jack Gray, W5JDW,
Church St., Mason, Ohio, 45040

The C. D. Tuska Co.
HARTFORD, CONN.
JOHN SCHMIDT (W2DR) picked up a CB-8 in excellent condition plus several other sets. He understands Zenith made an early "breadboard" receiver--can anyone verify this?

FRANK ATTLE (K4PI) now has a beautiful A-K -9 assembled on a breadboard by Edmund Volz. The board was one made by Roland Matson. Frank has been receiving some nice letters as result of his FB article on Atwater-Kent in popular--electronics magazine. If you're an AK fan--be sure and read it..the best yet.

MILTON CONER (WAKNXA) was another one of the few that had an opportunity to buy some of Lou Bisoli's gear. Milt plans to attend the Conference in October.

BOB TANNER (K.C. Mo.) grabbed a mint Federal 61 and a Marconi C/300. Bob reports over 56 receivers now--not bad for a relative newcomer.

ROLAND MATSON (KLOKO) reports some real choice gear in the commercial and transmitting line. He plans to have a new QTH in the future and hopes to have a small amateur museum.

J.C. WENNER (Shelbyville, Tenn.) found several Crosleys, a Radiola III plus balanced amplifier and a rare Tunks 225. Hang on to this last one...they are becoming scarce.

TIM CHRISTEN (San Francisco) found a real rare one--a NESCO CH-124 with crystal detector and audion detector. Unfortunately, it needs some work done on it. See old time "ad" section.

ED RASER (WEXI) recently received his APRIL 50 YEAR GOLD MEDAL. Congrats Ed! He was also elected Director and East Coast rep for Society of Wireless Pioneers. Just verifies you can't keep a good man down--but I wonder when he will have time for collecting?

BOB SCHARCK (Somerset, Pa.) suggests early TV collectors should not overlook RCA 630 chassis--an early classic for the collector.

LOU BISOLI (WJAT) can now breathe a little more easily now the mad rush is over on his sale. The interest is there however--and his many friends will see him at the Conference Sunday.

BILL PAVEX (Pollock Pine, Calif.) suggests an index for all past BULLETINS. Good idea. We've been thinking about this for sometime and may come up with some kind of a supplement.

STEVE TADAGE (W2EM) tells us he placed an ad for antique tubes (prior to 1920) in a national known magazine and got all kinds of answers...mostly 199's, 201's, etc. (pre-1920 ??) Most asking prices were quite reasonable except for one fellow who was asking $10 each for 200-A, 201-A and UV-199's !! Needless to say..there were no takers...

ROSS SMITH (Elkhart, Ind.) added a mint Baldwin horn and a Radiola VII portable which is kinds scarce.

JULI BARRATT (Pt. Wayne, Ind.) showed over 20 radios at a recent Festival in Pt. Wayne. Sets are still coming in including a seldom seen Radiola V.

EVERETT BERRY (Lansing, Mich.) has been shooting for the rare ones with good luck -- the latest being a Model 15 Kennedy, RY is going to run out of space soon.

BOB HENDRICKS (W2DUJ) is now in Europe and will not return until after the Conference. Bob is digging up material and promises a talk on "Old Cortland Street" for the 1970 affair. This should be good for no one knows this famous old time radio section better than Bob.

DICK JOHNSTONE (K6PZ) came through with a dainty article for the next OTH which will bring a chuckle or two --and there is some history there too.

WALT ROGERS (WIFS) used to work for Muriolc in the early days...but unfortunately never saved much old gear. He well remembers a mint Adams-Morgan RA-6 that got away from him.

JOHN CAPERTON (Louisville, Ky.) is now admiring one of the first Scott's--a "World Record Super" 8 tuber using 201A and 171-A tubes. John also found a rare Mengel crystal set (1930) which we may picture in the next OTH...even hear of this company?

BOB MIDDLETON (San Ramon, Calif.) recently acquired a rather unusual Fleming valve made by Royal Bilswan. He promises to send a photograph.

JOE PAVEX (W2GEP) hit the jack pot!! hard to believe...While on a recent visit to a small town in North Dakota he heard about a local "old time radio receiver contest"...a little checking and he found where they were..to make the story short..he bought ALL the entries which included a rare de Forest Interpanel set, AK breadboard, etc...can you beat this one?
My first job
by LLOYD ESPENSCHIED

So enamored of wireless telegraphy was I as a boy that in my senior year in high school, without waiting to graduate, I went off and got a job as a ship-board operator, in May, 1907. The operating company was the United Wireless Telegraph Co., successor of the de Forest Company, with headquarters at 42 Broadway, New York City. It was when wireless telegraphy was a matter of communication with ships, and the idea of going to sea was equally romantic with wireless itself to an 18 year old youth of the time. Although I was not a very expert operator, several of us amateur experimenters had gotten in the good graces of United's Chief Operator H.J. Hughes, -- so he gave me an assignment at $25.00 per month.

I was assigned to the good ship MANHATTAN of the Maine Steamship Co., sailing between New York and Portland, Me., under Capt. Jovett (or some such name). This was before the days of licensing by the government; the steamship company had been prevailed upon to pay for the installation and for the rental, on the theory that the added safety would reduce the cost of insuring the vessel; the wireless company used such installations as a basis for selling stock to a gullible public, making much of the message revenue expected from the passengers, a revenue which was practically nil! In other words, wireless companies in those days were promotional affairs, bordering on the fraudulent, in their financial affairs, as I afterward learned.

I shall never forget the first night sailing. The ship left her North River dock in the evening and was due in Portland the second morning after. Well, the first evening out was foggy, and all the way up the East River the good Captain just felt his way by sound and smell as it were, for the shores could not be seen. With fog whistles and bells a-sounding, with the wireless channels zipping as other ships reported their positions, I was frightened and stood by all night lest a distress call be needed. I still recall peering out thru the night trying to see something when we were supposed to be passing some navigation mark, -- first the Stepping Stones in the lower Sound, then some light off Bridgeport, etc., to the dangerous Point Judith where the first open sea was encountered.

I took my first job seriously and faithfully reported back to "NY" (the station stop 42 Broadway) each point as given by the Captain. Of course this only served to clutter up the air for I imagine no one in New York was following our progress.

Off Point Judith, early morning, we began to roll; and with the roll came creaks, loud and alarming creaks to me. The ship was a wooden one and hence the sounds of "give" in her planking. (And hence the accommodation of bed bugs, a goodly army of them, as I was to learn that night --- not that I was sleeping anyway!)

Finally we rounded Cape Cod and the weather began clearing. The Captain wanted to know the weather ahead at Cape Elizabeth, Maine. I called the station there (whether of United Wireless or Government station I do not recall) and managed to "raise" him and get the report. The Captain was pleased, said it was the first time he had been able to get the weather report well ahead of arriving at Portland. He was a pleasant fellow, but quite immoral, I was to learn -- true to the sea!

Going into Portland Harbor I was called by Fort Preble (was that the name?) and struck up an acquaintance with the army operator there whom I afterward went to see, Othel Baxter, a mighty fine fellow. Called on him several times thereafter, for I made several trips on the old MANHATTAN before being transferred.

EARLY RADIO STATIONS IN ALASKA
Info from Bob Palmer, W7RD

The peak years for radio telegraph in Alaska was between 1926 and 1930 with much of the equipment being WWI surplus spark equipment. The greatest growth in number of stations were in the period between 1915 and 1925 with installations in mines, fish canneries and whaling stations. Stations using spark and later CW slowly disappeared in the 30's as radio telephones took over which could be operated by book-keepers and management superintendents.

ALASKAN RADIO TELEGRAPH STATIONS

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Commercial/Private</th>
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A.R.R.L. CONVENTION AT KDKA

This picture was taken June 24, 1927 at KDKA's transmitter site, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Excluding our old friend Liz, 3CDQ, who is holding her QSL card, how many can you recognize? There are several who look real familiar but we can't place their names -- after all -- it was 42 years ago! Note KDKA's experimental shortwave vertical antennas in the background operating as 8XK...??

APOLLO 11

The recent Apollo 11 venture to the moon was one of the world's greatest historical events and one which proved outstanding in communication. Members might be interested to know that the $1.25 million special stereo camera the astronauts used as they sampled material on the moon's surface was designed and developed under the personal direction of A.W.A. member Bruce Elle, W2VTR. Historically, part of the TV setup was in reverse -- a supposedly outdated scanning disc was in one of the circuits! Bud Fischer calls our attention to another interesting fact. The following astronauts had all received more Light since they had traveled in an Easterly direction: Aldrin, Grissom, Cooper, Schirra and Stafford....

FIRCO JACKS
JOHN FIRTH & CO., Inc.

MAN OF HIGH FIDELITY

If you can't find this book at your local bookstore and wish to purchase one -- it is available from the publisher for $1.00 plus 10¢ postage.

BANTAM BOOKS, INC.
414 E. Golf Road
Des Plaines, Illinois 60016
(Info from Ted Hannah, KJ3UI)

N.C. Co.

How about it fellows -- can you help Dave McKenzie, KP8SVJ, on this one? He has a small threaded bakelite type knob with the initials "N.C. Co." on the top. It looks something like this:

FIRCO JACKS
JOHN FIRTH & CO., Inc.
It has been a slow summer with little activity as indicated by the size of the "Old Time Ad" and "Collector" columns. A fair number of visitors found their way to Holcomb including Roland Matson and Harry Capp. Roland, if you remember, is the fellow who likes to work with difficult metal finishes. He brought along an encased Atwater-Kent V.C., with finish as good if not better than the original. Real nice job. Speaking of A-K, Roland picked up a couple spare A-K components from A.W.A. and left an early cable key. He plans to exhibit and tell about his work at the Conference next month.

The ARMSTRONG SHOW is temporarily at a standstill except for some exceptional work done by W2NX. Bob spent part of his vacation tramping around New York taking pictures of the Major's favorite haunts and childhood home. The pictures are beautiful and will make a valuable addition to the show. Ken Gardner, W2KCM, who worked with Armstrong briefly during the early FM installation at WHAM, recorded some of his experiences. Work will continue on the show this fall after conference activity slows down.

Checking through our file we found many letters and articles that need an answer or acknowledgement in the OTB. Please be patient—we do this as a hobby and have to squeeze in AWA in among our other interests.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS? Please send new address to Treasurer Cundall, W2QY, who maintains the mailing list.

SMITHSONIAN--is now the proud owner of the original color (disc) television system—camera to receiver—as developed by CBS. This historical equipment was presented by CBS Laboratory Chief Dr. Peter Goldmark. More on this later.

RARE CHELSEA RECEIVER
This rare receiver, nicely restored by John Drake, was made by Chelsea Radio Company, Chelsea, Mass. It was found in an old chicken coop in Colchester, Conn. The engraving on the upper panel reads: 

RARE CHELSEA RECEIVER
Model 102

Important!
Packing or shipping receivers or other old gear?—if so, take every precautionary measure possible. Numerous incidents have been reported in the past year of damaged equipment shipped by common carrier such as REA, Parcel Post, etc. A large size packing carton and additional stuffing frequently pays off with only a slight increase in shipping cost. A problem not to overlook is the "shock" action. This is where a heavy condenser or transformer is mounted on a fragile panel or poorly secured to a wooden base. A sudden shock (this occurs when your well packed box is thrown across the shipping room) can rip or break the heavy component free regardless of how well the outer areas are insulated. The trick here is to place wads of paper or rubber foam around the poorly supported parts.

--- Tax John Caperton

RARE RADIO LOG
An extremely rare radio log written by old time radio amateur Frank Hart of Brooklyn, N.Y. was recently given to the Smithsonian by his son Burton Hart. A copy of the same early document dating Sept. 1, 1906 to Oct. 3, 1909, was sent to A.W.A. by Lloyd Espenschied. With only a few breaks, the reader can almost "listen in" on wireless activity in the New York area over 60 years ago. Entries tell about DF, NY, PT, AX and various ships as they leave the Port of New York including JN "SS Manhattan" on which Espenschied was wireless operator.
The first national gathering of radio historians, old time operators and collectors took place in Holcomb, N.Y. (1963). It is now an annual event with attendance from coast-to-coast and Canada. Other annual meets were held at the New England Wireless Museum, Gray's Wireless Museum (Mason, Ohio), Franklin Institute (Philadelphia), Ford Science Museum (Dearborn, Mich.) and the Smithsonian Institution (Washington). This year the group returns to the small but intimate New England Wireless Museum. In addition to members, guests are cordially invited to attend this weekend of nostalgic memories, relive the past and see what the amateur historian is doing.

Mail checks BEFORE SEPT. 20th to:
NEW ENGLAND WIRELESS MUSEUM
Tillinghast Road
EAST GREENWICH, RHODE ISLAND 02818

Mail checks BEFORE SEPT. 20th to:
NEW ENGLAND WIRELESS MUSEUM
Tillinghast Road
EAST GREENWICH, RHODE ISLAND 02818

The New England Wireless Museum was dedicated by Gov. John Chafee in 1964 at the time of the 2nd Annual A.W.A. Historical Meet. Bob Merriam, Director, is owner of the Merrim Marine Radio Co. and can be heard on the amateur bands as W1NTE. He was formerly WA1EB and W3AF. The museum was incorporated in 1966 as a non-profit institution eligible to receive tax deductible gifts. It contains historical radio, telegraph and telephone equipment and a reference library featuring the Lloyd Engeschied collection of books. Steam, hotair and early gas engines are also on display. A.W.A. has many steam "buffs" in its membership. To promote interest in this area, K1CPW plans to have a table set up with several steam models in operation. There will be steam outlets for those who wish to bring models to operate. Selwyn will be assisted by Paul Merriam II.
PROGRAM

FRIDAY

2 P.M. REGISTRATION
Museum open and informal get-together. Dinner break between 5 and 6 P.M.

8 P.M. A.W.A. presentation of 120 YEARS OF BRASSPONDING. A popular show covering the span from Samuel F.B. Morse to present day traffic handling. Features many well known pioneers including old time amateurs WISS and WIZE. This is the show that is climax'd with the trials and tribulations of an United Wireless Operator in 1910 with material supplied by W6GH.

9 P.M. The Old Old Timers Club informal meeting. Chairman: V.P. El Raser, W2ZI Co-ordinator: N.E. Director Walt Rogers, WLDFS and Bob Chapman, W1QV.

SATURDAY

9 A.M. REGISTRATION Museum open.

10 A.M. Welcome by A.W.A. President George Batterson, W2GB and Bob Merriam, W1NTE, President of New England Wireless Museum.

MORNING PROGRAM

Note: Due to wide interest in subject matter, all speakers are limited to 1/2 hour. Additional information concerning speaker's talk may be obtained after meeting.

SAFETY AT SEA and the STRUGGLE OVER SPAruc by Peter Schroeder, WLPNY Author of "Contact at Sea"

STREAM ENGINE/GENERATOR/SPARK TRANSMITTER DEMONSTRATION by Selwyn Blake, K1CPW. In conjunction with the demonstration, Selwyn plans to have an old time Hidden Transmitter Hunt. Bring a small transistor AM receiver.

CLASSIC RECEIVERS -- What to look for and how to restore. John Caperton, Louisville, Kentucky. Several "classics" will be on display.

12 NOON LUNCHEON Brief remarks by Bob Merriam, W1NTE on "THE REGENERATIVE RECEIVER"

GUEST SPEAKERS: A.W.A. is honored by having two distinguished outside speakers at the 1969 CONFERENCE. BOLLIS BATH BOLLIS BATH became interested in radio in 1921. He turned from broadcast receiver design to shortwave and television research development in 1928 at which time he became television consultant for Wm. J. Mardock Company. He was a contemporary of John Baird of England and C.F. Jenkins. Bollis has had a long and varied career and is presently Asst. to the Dean, Lincoln College, Northwestern University.

DR. EFMAN MYERS, another famous pioneer, started in wireless in 1905. By 1907 he was working with Babcock when he made the first triodes for Dr. Lee de Forest. Shortly after, he became research engineer and operator for the Poulsen Wireless Tel. & Tel. Co. in San Francisco (later ITT/Federal). Between 1910 and 12 he pioneered in broadcasting and later became de Forest's Chief Assistant at his High Bridge Laboratories where he developed the famous Audiotron tube. Myer's career appears endless since he is still in research. Tube collectors immediately associate him with the MYERS AUDION, a tube he manufactured about 50 years ago.

Friday night activities will take place in the Frenchtown Baptist Church next to the Museum. Saturday programming at the Museum.

IMPORTANT: Wear your A.W.A. Identification BADGE at all times while at Conference.
9:00 A.M. Meet at Museum

**SPECIAL GUIDED TOUR** of Colonial Providence, focusing on nationally famous Benefit Street Restoration, the Rhode Island School of Design Museum of Art, the John Brown House and other beautiful 18th century homes. Lunch at Providence Art Club. Tour will be in charge of Mrs. Paul Merriam.

**LADIES PROGRAM**

**ON THE RECEIVER CONTEST**

Immediately following the luncheon, bring your receivers to the area set aside for judging which will take place during the afternoon. All receivers must be over 30 years old or reproductions of that age. Homemade receivers include kits.

**CHAIRMAN:** GEORGE GRAMMER, W1UF, Technical Editor QST, assisted by Thorn Hayes, W6AX (Sarasota, Calif.) and Jack Gray, W8JDV (Mason, Ohio)

1st, 2nd and 3rd place Ribbon Awards given in each class. Judging will be based on GENERAL APPEARANCE, DESIGN and RARITY. Each participant limited to one receiver per class. Join the fun -- bring an old receiver. Plenty of table space. Photographs of winners will appear in the **OLD TIMERS BULLETIN**.

- **CLASS I** - Best homemade regenerative receiver
- **CLASS II** - Best homemade receiver (open to all types)
- **CLASS III** - Best homemade crystal set
- **CLASS IV** - Best factory made receiver
- **CLASS V** - Most unusual receiver (determined by popular vote)

**SUNDAY AFTERNOON**

1 P.M. **HEMIDFLY RESONATOR** demonstration (described in current issue QST)

**AUDIO FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS IN EARLY BROADCASTS,** Bob Morris, W2LV NBC/ABC Engineer, Sparta, New Jersey

**COLOR SCANNING DISC DEMONSTRATION,** Joe Marsey, W2EMX, Rochester, N.Y.

**EARLY KEYS and LANDLINE INSTRUMENTS IDENTIFIED,** Lou Morea, W6RBO/W3RKE QST YL Editor, Altadena, Calif. (Bring your old keys and other equipment and Lou will try to identify them for you.)

**TRICKS IN RESTORING OLD RECEIVERS,** Roland Matson, K1OKO, Pinehurst, Mass.

**THERMION MUSICAL INSTRUMENT DEMONSTRATION,** Lauren Peckham, Breesport, N.Y. (Lauren cannot play tunes but he will show you how it works!)

**FAMOUS PIONEERS** as known by **DR. E. MYERS** of Wayne, New Jersey, Pioneer inventor and manufacturer.

**EVENING PROGRAM**

7 P.M. **Annual BANQUET** (Frenchtown Community Club, Route 2, see map)

**TOASTMASTER:** Charles Brelsford, K2WW, Vice-President A.W.A.

Presentation of A.W.A. **HISTORICAL PLAQUE AWARD**. An Annual Award given to an A.W.A. member for outstanding work in historical radio. To be presented by Guest Speaker **HOLLIS BAIRD**

Recipient: **ROLAND BOURNE, W1ANA** Curator of A.R.R.L. MUSEUM

**RECEIVER CONTEST AWARDS ENTERTAINMENT:** Old Time Radio Broadcasts. A chance to sharpen your wits and bring back some fond memories -- and maybe a prize!

**SUNDAY**

9:30 A.M. Display of members equipment. An opportunity to display some of your more unusual equipment or to sell and swap. Plenty of tables.

10:30 A.M. **OLD TIME AUCTION** conducted by JOE PAVIK, W9SP, Minneapolis, Minn. Each item will be tagged with owner’s name and minimum asking price. All items must be pre-WWII. Sales open only to radio items including old books and magazines.

**ALL DAY SUNDAY** will also be a day of steam engine and other historic activity at the museum.
Early birds enroute to A.W.A. Conference are cordially invited to stop and

VISIT JOHN DRAKE
Oenoke Lane, New Canaan, Conn.
He has over 100 sets specializing in regenerative receivers such as Clapp - Eastham, Grebe, W.E., Crosley, etc.
John also has a high power Acme-Murdock rotary spark set and other early wireless gear.
Be sure and stop in if for only a few minutes either THURSDAY AFTERNOON or FRIDAY MORNING. There will be a pot of coffee brewing!
HELMHOLTZ RESONATOR

This resonator was built as a "static eliminator" for early wireless reception of code signals. A broadly tuned receiver would present to the resonator, through the single earphone at the left of the round tube, a wide spectrum of audio frequencies including the desired signal and other interfering signals or noise. The resonator peaks for passage of an audio frequency corresponding to its length. Hence it could be set for, say, 1000 cycles and would readily pass the desired signal at this frequency and only a small portion of the undesired signal or static. The output is heard through the stethoscope type earphones in the foreground. This unique (and practical) non-electrical filter will be demonstrated at the ANNUAL CONFERENCE by Chuck Brelsford, K2WW.

WILLIAM DUBILIER, INVENTOR. DEAD

Headed Electrical Concern-Created Mica Condenser

On page 11 of last OTB it tells about Bill's activities. Regretfully, we now report his death in this issue. He died suddenly on his 81st birthday, July 25, in West Palm Beach, Florida. (W2NX)

MORE ON Q.R.S.

Jerry Tyne brought us up-to-date on Q.R.S. tubes mentioned in an earlier OTB. Seems the Q.R.S. Music Company of Chicago had a whole line of battery tubes other than those mentioned. This included a full line of gaseous rectifiers (HE type), a Glow tube voltage regulator plus 199, 120, 200-A, 201-A and 112. In addition there may have been a special Q.R.S. "Red-top" tube which had "Fitch Radio Tube" marked on the base. A 201-A type, the internal construction was quite. Who will be the first to have a complete set of these rare tubes?

NEW TUBE COLLECTOR?

If so, you may have wondered why some tubes of WWII vintage are marked JAN. These are surplus tubes made for all branches of the military. JAN means: Joint-Army-Navy.

IEEE SPECTRUM • JUNE 1969

Did you see the MUSEUM LISTING on page 11 of the June IEEE SPECTRUM? There's a little story connected with it. The list was originally made up at the request of Ralph Butcher and given to Haraden Pratt for reference purposes—possibly to know the whereabouts of historical radio equipment. It was not intended to be published. Sometime later Reed Crane of IEEE Staff telephoned and asked permission to publish it in the SPECTRUM. The list was limited to those whom we judged had radio material of historical commercial value. Obviously there were borderline cases and one couldn’t list every collector in the country. Following publication, several magazine editors indicated an interest including QST which came first. Permission was granted and it will appear in a future QST.

NEW GEAR IN A.W.A. MUSEUM

Receivers: W2BGN
Transmitter: W2BGN
Tubes: W2CFB, K2ISO, Howard Schrader
Printed material: W2QO
Misc: W6ELW, W2BGN, K1OKO, K2ISO, WAZYCK, K2RPW
Review: Tin-foil to Stereo
by OLIVER READ and WALTER WEICH

The first edition was published in December, 1959 and to my knowledge is the only one. The title tells you that it covers the history of the phonograph from Edison's 1877 tin foil recordings to present day hi-fi. I first saw the book soon after it was on the market--a 524 page illustrated volume of 2 column fine print. Thumbing the pages I found a section devoted to the history of radio; however, this wasn't enough inducement to pay ten bucks ($9.95) for the book. It was set aside and forgotten.

In the past two years several early phonographs found their way to the ANA Museum. As each was received I would ask local phonograph historian Lauren Peckham its origin and date of manufacture. The latent of this series is a Brunswick housing a handwound acoustical phonograph with dual reproducer enabling one to play either lateral or vertical cut recordings. In the same cabinet and using the same horn is a Radiola III-A! This commercial built combination may be the grand-daddy of them all. I only paid $10 for it and this included four brass base WD-11's! The time had come when it was necessary to buy a book on the subject.

TIN FOIL TO STEREO was our choice. I had hoped that through the years the price would be reduced but it held a firm $9.95 and was becoming difficult to find. Apparently it is THE reference book for the phonograph and record collector and if anything the price would go up in time due to limited printing.

I had another interest in this publication since I personally knew the author Oliver Read, ex-WLIF, although I had lost track of him in recent years. My contacts with Ollie were in the early 50's when I located several early phonographs which may have provided material for his book. He was then Editor of RADIO and TELEVISION NEWS ("Electronics World"). It was this same publication that printed Jerry Tyne's famous "Saga of the Vacuum Tube" a few years earlier.

Now to the book. The authors fulfilled their objective to thoroughly cover the origin and development of the talking machine and phonograph record. Chapter after chapter is devoted to techniques, early manufacturers, patent litigations and of course, the heroes and villains. They were partial to Thomas Edison and critical of others. They particularly enjoyed mentioning each and every faux pas made by Western Electric/Bell Labs, RCA case in for their share too. As an example, they tell about the millions RCA poured into their ill-fated 45 RPM record promotion campaign after Columbia announced the popular 33 1/3 RPM disc. (Ironically, RCA tried 33 1/3 RPM back in 1931 and lost money!)

Edison was their hero. Manufacturing phonograph equipment continuously under one name or another since 1877 until Nov. 1, 1969, Edison proved brilliant in some areas and extremely nearsighted in others. In their opinion, the cylindrical record had great merit since the surface speed was constant. Ever notice how some disc recordings break down as the needle approaches the center where the peripheral speed is less?

The authors were also strong advocates of Edison's vertical recordings and spoke highly of acoustical reproduction, particularly work done in Europe where the open horn remained popular for many years. They denounced poor practices employed by American manufacturers during the 30's and 40's when they accentuated the bass (Juke box music) and stifled the highs because of the high noise level resulting from their poor records and inferior equipment -- their interest being more in sales than quality...

Neither was Edison above reproach... after paying well known artists large sums to make recordings (1915), he refused to place their names on the record. A holdout for electrical recording, Edison finally gave in but found he was unable to develop modern electronic recording equipment (1926) since the Edison Laboratories had no A.C. -- they were still wired for D.C. -- a carry over of the old anti-Westinghouse/Telefunken days! Another touch of irony was when Edison started to make radio equipment in the late 20's. The world's greatest electrical inventor had to buy the Splitdorf Radio Corporation in order to obtain basic radio patents in order to manufacture...

Present day dynasties -- Victor and Columbia have long and varied histories. Victor started as the Consolidated Talking Machine Co. under the Johnson patents. In 1901 it became the Victor Talking Machine Co. which merged with RCA in 1929. Columbia's genealogy is much longer. Starting as the Columbia Phonograph Co. in 1889, it became the Columbia Graphophone Co. in 1906 licensed under the Bell...
Tainter and Jones patented making both cylindrical and disc records. Bankrupt in 1924, it was re-organized and became the Columbia Phonograph Company again. In 1932 Grisby-Grunow Co. (makers of Majestic radio "The Mighty Monarch of the Air") purchased the company who turned it over to Sacro Enterprises in 1934. The present owner, CBS, acquired Columbia in 1935. Among the other organizations tied in including Brunswick and Warner Bros. (motion picture industry).

The story of the phonograph cannot be written without also telling about the development of radio, sound motion pictures and the coin-slot machine industry. It is all told in this book written ten years ago.

Radio? It appears the authors were admirers of Reginald Fessenden and in one incident derided a paper on development of radio telephony given by N.H. Slaughter of W.E./Bell Lab to the A.I.E.E. in 1919. Seems Mr. Slaughter neglected to mention Fessenden and other early pioneers and gave all the credit to his company.

Good reading with no punches held. At the end of the book is a huge chart showing the family tree of all manufacturers and their relatives (cross-licensing). Interested? We've seen it listed now and then in the "Antique Trader" and the "Collector's News"... also pops up now and then in a large bookstore.

------ 73, B.K. W2ICE

--- ELECTROSTATICS -------

Prof. emeritus A.D. Moore of Univ. of Michigan has recently written a very interesting book titled ELECTROSTATICS, 240 pages, pub. by Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N.Y. for $4.95

Since retiring 5 years ago, Prof. Moore has given many lectures and demonstrations from coast to coast. His book explains the fundamentals of electrostatics and describes in detail the many experiments he has developed. Construction details of his equipment are included and all are simple to build.

He states that the Wimshurst machine was not dependable enough for his lecture work so he developed two simple new types of static generators. Both are little affected by humidity and develop from 2 to 8 micro-amperes at pressures up to 80 kilo-volts. Drawings and photographs of these generators are included. If you are interested in generating and experimenting with static electricity -- this is the book you have been waiting for.

Thorn Mayes, W6AX

Variable Condenser No. 366

$4.00

Capacity .001 mfd. Forty-three plates. Air Dielectric. Hard rubber composition case

These brief specifications outline the more important constructional features. The MURDOCK nameplate on the instrument guarantees exceptional value at the low price.

Murdock Wireless Receivers are

More Sensitive
More Reliable
More Durable

than any other 'phones obtainable anywhere at the prices. Test them in YOUR station, at any time, and under any conditions. If they don't "make good," money back at once.

No. 50, 2000 ohm double set, $7.50
No. 50, 3000 ohm double set, 8.50

Our catalog is worth while reading. Send for it today.

Wm. J. Murdock Co.

40 Carter Street Chelsea, Mass.
680 Howard Street San Francisco
Murdock Apparatus Sold By
Wm. B. Duck Company,
432 St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio.

Silent Key: Dave Perry, WA2KVN, Webster, N.Y., an ardent AWA member and ardent VHF'er died suddenly Aug. 3 at the age of 39. Dave was Curator of Technology at famed Rochester Museum and Science Center.
FIRST COAXIAL LINE
by RALPH YEANDLE, W2IX
former operator WGY, 2XAF/2XAD

Perhaps the first application of a terminated coaxial line for the transmission of broadcasting station power took place at the South Schenectady Radio experimental station during the early 1930 years. Since no standard components were available, copper tubing designed for plumbing applications was used with all couplings being soldered. Spacers to support the inner conductor coaxially were individually fashioned from Mycalex with spacing adjustable by long screw slots in the outer conductor. As I recall, some form of exponential spacing of these supports appeared as a significant term in the successful equation! Obviously, the assembly 300 foot run became a major project and a lengthy measurement program was involved for the determination of surge impedance, standing wave ratio and losses. There was no published data available and measurement techniques were crude to say the least.

The matching problems were solved, we were much elated by the performance of this line not only because of efficiency reasons, but also because the radiation of harmonics was reduced. The latter sent engineers with their slipsticks scurrying in order to explain their future promulgations. So successful was the line that it was decided to place it into regular program service.

Like so many levellers which "round the edges on all of us", a very severe rainstorm occurred during the night. The morning operator, thinking that nothing was amiss, turned on the power. In short order the steam belched forth from the end of the line like a steam calliope and filled the transmitter room. The line crackled, the transmitter arced and the 15 KW AC breakers thundered open. Hours were consumed in a dehydration activity around the transmitter, and the re-establishment of the original line in the circuit. Who would have dreamed that a line umbrella was needed?

Two years later, a commercial line with all the coupling gadgets, less spacer holes, was purchased and installed. But just as a precaution, nitrogen was introduced in the line - I wonder why?

It is interesting to note that this development was conducted by Hans Roder who later became known for his mathematical analysis of frequency modulation. Having known him personally, I feel that his return to Germany just prior to World War II was a substantial loss to this country. It is my understanding that his return was under conditions of forced persuasion. Subsequent years were very unpleasant for him and toward the end of the war he passed on.

Names in the News

The juxtaposition "de Forest-Crosley" in a recent OTB is not surprising according to Jerry Tyne. He states that Powell Crosley Jr. was at one time President of de Forest Radio Company. A full page advertisement of this company appeared on page 1471 of the June, 1927 issue of RADIO NEWS and is signed "Powell Crosley, Jr., President".

INVENTORY SCHEDULED

There will be another equipment inventory made sometime this fall of the more important and larger items in the AWA museum. Volunteers are wanted to assist in the project. One must be familiar with all types of early radio and electronic equipment. Write or leave your name with one of the Officers. Date will be selected which is most convenient for all participating.

ARCTURUS-- Russ Worthy sent A.W.A. the sales listing from Arcturus which included many items other than tubes. Several early tubes were in the long list for sale including UX-200, Type 10, 24A, 26, 50, 71A -- all at $1.69 each. Of particular interest was a note stating the origin of their products--many European countries plus Japan, India, Hong Kong and Korea. Address: 502 22 St., Union City, N.J. 07087

CLUB BADGES AVAILABLE

For $1 postpaid. These big beautiful badges are very conspicuous when worn at a "Meet" or hamfest and will immediately identify you as an A.W.A. member. Each badge has a large plastic window where you insert your name, call (if any), hometown, collecting interests, etc. Send $1 to Treasurer W2YQ, 69 Boulevard Pkwy, Rochester, N.Y. 14612

A-K BOXES -- try copper DYO tape which makes an excellent substitute when the belt is missing on the gang condenser drive. Merely cut to length and solder.

(Thx Roland Matson)
1929

Reproduced on these pages are excerpts from contemporary radio magazines at the time of the Wall Street Crash. Most are from RADIO BROADCAST, a magazine which died in the depression. Speaking of radio magazines, the only one we can think of which survived 50 years of "ups and downs" and still printed under the same name is QST.

We hope you find these reprints informative for they cover a period of many changes in the radio industry. Well known companies were going into receivership or were being absorbed by others; some were being sued while others were changing their whole concept in manufacturing.

The advance radio amateur was changing from battery operated regenerative receivers to A.C. superhetas and from the self-excited oscillator to crystal control while the commercial operator was seeing the last of the old time surplus WWI jobs. It was the end of the GOLDEN TWENTIES!

Maine Passes Radio Law

According to Editor and Publisher, Harold S. Dockam, radio editor of the Augusta-Kennebec Journal, is the author of a radio bill recently passed by the Maine legislature. This act makes it unlawful to operate a radiating receiver.

New Tubes?—Considerable interest evidenced in the pentode tube. Three American makers have produced experimental models: Arcturus, Champion, and CeCo. January 15th meeting of the Radio Club of America addressed by Keith Henney and Howard Rhodes of RADIO BROADCAST with a paper describing measurements on experimental American tubes and probable receiving set application. The meeting was well attended by tube and set makers. Appearance of a tube in commercial quantities is practically certain but its probable influence on set design of 1930 is not.

IMPORTANT EVENTS—National Carbon retires from receiving set field, unloading sets throughout the country at less than half of list price. List of Radio Corporation tube licensees mounts to 12 with addition of Triad, of Pawtucket. (Others: Allen, CeCo, Champion, Hygrade Ken-Rad, La Salle, National Union, Sylvania, Raytheon, Tung-Sol, and United Radio). Revelations continue in Washington before Senate Interstate Commerce Committee with B. J. Grigsby, of Majestic, saying that the industry is badly hampered by the clouded and unhappy patent situation and the effect of the RCA licensing policy, and Oswald F. Schuette revealing list of 54 members of the Radio Protective Association. (RADIO BROADCAST, February, p. 199.) International broadcasting renewed on January 21 with great success. Four more companies reported in receivership proceedings, increasing the total to thirteen. New companies Temple, Kolster, DeForest, Balkeit. (De Forest receivership petition was dismissed on February 5.) Others; Earl, Freed, A. C. Dayton, Marti, Neonlite Tube, Buckingham, United Reproducers, Erla. McGraw-Hill announces new magazine, Electronics, to appear in April. The publication will cover technically, the entire field in which the vacuum tube is used.

Distribution—RCA-Victor Corporation is reported planning exclusive distributor policy with merchandising of Victor sets to continue as before. The Camden plant of RCA-Victor will produce both Victor and RCA sets, the latter to be marketed under four trademarks: Radiola, Greybar, General Electric, and Westinghouse. Brunswick reported returning to the jobber system.

New Models—In spite of the unhappy position of some manufacturers who are moving present stocks of merchandise announced about the middle of last year, five manufacturers have announced new models; Majestic, Philco, Silver, Zenith, and Stromberg. Several other makers may follow soon.
REGARDING RADIOS IN AUTOMOBILES

Without appearing to judge the case before it is tried, we venture to offer an opinion on this business of radios for automobiles. It seems to us that there are several people to be considered—the automobilist, the innocent bystander already bothered with noise from autos and in danger of being run over by one-arm drivers, and finally the set manufacturer.

The automobilist has about all he can do now to stay on the straight and narrow. Are we to have one-ear drivers to add potential sources of accident? And we cannot see how anyone could enjoy much radio music while journeying about in an auto. The rumble of the motor and of other cars' motors would completely mask any low frequencies, even if they could be obtained from the small loud speaker that will be put in the car. The pedestrian or dweller by the road side is already complaining about traffic noise. The din from autos that pass your house, if equipped with radio sets, would be worse than your neighbor's set which may be very loud—it usually is—but is tuned to one program. Instead you would listen to a dozen programs at once going up and down the street.

It is our opinion that the only people who will benefit by radios for automobiles are those who make—and sell—the sets. The technical difficulties of building a high-quality set for installation within the confines of the average car are almost insurmountable. The loud speaker cannot be very efficient at low frequencies because there is not sufficient space available.

If manufacturers really want a new field to conquer, let them develop cheap portable sets that can be lugged about the house, into the garden, put in the car, taken to the camp, given to the children or merely plugged into a really good loud speaker when a high degree of fidelity is desired.

The magistrates and citizens of New York City are making a determined investigation of the sources of noise in that city. Loud speakers which blat forth day or night in dealers' doorways are coming in for their share of condemnation as being against the public health and comfort. Imagine the task if half the cars that tore along had radios going full tilt to add to the din. There is still plenty for engineering departments to do to perfect present-day radio without turning them loose on a field where radio is neither needed or wanted, and where it is almost certain to become a nuisance.
MERGERS IN THE RADIO INDUSTRY

A number of other instances may be cited of the merger of companies by purchase for the acquisition of patent rights. For example, Grigsby-Grunow-Hinds (now Grigsby-Grunow, manufacturers of Majestic receivers) purchased the Pfansiehl Company to secure its R.C.A. license. In the same manner, the Philadelphia Storage Battery Company bought the D. J. Murdock Company, a pioneer part and set manufacturer. These last two were true mergers in that they represented the extinction of the smaller units merged.

The United States Radio Corporation will be remembered as a similar combination, established to divide the obligations of an R.C.A. license among five receiver manufacturers. The U. S. Radio and Television Corporation is the successor to this group.

The Second Classification

In the second classification, the surrender of the music industry to its former rival, the radio industry, the most important is the merger of Victor and the Radio Corporation of America. In this instance, both companies contributed equally, Victor having a well-established distribution position through the music trade, valuable contracts with world-famous artists, and excellently organized manufacturing facilities. The Radio Corporation of America contributed patent rights and experience in the radio field. Its close affiliation with the National Broadcasting Company offered a valuable outlet for the utilization of Victor artists. The substantial character of this merger is evidenced by the fact that Westinghouse and General Electric have recently transferred their radio engineering activities to the unified laboratories in Camden and that these companies are to discontinue the manufacture of receivers for distribution through the Radio Corporation of America in favor of concentrating that production in the Victor plant at Camden. RCA, not confining its alliance with the music field to this country alone, quietly purchased, not long ago, a controlling interesting in His Master's Voice, "HMV," of London, which is quite the largest gramophone company in the world, exceeding even Victor in this country in size.

Each of the leading phonograph companies have established a radio connection of one kind or another. Brunswick is linked with Bremer Tully through a major purchase of stock. Edison entered the radio field through the acquisition of Splittorf. Sonora recently purchased Federal. Columbia has a close contract arrangement with Kolster, somewhat similar to that which the Radio Corporation extended to Victor before the merger took place. Some of the piano companies have also gone into the radio field, for example, Everett Piano is merged with the Howard Radio Company.
The Third Group

The third grouping of mergers, mergers for expansion, promises soon to become the most significant and active in the radio field. Up to now, such mergers have been principally the union of a strong unit with one or more decidedly weaker ones. An outstanding exception to this rule is the merger of Newcomb-Hawley with Peerless to form the United Reproducer Company. Both were strong companies at the time of merger, leading manufacturers of reproducers. The new company is exploiting the Kyle condenser loud speaker and has embarked upon the manufacture of receivers employing the new reproducer. To enter the receiver field, the reproducer company acquired the Arborphone Company, an R.C.A. licensee. Whether the outcome of this fundamental change of policy means the abandonment of leadership in the reproducer field in order to concentrate on the receiver business is not yet determined.

Another merger which held hope of becoming of major significance was that of the Charles Freshman Company with the Freed-Eisemann Radio Corporation. Both of these companies were operating in rented manufacturing plants, unsuited to expansion. As a result of the merger, they acquired a new plant in which both brands of receivers are made, exchanged directors, but otherwise maintained their separate identities through competitive advertising and merchandising. The Charles Freshman Company recently changed its name to Earl Radio Company; Freed Eisemann is Freed Radio Corporation. Both are pioneer radio companies which have been, at different times, among the topnotch producers. The effect of combination has not yet manifested itself as advantageous; both companies are in the hands of a receiver.

Tube Makers Merge

A merger of several successful tube companies, some of them rather small units, resulted in the formation of the National Union Radio Corporation, a combination of Sonatron, Televocal, Marathion, and Magatron tubes. It is not yet determined whether this merger is merely a pooling of the capital stock of the various companies which are to operate as individual units through a combined merchandising department, or whether the brand names will be submerged under a new brand name. It requires an outstanding merchandising success to establish the importance of this merger, but potentially this is a major independent tube company.

Another smaller merger in the same field is that represented by the present Marvin Tube Company. The essential units of the present company were six scattered and small companies, now unified, but already under partial control of the Studebaker interests, of South Bend, who are the leading financial factors in Colin B. Kennedy.

One of the most notable events in the tube field is the association of the Raytheon Manufacturing Company with National Carbon, the latter having an exclusive merchandizing contract and general supervision over the operations of the former.

A different character of merger is represented by the combination of interests of Utah, Eby, Carter, and Caswell Runyon, each suppliers of different elements of radio receivers to set manufacturers, Utah being an outstanding reproducer manufacturer; Eby, binding posts; Carter, small parts; and Caswell Runyon, cabinets. Substantial sales economies are promised as a result of this merger because each of these companies has heretofore maintained a separate sales force, each catering to the same trade. The merging of Easton Coil Company with Polytemp can also be included in the miscellaneous classification.

The acquisition of the American Radio & Research Corporation, makers of Amrod sets, by the Crosley Radio Corporation is merely an acquisition of stock ownership. Both companies are operating separately without coordination of their respective sales departments or distribution systems. One retail distribution merger indicates a trend which may gain headway on a very extended scale in the immediate future. This is the merger of Davega, Abe Cohen, Exchange, City Radio Stores, Atlas Stores

MORE TRUTH IN RADIO ADVERTISING.—The National Better Business Bureau, an independent organization set up by advertisers themselves, calls set manufacturers to task for the present vogue of "circus advertising." Copy of 26 leading manufacturers has been analyzed showing most popular claims are: (1) "greatest"; (2) "finest"; (3) "biggest," "fastest," "clearest," "highest," "longest," "most beautiful." Manufacturers are urged to discontinue voluntarily practising these absurdities. Claims of not guilty were made by Edison and others.

Meanwhile inside the trade itself are charges and counter-charges that advertising concessions to dealers, large chains and others, have been one of radio merchandising’s worst evils during 1929. Heavy "advertising" appropriations granted to dealers and distributors by set makers are said to be polite language for price cutting in the battle for distribution.
Radio Business.—Overproduction and overcapacity are word-tags seized on by all in the radio business to explain away difficulties faced by the industry which began to be noticed just before the Wall Street debacle. Radio Retailing’s December number reveals an early-Summer survey of plant capacity showing tremendous increases. However, their warning of danger to the industry was presented two months after results of the industry’s bad planning became apparent. Average set prices are lower than ever before and sales are generally reported as holding up well during the holiday season. Public appetite for radio has not decreased but manufacturers’ estimates of the public’s capacity to absorb their products were generally overestimated. Radio advertising is slowing up with some cancellations in general and trade magazines.

Earl, Freed, Sonora, A.C. Dayton, Marti, Neonlite Tube, Buckingham, United Reproducers, and Erla are reported in receivership proceedings.

Jenkins Television held a public demonstration early in January, preceded by a New York showing of Baird’s English system. Sonora showed a home sound movie device which will sell around $350. It contains a projector, disc phonograph, electrical amplifier, and loud speaker system in one cabinet.

New Uses for Radio.—The start of a really intensive effort to cultivate new markets for radio is shown in current interest in radio sets for automobiles. A leader in this field is the Automobile Radio Corp. (Transitone), partly owned by Chrysler, which has already equipped some Dodge and Chrysler cars. All Cadillac and Lasalle closed cars now leave factory with concealed roof antennas installed, and a set complete with tubes and magnetic loudspeaker, is available for these cars at $150. Sonora recently announced a five-tube set for installation in any type of car. The trade as yet is not enthusiastic over the possibilities of the market, but signs seem to point to widespread efforts next season. Larger possibilities lie in the portable receiver field, in our opinion. A good portable can be used in the car, the beach, your summer camp, boat, while travelling by boat or train, or put in the house and used as an alternative set there. The difficulty here, as in the automobile set, is performance. More efficient tubes and loud speakers are required before the ideal can be approached.

Majestic has organized a railroad department and installations have already been made on some mid-western trains. Canadian National Railway trains have been radio-equipped for some time. The Broadway Limited and Century, however, are still radio-less.

Production Notes

Hy-Grade: Daily capacity of 10,000 tubes; will soon be increased to 15,000, it was announced late in December.

National Union: President Chirelstein states National Union plans to sell more than 15,000,000 tubes during 1930.

A-C Dayton in Receivership

B. A. Ducasse was appointed equity receiver for the A-C Dayton Company on December 20. The action was requested by practically all of the creditors and approximately 90 per cent. of the stockholders. The receiver will undertake to unloose certain frozen assets and will plan for the continuance and further expansion of the business.
Grigsby-Grunow Paid Huge RCA Royalty

During the eighteen months that the Grigsby-Grunow Company has been in the receiving set business RCA has received $5,302,879.15 from them, stated Mr. Grigsby before the Senate Commerce Committee recently. Describing the present patent situation as intolerable Mr. Grigsby said that when he accepted the RCA license he understood that RCA enjoyed a complete patent monopoly and that these patents covered every part of the radio receiving set. "This is not true," continued Mr. Grigsby. "We are now paying royalty to three other patent owners and have been sued by five additional companies, claiming infringement of seven patents. In no case has the Radio Corporation protected us against these patents or helped us in the suits which have been filed against us.

"The patent licenses we were thus compelled to take out include one under the RFL patents. We also had to take out a license under the Lektophone patent. This is a patent on the loud speaker cone. When we manufactured our loud speaker under the RCA patents we copied directly the 104-A type of Radio Corporation loud speaker.

"When Lektophone Company charged us with infringement we tried to get some help from the Radio Corporation but they refused to give it because they had taken out a personal license from the Lektophone Company and thus acknowledged the validity of its patents. The radio combine did not take out a license to protect its licensees and so we had to pay additional royalties to Lektophone on the same loud speaker which we are making under the RCA patents.

"We also have a license under the Lowell and Dunmore patents which have recently been upheld in the suit against RCA. Further, to show that the members of the radio combine, individually or as a group, do not own patents covering every standard type of sets we are also being sued at present by the following: Magnavox, Hazeltine Corporation (two patents), Latour (two patents), Federal Telegraph Company (Kolster patent), Edelman, and DeForest. Beside this we have been threatened by at least a dozen other patent owners.

"The distinction between the licensing policy of the radio combine and that of other patent owners is that the combine is seeking to dominate the industry and create a monopoly while the others are simply trying to collect revenue from their patents."

New Officers Elected

Dr. Lee DeForest was elected president of the Institute of Radio Engineers and L. G. Pacent of the Radio Club of America, in elections announced during January. Other officers of the I.R.E. are: Colonel A. G. Lee, vice-president; Melville Eastham, treasurer; John M. Clayton, secretary, and Alfred N. Goldsmith, Editor of Proceedings. Other officers of the Radio Club of America are: C. E. Maps, vice-president; Joseph Stanley, treasurer, and Willis K. Wing, corresponding secretary. Messrs. Amy, Armstrong, King, Burgard, Sadenwater, Grinan, and McMann were chosen for the Board of Direction.

Sarnoff, RCA Head

David Sarnoff is now president of the Radio Corporation of America at the age of 39. He succeeds General James G. Harboard who has been elected chairman of the Board. Owen D. Young, formerly chairman of the Board, RCA, will become the chairman of an executive committee of the company.

Audio Research Foundation Organized

Oswald F. Scinutte, active in the affairs of the Radio Protective Association, is also involved in the Audio Research Foundation, Inc., 134 South LaSalle Street, Chicago. Organization of the group represented is said to be due to the feeling of manufacture of amplifier and associated equipment for radio and sound picture use that mutual protection from the legal threats of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and others of the radio group was a growing necessity. While no membership list is available and none has been announced, C. C. Colby, president, Samson Electric, is chairman of the new organization. J. M. Stone (Operadio) is secretary, and John R. Howell, of Chicago, is executive secretary.

The Foundation intends, it is said, to follow two courses of action, according to Exhibitors Herald World, a motion picture trade paper. First they will seek to undermine the validity of basic patents on which such companies as Western Electric are alleged to base their exclusive right to manufacture certain radio and sound system parts. The second method of attack to be adopted by this group will be publicity. This publicity will attempt to show, it was said, that a monopoly in public entertainment exists as far as the use of amplifiers for public address and sound motion work is concerned.