

The Indiana Historical Radio Society

BULLETIN

Vol 37

March 2008

No 1

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**IHRS/AWA
Spring Meet
Kokomo!**

**An Apex 7A
Restoration**

**Indiana Radio
Verified
Reception
Stamps**

**A DX'rs Book
Review**

**A Delco
Rescue**

**News and
Pictures by
Radio!**



Verified Stamp RECORD OF RECEPTION

			
City <u>Terre Haute</u> State _____	City <u>Indianapolis</u> State _____	City <u>Evansville</u> State _____	City <u>Gary</u> State _____
			
City <u>Ellettsville</u> State _____	City <u>Valparaiso</u> State _____	City <u>South Bend</u> State _____	City <u>South Bend</u> State _____
			
City <u>Hammond</u> State _____	City <u>Valparaiso</u> State _____	City <u>Kokomo</u> State _____	City <u>Seymour</u> State _____

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See You In Kokomo - April 25 & 26!



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Responsibilities

Activities, Business,
 Administration, & Publicity

Sites and Dates of Meets

Applications and correspondence
NOTE Dues, Financial, and Address
 Change. Please Notify
Immediately of Change of Address.

News Articles, Radio Ads, Photos
 for Bulletin publication

Donations & Scrapbook Material

IHRS Museum Curator

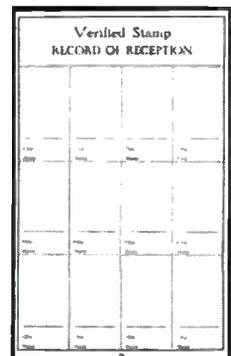
Bulletin Deadlines: News, Articles & Radio Ads, 2/15, 5/15, 8/15, 11/15
IHRS Web site address: www.indianahistoricalradio.org

The INDIANA HISTORICAL RADIO SOCIETY is a non-profit organization founded in 1971. Annual membership dues of \$15.00 includes the quarterly IHRS "BULLETIN." Radio-Ads are free to all members. Please include an S.A.S.E. when requesting information. Send applications for membership and renewals to Herman Gross, our treasurer as noted above.

The Indiana Historical Radio Society Bulletin – March 2008

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In this issue of the Bulletin: Page 34 of the Radio Guide and Trouble Finder, (September 2007 IHRS Bulletin), provided the radio owner space to affix Verified Reception Stamps. On the cover of this Bulletin are stamps from 1920’s Indiana radio stations. Included are EKKO and Bryant verification stamps. More on page 11. The Verified Reception Stamp was a listeners alternative to the QSL card used in Amateur Radio. For today’s DX’rs, Andy Ooms reviews three books, page 8, related to shortwave listening. Ed Taylor, with his usual acute eye for the unique in early radio, provides insight to Dr. Alexanderson and his son Verner in Radio Lore of Yore, page 6. Our center fold picture pages are dedicated to the Crosley READO, thanks to Charlie Stinger. Ed Dupart and Jeremy Schotter offer their stories on recent vintage radio restorations.



The Indiana Historical Radio Society

2008 Meeting Schedule

Spring Meet - Johanning Civic Center, Kokomo – April 25&26

Summer Meet - Ligonier Community Center – August 9

Fall Meet - Riley Park, Greenfield – October 11

Winter 2009 – Hornet Park, Beech Grove – February 7

- - - - - **Regional Events of Interest to Members** - - - - -

Mid South Antique Radio Club

For information contact Allen Ferris 502 543 8233

Antique Radio Club of Illinois www.antique-radios.org

Next meet – April 20, 2008. American Legion Hall, Carol Stream , IL

Michigan Antique Radio Club www.michiganantiqueradio.org

Extravaganza July 10-12, 2008 Lansing, MI

Dayton Antique Radio Club (SPARK) August 2, 2008

Annual Swap Meet and Auction of Vintage Radio Equipment.

Holiday Inn, Dryden Rd, Dayton – contact Ed App 937 865 0982

Early Television Annual Convention May 2, 3 &4

Hilliard, Ohio www.earlytelevision.org

Radiatorama at Voice of America - June 27&28 (Just North of Cincinnati) Friday PM,

6 - 9, fellowship. Saturday, swap meet at dawn. Vendor prizes and donation

auction by Rich Estes. Indoor and outdoor set-up areas. 1/2 mile east of I-75,

exit 22, Tylersville Road. Contacts Bob Sands 513-858-1755, or Bob White 385-8291

AWA-Antique Wireless Association www.antiquewireless.org

The original and largest historical radio group. The AWA publishes a quarterly

Old Timer's Bulletin. Membership is \$20 per year. Write to: Antique Wireless

Association, Inc.Box E, Breesport, NY 14816

2008 IHRS DUES NOTICE

Your Indiana Historical Radio Society membership is now due if your mailing label reads 12/07 or earlier. Please send a check payable to the *Indiana Historical Radio Society* in the amount of \$15.00 per year.

Send your payment to:

Herman Gross, IHRS

1705 Gordon Drive

Kokomo, IN 46902.

Please include your current mailing address, if not on your check, and your email address, if you have one. Membership questions? Contact Herman at hw12x12ihrs@sbcglobal.net or call him at (765) 459-8308.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

The weather was cooperative last Saturday and we had a nice meeting in Beech Grove. There were 65 registrants and nearly 20 sellers. After all expenses were paid, the IHRS cleared \$100.00 which will be used to help pay for the Kokomo meeting. There was also the usual contest with some very nice entries and Charlie Stinger brought and displayed a Crosley FAX machine. This device shows just how much could be done with vacuum tubes, mechanical devices and ingenuity long before we had solid state digital electronics. I want to thank Charlie for sharing one of the Gems of his extensive Crosley collection with us. I would also like to thank everyone who helped us in any way with the meeting. We cannot have meetings without your help and support. Next year's winter meeting has already been scheduled for February 7, 2009 at the same location.

Elsewhere in this issue of The Bulletin, you will find a list of our other events for this calendar year. Please plan to attend and participate. You will also find a list of contest categories for these meetings. As of this date (2/14/08) we are in need of volunteers to help at Kokomo. Several members, who usually more-or-less run things there, will be unable to attend this year. Anyone willing to help should inform our Vice President, Joe Farkas, whose address is inside the front cover of this Bulletin.

Many Club events must be scheduled a year in advance so that we can reserve the meeting facility. We are planning now for an auction to be held in Kokomo at the 2009 Spring meeting. Guidelines for participating as a seller in this auction are also found in this issue of The Bulletin. In the past, our auction has been a very popular and successful event and we need to start planning now to perpetuate this tradition of excellence. Please read the guidelines and plan now to be a seller and a buyer at this popular event.

I've said enough for now. I hope to see everyone at the three remaining meetings this year.

Mike Clark

IHRS President

Radio Lore of Yore - 1923

Radio Repays its Genius *Radio Broadcast, August 1923*

To those who have followed, even superficially, the development of radio in America, the name of Alexanderson is well known. The contributions which have come for him and his co-workers are many and varied: his work is not apparent in the receiving sets with which most of us are familiar but deals rather with the engineering features of radio. The reduction of losses in the huge insulators used in suspending the large antennas of the Radio Corporation's transmitting stations, the ingenious scheme for reducing earth losses of an antenna by his "multiple tuning" method, the magnetic behavior of iron at the excessively high frequencies used in radio, and the design and construction of the immense high frequency alternators which bear his name, serve to illustrate the type of work which this engineer is contributing to the advancement of this branch of electrical engineering.

He now undoubtedly feels repaid a thousand fold for the energy he has devoted to radio research, as will be evident from the following narrative from the News Bureau of the General Electric Company:

Monday, April 30, Verner, six year old son of Dr. Alexanderson, was lured from his home by the promise of a gift of rabbits, and kidnapped. The police had practically no clues to work on; in spite of the active work and cooperation of the news papers, police, and radio broadcast stations, the case appeared to be at a standstill and the whereabouts of the boy remained a mystery for three days.

Bert Jarvis, of Theresa, Jefferson County, N. Y., a village of a thousand inhabitants, listening-in Monday night on his home-made radio set, heard WGY, the Schenectady broadcast station of the General Electric Company, announce the kidnapping of Verner Alexanderson. Jarvis rents boats to fisherman and acts as caretaker for numerous summer cottages in the vicinity Theresa. A few days before the kidnapping, he had rented an isolated cottage to a man who was bringing his family up from the city for the season.

After hearing the radio description of the missing boy and the kidnapper, Jarvis's suspicions were aroused. Tuesday he met the owner of the cottage and asked him who had taken possession. The owner explained it was only an old woman, a little boy, and one man.

It so happened that the man renting the cottage had said that he was going to bring his daughter. Jarvis's suspicions grew and Wednesday he decided to ride out to the vicinity of the cottage in his motor boat. He stopped at the cottage and asked the old woman who came to the door for a glass of water. He entered the house and saw a child on the bed. Jarvis returned to the cottage and asked for candle wicking for his motor. On this visit he waved to the boy and the boy waved to him.

Thursday morning, Jarvis saw a photograph of the kidnapped boy in the *Syracuse Post Standard* and this picture tallied with the boy in the cottage. Now sure of his ground, Jarvis reported to the Deputy Sheriff and a few hours later Verner talked over the long distance telephone to his father and mother.

The successful use of radio in the Alexanderson case has convincingly proved the value of broadcasting as a publicity factor when far-reaching results are desired in a short time.



Dr. Alexanderson and his son Verner

WGY announced the kidnapping within two hours after it had been reported to the police. Other broadcasting stations joined their voices to the voice of WGY, and the story, with a description of the missing boy, went over the entire country. Radio fans were everywhere enlisted in the search. The newspapers kept them posted on the progress of the case and also furnished them with pictures of the boy. Through Hudson Maxim, the members of the Amateur Relay League took up the case and hundreds of spark sets flashed the story through the air.

Dr. Alexanderson made a personal appeal from the Schenectady broadcasting station. After the boy had been found he again addressed the radio audience thanking everyone for his interest, sympathy, and assistance. He placed special emphases on the cooperation of the press and police.

Submitted by Dr. Ed Taylor

Historical Shortwave Radios

By Andy Ooms, oomspine@msn.com

This is a review of three books about shortwave receivers for those who may be interested in both shortwave listening and vintage electronics.

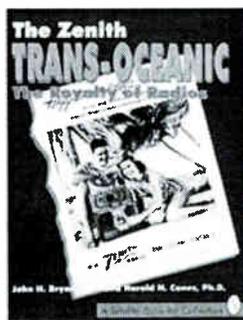
Today's radios have more features, are more compact, and contain components that last longer and use less power than the old gear. Many outperform their ancestors in selectivity and sensitivity. But vintage gear with the right speakers and circuits can put out very mellow and satisfying sounds, and some of the old sets are downright satisfying to listen to and to operate.

The radios covered by these books go back to the time when AM radios of various prices and quality were more likely to have shortwave bands than FM bands. In fact, before the late forties, more radios had longwave bands than FM.

The 3 books being reviewed here are: *Shortwave Receivers Past & Present* edited by Fred Osterman, N8EKU and published by Universal Radio Research in 1998; *Radios* by Hallicrafters, written by Chuck Dachis and published by Schiffer Publishing Ltd. in 1999; and *The Zenith TRANS-OCEANIC The Royalty of Radios*, written by John H. Bryant, AIA and NASWA's Managing Editor Harold N. Cones, Ph.D. and published in 1995, also by Schiffer.

Bryant and Cones are likely the foremost Zenith Radio Corporation experts existing. In addition to this book, they have written a trilogy of books covering the history of the corporation. The Trans-Oceanic portable series are probably the most often radios thought of whenever shortwave radios or older portables are mentioned, and until the Zenith Radio Corporation sold its name and disappeared as the company we knew, Zenith meant quality and Trans-Oceanic meant adventures in fine listening.

The Zenith Trans-Oceanic book is a fine piece of work. Highlights include the personal interest of Zenith President Commander Eugene F. McDonald, Jr. in making sure that the radio was designed and manufactured, the history of the Trans-Oceanic in combat situations during the Second World War, the advertisements promoting the set, and the evolution of the various models.



I obtained a couple Trans-Oceanics in recent years, and was mildly surprised that the HF bands, 1.7 to 30 MHz, on those sets were not continuous coverage. The broadcast station portions of the various bands are available; the portion of the spectrum used for utilities between the various broadcast spectrum portions is not available in all models. This indicates that the radio was produced for the general listening public, and not primarily for shortwave listener hobbyists. However it is probable that other Trans-Oceanic models did have continuous HF coverage.

Trans-Oceanics were produced from 1941 until 1965 as hollow-state (tube) versions; solid state units were produced until 1981. Some models had longwave and FM bands in addition to shortwave and AM bands.

The authors state that due to the death of Commander McDonald in 1958 and the transition of the consumer electronics market from an interest in listening to AM and shortwave radio to increasing emphases on FM and television, Trans-Oceanics' exceptional quality and status diminished during the 60's and 70's. But the legacy of the models' early years means that the name Trans-Oceanic will get the positive attention of a large number of radio hobbyists for the foreseeable future.

The Zenith Trans-Oceanic book is 160 pages and has many pictures and advertisement reproductions.

To those who have had an interest in radios for some time, the name Hallicrafters conjures up excitement and interesting listening from around the world. The name also conjures up mental images of rectangular table sets usually gray metal with chrome edge strips. I have a couple of sets now, and surprisingly neither is gray. One is brown leather-covered wood and one is brown vinyl-covered metal.



Hammarlund, Drake, and National, as well as many others, made excellent shortwave receivers and transmitters at times overlapping the Hallicrafters era, and probably were better in several ways. But I don't think any shortwave receiver brand has had a better combination of name recognition, performance, and affordability than Hallicrafters.

Author Dachis has several rooms filled with Hallicrafters products; he met, and had a cordial relationship with, Hallicrafters founder William J. Halligan before Halligan passed away in 1992 at age 93.

During the Hallicrafter years, the company produced receivers, transmitters, television sets, military communications gear, and electronic

Historical Shortwave Radios (continued)

accessories from a rocky start in 1932 until it was sold to the Northrop Corporation in 1966. Since 1988 the name has not been used, and is non-existent for all practical purposes, according to the author.

In late 1935, the company began producing its own line of communications receivers; they previously did contract work for other manufacturers. The 1935 SX-9 "Super Skyrider" was the first model to be produced in significant quantities. By 1938, Hallicrafters was the most popular manufacturer of communications receivers in the U.S., and it was doing business in 89 other countries. Halligan had a policy that new features and technical advances would be brought in new models rather than upgrading previous models. Consequently, Hallicrafters had a profusion of models, 23 different ones during the 1936 to 1938 period alone.

Author Dachis includes Hallicrafters company history and shows pictures of almost every model of electronic equipment produced. Each model is described with interesting details, the electronic values, some of the set specifics, and original as well as estimated current prices. If you enjoy old radios and communications sets, and get nostalgic about a legacy name, this 230 page Hallicrafters book is for you.



Fred Osterman's 473 page Shortwave Receivers Past and Present, Communications Receivers 1942-1997, Third Edition is a masterpiece of information covering more than 100 shortwave radio and communications receivers manufacturers. Descriptions of from 1 to over 50 models of each maker are included. Every set has a black and white photo; data includes features, specifications, circuit complement, accessories, comments variants, production country and dates, voltages, readout description, physical dimensions, current, status of manufacturer and model, rarity, review articles, new and used prices and ratings.

A brief history of each manufacturer is also in the book. Altogether, an incredible amount of information is in this book; about every question one could have about a radio is answered in a readable format, especially for those who enjoy electronic equipment and data.

Bottom line: I recommend each of these books. Each of these in its own way provides a fascinating and entertaining look at some wonderful gear from a great era in electronics. Andy Ooms

Verified Reception Stamps

TX plus RX equals DX as the "Old Man" gives reference below, in radio, the listener is what it is all about. During the 1920's a popular sideline to radio listening was to "Verify" that the listener in fact heard a station's broadcast. In 1924, the EKKO company, maker of radio related accessories such as a horn designed to connect to your headphones, offered radio stations and radio listeners a method of verifying stations received. The EKKO stamp was sent to a listener when the station received a card from the listener stating the program had been heard.

Radio towers frame the American Bald Eagle with EKKO placed in the corners on stamps made for the United States (The EKKO stamps are close in size to U. S. postage stamps of the time.) A second design used a Beaver for Canadian stations. The stamps included the station call letters and "Verified Reception Stamp" printed on them. As an incentive to collect repeated stamps from a station the EKKO stamps were available in red, grey, blue, green, orange, gold, and dark blue. Note the two colors of the WSBT stamp on the cover. EKKO sold the stamps to radio stations and stamp books to listeners. The EKKO, eager to improve stamp sales, began to sell directly to the listener, deflating the DX'rs value of the Verification, but did increase sales. So if you have EKKO's they may or may not truly be a verification of a station received.

The Bryant Verified Reception Stamp, Printed by the P. M. Bryant Company, offered competition to the EKKO. The Bryant stamps were smaller, were offered in multiple colors, and like EKKO, provided a collectors stamp book - "The Ideal RADIO Stamp Album."

*A radio that is technically and aesthetically appealing;
A clear and well modulated broadcast;
Is all for naught absent a listener.*



Verified Reception Stamps (continued)



The
ekko
Broadcasting Station Stamp Album

Here's just what you have wanted for a long time—a convenient, permanent and authentic means of recording all the stations you have heard over your set.

Verified Reception The Ekko Broadcasting Station Stamp Album contains spaces for the stamp of each of all the recognized stations in the United States and Canada—more than 550 in all. With the album are furnished PROOF OF RECEPTION CARDS. You send these cards to the station, together with facts that prove you have heard their broadcasting and 10 cents to cover the cost of verification and mailing. The station then sends you its Ekko Stamp as verified proof of reception. You then paste the stamp in your album.

Beautiful Stamps and Album Each station has its own beautifully engraved stamp showing call letters. The album is 9½ x 11 inches, handsomely bound in a two color cover. It contains 96 pages with spaces for stamps of all recognized stations arranged alphabetically by states and call letters. Contains also a log and official names of call stations.

A Fascinating Hobby Think of how much fun you can have showing your friends your album and proving to them at once how many stations you have heard. And think of how much more fun you'll have collecting the stamps themselves.

Begin Today! You too can join this new radio game that is sweeping the country. Buy your copy of the Ekko Album from your dealer and begin collecting Ekko Stamps today.

If your dealer cannot supply you, sent direct, postpaid, on receipt of price, money back if not satisfied.

Price \$1.75
\$2.50 in Canada

THE EKKO COMPANY
111 West Monroe Street • Chicago, Illinois

An EKKO ad from Radio News
April 1925

The 1925 Radio Guide and Trouble Finder (introduced in the September 2007 IHRS Bulletin) includes four pages for "Verified Stamp Record of Reception." These pages of the guide were blank, not used. The stamps shown on the cover, filling in page 34 of the guide, were inserted using Photoshop to show what could be available for Indiana Radio collectors. The number of Indiana station calls during the Verified Reception Stamp period from 1924 to 1930 is fairly limited. Also the frequency of stations changing owners and call letters was high. For example, station WFBE started in Seymour in 1924. Owned by the VanDerwalle Music store, the unprofitable 50 watt station was sold to the Garfield Hotel in Cincinnati, in late 1926, where it kept the WFBE call until 1935. WFBE stamps are hard to find, and it could be that the WFBE stamp on the cover was verification of the Cincinnati station instead of Seymour. The Radio Guide also includes a "United States Broadcasting Map", four pages to record "Stations Heard", and a "Recording Map for the D. X. Enthusiast". So DX, Distance Reception, was a term the casual listener recognized while the Amateur Radio Enthusiast understood DX as well as TX for transmitter and RX for receiver. Submitted by Fred Prohl

Reference: Antique Radio Classified,
Gilbert & Combs, June 1997
ebay Guides: EKKO Stamps, Zeltst
Bryant Radio Stamps, mspicata

Considering an auction of some of your vintage radios?

The time is quickly approaching to plan a vintage radio equipment auction for the Indiana Historical Radio Society Spring meet, 2009.

Yes that's two-thousand-nine!

For a successful auction, a commitment to sell must be made by the first of November, 2008. This will allow IHRS sufficient time to arrange for auction services and most importantly, begin to advertise the auction.

If you intend to include radio items in a Spring 2009 auction the following two dates must be met:

November 1, 2008 – Inform the IHRS President of your interest along with a close approximation of the number of items you intend to sell. It is at this date IHRS will determine if there is sufficient radio equipment to offer a Spring Meet 2009 auction.

February 15, 2009 – Given the decision has been made to offer a Spring 2009 auction, each seller sends to the Bulletin editor a list of auction items.

Advertising an auction includes publishing a list of radio items up for sale. This means the seller commits to the sale, has submitted a list of items for sale, and all advertised items will be at the sale.

Specific IHRS auction guidelines are printed on pages 29 and 31 of this Bulletin. The IHRS auction guidelines are also available from any of the IHRS Officers listed on the inside cover of the Bulletin.

Treasurer's Report, Post Winter Meet, 2008

Account Balance as of Feb 8, 2008 \$4833.77

Winter Meet Receipts: Registrations = \$325.00; Table Rentals = \$122.50;

Donation Auction = \$37.50; Donut/Coffee Donations = \$54.00; Bulletin sales = \$22.00. Total meet receipts = \$561.00 .

Membership Renewals = \$330.00 for a total

Winter Meet receipts of \$891.00.

Winter Meet Income/Expense: Debit = \$460.25 (Venue - \$400.00; Insurance - \$35.25; Donuts = \$25.00. Cost of coffee was not reported.)

Credit \$561.00 (from above)

Proceeds from the Winter Meet = \$100.75

A \$250.00 Hornet Park damage deposit will be returned to the IHRS account. IHRS Account Balance as of Feb 10, 2008 = \$5824.77

Respectfully submitted: Herman Gross,

Treasurer Indiana Historical Radio Society

37th IHRS & AWA 2008 Spring Meet

Friday, April 25 & Saturday April 26

Meet at The Johanning Civic Center in Kokomo, Indiana

Located on the northeast leg of the US31 bypass, the Civic Center provides space for an all indoor meet (no outdoor setup). The space is on ground level with easy vehicle unload/load.

Friday April 25

3:00 pm Doors open for indoor Swap N Sell set up

4:00 pm Radio Swap n' Sell.

6:00 pm Pizza and drink

8:00 pm Doors locked for the evening.

Saturday April 26

7:00 am Radio Swap n' Sell.

Indoor set up continues.

Set up for Old Equipment

Contest, Operating Radio Display

Set up for Silent Auction

9:00 am Old Equipment Contest

and Operating Radio set-up

closes. Contest judging begins.

Silent auction begins

10:00 am Vintage Radio Seminar

Ed Dupart and Bill Morris "30's, 40's, 50's Battery Tube Radios"

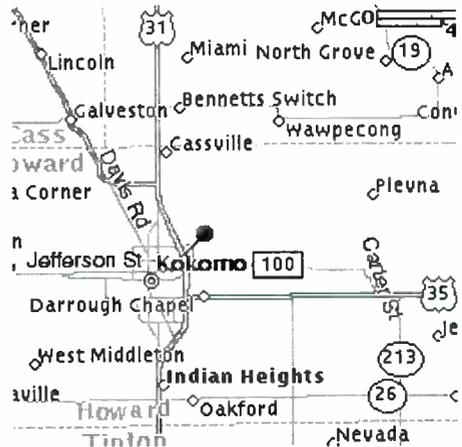
11:15 am Silent Auction ends

11:30 am Awards Luncheon Menu: Oven baked steak, gourmet macaroni and cheese, mashed potatoes and gravy, green beans, garden salad, rolls, fruit cobbler, coffee, ice tea and water.

2:00 pm Spring Meet concludes

Fees - Registration is \$5.00 per family, good for both days. One Swap n' Sell space for the sale and trade of vintage radio equipment is \$10.00 for IHRS members, \$15.00 for non-members, good for both days (the space includes one eight foot table.) Awards Luncheon is \$10.00 per person.

Special fee for Pre-Registration - Send a check, payable to IHRS, for meet registration (\$5.00 per family), Swap N Sell table reservation (\$9.00 for IHRS members, \$14.00 for non-members), and Awards Luncheon (\$10.00 per person) to: Fred Prohl, 3129 Lanam Ridge Rd, Nashville, IN 47448 by April 21.



IHRS/AWA Spring Meet 2008 (continued)

Need a small amount of table space? Sign up for “*Share a Table*” Pre-register with a request to share a table. We will hold a ½ table space for you at half the Swap N Sell cost.

Old Equipment Contest - Contest is open to all Indiana Historical Radio Society and Antique Wireless Association members. Non member entries will be for display only. The Founders Award is reserved for IHRS members. The entries are judged by historical significance, documentation, and condition of radio.

Contest Categories: *Contest categories judged by team of IHRS members.*

1. Made in Indiana
2. Transistor radios
- 3 Crystal sets (pre 1930)
- 4 pre 1940 radios (table or console)
- 5 Open for any radio related entry

Display space will be available for your operating Battery or AC radio.

Operating radios will be judged in the appropriate contest category:

OR1. An operating 1920's battery radio with a horn speaker.

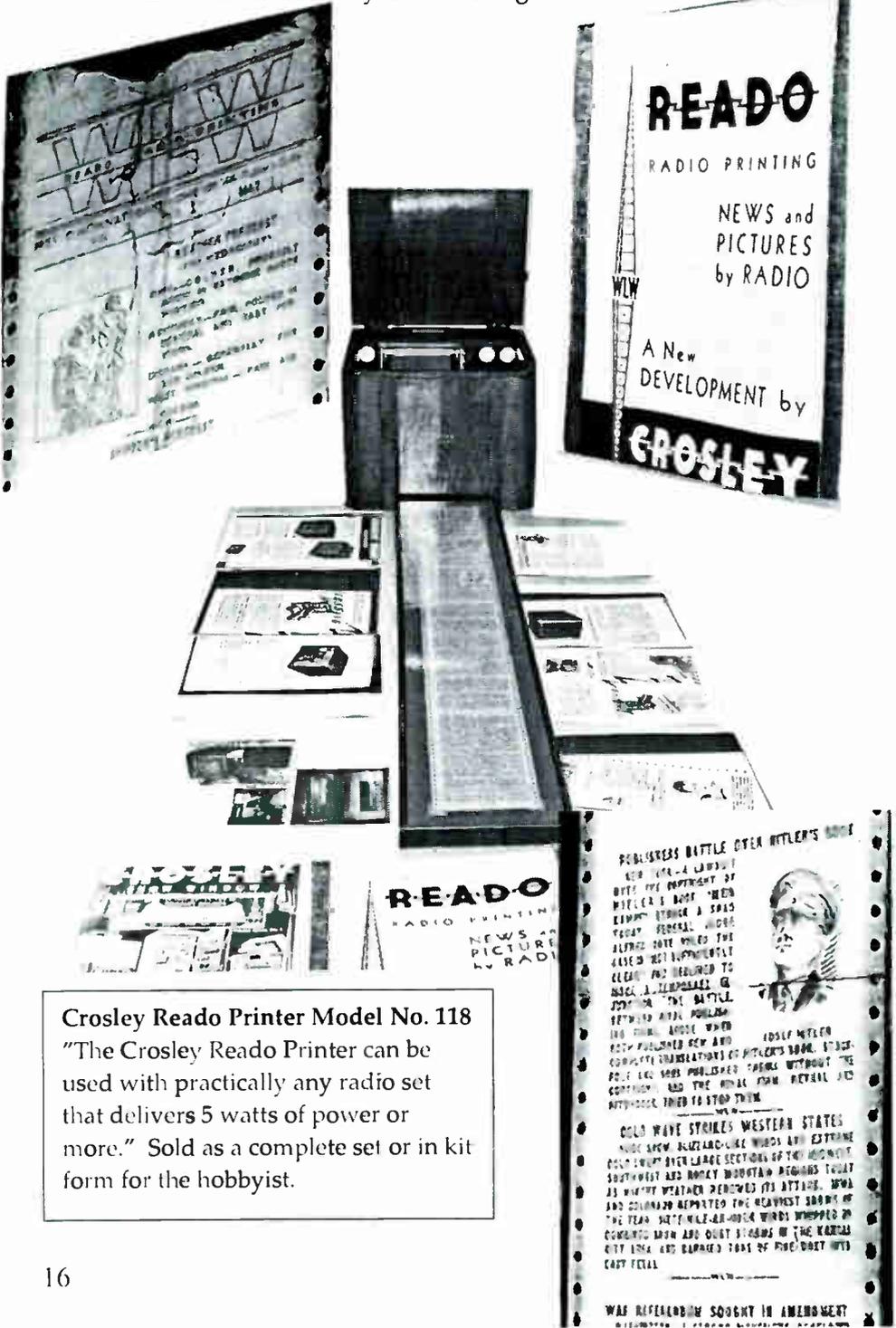
OR2. An operating 1930's AC radio.

Radio Display – Want to show off a set, generate a discussion? Space will be available to display your radio related equipment or unique electrical device.

Meet contacts: Fred Prohl, 812-988-1761 - - Mike Clark, 317-738-4649

Motels: (Listed from closest to Civic Center to farthest.)

1. Comfort Inn 522 Essex Dr (US-31) - - (765) 452-5050 or 1-800-228-5150
 2. Clarion Inn 1700 E. Lincoln Rd - - (765) 459-8001 or 1-800-228-2828 (This was the old Ramada Inn for previous Kokomo meets.)
 3. Motel 6 2808 S. US-31 - - (765) 457-8211 or 1-800-466-8356 (This was the old Howard Johnsons, adjacent to the Clarion)
 4. Fairfield Inn 1717 E. Lincoln Rd - - (765) 453-8822 or 1-800-228-2800
- (motels 2, 3 and 4 are located across the street from Delco/Delphi) Additional Kokomo information at www.johanningciviccenter.org



Crosley Reado Printer Model No. 118
 "The Crosley Reado Printer can be used with practically any radio set that delivers 5 watts of power or more." Sold as a complete set or in kit form for the hobbyist.

READO
 RADIO PRINTING
 NEWS AND
 PICTURE
 BY RADIO

PUBLISHERS BATTLE OVER HITLER'S BOOK

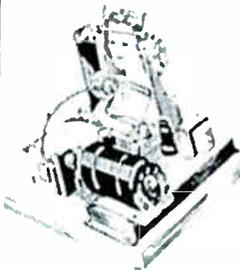
NEW YORK—A LARGELY
 WITHIN THE PERMIT OF
 HITLER'S BOOK "MEIN
 KAMPF" THROUGH A SPAN
 TODAY. FEDERAL JUDGES
 ALREADY HAVE ORDERED
 THE BOOK NOT TO BE
 CLEARLY AND REPEATEDLY
 INSTEAD, A JUDICIAL
 STOPPING THE BATTLE.
 BETWEEN THE PUBLISHERS
 AND THE AUTHOR, WHO
 HAS PUBLISHED FOR AND
 COMPLETELY UNAVAILABLE TO
 PEOPLE WHO PUBLISH THEM
 WITHOUT THE
 COURTESY, AND THE BUREAU
 ATTEMPTED TO STOP THEM.



COLD WAVE STRIKES WESTERN STATES

WINDS FROM THE NORTH
 BLOWING OVER LARGE SECTIONS
 OF THE MOUNTAIN REGIONS
 TOGETHER AND HEAVY
 SNOW AND HEAVY WEATHER
 HINDERED ITS ATTACK.
 IN COLORADO REPORTED
 THE HEAVIEST SNOW OF
 THE YEAR. SIXTY-MILE-AN-HOUR
 WINDS WHIPPED IN
 COLORED SNOW AND
 QUART STORMS IN THE
 CITY AREA AND BURNED
 TONS OF FUEL OIL
 CITY FELL.

WAS REFERENDUM SOUGHT IN AMENDMENT



"Radio fans and especially 'hams' in their natural enthusiasm for new developments in radio, . . .

The Reado Kit, therefore, is an immediate solution to reception of facsimile.

READO pictures taken by Ed Dupart

CROSLEY READO RADIO PRINTING

A quality reproduction of radio news is made by the Crosley Reado Kit. This is a simple, easy-to-use, and economical device. It is a radio receiver which prints the news as it is received. The news is printed on a special paper which is fed into the machine. The news is printed in a clear, legible font. The news is printed in a clear, legible font. The news is printed in a clear, legible font.



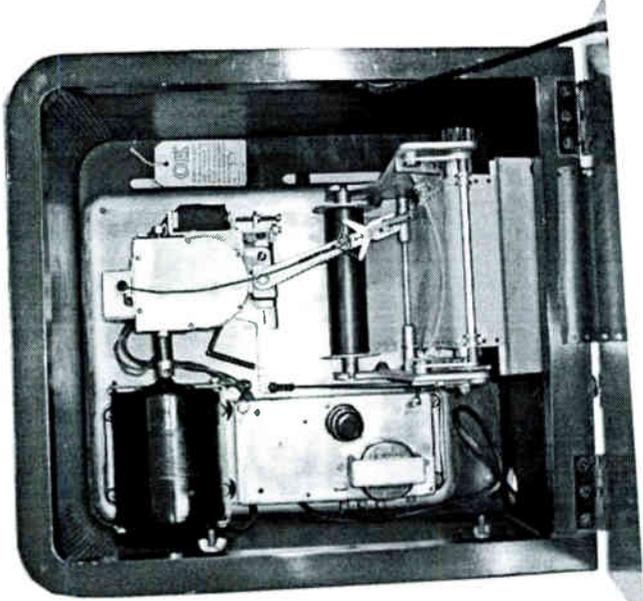
MODEL 3900A
CROSLEY RADIO PRINTER
79⁰⁰



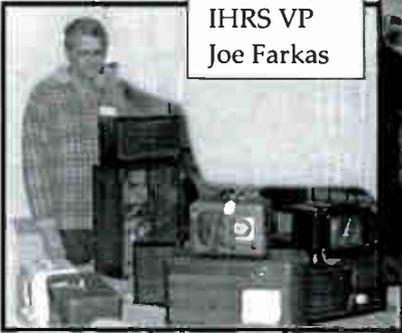
MODEL 3900B
HIGH FIDELITY 2-BAND RADIO
60⁰⁰



10



IHRS Winter Meet - Hornet Park

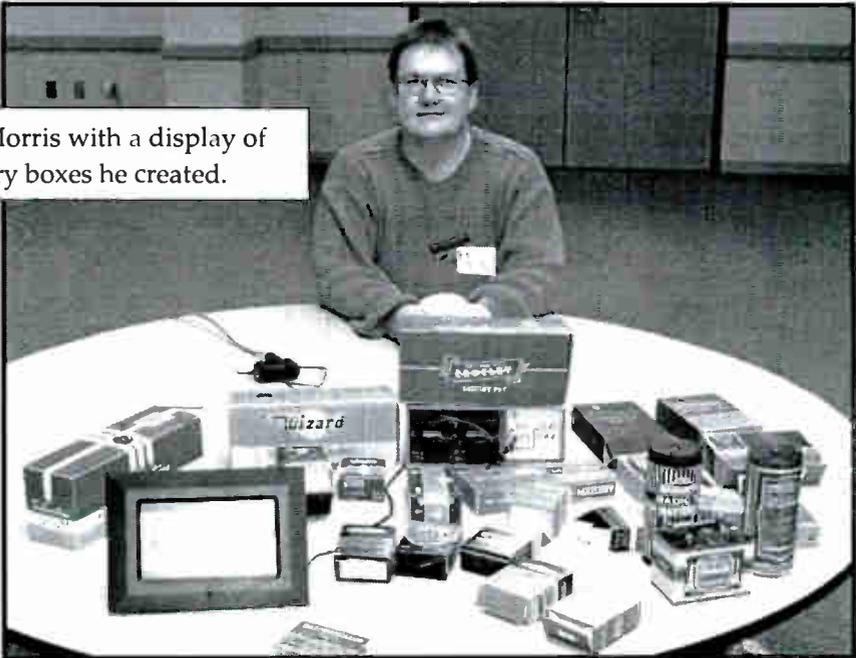


IHRS VP
Joe Farkas



Glenn Long
with an RCA
multiband
receiver

Don Yost - debating . . .

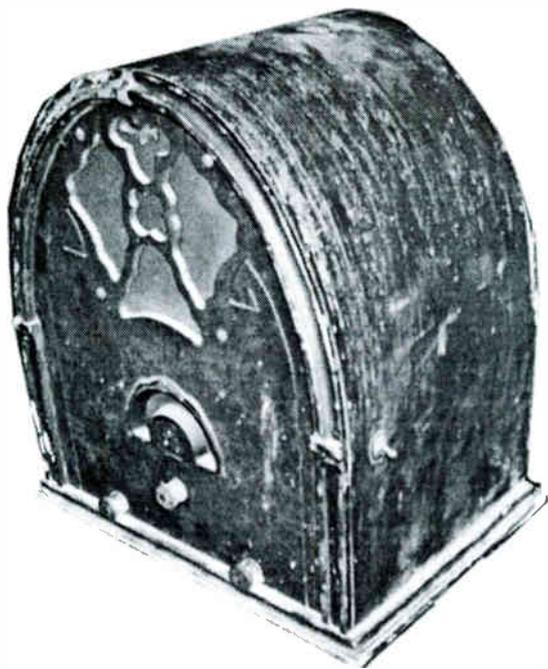


Bill Morris with a display of
battery boxes he created.

The Apex 7A

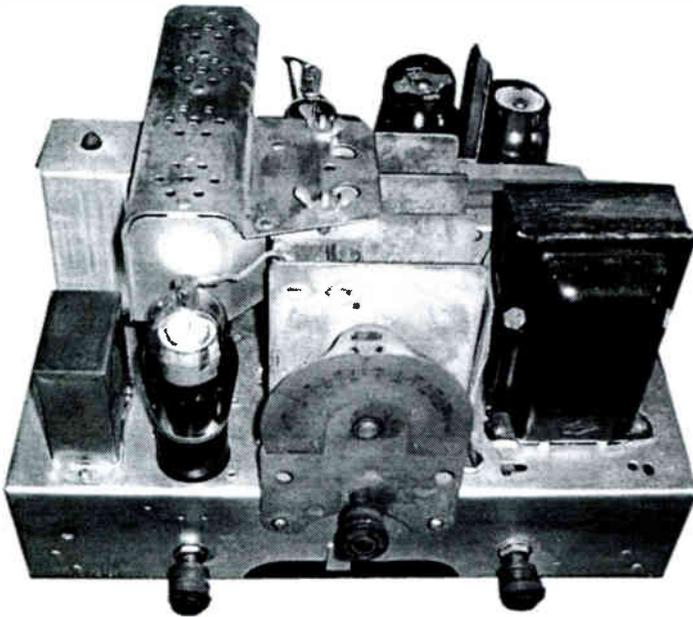
By Edward Dupart

I picked up an Apex 7A made by US Radio & TV in Marion, Indiana, at the November 2006 Michigan Kalamazoo radio show. They are built well and perform well. The cabinet is simple but elegant at the same time with a nice burlled front with pillars and trim around the edges. The cabinet needed re-gluing and a couple of small missing pieces of veneer along the back edge needed replaced and of course, refinished. Most of the finish was gone, except for the front, which I didn't strip and was left original, except for a new topcoat of lacquer. Enough of the original color remained for the rest of the cabinet, which allowed me to match the new color with the old and refinish it to the original color. Typical of most cathedrals of that time period, the top was a very dark brown, almost black. Because of the very dark color, I decided to use wood filler to replace the small slivers of veneer and that

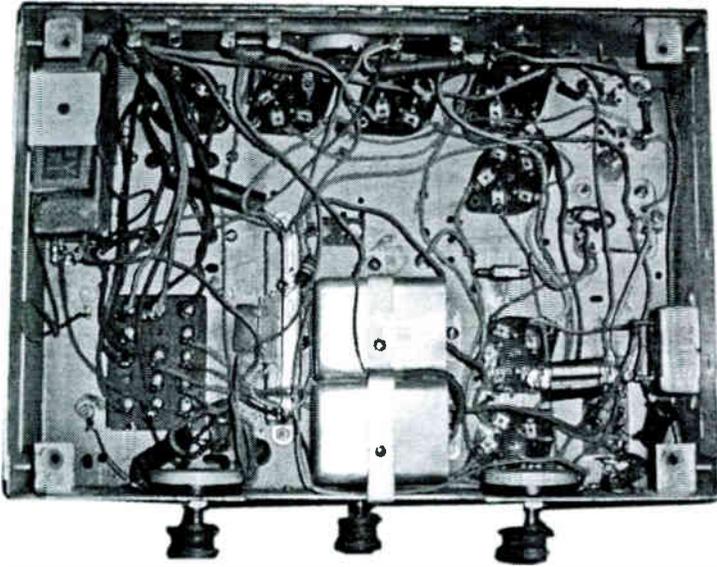


Apex 7A (continued)

worked out quite well. After doing that I took all the trim off that would come off easily and stripped the cabinet using sandpaper, except for the front. Since the finish was so loose, no chemical strippers were necessary. Now I was ready to re-glue the cabinet and so out came my pieces of steel and long bar clamps for gluing the bottom edge of the cabinet. Small C clamps were used for the top edge. Re-sanding was my next step and then I applied a couple coats of shellac, which acts as a good filler, then I used clear lacquer. Wow! The front really looked nice! Once that was done, I then used toning lacer to get the desired color. Then I put more coats of clear lacquer to finish it up. There was wet sanding and the use of steel wool in between coats to keep the finish smooth and free of dust particles. The cabinet really looks good now.



Now for the chassis, which had some rusty spots and needed a lot of scraping. I used a small screwdriver for this, because I just wanted to do the spots. After scraping and sanding, some of the spots were still pitted. I have had good luck using a Q-tip or small paint brush and dab some silver paint on the bad spots which fills the pits, but on this chassis I decided to spray a good part of the chassis silver. Some purists may shiver at the thought of this, but it definitely made the chassis look good.



Now it was time to look at the innards. I removed the old filter capacitors from the original cardboard housings and put new filters in the original housings. The cardboard housings make it easy to do this and keeps the chassis from having a cluttered look with capacitors hanging in there. After replacing the filter capacitors and testing the tubes, I turned it on. It was pretty dead, except for the faint normal AC hum. Many of the small paper capacitors checked like new and I didn't replace them, but the capacitor block inside that little metal box seemed to be saying to me, "Change me!" Several of those capacitors did check bad, so I removed the small metal box and with a torch I heated it up just enough for the old capacitor assembly to slide out easily. Oh yes, I did this outside so I wouldn't have to smell the fumes. I soldered my new capacitors together and soldered the old wires on, slipped it in the original housing and placed the original cardboard over the opening of the small metal box with the original wires coming out of the cardboard. It looks original, but the capacitors in the small metal box are now new. The installation of the capacitor block wasn't difficult and with my road map of where all the wires went, the job went well. I fired the radio up and it was still dead. I checked all the voltages and they seemed reasonable. The oscillator worked because of the negative voltage on the grid and it interfered with a close by AM radio, which is one of my quick checks for the local oscillator. If you have never done this trick, take two AM radios, tune one to a weak station

Apex 7A (continued)

and tune the other one across the dial and you find that it will block or make the station howl or whistle. Now, I took my signal generator and tuned it to the IF frequency and sure enough, I had a problem because of the distortion, but I still wanted to hear a station, even if it was distorted. So, I put the antenna right at the grid cap of the mixer, bypassing the RF stage and what do you know, I heard a station, weak, but it was there. The RF stage was doing absolutely nothing, even with what seemed proper voltages, so I decided to check the resistances of the RF and mixer coils and found the grid side of the mixer coil was open. Upon removing the coil, I could see the green rusty powder, copper oxide, on some of the wires, so now I had to rewind the coil and wound up rewinding the whole coil, plate and grid side. I counted the turns and found wire of the right size, rewound the coil and reinstalled the coil. I turned it on and what a difference! I was picking up stations all across the dial, but it was still distorted. The 47 that checked good in my emission tester was not good and another 47 made the radio sound much better, but it still wasn't quite right. I decided to check all the resistors and I found an open section in the bleeder resistor. After bridging that with a good power resistor of similar value, the radio really sounded good. This voltage divider/bleeder resistor set the bias values for the audio and AVC stage and in this circuit a few volts difference made a big difference in the sound. Also, in the process of moving things around under the chassis, an original resistor broke and I replaced it with a modern one. I think it's a really neat radio with a nice dial where the pilot light and needle move at the same time. The Apex 7A looks nice with my other radios.



Ed Dupart

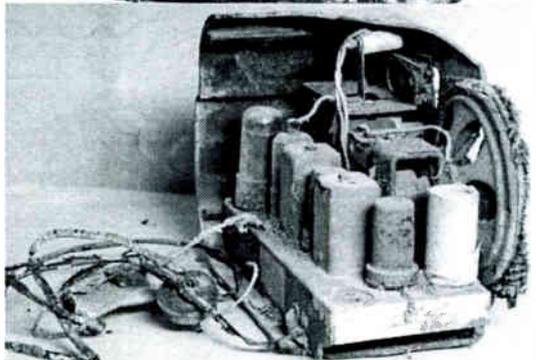
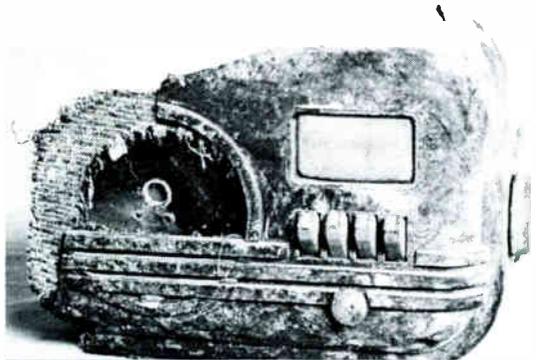
Radios deemed unrepairable or not worth the time by most collectors have been the most appealing projects. Nothing can beat the sense of achievement after completely rebuilding a basketcase radio into almost brand new condition.
J. Schotter

Allowing a Delco Basket Case Radio to Survive! (editors title for Jeremy Schotter's Delco Restoration Project)

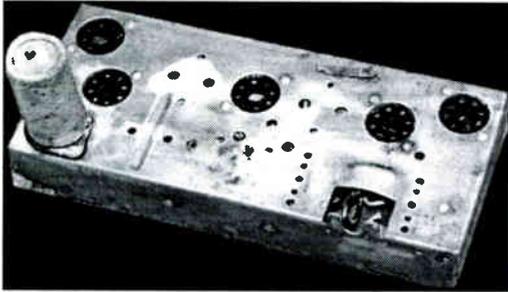
The history of this project began in Spring of 2007. Located deep within Elizabeth, Indiana is a large farm owned by some family friends. While doing some electrical work on the property, the family was cleaning out some of the many, packed to the rafters, old buildings. This gem was unearthed during that time. Upon first sight, my natural instinct to restore this radio came to life. Never before had I attempted a project of this level, or should I say in this level of decay.

The wrath of time and the elements had taken their toll. Most obvious damage was the cabinet, with over 60% missing, and the remaining hulk riddled with cracks and chips. The chassis didn't look much more appealing, being covered in rust and caked with dirt.

While most collectors would simply pluck the knobs or other salvageable parts and trash the rest, that wouldn't do for me. This radio sat in storage until August of 2007 when the final leg of it's story began, with a trip to my workbench.



Allowing a Delco to Survive (continued)



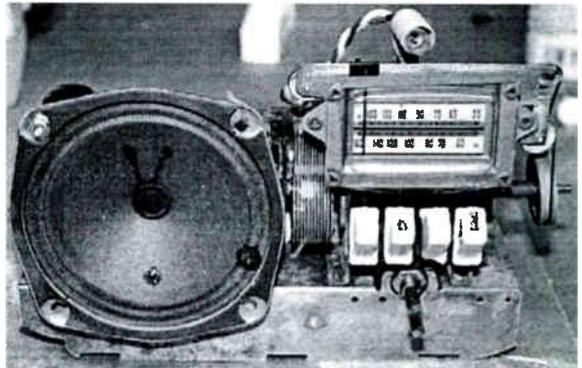
Electronic Restoration With the extent of water damage on the chassis, the best option was a complete tear down and rebuild.

Each component was removed, cleaned, tested, and then labeled for reassembly.

The radio was broken down to three main sections, the chassis, tuning condenser, and speaker. Next came the removal of rust and other corrosion. Naval jelly and brass wire brushes had the chassis looking much better.

Once the parts were all cleaned and tested, it was time for reassembly. A standard restoration approach was now taken. All capacitors were changed, and a new power cord was installed. Much of the wiring had damaged insulation, so it was replaced using modern cloth covered wiring. Other parts like the I.F. transformers, potentiometer, and different trimmer capacitors had to be complete disassembled and cleaned. While most of the irreplaceable parts were salvageable, the original PM speaker was not. A modern replacement of similar dimensions and coil rating was used. The final step included replacing most of the tubes, as the original were damaged.

Once everything was reassembled and double checked, the big moment had arrived, time to throw some power on this thing. Power was applied using a metered variac and an isolation transformer. With full power applied, some sounds were coming



from the speaker, but many adjustments were still needed before any reasonable results could be obtained. After an alignment, and some repairs to the tuning condenser, several weak stations were coming in. The original

loop antenna was missing, so once a new antenna was rigged up, the radio was playing to my satisfaction.

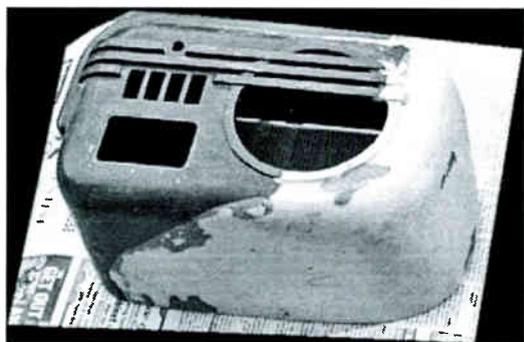
A few minor repairs remained at this point. The dial pointer was too badly deteriorated to use, so a replacement was purchased from Play Things Of Past. Somehow the dial scale and dial cover survived, and only required some minor cleaning.

Cabinet Restoration: Despite the rather straight forward electronic restoration, the cabinet would be no walk in the park. Never having personally repaired any Bakelite cabinets to this extent, new ideas would have to be utilized for success. The first step was a thorough cleaning, removing all dirt and grease/oils that would interfere with the rebuilding.



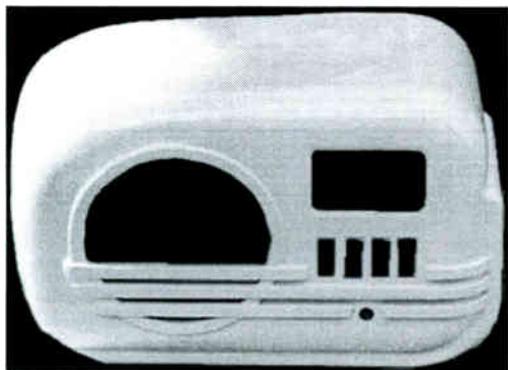
In the past Bondo has been used to repair broken plastic parts, so why couldn't some sort of Bondo be used to replace the better half of a cabinet?

Browsing the local stores, a fiberglass resin jelly by Bondo was selected to build the framework. Cardboard and



masking tape was used to build a form for the Bondo.

Once the fiberglass resin had dried overnight, it was sanded to shape using 60 grit sandpaper. Now a layer of red "body filler" Bondo was applied, giving a much smoother result. Once this was sanded to shape, several small pores and cracks were still visible, so some automotive glazing putty was used to achieve an even smoother surface.



Now this was starting to look like a radio again! To strengthen where the Bondo attached to the existing Bakelite, a bead of super glue was run down the joints.

Allowing a Delco to Survive (continued)

After a good cleaning, a few coats of gray primer were sprayed on, followed by a coat of Rustoleum Antique White paint. A similar approach was used on the knobs and pushbuttons.

After a few more layers of paint followed by sanding with 800 grit paper, it was time for a clear coat. Some gloss clear lacquer seemed to work out good. At this point the last remaining task was the grill cloth. Luckily a small piece of the original remained, and was matched up to some modern reproduction cloth.



While the Delco is now functioning and in a much more presentable condition, it is still lacking a few things. The pushbuttons will someday have reproduction station call letters in them. A suitable back cover also needs to be located. So in the meantime, this radio will mostly likely be a static display, a good reminder of the crazy projects I take on in the quest of radio restoration.

IHRS member Jeremy Schotter has been restoring radios for over ten years. His web site "Jeremy's Antique Radios and Other Interesting Stuff" is a show place for his restored radios. Jeremy also uses his web space to describe many of his restoration projects (the Delco Restoration for example.) Jeremy is on the air with KC9GIC as his call. When not restoring radios he works for Star Electric as an electrician and goes to school.

You are up to page 26 in this issue of the Indiana
Historical Radio Society Bulletin!

Have you checked the envelope to see if your dues
are current? If your mailing label has 12/07, your
dues have expired and this Bulletin is your last –
unless, of course, you send \$15.00 to the IHRS
treasurer – today!

Thanks for helping us keep a good thing going!



Wanted: Red Lion radio desk. The type with an Atwater Kent radio and speaker below. Would be interested in anything from excellent condition to fixer upper. With or without radio. Scot Beard 812-466-9467 or Triodesb@aol.com 12/07

Wanted: A supplemental tube chart listing for a Sylvania 139/140 tube tester that includes the following tubes: 41, 75, 78, 84, 6A7, 6D6, 6H6, 6F5, 6B5. I really would appreciate any help in locating a supplement for my existing chart.

Thanks, Jim McDowell, 8 Blanchel Terrace, Jeffersonville, IN 47130
jsmcdowell@att.net 812-283-6387 09/07

For Sale: Three working AC Floor Model Radios: Majestic Gribbsy-Grunow 1928 Highboy Model 71, excellent walnut cabinet; Atwater Kent 1929 Loboy Model 60, 3 dials, 8 tubes, very nice walnut cabinet; Sparton 1929 Stretcher Base Model 931, very good cabinet except scratched top. Richard Folks (260) 833-3585 06/07

For Sale: New Cartridge style Grid leak for Areiola Sr, \$4.00: 1947 Admiral 7T10-C White, \$35.00; 1932 Aetna \$65.00; 1948 Aircastle 5050, \$35.00; 1947 Airline 05BR1525B, \$45.00; 1932 American \$65.00; 1932 Avalon, \$65.00; CocaCola bottle, \$20.00, NIB \$25.00; 1934 Crosley 5M3, \$115.00; 1953 Crosley E20-GY, \$55.00; 1950 Crosley 10-137, Charteuse, \$125.00; Duracell Novelty, \$15.00; Emerson unknown bakelite, Doesn't work, \$20.00; 1948 Farnsworth GT-051, White, \$125.00; 1935 Grunow 470, Walnut, \$100.00; Jackson Tester, Wooden, \$12.00; 1930 Pfansteihl, Walnut, \$225.00; 1942 Philco, 42PT95, Walnut, \$50.00; 1930 Philco 20, Mahogany, \$250.00; 1931 Philco 70, \$350.00; 1931 Philco 90, Walnut, \$500.00; 1924 RCA 103, Tapestry speaker, One with Original grille cloth, one restored, \$175.00 each; 1928 RCA Radiola 60, Nice orig finish, Plays well, \$75.00; 1949 Zenith 7H920, Brown, \$45.00; 1942 Zenith 6D2615, Walnut, \$55.00. All radios have been restored unless otherwise indicated. and are ready to play. All radios are subject to prior sale. Contact Bill Arnold 1 Cindy Kay Dr, Washington, Indiana 47501 or call 812-254-1702 before 10:00 PM Eastern time or email: bbarnold1@excite.com 03/08

RADIOADS (continued)

Wanted: I am putting together a radio collection of the RCA radios in which industrial designer John Vassos is attributed for cabinet design. The majority of these are the chrome framed consoles and tombstones from the 1936 era. Also, I am looking for the Vassos-designed RCA bakelite models from the 1939 era as well. Thank you for your help. Bob Snively, Richmond, IN Phone; (765) 935-3746 E-mail; totallytubular@aol.com 03/08

For Sale - Zenith 9S262 \$350, Philco 39-116 with mystery control (The Worlds Fair model) \$250, Silvertone 4587, \$250, . Arvin " Hopalong Cassidy" radio , black \$350, Zenith 5S218 \$125, Westinghouse H-125 " little Jewel" \$95, Zenith D7000 T/O \$150, Airline 93BR-508A \$110, Airline 93BR-508A \$85, CBS Columbia 2160, \$55 and Pair of NOS Zenith 6L6 GB tubes \$30 for the pr. Contact Bob Pote, (317) 881-5721 in Greenwood, IN. or e-mail mrzenith41@aol.com 11/07

FOR SALE: Reproduction cabinet parts (wood). In stock parts; front panels, rear arch supports, base molding, for Philco models 20,21,70,90 (others per sample). Philco Colonial Clock top trim including finials, Grandfather Clock finials for Philco 570, GE H-91, Crosley 124 (others per sample). Almost any wood part available per sample, any make or model (per quote) (tooling charge may apply). Dick Oliver c/o Antique Radio Service, 1725 Juniper Place #310, Goshen, In. 46526. Ph. (574) 537-3747, e-mail- dolivears@aol.com 03/08

Interested in TV history? Want to see how it started? Try this Web site. www.televisionexperimenters.com You'll be amazed how far we've come. Pete Yanczer, 635 Bricken Place, Warson Woods, MO 63122-1613 03/08



Write!

Radio ads - Free to IHRS members. Please limit them to 100 words. Unless we are advised otherwise, we will run ads for two issues. The exception would be where services, etc. are being listed. Please send your ads to the editor at the address shown on page 2. Please, type all ads before submitting them. If you cannot submit an electronic copy, we can scan in a typed copy.

Articles for publication. Radio history or restoration and repair of radio, your own radio collection; someone else's radio collection; your recent or memorable radio find; your experience at a radio event. Pictures are encouraged. We can scan good quality color or B&W prints. Sending jpeg pictures on CD-R works well. Fred Prohl

Indiana Historical Radio Society Auction Guidelines

A Vintage Radio Equipment Auction at the IHRS Spring Meet:

For a successful auction, a commitment to sell must be made by the first of November in the year preceding the IHRS Spring Meet. This will allow IHRS sufficient time to arrange for auction services and most importantly, begin to advertise the auction.

If you are a current member of the Indiana Historical Radio Society and intend to include radio items in an IHRS Spring auction the following two dates must be met:

1. November 1 – Inform the IHRS President of your interest along with a close approximation of the number of items you intend to sell. It is at this date IHRS will determine if there is sufficient radio equipment to offer a Vintage Radio Equipment Auction at the next Spring Meet.
2. February 15 – Given the decision has been made to offer a Spring auction, each seller must supply to the Bulletin editor a list of items up for sale.

Advertising an auction includes publishing a list of radio items up for sale. This means the seller commits to the sale, has submitted a list of items for sale, and all advertised items will be at the sale.

Auction Fees: Auction fees are paid by the seller from the proceeds of the auction. Fees include auctioneer expenses, auction clerk services, and a 10% donation to the Indiana Historical Radio Society. Advertising beyond IHRS Bulletin notices is the responsibility of the seller.

Auction Preparation: Assisting the auctioneer, providing a smooth flow of items, and informing the buyers all contribute to a smooth auction. The seller is responsible for supplying a legible, printed or typed, line item listing for use by the auction coordinator and auctioneer. The list will contain the item number, item description, condition, and the expected auctioneer starting price.

The seller is responsible for listing and tagging the items for sale with radio name, model and condition. (Such as good, fair, poor, works, does not work, tubes or no tubes etc.) Tags should be coded and numbered to assist the auction clerk's record keeping. i.e.: Joe Smith's item number one is js1.

Vintage Radio Equipment Auction Guidelines (continued)

For the sale of parts, such as tubes, it is important to group the items in lots and tag the lot with a contents description. The auctioneer generally works in increments no less than a dollar.

All sold and unsold items are to be retrieved by the winning bidder or owner immediately at the end of the auction.

Delivering the Radio Equipment: In recent years the IHRS Spring auction is on the second day of the meet – Saturday, early afternoon (12:00 or 12:30pm).

The auction set up space is available Friday the day before the sale. It is important that your auction items are properly placed for the sale. Work with the IHRS auction coordinator to place your equipment in the correct order. Getting your auction items to the sale will be your biggest task – get your sons, daughters, cousins, and neighbors to help you. Depending on IHRS members, as willing as we might be, is not recommended.

During the Auction: The auction coordinator will ask the audience for volunteers to help with handling the radios during the auction – this usually works well.

IHRS currently does not have a minimum bid policy. It is the policy of IHRS that all items up for auction will be sold – this means lots may be combined in order to make the sale.

Seller buyback will be allowed and will be announced by the auctioneer at the beginning of the auction. The 10% IHRS donation is expected if buyback occurs.

Allowing submission of last minute auction items will be determined by the auction coordinator and, if allowed, the item will be placed for sale at the end of the auction.

IHRS Donation items must be submitted no later than two hours preceding the auction.

End of Sale Payout: The proceeds of the auction will be sent to the seller by IHRS check during the week following the auction. Communicate with the IHRS Treasurer concerning payout details.

Vintage Radio Equipment Auction Guidelines (continued)

The IHRS Silent Auction:

At each IHRS Meet the opportunity is given to place vintage radio equipment for sale in a Silent Auction when a General Auction is not scheduled. No auctioneer – in short, you set your item on a table and buyers write down a bid amount. All bidding is done in \$1.00 increments. When the auction is over, the buyer pays the auction coordinator who in turn holds 10% for IHRS and pays the seller the balance. Items not sold must be retrieved by the seller.

* * * * *

IHRS Donation Auction:

An IHRS Donation Auction is available at all IHRS meets. If a general auction is not scheduled, donated items will be placed in a Silent Auction. Items not sold must be retrieved by the seller.

* * * * *

Selling vintage radio equipment through an auction service on a non IHRS Meet date?

If you are a current member of the IHRS, send the Bulletin editor details of your auction, including a partial listing of choice items up for sale, for publication in the "Radio Ads" section of the Bulletin. Pay attention to the schedule for Bulletin entries on the inside cover page of the Bulletin.

IHRS Contest Categories for 2008 – Prepare Now!

Spring Meet - Johanning Civic Center, Kokomo – April 25-26, 2008

1 Open; 2. Made in Indiana; 3. Transistor radios; 4 Crystal sets (pre 1930); 5 pre 1940 radios (table or console) Display space will be available for your operating Battery or AC radio. *Contest categories judged by team of IHRS members.*

Summer Meet - Ligonier Community Center – August 9, 2008

1 Portable tube radios; 2 Cost me less than \$20.00

Fall Meet - Riley Park, Greenfield – October 11, 2008

1 My favorite radio; 2 Amateur Radio Equipment – any vintage

Summer and Fall Meets are a "Popular Vote" contest.

Tables will be available at each meet for Vintage Radio Displays.



A Delco - Before & After



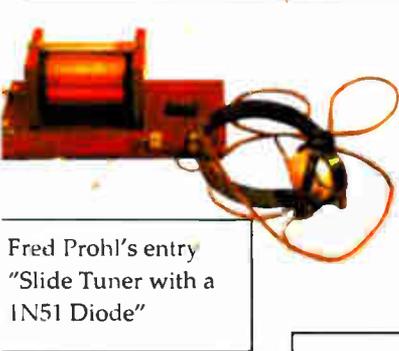
A U. S. Radio "Apex 7A"
Restoration project - page 19

Allowing a 1939 Delco to Survive - page 23

The Winter Meet "Popular Vote" contest entries shown below.



Ed Taylor's 1st place "Stuart Germanium Diode Radio" entry.



Fred Prohl's entry
"Slide Tuner with a
1N51 Diode"



Glenn Fitch's 2nd place entry of miscellaneous detector radios including a HeathKit Crystal Receiver with instructions and box.