

**BULLETIN**

*Indiana Historical Radio Society*  
PRESERVATION FOR POSTERITY

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No. 2



MICHAEL FELDT, Two in a row.....



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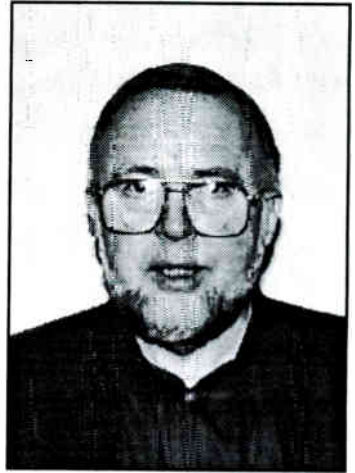
**BULLETIN DEADLINES, News, Articles & RadioAds -- 2/15, 5/15, 8/15, 11/15**

*The INDIANA HISTORICAL RADIO SOCIETY is a non-profit organization founded in 1971. Annual membership dues are \$10.00, which includes the quarterly IHRS BULLETIN. RadioAds are free to all members. Please include a S.A.S.E. when requesting information.*

## a Message From The President,

Radios here, there and everywhere for the Kokomo Meet:

Attendance was somewhat attenuated this year (probably 150) because of the threat of major rainstorms. However, the rain gods gave us a break on Friday, May 3rd. and Saturday, May 4th. Heavy sales and trading exercises began Thursday evening. Visitors came from considerable distances and we were pleased to have Rain Buttignol from Portsmouth, New Hampshire whose ads in ARC are a delight to read. He was the highbidder on the Zenith Table Radio that rose into the



Robert (Bob) O'Friel

upper \$300 range in the consignment auction. We also had Chester Gehman, guesting with Don and Marilyn Johnston, from Winsted, Connecticut, who was one of the judges for the Old Equipment Contest. Carolyn and Carl Knipfel from Morton, IL were on hand to celebrate their 50th Wedding Anniversary as well as Carolyn's birthday. Through the efforts of Ramada's Jo Bridges, the banquet proceeded very well and the food and service was much better than last year. John Jones of Anderson provided us with great background music from the late 30's and early 40's. Ray Andrejasich's delivery of the Zenith Story was eagerly listened to by the audience who were fascinated by the 'behind the scenes' story of the design efforts of the "Royal 500" and the models 1000, 3000 and 7000 of the Zenith transistorized Transoceanics. Ray's presentation was nicely enhanced by the presence of an example of Zenith's first portable radio, brought in by Ed Taylor. Jack Philpot from Chicago brought additional Zenith artifacts including Zenith catalogs and advertising sheets to make this a well rounded presentation. Ross Smith's seminar with the demos of the spark gap transmitter and the Marconi coherer was excellent but future seminars will be held later in the afternoon.

(continued on pg 4)

As could be told by those present, civilization has caught up with the Ramada site which, at one time, was a wide open spot allowing for many dealer setups and spaces. It is time for us to be seeking new locations. Lafayette and Terre Haute have been suggested. In particular, Mike Clark is looking into the Fairgrounds at Franklin Indiana. This location offers a large building that would offer all the benefits of having the whole meet indoors with more than adequate dealer space that could be locked and secured at night. In addition, The Ponderosa Steak House at the gate provides the ability to easily walk to your meals and, with the separate meeting room there, would enable us to have our banquet with a cost reduction for the members. There are also "Fast Food" facilities nearby. There are some 5 or 6 motels within easy reach as well as some of the major chain accommodations just off of Interstate 65. More later.

I wish to thank Clif Bolton, Dr. Michael Clark, and Paul Allison for their help with the setup and the auction. Thanks too to Walt and Glenna Sanders for their assistance everywhere. Walt was the chairman for the Judging—Glenna helped at the Registration Table in addition to chairing the Ladies' Luncheon. We need more volunteers to assist at our events, Believe me, all offers will be accepted.

One other subject needs to be treated here. In the last Bulletin, (Vol.25, #1) you received an insert giving details of the August 3rd, "Live Performing Radio Contest" to be held in Noblesville. Mike Feldt has informed me that one important detail was overlooked in that ad. **All the equipment entered in either one of the 2 categories must have been made in the 1920's.** In the meantime, I'll see you wherever Radio lives.

Robert (Bob) O'Friel, Pres. IHRS

#### **The Cover Photo.....**

Mike Feldt, Contest Winner of the IHRS "Best of Show" trophy for the second year in a row. Congratulations Mike !

# IHRS, May 1996 Contest winners, Kokomo, In

Category:

<i>Table sets of the 1920's</i>	1st.. Peter Yanczer, -Chelsea ZR-4 2nd. Charles Haynes, -Radio Art
<i>Communication Rcvrs through 1948</i>	1st.. Ed Taylor, National SW-3 2nd. Peter Yanczer, Jefferson/Travis Transceiver
<i>Most Unusual Radio</i>	1st.. Robert Avery, Home Brew 3 with a skylight 2nd. Jay Volke, Pink & Blue Ozarka
<i>Test Equipment through 1950</i>	1st.. Ross Smith, Dayrad Tester 2nd. John Jones, Hickock Tester
<i>Indiana Made Radios</i>	1st.. Mike Felt, Lapilot, Orchestrion Horn 2nd. Jack LaVelle, Hyperdyne

**BEST OF SHOW AWARD**

**Mike Feldt**

The judging was done by Chet Gehman, Ross Smith and Ed Taylor.

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## Way Back When...

by Peter Yanczer

When I was a young boy, like so many of you, I was building crystal radios, one after another. I was always hoping each one would work better than the one before. For long time I wanted to try to use tubes, because I was sure they would perform better, but my parents would never let me plug anything into the wall socket (and wisely so), Neither could I afford the "B" batteries that these radios always seemed to require.

During my regular trips to the library to read the the radio section of various "Popular Mechanics" magazines, I found an article about a one tube short wave radio that worked on just flashlight batteries. After reading the article enough times to memorize it, I began to save from my 10 cents a week allowance, enough to purchase a #49 tube. Some eight weeks later, I did purchase the tube and I'm happy to say that I still have it. But that's not the point of this story. What is, is that I did build the set, very much like the article showed. I especially liked the way Popular Mechanics

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# IT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU !

Here's something interesting that never happened at our last Kokomo event.... I met three IHRS members who had traveled together and shared one room for one night at a local motel. When they arrived at their motel, the clerk behind the desk said that the room would cost \$60 for the one night. So each of them pulled out their wallets, fished out a "twenty" , gave it to the clerk. and went on to their room. They were feeling pretty good about getting by for only 20 dollars a night , instead of like most of us who had to bear the full cost of the room.

A short while later, the motel manager returned to the desk and discovered that the clerk had overcharged the three men in the last transaction. He explained that since they were IHRS members, they should have been given the club discount. The clerk should have charged them \$50 dollars, not sixty. So the manager peeled off ten singles from the cash drawer, handed them to the clerk and told him take the money to their room and give it to them with an explanation.

On his way to the room, the clerk was thinking about what he might say to the men when he returned the money. He was sure they'd be happy to get anything at all back, even if it was only a few dollars. As it happened, he was a little short that week and could have used a few extra dollars himself. So he took four of those singles and stuffed them in his pocket. He figured they would never know the difference and the manager would never find out either. Then he knocked on the door.

When it opened he explained to the man that there was a discount and that he was returning \$6 of their room rent. As expected, they were very happy about this and the three men divided up the refund, taking \$2 each. So now their room cost was only \$18 each instead of the original twenty. Sure they were happy about this. You would be too.

Well, the clerk's wrongdoing was discovered and he was fired for it. When I heard about it, I talked to the three members and they assured me that they had put out just \$18 each, no more ... no less. I also talked to the clerk and he swears that he only took the \$4, no more ... no less. And the manager did give the clerk \$ 10 to return to the men in the room.

Here's the problem.... The three men paid out \$18 each, and  $3 \times \$18 = \$54$ . Add to that, the \$4 pocketed by the clerk,  $\$54 + \$4 = \$58$ . There is still \$2 unaccounted for, because the men originally put out \$20 each (\$60). I talked to the motel manager about the missing \$2 and he doesn't have it. I checked my pockets, I don't have it either, but it's got to be out there somewhere. One of you reading this may have it. Check your pockets... if you find \$2 that you cannot account for... that's probably the missing money. Send it to me and I'll see that it gets to the right party.

Send cash, no checks please.

Your Editor,

Peter Yanczer

## IHRS MUSEUM NEWS

The I.H.R.S. Museum located in Ligonier Indiana is one year old. Since our grand opening in May of 1995, several changes have occurred. A new high efficiency heating and air conditioning system has been installed. The old driveway has been taken up by the city, but unfortunately during excavation a gas tank was discovered. All work had to be stopped until the tank was removed and soil samples sent to the state. The samples were clean and the tank was removed. The cost of the testing and removal was paid for by the Tylers, who lease us the building.

Many new items have been loaned or donated to the Museum since the last bulletin was published such as a beautiful neon sign shaped like a Philco 90, from Frank Heathcote. It can be seen hanging in the front window and has become a real attention getter. A telegraph Bug from Ross Smith is being used to aid in our telegraph demonstration. Bob Shuck loaned a 1925 battery radio, manufactured in Indianapolis and a tuner amplifier originally owned by Howard Hughes.

Schools from Indiana, Ohio and



**FRED SCHULTZ**

Michigan continue to make use of the Museum. We had two senior citizens groups in recently, one with 20 persons and another with over 60. We also had four school tours totalling over 100 boys and girls plus the TV station WISH from Indianapolis was filming for about 2 hours, Tours have been scheduled through October.

Thanks to our many volunteers and we still need radios manufactured in Indiana in the 1920s.

Fred M. Schultz, Curator



# RADIO WARS

By Norman Glen Cox  
Correspondence Welcomed  
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An undeclared radio war of words was started in 1933 when Germany began, under the direction of Joseph Goebbels, bombarding the rest of Europe with its specialized brand of misinformation. The main purpose at first was to present its own political and social ideologies to anyone that would listen. Later the broadcasts were to be used to weaken the resolve of any nation that might stand in its way. In the end they were used to try to divide the different allied armies as they advanced against Germany.

At first these broadcasts were mostly unanswered. By 1937 their effectiveness was becoming apparent to the other European nations and they began arming themselves with high-powered transmitters and began beaming their own brand of propaganda to Germany and the rest of the world.

In June 1937, a 500,000 watt station in Russia started one of their counter attacks by beaming, in German: "*Achtung! Achtung! Hier spricht Moskau.*" This time they did not get beyond their initial blast. A German station popped onto the Komiintern's wavelength and set up a loud buzzing and humming and stopped the harangue on the iniquities of Nazism at home and abroad.

At the end of the hour when the clock in Moscow's Red Square struck and the *Internationale* was played, the jamming stopped because the voice of Moscow was now speaking Russian again and could now send out, as far as the Third Reich was concerned, whatever they wanted. This time the battle between governments with widely diverse views ended up in a stalemate. However, the German Government was not always this successful and it was apparent that they no longer fully controlled the behemoth they had conceived just four short years ago.

1 9 3 7  
**EUROPEAN RADIO STATIONS  
 AMONG LEADING COUNTRIES**

Country	Long-wave Stations		Short-wave Stations		Receiving Sets
	No.	Strongest in Watts	No.	Strongest in Watts	
Austria	7	Vienna, 100,000	2	Vienna, 3,000	579,162
Czechoslovakia	7	Prague, 120,000	1	Prague, 30,000	980,992
France	13 (Gov't)	Paris, 80,000	3	Paris, 12,000	3,759,690
	12 (Private)	Nice, 80,000			
Germany	27	Berlin, 100,000 Breslau, 100,000 Hamburg, 100,000 Helsburg, 100,000 Cologne, 100,000 Leipzig, 120,000 Munich, 100,000	11	Zeesen, 40,000	8,511,959
Great Britain	17	Belfast, 100,000 Droitwich 150,000 Lishagarvey, 100,000	18	Deventry, 50,000	8,174,222
Italy	15	Bologna, 60,000 Milan, 50,000 Palermo, 60,000	3	Rome, 26,000	710,000
Russia	74	Leningrad, 100,000 Moscow, 500,000 Novosibirsk, 100,000	6	Khabarovsk, 20,000 Moscow, 20,000	3,264,100

Trying to regain some form of control, the German government would forbid its citizens to listen to any broadcasts from Russia. The BBC, keeping to its all English format, was not the major concern at this time. Moscow, broadcasting its own form of Communist propaganda in German, to the 750,000 Germans within Russian borders and directly to Germany, was felt to be more of a threat. If you were Polish, Czechoslovakian or Russian and living in Germany, you were not legally allowed to own a radio. To buy a radio, all persons would have to present documentation that they were German in order to get the governments authorizing license.

To further add to the woes of National Socialism in 1937, as many as a half dozen "mystery stations", in areas controlled by Germany, started broadcasting their own brand of anti-facist propaganda to their countrymen. While the rest of Europe was snickering behind their hands, the illegal broadcasts were causing Goebbels some measure of embarrassment and he was kept busy having his agents scramble to locate and disable these outlaws.

Also, in 1937, Italy's *Il Duce*, Benito Mussolini, was starting to get the radio bug and was adding his own brand of propaganda to the multi flavored European broadcasting stew. At this time, although not one of the big voices of the continent, his station still had the ability to pick at a couple of sore spots of the British Empire, namely Palestine and India.

By August 1940 the German Luftwaffe was taking part in attempts to give credence to a pseudo British propaganda group calling itself the New British Broadcasting Station (NBBS). Flying over the Midlands and the lower part of Scotland, they dropped, by parachute, portable transmitters, some explosives, maps and lists of names and addresses of high government officials ostensibly marked for assassination. The next day the NBBS announcer followed up the Luftwaffe's drop of supplies with the information that there had been a nighttime drop of secret agents. The program might have been received with some credibility if they had not made such totally unbelievable statements about the non-existent spies. The fictional agents, supposedly dressed as civilians and British soldiers, were said to be armed with capsules that could, when activated, produce clouds of fog to help them avoid capture or they were supposedly armed with electro-magnetic death rays.

"Mystery stations" were still plaguing Dr. Goebbels in September 1941. One clandestine short-wave station calling itself *Gustav Siegfried Eins* began sending out anti Nazi propaganda from somewhere inside Germany. The announcer called himself "The Chief" and his messages, while still mostly anti Communist in theme, were also directed against the SA and the SS groups and the ease with which they were being awarded the Iron Cross ( continued on pg 12 )

for non military deeds. An analysis of the contents of this show by the people routinely monitoring anything coming out of Germany, has led them to suspect a group of old, disgruntled Army officers of the German monarchist school that the parade had passed by.

During this same time period in 1941 the German long-wave station *Deutschlandsender* found its official newscasts being interrupted by a voice from Russia that laughed, sang derisive songs and injected its own comments in German every time their announcer took a breath: "Lies!" "A fairy tale!" "Says you!" This improved jamming technique was traced to the powerful transmitter RWL at Noginsk, 30 miles from Moscow. The broadcasts were, of course, heard in Britain where the public, tuning in mainly for the entertainment value of the show, promptly nicknamed the voice *Der Snag*,

*Announcer:* Italian planes scored hits on British ships.

*Der Snag:* Don't make me laugh. . . .

*Announcer:* The Luftwaffe again attacked British airfields. . . .

*Der Snag:* Says you!. . . .

*Announcer:* British bombers attempted to raid. . . .

*Der Snag:* You Bet!. . . .

The Nazis tried to jam out the voice, but only succeeded in jamming out their own broadcasts. One night they put three newscasters on at the same time, one after the other, without a break, to foil the Russian station but they talked so fast that nobody could understand what they were saying.

The effect of radio propagandea being beamed out of other European countries and raining down on Germany was now being felt by Goebbels. The BBC, with its all English format had its stations sending out shows typically reflecting an entertainment slant and a bulldog determination, The popularity of these shows in Germany had become a problem to the Nazi hierarchy and in September 1941 Goebbels commented on them.

"Some Germans say they are strong minded enough to listen to British lies and not be harmed by them. I reply this is not true. British lies get into the blood, making listeners weak and tired of carrying on, thus showing that the poisons transmitted by the British Broadcasting Corp. are beginning to work."

By January 1945 the German misinformation machine was fine tuned and in high gear. At this time one of the main thrusts of its activities was to attempt to split the unity of the Allies advancing on them from all sides. The attempts were unexpectedly successful.

US troops fighting on the western front, thinking they were listening to the BBC, were upset when they heard the news commentator gave the British full credit for stopping the German offensive in the Ardennes. The commentator went on to say that the Americans were disorganized and bewildered until Field Marshal Montgomery took over their scattered forces and stopped the German drive,.

The troops had actually been listening to a Nazi commentator. pick up the real BBC news programs and relay them to the areas where troops were advancing. The broadcasts would proceed with normal openings and announcements and then the German station would seamlessly cut off the BBC and substitute its own version of the days news with very British sounding announcers and when over would switch back to the regular closing of the BBC show. So skillfully was the "ersatz" newscast inserted that monitors of the show in New York, on this occasion, assumed they were hearing the real thing. The next day The New York Daily Mirror newspaper, also having been taken in, featured the show's misinformation with blazing headlines: "MONTY GETS THE GLORY, YANKS GET THE BRUSHOFF".

Whole programs, all dressed up in fake BBC finery, were now routinely being broadcast and in many cases were successfully driving wedges into Allied unity. Soldiers, hearing what they thought was the BBC, would retell their version of the fake news to any friends

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who had not heard the newscasts, further spreading the lies, Only radio experts could detect the change-over.

In March 1945 the vise around Germany was tightening. One of the most valuable objectives taken during the American sweep through Luxembourg was the mostly intact radio transmitter known as *Radio Luxembourg* which the Germans used to cover all of Europe. The Americans didn't even let the transmitter or the announcers' chairs cool down. They jumped in with both feet and immediately started sending out their own information over the same frequency.

In several instances the new station managers would fill the same German time slot with a show based on the original show's format. One of these popular German shows was called the *Story of the Day*. Under the Americans the program still gave out the inside story of a news topic of the day but this time with material being supplied by Army Intelligence. One special show, aired by the Americans, was an actual off-the-cuff talk by Himmler to a group of army officers where he told them to use the utmost brutality in dealing with their own men. How the talk itself was obtained and how it made its way into American hands must have, been a good spy story on its own.

On another occasion the *Story of the Day* played a full recording of the surrender of German General Elster and his 19,000 men near Orleans. The record, made at the scene, included Elster's voice as he handed over his pistol to his captors and the show ended with his happy troops singing in prison camp now that their war was over.

New shows from Radio Luxembourg now included English lessons for troops to use when surrendering or if captured. "I am wounded", "Please give me some water" and "Yes, I like cigarettes" were a few of the phrases. On the air the "captured" soldiers would describe how well fed and well clothed they were and would urge their comrades to come join them. Excerpts of letters to home, taken from the soldiers at the time of their surrender or capture, were routinely read. The letters dealt mostly with feelings of melancholy and longing for

home or the enormous weariness of the war. Many German soldiers coming over to the Allied lines would mention that Radio Luxembourg's broadcasts were factors to their decision to give up.

With the end near, the German radio propaganda machine that began with so much splash and noise twelve short years ago in 1933, was now reduced to meaningless exhortations to keep up the fight with new and deadly wonder weapons promised soon to save the day. However, the far off sounds of enemy gunfire coming closer and closer to home could not be covered up with more words and now the radio wars would end along with the shooting.

END

References: *The Literary Digest* -June 26, 1937,  
*Time Magazine*, Sept 8, 1941, Jan 22, 1945  
*Life Magazine*, March 5, 1945  
*The Battle of Britain* Marcel Jullian, Grossman Publishers

NGC  
Norman Glen Cox

Editor's comment. This article first appeared in a bulletin from the California Historical Radio Society. (CHRS) Norman Cox was kind enough to give permission for it be be repeated in the IHRS Bulletin.

### MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

After you've read through the bulletin, if you have an thoughts of ways to improve it, I'd appreciate it if you'd write something down and send it to me. If you just want to say something good... that's great! But, constructive criticism would be appreciated even more.

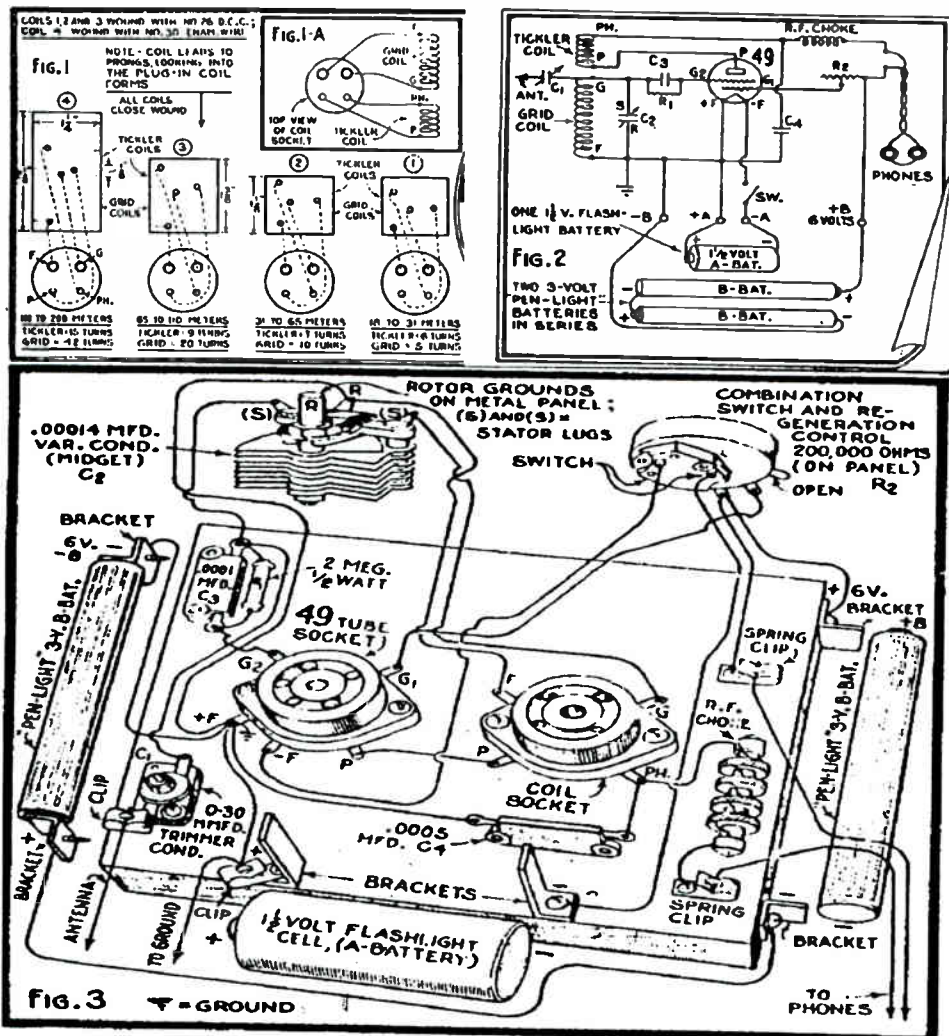
Keep those "RadioAds" and articles coming.

Peter Yanczer

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would give you a pictorial diagram of the layout of all the parts, including the wiring. It really made it easy to put one of these radios together. When it was finished, I was astounded at the results. The only thing I could compare it to was my crystal sets and oh, what a difference. I was using a coil that covered 110 to 200 meters and I was able to tune in a AM radio station on 1490 Kc (I know it's Khz now) I recall they played a lot of cowboy music (now it's "Country") which I didn't especially care for, but I listened to a lot of it.

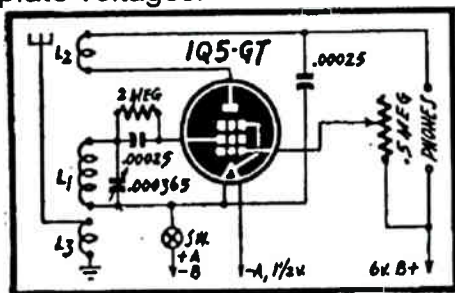
## Popular Mechanics, April 1938





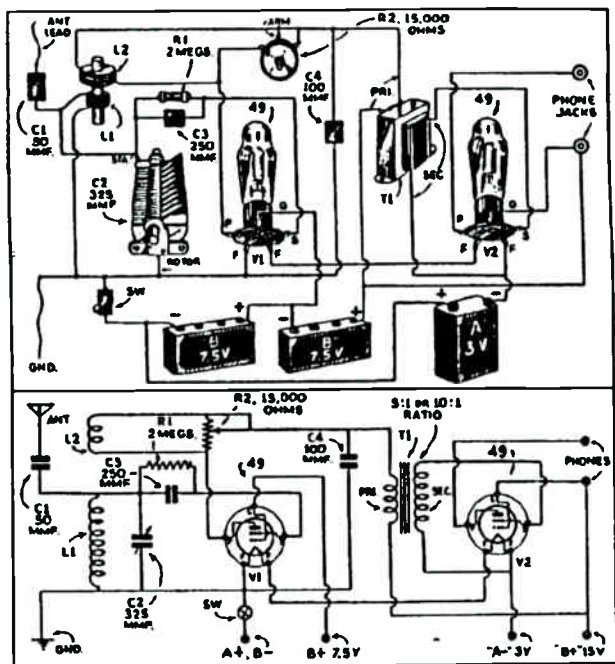
The reason this radio worked as well as it did, without the large "B" battery for the plate circuit of the tube, was because it used a "space charge" hookup. At first the circuit appears to be an ordinary regenerative type of detector using a tetrode or pentode tube. On closer examination, it can be seen that the signal is applied to the second grid (the screen grid), instead of the first grid (the control grid). Instead of having the signal applied, the first grid is biased with a positive voltage. This positive grid voltage accelerates the electron flow, providing a larger plate current, much greater than could otherwise be expected with such low plate voltages.

This is an example of a space charge detector using a 1Q5GT, a more modern tube. For the broadcast band, the coil is wound with #30 wire with L1, L2 and L3 having 90, 50 and 30 turns respectively.



Regeneration is controlled by the potentiometer in the control grid circuit.

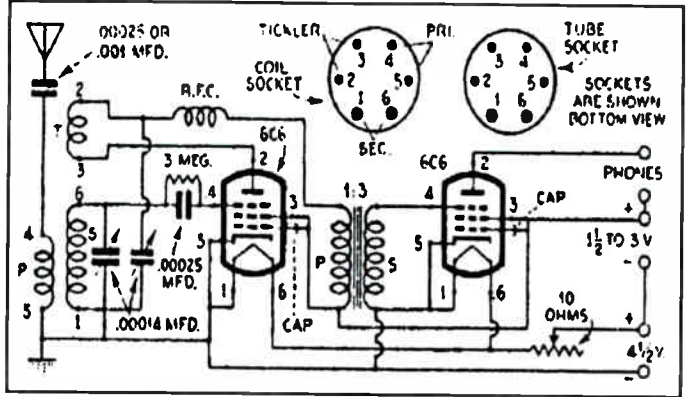
Here is an example of a two tube receiver that includes a space charge stage of audio amplification. The complete article can be found in Gernsback's 1937 Radio Reference Annual. This circuit calls for a 15 volt plate supply for the output stage. If the tube filaments were connected in parallel, the "A" battery could be reduced to 1.5 volts.



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This is another version of a space charge receiver, this one using pentodes with the suppressor grids acting as control grids. The complete article on the receiver can be found in the book



"Radio for the Millions" on page 209. Notice that both the control and screen grids are operating with a positive bias and that only three volts of plate voltage is required.

Finally, although the space charge technique originated and became obsolete, all in the 1930's, the idea was resurrected again in the late 1950's, for use in automobile radios. This was a time when the generally available transistors were best suited for the audio stages only. RF transistors tended to be unpredictable and expensive. Automobile radios had for years been using vibrator power supplies that stepped up the battery voltage (6 or 12 volts) to the 100 to 300 volts required by the tube circuits. These tubes were identical to those found in home sets. When transistors first appeared in auto radios, they were used only in the audio output stages, operating directly from the battery supply voltage. The remainder of the radio was unchanged and continued to use a vibrator supply for the RF, IF and low level audio tubes. For approximately the next two years, all of these remaining tubes were replaced with space charge types. This change eliminated the need for the vibrator power supply. These space charge tubes required 12 volts for both the filament and plate supply while providing the same performance that was obtainable with the higher voltage types.

With the next change, all tubes were eliminated from auto radios.

Peter Yanczer

# A Conjecture About the AK Radiodyne

by Walter Sanders

When the first version of the AK Model 10 breadboard was introduced in September of 1923, it was called the Radiodyne, and this name appeared on tags on each of the three radio frequency transformers. (See Figure 1.)

By November of 1923, all three occurrences of the word "Radiodyne" were replaced by "Model 10" on otherwise identical sets. (See Figure 2.) Undoubtedly, this change was precipitated by the prior existence of a "Radiodyne" model marketed by Western Coil of Racine, Wisconsin. What is not clear is when AK first knew of this conflict, and when the model number 10 was assigned to the Radiodyne.



Fig. 1. Coil nameplate imprinted "Radiodyne"

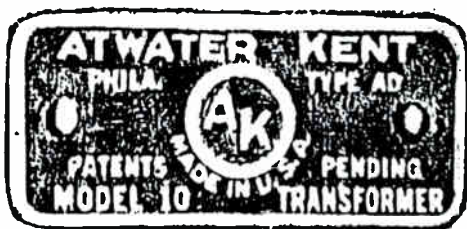


Fig. 2. Coil nameplate imprinted "Model 10"

Prior to September, 1921, all AK sets were given part numbers but no model numbers. Until this time, sales of radio receivers to the general public had been somewhat limited, but the growth of broadcast radio provided a large new market. The bulk, of AK's radio business had been that of supplying parts to experimenters. The few sets offered by AK were typical examples of simple circuits that lacked selectivity and controlled amplification. These were sets that could be made by arranging existing AK parts on a board.

Two new sets, made available September 7, 1923, were designed to meet the new market. One was a compact redesign of Set Number 4066 with all components except the Type 11 tuner housed in a single can. Designated by Part Number 4333, this set was the first AK to also be given a model number, Model 5. (continued on pg 20)

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Although the Model 5 did not provide sharp tuning, it was considered to be suitable for those markets where there were few stations to select from. To meet the needs of potential customers living in densely populated areas, where station selection was important, AK offered Set Number 4340, the TRF "Radiodyne." I believe that from the beginning, this set was given a model number, Model 10. Tooling up to sell to a rapidly expanding market with two sets that showed significant improvements over previous offerings, suggests an inclination to go with model numbers, even though the model numbers were not displayed on the sets themselves. And, since set number 4333 was given a model number, it does not seem likely that set number 4340 would not. Furthermore, in an October 25, 1923 memo to all AK radio dealers, the company refers to the Atwater Kent "Model 10" (Radiodyne) Set." And on October 9, 1923 AK introduced set number 4445 as the Model 9 (this is the two variometer Model 9).

About two years ago I attended a farm auction where there was a breadboard. It looked like it might be a Radiodyne, but there was so much crud on the tags, (accumulated over 70 years) that I couldn't be sure. I was able to carefully remove enough crud from the left hand coil tag to reveal "Ra", so I was sure it must be a Radiodyne. When I got the set home and cleaned up the coil tags, I was surprised to see that the two end coils had "Radiodyne" tags, but the middle coil tag had "Model 10." My first thought was "Has someone replaced this tag? But careful examination did not reveal any signs of tampering or replacement of parts. So, what happened? If this was a consequence of the conflict of names with Western Coil's "Radiodyne" sets, all three tags should have been changed. Several months later, while I was still stewing over what had happened, My son bought a Radiodyne — with the two outer coil tags etched "Radiodyne" and the middle tag etched "Model 10." My conjecture is that AK had decided, soon after production of the Model 10 Radiodyne, to display the model number of the set, and chose the middle coil tag for this purpose. Then, when Western Coil lodged a complaint, "Model 10" tags were put on all three coils. After all, this set was an immediate success, so why not proudly display the model number?

Early AK Number 4340 sets had binding posts on the coils, condensers, RF tube sockets, and potentiometer. Unique knurled binding post nuts were used to hold wires to the posts. Probably because of the cost factor, AK eventually eliminated all of the fancy binding posts on the components. While this change was undergone, a number of sets with binding posts on some components but not on others were produced. In many cases the phenolic parts have the embossings for the binding posts, but were never drilled out. It is the authors conjecture that AK began the change over to removing the binding posts in November, 1923, after the change to Model 10 production.

The table lists serial numbers and dates printed on the bottom sticker for one Radiodyne, two Model 10 Radiodynes, and one Model 10 set that has the binding posts with knurled nuts on the components.

Serial # and Production Dates for Early AK #4340 Sets with Knurled Nuts on the Components		
<b>Radiodyne</b> All 3 tags are marked Radiodyne	<b>Model 10 Radiodyne</b> 2 tags marked Radiodyne. Center tag marked Model 10	<b>Model 10</b> All three tags marked Model10
A00050, Sept '23	A4065, Oct. '23  A4791, Nov. '23	A5388, Nov. '23

Readers are invited to send appropriate data to the author to be included in this table and made available to the membership in a later Bulletin. It is hoped that such information will shed light on when AK changed from Radiodyne to Model 10 and when the binding post change over began. If the authors conjecture is correct, some 700 Model 10 Radiodynes should have been produced. Readers with further interest in this topic are referred to the extensive, well-researched series on Atwater Kent by Ralph Williams in the 1977 and 1978 issues of Radio Age published by Don Patterson. Of special interest regarding the Radiodyne and Model 10 sets are Parts XI, XII, and XIII issued in Oct, Nov. & Dec, 1977. **END**

**Walt Sanders, #15 Todd Dr. Terra Haute, IN 47802**

## Views from Kokomo, 1996



ABOVE: Carl Knipfel of Morton, Illinois



Ray Andrejasich was our featured peaker at the banquet. He gave a very nice presentation of his experience as a design engineer at Zenith.



ABOVE: **Bob Shuck** of Fishers, Indiana



**Chester Gehman** hails from Winstead, Ct. Chet is a regular at Kokomo and he helped out this year as a contest judge and he presented the Best of Show award at the banquet.

## **The Secretary's report on Kokomo,**

Greetings to the membership of the IHRS from your club Secretary. Well, it hardly seems possible that another May meeting has come and gone- This one went well despite some problems with ever-shrinking flea market space at the Ramada inn in Kokomo. The grassy area behind the hotel that once provided space for our flea market vendors has now been built over and all that is left is the rear parking lot of the hotel and a small gravel area. That small gravel area was to be paved before the meet to be used as parking spaces for the new buildings behind the hotel. However, the owners allowed us to use the area for the duration of the meet. The flea market, as in years past, was full of Vendors. I walked the area

many times over the course of three days and saw some interesting merchandise being offered up for sale, Radios as diverse as a near mint Hammarlund Super Pro to a beautiful Howard battery set were all available. Frank Heathcoate had a large store display and lighted window sign for Clarion radios. Club Vice President Cliff Bolton was selling some really nice Rider's manuals and various assorted test equipment, IHRS Museum Curator Fred Schulz had a Stromberg Carlson Neutrodyne in excellent condition - I had only seen one other one like it before. This was in addition to a good selection of other battery sets Fred had for sale. I only saw one Scott for sale. It was an 800B in a blonde cabinet that was surplus from the Ligonier museum. Some other standouts were; a near mint 18 tube Midwest console from John England, another Midwest console offered for sale by Bob Piekarz, two Zenith 9 tube shutter dial consoles, a Remler Superheterodyne homebrew battery set, a Wilcox-Gay tombstone from Treasurer Mike Clark, a Malone-Lemmon Neutrodyne, and a Silvertone grandfather clock radio. These were just a few of the great radios available at the May meet.

No days of the meeting were rained out. The only brush with bad weather was late on Friday night. Thunderstorms and high winds moved in and made quick work of the few tents standing in the parking lot. Bob Evans' tent was collapsed by high winds and pitched across the parking lot. Amazingly, the only damage to the tent was a few bent poles. Mike Clark's tent had the canvas partially detached from the framework. A few pieces he had left out got wet but none were damaged, As Far as I heard there was no other damage. That's the report from the flea market at the Kokomo meeting. I hope to see you all at the inaugural Noblesville meeting in July.

**Alex Whitaker, Sec**



# Tales of Yesteryears

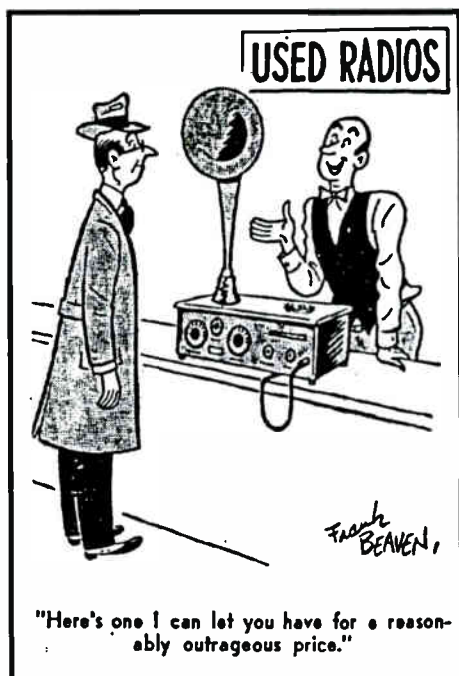
## My First Broadcast

Sometime in the early 1920s I built a little three-tube broadcast receiver. One of the first signals I heard was a station in Pittsburg, Pa. with an experimental call sign "8XK". This station would come on late at night and a voice would say "one, two, three, four - testing!" He would repeat this over and over and sometimes he would recite poetry.

I wrote and told him I was hearing his tests "way" out in Indiana" and, lo and behold, I got a letter right back from a Dr. Conrad appointing me an "official" listening post for his experiments. For several months I sent him reports on the results of his testing and had several letters from him asking me to listen for special things from time to time. The First Broadcast things from time to time.

In the middle of November, 1920 I received a letter from Dr. Conrad saying he had been licensed by the Department of Commerce to broadcast the results of the Harding/Cox presidential election on November 3. He asked me to listen and report the reception. This was the first commercial broadcast from a licensed radio station. The call letters were KDKA. Little did I know it was the beginning of an era. For years KDKA was my favorite radio station. I felt I had a personal interest in that one.

Russ Rennaker



# RADIOADS

## FOR SALE ADS

RCA 630 TS, 10 inch TV chassis only, \$125. Tubes not tested. Good for restoration or parts. Power transformer is OK. Will deliver to some meets, otherwise pick-up only. **Ross Smith** 1133 Strong Ave. Elkhart, IN 46514  
Ph. 219-295-7770

Very ornate Sonora Grand Victrola, (has a wood tone arm and curved sides). \$700. Also some 78 RPM records: 55 Stan Kenton for \$40, 30 Ted Heath for \$25, 19 Ray Anthony for \$17 and some Edison Diamond Disc records: #51155, "Old King Tut" for \$15, #51089, "Lonesome Mama Blues" for \$12, #51080, (Kaplan) for \$7.50. **Walt Sanders**, 15 Todd Dr. Terra Haute, IN 47803 Ph 812-877-2643

Magazine featuring Jim Fred's cat whisker crystal set. (July 81, Computers & Programming), \$3 including postage. **Harry Blesy** 9S740 Clarendon Hills Rd. Hinsdale IL, 60521  
Ph 708-789-1793

These ads are free to IHRS members. Please limit them to 50 words or less.

## RASCO RADIO PARTS catalog

An outstanding 144 page reprint from 1928. Over 500 pictures and illustrations, including descriptive text and prices on each item. There are also numerous schematics for the home brewer. This is an ideal reference book to help you identify many of the parts that were used in early radios. The regular price is \$13.95, special price to our readers is \$10 post paid. **Peter Yanczer**, 835 Bricken Pl. St. Louis, MO 63122  
Try one... You'll like it.

## WANTED

Cabinet in any condition for a Kennedy XV-430. Also wanted, a speaker for a Zenith 10S153 (this is a speaker with the honeycomb), and a top for a Sparton model 15 console. **Alex R. Whitaker**, 426 Whiteland Road, Apt.A, Whiteland, IN 46184  
Ph. 317-535-4174

Did you hear about the two young kids that were given a radio? One boy says to the other, "This things an antique!". The other boy asks, "How do you know? The first boy says "See here, it says MADE IN USA" (Thanks Shirley Gross)

# RADIOADS

These ads are free to IHRS members. Please limit the to 50 words or less.

## WANTED

Chassis for a Zenith #563 and any other electronics, dial, knobs, etc. for this 1930 Zenith highboy. **Larry Wilson**, 310 75th Ave., #3 Myrtle Beach, SC 29572  
Ph/FAX 803-449-5839

Both dial pointers for a Zenith #65254. Also need the glass dial cover and tone switch. **Scott Beard**, 2600 Garfield Ave. Terra Haute, IN 47804  
Phone 812-466-9367

The round binding post tags for Kodol Model C-14 (Vintage radio, pg 131); Filter choke (new) for an AK #40 power pack; Good UX-01A and UX-199 (for a friend trying to get his father's Browning-Drake going). **George B. Clemans**, 851 West Wooster St. Bowling Green, OH 43402  
Ph. 419-352-7198;  
[clemans@bgnet.bgsu.edu](mailto:clemans@bgnet.bgsu.edu)

I'm still looking for a Color-tel adapter. Anybody have one????  
**Peter Yanczer**, 835 Bricken Pl. St. Louis, MO 63122-1613  
Ph. 314-822-1748

Doron Brothers Electric Co Hamilton, Ohio.... Related receiving or transmitting equipment catalogs/paper material or any bit of information. **Charles J Stinger**, 404 Ross Ave. Hamilton, OH 45013  
Ph. 513-867-0079  
[W8GFA@aol.com](mailto:W8GFA@aol.com)

## WANTED.....VOLUNTEERS!

The IHRS needs a *pool of volunteers* to support it's various activities throughout the year. The responsibilities can vary from helping out at the auctions to working the registration desk for short periods of time.

Presently, with each upcoming meet, there's a scramble to find members that will handle the tasks necessary to provide a smooth running event.

So become an IHRS Booster. Call Bob O'Friel and indicate your willingness to help and the sort of things you'd be able to do.

**Call Bob at 317-849-4028**



## Coming Events

### MICHIGAN ANTIQUE RADIO CLUB....

.....  
11 th ANNUAL  
EXTRAVAGANZA '96  
.....

JULY 12, 13 & 14  
in Lansing, Michigan

at the HOLIDAY INN,  
South Convention center.

For information, contact

.....  
Extravaganza '96  
Suite 100  
3520 Okemos Rd. , #6  
Okemos, MI 48864  
517-349-7187  
.....

# D.H.R.S.

## Special Summer Meet

August 3, 1996

7:00 AM to 3:00 pm

at the Forest Park Inn  
at Forest Park, just  
NW of Noblesville on  
State Road 19.

Free coffee & donuts  
for the early birds.

LUNCH: Bring a dish

REGISTRATION: \$5  
per member/family  
or guest.

SWAP MEET: Outdoors,  
bring a table. Ample  
space inside if it rains

CONTEST: A First....  
Live performing Radios

For Information,  
Contact, Mike Felt

317- 844-0635