IN MEMORIAM

RICHARD HOWLAND RANGER

Mr. Richard Howland Ranger, noted inventor in the field of communications electronics, founder and president of Rangertone, Inc., died January 10, 1962, at the age of 72.

A 1911 graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "Colonel" Ranger first achieved prominence in 1924, with his radiophoto and facsimile inventions. This equipment was used to transmit the first facsimile photographs of the inauguration of President Coolidge. The picture traveled from New York to London in twenty minutes.

After leaving the Radio Corporation of America in 1930, Mr. Ranger founded Rangertone, Inc. Also at about this time he invented a reedless, pipeless electronic organ which was considered by many engineers to be "the most perfect musical instrument ever made."

Besides developing instruments to improve reproduction of music over the airwaves, his other accomplishments include: the invention of electronic chimes, 1933; developments in radar, 1938-44; work on an airborne radio relay, 1942; magnetic recording, 1947, followed by the development of synchronized tape for motion pictures.

For the invention of a method of synchronizing sound recorded on magnetic tape to the motion picture camera, he was awarded an "Oscar" in 1956. He was also recipient of the Samuel L. Warner Memorial Award for 1957, given by the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers for this same invention.

When World War I began, Mr. Ranger entered the Army, rising to the rank of captain with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. During World War II, he returned to Europe to work on technical intelligence missions. He attained the rank of colonel, and held the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Signal Corps Reserve.

Mr. Ranger, a long-time resident of Newark, New Jersey, was a charter member of the Audio Engineering Society, fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers, member of the Royal Society, London, and was active in numerous groups. He is survived by his wife, Laura Lewis Ranger, a daughter and two sisters.

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GEORGE PHILIP MAERKLE

Mr. George Philip Maerkle, chief engineer for McIntosh Laboratory, Inc., Binghamton, New York, and his wife were killed in the tragic crash of a Boeing 707 Jet over Jamaica Bay, New York, in March, 1962. He was 44 years old.

Educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, the RCA Institute and Columbia University, Mr. Maerkle started his career with the Emerson Radio Corporation as a special test equipment engineer. He then joined the Philharmonic Radio Corporation as project engineer and design co-ordinator, leaving in 1946 to become a member of the Fisher Radio Corporation.

At Fisher, where he spent over a decade, Mr. Maerkle became chief engineer, then vice-president in charge of engineering.

From 1957 to 1958 he served as manager of product engineering at CBS Laboratories. After that he became chief engineer at McIntosh Laboratory, Inc., in Binghamton, New York where he remained until his death.

Although Mr. Maerkle had no patents in the field of audio engineering, he was described by associates as "a good engineer who enjoyed the search for a more perfect high-fidelity sound reproduction system."

He helped develop Fisher Models 50C, 80C, 70RT AM and FM tuners, as well as Model 50 R, the first FM tuner with a Casco front end.

Mr. Maerkle, whose engineering work occupied many of his spare hours, had other interests ranging from boating and fishing to photography. He enjoyed developing color prints and slides in his home laboratory—anybody acquainted with photography can testify to the difficulty of this operation.

Mr. Maerkle became a member of the Audio Engineering Society in October, 1959. He and his wife leave three children.