two battleships out of sight of each other communicated with each other.

His work with the U.S. Army, the U.S. Navy, Western Union, Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America and the Mutual Telephone Co. of Hawaii took him to Alaska and Hawaii, where he supervised the building of wireless stations for the U.S. Government and commercial organizations. The stations in Hawaii enabled this country to communicate with Japan and the South Sea Islands.

Returning to the states in 1915, he was radio engineer at the Mare Island Naval Station for the planning and operation of various government radio stations on the coast. While there, he worked on the plan for the first electric drive for battleships, the first Naval radio direction finder and airplane catapults for naval vessels.

Although his early years were spent working with the Navy, when World War I broke out, he was commissioned by the Army as a 1st Lieutenant and ordered to duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer. He supervised the building of the Signal Corps Radio Laboratories at Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., now Fort Monmouth, and there attained the rank of Major.

Major Levinson remained on active duty until August 1919, then remained active in the reserve. Upon request of the Signal Corps in 1932, he planned the organization and equipment tables for a photographic general headquarters unit. In laying out this organization, he also planned the absorption by the Signal Corps of motion-picture personnel from the motion-picture studios in Hollywood with the least possible disruption to any single studio, and the result of this planning proved to be so effective that in 1942, he was presented with a special Academy Award which was handed to him by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for the Academy in recognition of a job well done over a period of nine years.

In December 1940, he was commissioned a Colonel in the Army of the United States and was active in Signal Corps reserve photographic work until health forced his honorable discharge in 1942.

Col. Levinson brought the first planned and coordinated Sound Department into the picture industry after joining Warner Bros. in 1926. Switching from disc recording to film in 1931, he installed an entirely new system for Warner Bros. with many improvements over such systems then in use by other studios. He again improved the recording of sound from photographic to magnetic film recording which was first used by Warner Bros. in March 1951.

Although he was head of Warner Bros. Sound Department, he had been active in most technical phases of that company. He was President of their subsidiary, the United Research Corp., President of American Camera Co. and Vice-President of Radio Station KFWB.

Just prior to his death, he planned a new color installation and with the assistance of Fred Gage and Albert Tondreau, developed WarnerColor, which is now being used by Warner Bros. on most of their color pictures.

New Index to Standards

All who use engineering standards should have this Index which in its eight full pages gives all American Standards in an index by subjects and in a list by numbers. Also shown are the status and stages of development of each. Dated February 1953, this index should replace the earlier one in all SMPTE binders of standards. The index is available at no charge to all who request it from Society headquarters, regardless of whether it is to go into a binder.

If you have an SMPTE (3-post) binder and would like to receive advance notice of all future new and revised standards, please advise Society headquarters.

The complete assembly of heavy binder and the 75 current standards is now available at $15.00 (plus 3% sales tax on deliveries within New York City; or plus $0.50 extra for postage on foreign orders).