

PAUL H. ODESSEY

P. H. Odessey was born on September 4, 1912 in Brooklyn, N. Y. and received his primary and secondary education in the public schools of New York City. Upon graduation from Brooklyn Evening High School in 1931, he was matriculated towards a degree in Electrical Engineering at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. As an undergraduate, he won the national prize of the AIEE for the best student paper in the United States for the year 1935 -- "A DC Controlled Transformer" -- which was published in the proceedings of the AIEE as well as the French technical journal "Revue Generale d'Electricite" and the German periodical "Electrotechnische Zeitung." He was elected a member of Tau Beta Pi and Eta Kappa Nu, and was graduated with a B. E. E., Cum Laude, in 1935.

Following graduation, he was awarded an Electrical Engineering Fellowship at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. During this period he conducted a research study on magnetic circuits which led to a U. S. Patent granted to him in his own name. He received the degree of Master of Electrical Engineering, submitting as his thesis an original analysis of ferroresonance phenomena entitled "Critical Conditions in Ferroresonance," which was published in the proceedings of the AIEE.

In 1937 he joined the engineering staff of Heyer Products as a development engineer where he assisted in the development of automotive test equipment and personally revised the company's transformer design procedure.

In 1939 he received a position with the C. J. Tagliabue Company as a senior development engineer in the instrument and control division. In this capacity he obtained two U. S. Patents (assigned to the company) electronic instruments for the measurement of moisture content of granular and hygroscopic solids. He also was credited for the mathematical analysis in a book written by H. B. Smith, of this company, on control systems.

In 1942, he accepted a position as senior engineer with the Raytheon Manufacturing Company where he was assigned to many projects pertaining to instrumentation and radar, specializing in ferro-resonant modulators and regulator systems. He received two U. S. Patents (assigned to the company) on an AC line voltage regulator and a regulated DC power supply. During 1944-45 he worked on the Mark V IFF systems with the Raytheon teams sent to Hazeltine Electronics Corporation.

In 1945 he resigned from Raytheon to join in a partnership with D. L. Jaffe to found Polarad Electronics Company, which became Polarad Electronics Corporation in 1949. By 1959, the company (now located in Long Island City) had expanded to a plant capacity of approximately 250,000 square feet and 1,000 employees (350 engineers).

The technical capacity of the company was recognized by special commendation from the U. S. Army Signal Corps upon completion of a rather extensive engineering development of a Countermeasures System. A partial list of equipment developed and manufactured under Government contract follows:

Receivers:	Spectrum Analyzers:
AN/TLR-1, -2, -3 and -5	TN-170(XA)/URM
NTU Noise Analyzers	TS-742(XE-1)
	TS-680( )/UP
Pulsing Equipment:	Signal Generators:
MX-1077(XA)/U	AN/URM-33, -34,
	-35 and -36
Recording Equipment:	TS-743
RD-57(XA)/ALH	

In 1948, when the Bell Telephone System required special monitoring equipment for TV programs on their lines, the company, under P. H. Odessey's direction, developed a line of Black and White Monitors and Oscilloscopes, which are currently in use throughout the country. With the advent of color TV, the company, under his direct supervision, developed an extensive line of color TV equipment. A list of color TV picture and signal generating equipment follows:

PT-201 Composite Synchronizing Generator	PT-211 Color Head and Photomultiplier Unit
PT-202 Color Sub-Carrier Generator	PT-212 Scanner, Deflection and HV Unit
PT-203 Color Bar Generator	PT-213 Photomultiplier Regulated Power Supply Unit
PT-205 Colorplexor Unit	CC-1 Color Film Cinecon System
PT-210 Color Slide Scanner	M-200 Color Video Monitor

Apart from executive duties in the manufacturing end of the business, P. H. Odessey directs the advertising and commercial sales programs. He is also the company's representative in union labor relations.

In 1951, the company established a subsidiary, Telewave Laboratories, Inc., to develop and manufacture special resistors used for microwave purposes. P. H. Odessey is in charge of manufacturing for this organization.

In 1955, as part of a diversification program, the company established a division known as Stark Products, to produce and market automotive accessories. Dr. D. L. Jaffe and P. H. Odessey participate in the major technical design and production decisions.