The 1971 A.W.A. Business Meeting was called to order Nov. 14 at 2:50 P.M. by President Patterson. A roll call indicated all Officers and Directors present except the Vice-President who was ill. Others present included the Association’s Attorney Sherwood Snyder.

The Secretary gave the minutes of the previous meeting which were approved as read. Treasurer Cundall asked his Assistant Dexter Deeley, who had recently audited the books, to give the financial report.

Various items summarized showed total assets of $3910.03 of which $1000 had been placed in an interest bearing account. As in the past, it was pointed out the bulk of this sum was for future Bulletin printing and mailing costs as well as general expenses for the coming year (1972).

Unlike the previous Conference, when the Association barely made expenses (surplus $114) indications are there may be a gain after bills are paid. Membership has increased by 48 new members over the previous year.

Other items in the financial report included the $480 insurance bill and the $1 rent on the Barn Museum. Attorney Snyder questioned the adequacy of the insurance since many items were irreplaceable. It was recommended the coverage be investigated and increased if deemed necessary. Motions by Triggs and Daykin they be accepted.

There being no old business, the President asked the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Harold Smith, to present the Committee’s slate of officers which were: President - Charles Brelsford, Vice-President - Kenneth Gardner, Incumbents Kelley and Cundall, Secretary and Treasurer with Dongler, Triggs, and Deeley Directors. There being no nominations from the floor, a motion by Brelsford and second by Cundall the slate be accepted as read with the addition of having George Patterson fill the Directorship vacated by Gardner. Unanimously passed by all present.

The retiring President commented on the privilege and pleasure of having served as President and presented the temporary presiding officer Ken Gardner a gavel to further conduct the meeting in the absence of Charles Brelsford.

The Secretary read and mentioned several recent newspaper articles concerning interest in early broadcast receivers. It was pointed out the Association did not originate this material with one exception; the fine article in a professional journal: The IEEE Spectrum.

Motions were made by Crum and Marsey to accept the invitation to hold the 1972 Conference at the Smithsonian Institution. Approved. Conference facilities and arrangement will be discussed with Elliot Bivowitch.

Mention made of large attendance at Association’s Museum during 1971 including representatives from several schools. Motions by Brelsford and Smith to purchase film and tape to make two new historical documentaries: Life of Maj. Armstrong and a radio broadcast presentation.

Makeup Editor Triggs summarized Bulletin and mailing expenses. Additional printing costs, collating and stapling would increase approximately $1 per member/annum. By using 2nd Class mail this could possibly be reduced. It was pointed out 2nd Class mail, unlike 3rd and 4th Class, was handled the same as 1st Class. Motions by Crum and Marsey to investigate increased costs and if necessary increase dues.

Robert Morris was appointed permanent Chairman of the House Award Committee and it was noted funds would be available to perpetuate the Association’s recognition of outstanding work in the field of historical documentation.

Retiring President reviewed a field trip by several officers to the Bloomfield Academy which was in the process of being restored as a Town Museum. A.W.A. has been offered facilities or land for a building to permanently house their historical equipment. Much discussion followed covering such subjects as: is there a need for a change, difficulty in finding volunteers for the several necessary committees, facilities in other museums such as the Rochester Museum, etc. In general, the problems were centered around lack of money and the need for many volunteers. Motion by Lott and Peckham the newly elected President appoint a committee to investigate the matter. In the meantime, the Bloomfield Historical Society would be notified of the Association’s interest in the Town Museum pending the Committee’s action.

A vote of thanks to Harriet Brelsford, KE2LF, for the fine hospitality followed by motion from Cundall and Patterson the meeting be adjourned. 5:15 P.M.

Submitted by

Bruce Kelley, Secretary
ASSOCIATION NEWS

SE-143 RECEIVER with mysterious "Unilateral/Bilateral" switch noted in last QST, p. 15 has been solved. Bud Fischer tells W7JFY info can be found in ROBINSON's 1949 Manual. The receiver was used for radio compass work.

BELL TELEPHONE MUSEUM whereabouts (see page 28, Sept. QST) has been answered by AT&T Historian Lewis C. Gom, quote: "Shortly after WWII, this museum was dismantled, primarily because of space shortage. In 1967, that building was sold when Bell Laboratories units moved to New Jersey. At that time the crate museum was turned over to AT&T."

"It is still in storage and while there are no immediate plans for this material, we hope eventually it will be exhibited."

FRANK SHANNON (K4GT) writes he is very much alive after a report in the QST SILENT KEY Column to the contrary. He tells us some "some sadistic type cut a postcard into QST printed in block letters that he had died Aug. 25, 1971." The card was signed K4LE -- which is not a current call sign.

FLOYD LYONS is currently going through another museum change so be sure and contact him before a visit. He notes he has added another rare German Loewe receiver and a bonanza in light bulbs and sockets to the collection, G2E:

The Hamilton, 631 O'Farrell
San Francisco, Calif. 94109

RESTORING SE-1/2/1420/1P-500 Series? Suggest you see excellent article written by Howard Pyle, W70E, in the November, 1959 issue of ELECTRONICS WORLD magazine.

YL HISTORY February QST YL COLUMN (Edited by Lou Moreau, W2GBB) gives the first summary we've seen in print telling of pioneer YLs in various countries and their activities. Lou goes all the way back to YL's listed in Hugo Gernback's 1910 BLUEBOOK. Pb copy.

PWX HAVANA, CUBA, is in all probability the station the two KOL's were discussing on the cover of the last Bulletin according to W9AKK. It was a popular DX station in the mid-'20's and sought after as much as coast-to-coast stations. Frank has the original cover framed in his shack.

AMHERST, N.Y. MUSEUM has appointed Ken Conrad, W211P, Chairman of its wireless and radio section. It is a new museum with a promising future. Ken's collection will undoubtedly end up on display. Members in other areas should heed his advice and follow a similar pattern by tying in with a local museum on a longrange basis.

INDIANA HISTORICAL RADIO SOCIETY is now fully active with 13 Charter Members all of whom belong to A.W.A. They plan four meetings a year to swap and discuss gear. Gary Vickers is President with Ross Smith Vice-President.

VETERAN, W9WW, well known tube and lamp collector, is retiring and will be active again. His new mailing address is: Box 561, Effingham, Ill.

BULLETIN COPY: several fine illustrated articles are slated for future issues with some "papers" again being printed as separate Monograms. If you have sent in material and it hasn't been used -- be patient for there is a large backlog at Headquarters. We might add our Makeup Editor (and members) prefer articles with sharp black and white pictures.

HAMFEST NOTES

A.W.A. will again participate in the Annual New York Hamfest and VHF Conference, May 12-13 at Rochester, N.Y. Lauren Peckham will head a group who will have a large display of antique equipment and Bruce Kelce will present one of the Association's shows.

George Batterton, W2GB, Leaves A.W.A. Presidency. Chuck Breisford, K2WW, Named to Post

At the annual Board of Directors meeting of the Antique Wireless Association, held on November 14th, George Batterton, W2GB, president of the A.W.A. announced that he wished to step down from his position.

The nominating committee, informed of George's decision prior to the meeting, presented a slate which named Chuck Breisford, K2WW, for president and Ken Gardner, W2BGN, for vice president. Chuck held the vice-presidential post previously. In addition, incumbents Bruce Kelce, WI2EC, secretary and Line Candall, W2GNY, treasurer were retained to continue. The Board of Directors elected the slate as presented unanimously.
Marconi Men Against The North

First person account of a harrowing episode in the life of an early Canadian wireless operator

Natashquan River, Quebec
November 26, 1905

Dear Father:

You will see by the heading that I have left the station at Whittle Rocks and am en route for civilization, i.e., Quebec. I arrived here on Friday noon after a most eventful journey... I am in robust health now, perfect; and when you have heard of our journey here, you will perhaps find that surprising.

There is a telegraph line all along the north shore of the Straits of Belle Isle to Quebec, but it is always’ breaking down. The use of our station is to ensure increased safety for shipping and also to make up the wireless chain to Flame Pt., near Gaspe. The Government paid for the erection and the maintenance of the stations, the Marconi Co. to receive all profits from private messages, the latter very small. Probably in time we may send land line messages for them when the land line breaks down.

The station routine went on in the same old way with the exception of a small indisposition of engine which necessitated its being taken to pieces and re-erected. One day’s work. Then, on Saturday, Nov. 11, I got orders to dismantle station for winter and to reach Natashquan to catch a small coasting steamer for Quebec. The station was dismantled and all OK for winter by midnight the same day. McWilliams and I were ready to start.

Now, Natashquan is 110 miles west up the coast, so this had to be done by boat. I hired Galibois’ boat and men to take us to Romaine half way, and arranged for another boat there for the other half. We had to wait till Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 14, for a fair wind and then we started - with the temperature at 12 F. The boat was 22 feet long and had two small sails. After a half an hour’s sailing, the wind dropped and we had to row. We made the house for supper, 10 miles from the station. Then off we went again rowing. The next house was 11 miles and was empty for the winter, the owner having gone inland. We got there at 2 a.m. Wednesday, Nov. 15.

We got into an outhouse with a stove and eventually lit it, but it was covered with seal oil and the fumes half-blinded and half-suffocated us. But we got warm and thawed out some bread and canned mutton that had frozen in the boat. We ate a good but not dainty meal and again set off for the next station, Romaine, about 30 miles. We were still rowing and it was dead cold. I had taken the precaution of bringing two bottles of brandy and frequent doses kept us fairly alive.

At about 8 a.m. a breeze sprang up and happily a fair one - and then we
shot along. We took breakfast on board—ships biscuits and frozen mutton. The latter had to be hacked off in little pieces with a knife. Now the wind freshened and the spray began to fly and very soon we were all wet through. Anyhow, we managed to keep alive until 3 o'clock when we sailed into Romaine harbour.

M. Blais, the agent of Hudson Bay Co. there, and from whom I was to hire the next boat, met us and took McWilliams and me to his house, where a tumbler of hot wine, ready waiting for us, and a change of clothes and, later, a good hot 6 o'clock supper put me in splendid condition, though McWilliams was both looking and feeling pretty bad. You may guess what the cold was like when I tell you that the two brandy bottles were empty before we got to Romaine.

We spent the night at the Blais house and at 10 a.m. the next day started on the next half of the journey. We had now the Hudson Bay Co’s boat — about 25 feet long — broad, and, what a luxury, a small stove! We sailed fine, with a strong breeze, to Kegashka, 30 miles from Romaine and 30 miles from Natashquan. We had rather rough seas and McWilliams was sick. I felt a bit funny but managed to keep all right.

At Kegashka we were again treated quite well. But next day we could not set out, as strong westerly gales and tremendous seas had set in. We waited there for a few days, and three times we tried to get along when the weather appeared fairer. But each time we were thrown back by rough seas or headwinds too strong for tackling. It seemed impossible to make it so I decided to leave all baggage and tramp the rest with a knapsack.

As things turned out, this was not much easier. I hired two men to help on the road and on Thursday the 23rd we set out about 4 a.m. to walk along the beach, which is fine and sandy. There were several rivers to cross, one of them twice the size of the Don, and they were all thinly covered with ice. But we crossed all safely by cut-

ing down trees with the axe we had with us and placing them across the thinnest parts and crossing the other parts flat on our stomachs.

At last, just at dark, we got to the Natashquan River, about one mile wide, and saw the lights of houses on the opposite side. We fired a gun four times for a boat and waited for nearly an hour. We were just giving up the boat and preparing to camp out until morning when a small boat came out of the dark, with two youths in it. We all got on board and started to cross. It took us 1-1/2 hours to cross that river. We got stuck in the ice floes and a choppy sea sent water on board which we bailed out as fast as it came in. When we reached the house we were wet through and all shivering with cold. I don’t think I ever felt so miserable in my life.

But after getting warm and a good supper — the first fresh beef we had tasted for months, the host having killed a cow the day before — the place seemed cheerful once more and we were all laughing at our day’s experiences. Next morning, we walked on about 4 miles to the village (45 houses) and now am waiting for Steamer King Edward. She was reported 80 miles off this morning and we expect her late this evening.

I think that now the hardships are all over it has been a journey, and no mistake! I never caught the slightest cold and I think the experience was quite worthwhile going through. I don’t think I shall ever forget the trip. McWilliams has not come out quite so
well. He did not prove much of a walker, although I had often heard him say that a thirty or forty mile walk was nothing. I think he has changed his mind now. We had almost to drag him along the last five or six miles. Of course, it wasn't easy. I had a 30 lb. pack and so he had, but we had to divide his amongst us for the last half of the way. I am only just free of the stiffness but that was nothing much.

The hospitality of the coast people is great. Wherever you go you are at home for the night and they give you their best bedrooms. And not one of them would take a farthing for recompense until I assured them that it did not come from my pocket. They are rough people with rough ways of living but with French and English alike we were made quite at home.

Well I think I have given you some fairly interesting literature there and am going to shut up now. By the way, there is a Roman church here and the bells are ringing now- 11:30 a.m. Sounds quite homelike.

Love to all and kind regards to all friends.

Your affectionate son,
Alex E. Reoch

WANTED: A "HORACE G. MARTIN" Bug with nameplate with Patent Number before 1,500,000; by his daughter. I would very much appreciate hearing from anyone who may have one of these keys.

Estelle Martin Voight
10546 Wheatley Street
Kensington, Maryland 20795

A.W.A. CALENDAR 1972

WESTERN NEW YORK HAMFEST
May 13
Rochester, N.Y.
A.W.A. Exhibit

For details write:
R.A.R.A.
Box 1388
Rochester, N.Y. 14603

SPRING MEET
April 29
Breesport, N.Y.
(Lauren Peckham)

Dinner 12:30 P.M.
Meeting and old gear session
1:30 to 4:30 P.M.

SUMMER MEET
Northern New Jersey

Date and location to be announced in June Bulletin

NATIONAL HISTORICAL RADIO CONFERENCE
September 22-23-24
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C.

FALL MEET AND DINNER
Saturday, Oct. 21
Holcomb, N.Y.

(Dinner reservation necessary)

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING AND ELECTION
November 12, 1972
2 P.M.

Home of Henry Blodgett, W2UTH
Victor, N.Y.
FROM HEADQUARTERS

--INCREASE IN DUES--

As noted in last OTB, an increase in dues was inevitable. With great reluctance we announce an increase of $1 or a total of $4.50 per year. Some thought was given to a 50¢ increase but in all probability another increase would be forthcoming. The present $4.50 should cover all printing and mailing increases for several years (hopefully). A.W.A. will continue the practice of having no joining fee -- new members joining paying only annual dues.

--OLD TIME ADS ARRIVING LATE--

Although the notice has appeared in the OTB for sometime -- members still send 'ads' past the deadline and expect them to be in the current issue. A few late ones can occasionally be dropped into "holes" after pasteup but don't count on it.

Again -- deadline is FIVE weeks prior to mailing. As an example -- the deadline for the coming June issue will be April 27.

--BACK BULLETINS TO BE PRINTED--

New members frequently request back issues many of which are no longer available. Our printer informs us he will run back copies providing, of course, we still have the "masters". In addition, Al Marcy, W4HD, is in the process of preparing Vol. 1, #5 and 3 for reprint. This means a back issue list of early bulletins will be released in the near future.

RALPH BARGER Collection of manuscripts and documents are now in the archives of THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY (Smithsonian) through the efforts of Bill Offenhauser, the Radio Club of America's and the I.E.E.E.

JAMES CLARK MAXWELL was born in Scotland in 1831 and died in 1879.

ANTIQUE WIRELESS ASSOCIATION INC. HOLCOMB, NEW YORK 14469

"An amateur organization devoted to the history of wireless"

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT Charles Brelsford K2W
VICE-PRES. Kenneth Gardner W2EGN
SECRETARY Bruce Kelley W2ICE
TREASURER Lincoln Cundall W2QY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
JOE MARSEY W2EX
LAUREN PECKHAM W2AF
CLIFF DAYKIN W2AE
GEORGE BERTHOMSON W2GB
HENRY BLODGETT W2UT
HAROLD SMITH W2KND
HARRY LOTT W2AR
AL CRUM W2EM
CLARENCE DENGLER W2IK
LARRY TRIGGS W2BK
DEX DEELEY WN2QI
ATTORNEY: Sherwood Snyder W2KU
PHOTOGRAPHER: Al Crum W2EM
HONORARY MEMBERS:
Marian Armstrong Paul Godley
Lloyd Esplenched Clarence Tuska
Roland Bourne* Geo. Grammer
Hojack Award: Robert Morris(Chairman)
Bill Gould Thorn Meyers
COMMITTEEMEN
Membership: Lincoln Cundall, Harold Smith and Larry Triggs
Exhibits: Lauren Peckham, George Warder, Ken Conrad, Dick Hanksley
Conference: Ed Redington, Joe Pevek, Cliff Daykin, Henry Blodgett, Joe Marsey and Dex Deeley
Historians: Ducky Dengler, Harry Lott
Net Operation: Ken Gardner, W2BGW

Amateur Station: W2AN

News Journal: OLD TIMERS BULLETIN
Editor: Bruce Kelley
Make-up Editor: Larry Triggs
Assistant: Dex Deeley
Printer: Don Ray

The BULLETIN is published quarterly and mailed in March, June, September and December. Send all news items to
Secretary: MAIN ST., HOLCOMB, N.Y. 14469

Membership: Application available from Secretary or Treasurer. Membership limited. Send all dues to:
Treasurer LINCOLN CUNDALL G9 BOULEVARD PARKWAY
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14612
OLD TYME HAM ADS

OLD TYME ADS are FREE to members who are interested in collecting and restoring historical equipment as an amateur. They are not to be abused.

RULES FOR ADS:
1. Material must be over 25 years old.
2. Ad MUST be written on separate sheet of paper -- not part of letter. For acknowledgement -- send S.A.S.E.
3. Give full address, zip number and call letters (if any).
4. AWA will not print repetitious ads or ones indicating regular sale for profit.
5. The Association is NOT responsible for any transaction.
6. AWA retains the right to reduce size of ad.
7. All ads must be received 5 weeks prior to mailing date.
8. Mail to Antique Wireless Assn. Main Street, Holcomb, N.Y. 14469

WANTED TO BUY: Old radio books and wireless magazines, catalogs, books and early wireless equipment. Prefer to pay cash but will trade. Ely Resmusen, WQFM, 164 Lowell St., Redwood City, Calif. 94062

WANTED: copy book "Modern Radio Servicing" by A.A. Chirardi (c) 1935. Please advise condition and price. Everett Brant, 6465 Sterling Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48202

TRADE: Signal Corps BC-7 transmitter/receiver. Tx uses (1) VT-21's, RX uses (3) VT-1's (250 to 1100 meters) like new with tubes. Carl Osborn, W6XRP, 13516 Calvert St., Van Nuys, Calif. 91401

FOR SALE: One copy of QST, Sept. 1917, fair condition. Make offer. Lou Hardy, W2QO, 522 Shirley Ave., Franklin Lakes, New Jersey 07417

FOR SALE or TRADE: Large stock of new and used radio parts from early to late 1920's. List for SASE. Many parts in orig. boxes. Jim Thomas, 915 South Washington St., Kokomo, Ind. 46901

FOR SALE: Must sell many fine receivers such as Fed. 61, CR-18, Radiola A.C.-R3, Send SASE for list. C.E. Clutter, Box 192, Richmond, Utah 84333 or tel. 801-258-2108

NEED: One UV-203 fifty watt and one UV-216 five watt rectifier for 07 collection. State condition and price. Leo Gibbs, W6BHR, 701 Brookfield Road, Dayton, Ohio 45429

FOR SALE: "Practical Wireless Tele" by Bucher, "Radio for All" Germsbach and "Electronics in West" by Morgan. All 3 for $20.00 Geo. Starr, 612 James St., Latrobe, Penna. 15650

WHO KNOWS inventor of tuning condensers on a common shaft? Patent date? First receiver? Write: Arthur Harrison, 1021 Falcon Dr., Columbia, Mo. 65201

WANT: Para. DA-2, DeForest D-10 coils, Grebe CR-9 rheostats. Buy or swap. Have SW-3 dials, boxed UV-200 & 201's. Swap or sell RCA Type CP-2a portable speech amp using UX-664 & 120 tubes. Write: Joe Horvath, W6GPE, 522 Third Street, San Rafael, Calif. 94901

WANTED: Television Channel Marker Escutcheon for 1946 RCA 630TS with Channel One included (Replace. Pt. # 71598) Also need removable section of cabinet top. Trade or swap. Ross Smith, 113 Strong, Elkhart, Ind. 46514


WANT: Pre-WWII TV set. Trade AK Breadboard Mod. 10, Hallicrafter Skylark Defiant. R. Brewer, 1 Concord Rd., Fishkill, N.Y. 12524

STOLEN: Model 5 Atwater-Kent breadboard receiver from parked car in Germantown section of Phila. last Nov. Reward for information. Dave Barrett, 112 Manthorne Rd., West Roxbury, Mass. 02132

FOR SALE: New Audiontron tubes with OK filaments $20.00 each, Radiola II portable (excellent) $100.00, Radiola IV like new with spare parts $175.00, New Lincoln loop $35.00 P.O.B. Write: Paul Giganti, W6CVY, 2129 San Carlos, Calif. 94070

FOR SALE: Still have many receivers, speakers, tubes, etc. to go. Also have early GB "P" tube -- what am I offered? Prefer pickup. Frank Pagano, 1635 West 7th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11233

FOR SALE: DeForest Interpanel set, complete in real mint condition plus other items. Interested in early wireless items and books. By Hernandez, W4LEM, River Rd., RFD 1, Essex, Conn. 06426 Tel.: 203-767-1410

WANTED: Freed-Eisenmann NR45, cabinet not important. Have cabinet and panel would like to complete. Also need a Pagent #30 crystal holder or parts. Bill Baker, W7IYY, Rte. 3, Box 1134, Troutdale, Oregon 97060

NED parts and service data for Tru-Tone battery receiver made in 1938-39. State price. William Gibbs, 4460 Paul Jones Lane, Virginia Beach, Virginia 23462


WANTED: Loopcoupler and crystal detectors. Trade very good Aeriola Sr. with good WD-11 and WE phones for Aeriola Junior, Paul Crum, W9LC, 6872 N. Clever Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60634

FOR SALE: Early BC sets, speakers, magazines, books, parts. Send S.A.S.E. for list. F.A. Nichols, 720 East Eldorado Street, Appleton, Wisconsin 54911

WANT audio transformers for Radiola III and IIIA. Also interested in back issues of Radio News and Radio & TV News. A.W. Brittingham, W4WPT, Rte. 3, Box 671B, Merritt Island, Florida 32952

HUGO GERNSBACH
CRATER ON THE MOON

Few are aware astronomers have named one of the numerous craters on the surface of the moon after pioneer publisher and fiction writer Hugo Gernsbach. On the lunar map it lies between coordinates 36S and 37S and right of 99E. It can’t always be seen since it is on the border line between the front and back sides of the moon.

(Tnx Joe Garcia)

What’s New
ANTIQUE WIRELESS ASSOCIATION

Tubes: Fin Stewart
Books: K2UBA
Written: Bob Fleming, W2YQ, 6v Berry
Receiver: W2EA
Telegraph equipment: WA2YCK
Transmitter: Homer Montague
Misc.: 6v Berry, WA2YCK

An unusual assortment of foreign tubes was received from Fin Stewart. Some of the more unusual ones will be photographed and featured in a forthcoming OTR. The BC-14A transmitter is mentioned elsewhere in this issue.

Clipping from catalog during early depression years...

INEVITABLE ----- it had to happen...

Word comes in certain unscrupulous antique dealers are paying off fake radios to the public.

The new wave of interest in old battery sets generated by erroneous publicity in various publications has prompted these characters to doctor up old junkers with anything handy: neon tubes replacing holes where once was mounted a variable condenser, dials and hardware from other brands, modern tube sockets for UV, unseasoned wooden breadboards and cabinets, steamed off stickers re-glued, replaced nameplates and other amateurish attempts to sell a "rare" old battery set!

KEEPING THINGS STRAIGHT

Bruce Boyd, W3QA, came up with one of the cleverest ideas seen in sometime. Seems Bruce likes to relate historical events with one another. A listing does not always give the impact or impression he would like.

To fill his need, W3QA laid out a four foot flow chart with dates across the bottom. In this particular incident he showed the relation of development, patent dates, manufacturing, etc. among several pioneer companies: Westinghouse, GE, and RCA. A terrific idea.

Change In Address?

Mail information to the Treasurer who handles current mailing list.

(NOT the Secretary)
L. A. CUNDALL, W2QY
69 BOULEVARD PKY
ROCHESTER, N.Y. 14612
On December 3, 1925, the first Clicquot Club Eskimo Program was broadcast over WEAF and eleven associated stations in Boston, Providence, Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Detroit, Davenport, Minneapolis and St. Louis. This was just a beginning for a Radio Dance Orchestra that was to sweep the nation from coast to coast. The name "Clicquot Club Eskimos with Harry Reser and His Banjo" as the leader, was, truly, a part of the golden, magical era of the "Roaring Twenties" associated with radio and big name bands.

Here in Massachusetts, In December, 1925, only a few had heard of a small town located about twenty air miles south-west of Boston, called "Millis", the home of Clicquot Club Ginger Ale. Of course, the Clicquot Club Bottle was recognized by the eskimo on the label, but only a few knew it was a Massachusetts product and perhaps, cared less. Mr. H. Earle Kimball was the President of the Clicquot Company. He was a man of practical philosophy with a generous helping of inspiration in advertising. Guide-posts to the value of radio advertising were few but he realized the potential of nation-wide advertising and the friendship that would surely result through a good product and the sparkling strains of a peppy jazz band.

As said before, the first broadcast over eleven stations of the Red Network, started the ball rolling. Clicquot Club sales doubled and when NBC, eight months later, included west coast stations plus one in Salt Lake City, sales tripled.

On December 31, 1927, a radiogram was received from Donald MacMillan, Commander of the Rawson-MacMillan Field Expedition wintering at Anatalok Bay, Labrador.

"Enjoying your program here in northern Labrador x Indians and Eskimos interested greatly x Why not have Clicquot Club Eskimos talk to our Eskimos x (Signed) Donald MacMillan"

Popular leader and famous banjo player Harry Reser

After a two months search of New York for an Eskimo, they found Teddy Kirogluk, who worked for the Loman Reindeer Meat Company, a concern supplying rare meats to hotels, restaurants and clubs. Another contact was made with MacMillan without any trouble with the exception of some fading from time to time.

Few, recalling the Clicquot Club Eskimos, will forget the announcement, "Look out for the falling snow, for it is mixed up with a lot of ginger, sparkle and pep, barking dogs and jingling bells, and, there, we have a crew of smiling Eskimos - none other than the Clicquot Club Eskimos!" "Here they come tripping along to the tune of their own march,

"Clicquot!"

Every week at this hour, millions of people of all ages listened in, increasing numbers bought more Clicquot Club Ginger Ale and letters by the tens of thousands were received at Millis. Many were sent to NBC. Many store owners asked where they might send for the product most wanted by a happy radio public in front of a goose-
neck horn or from between a pair of headphones attached to a crystal set.

Today's sad note that has come to the writer of this short article: "New York Times, Sept. 28, 1965 (U.P.I.)

Harry Reser, a noted radio band leader from 1925 - 1935, died last night in his chair in the orchestra pit of the Imperial Theater during a performance of "Fiddler on the Roof".

(Ted Woolner, WA1ABP, Shrewsbury, Mass.)

Clicquot Eskimos in the early days

The Eskimos a few years later. The program would include the ringing of bells noted at lower left (A) and the crack of a whip (B) followed by a dog's bark which was furnished by one of WNAC's announcers -- then the theme song march.

Roland Bourne Dies, Was Maxim Silencer Official

Roland Bardeen Bourne, 77, of 27 Sulgrave Road, West Hartford, former vice president, treasurer and director of acoustics research at the Maxim Silencer Co. of Hartford, died Tuesday at a local convalescent hospital.

Roland Bardeen Bourne, born in Gloversville, N.Y., lived in West Hartford 47 years. He was graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., N.Y., with a degree in electrical engineering, and studied at the University of Paris under Marie Curie.

An amateur radio operator since 1903, he was a pioneer in the radio control of model airplanes and had held many amateur radio operating awards. He served as an executive with the Maxim Silencer Co. of Hartford from 1928 until 1939 when he retired.

He was a World War I veteran, a member of the Connecticut National Guard for seven years, and a charter member of the Old Timers Club and the Hartford Engineers Club. A member of the Astronomy Club of West Hartford and the Antique Wireless Association, he was curator of the Historical and Antiquities Museum of the American Radio Relay League from 1933 to 1971. He was also a member of the First Church of Christ Congregational.
WEFFP (Boulder, Colo.) reports working Japan on both 40 and 80 meters with his 1927 old time transmitter. Who can beat this DX?

WEYV wound coils for his old time rig and now uses it on 160 meters -- the real 0T band. DX to date includes several European contacts.

W2AN, the club station, is currently on 75 SSB using old time gear. All components are pre-war with some dating back into the 20's such as Cardwell condensers, etc. The only exception of course is the exciter. Here one of the first commercial jobs is used: a 20 year old CELOA. The installation is complete with a 1930 receiver and a 1937 mike.

W3EDD (Fairport, N.Y.) is pioneering in color television. He is one of the first to transmit color pictures to foreign countries -- the slow-scan transmissions being made on 21 mc. Congrats Bill!

W6GPR (San Rafael, Calif.) is another West Coast station to look for. Joe has crystals that should land him on 3580, 7040 and 14080 kc.

W2ARX (Penfield, N.Y.) is currently using a single UX-201-A (what's that?) in a TWT -- the famous circuit designed by George Grummer, W1DF, 43 years ago. Harry worked several AWA members including W9SG -- input -- 2 watts!

W5PHE (Hopkins, Minn.) is changing his OT exciter to work 20 and 40. Dick is the fellow who last year worked on his antenna in the cold in order to participate in the OT Contest.

LAFAYETTE transmitter made either in 1936 or 37 is now in operation at AWA headquarters. The exciter was originally purchased by Forest Miller, W8IMU, and left at Holcomb by his son-in-law. A little re-working such as replacing filter condensers and a couple resistors placed it back on the air again. A 10 watt output, it operates on all bands with abt 75 watts input to the final using a Taylor T-40. Kelley may make his once a year transmission on CW, wiping off the dust from the old key, hooking up a couple switches and try to work a couple stations in the OT CW Contest.

WJY will be real DX for the East Coast gang. Warren is using a exciter he built in 1939 using a 59 oscillator driving a pair of 46's in the final with about 36 watts input. A 1936 National HFO receiver using 2,5 volt tubes completes the installation.

WEKUY, Andy Rutherford -- one of AWA founders and photographer is now living in the north country near Orgensburg, N.Y. Look for him on 73 SSB.

QTH: Rte. 37, Box 276

Waddington, N.Y. 13694

K6GADR may have been worked by some members in the recent OT CW Contest. This rare DX is none other than Bill Orr, W6GAI, at his Hawaiian QTH where he is using a pair of 307's at 120 watts input to an indoor dipole ant.

W2EF had a pleasant surprise one night back in January when he called a German station on 80 CW and the fellow came back to him. Joe is using a 1929 MOPA exciter consisting of a UX-210 as Hartley oscillator driving another 210 with 400 volts at 40 ma.

W6RTPI is now signing the call W6GSY. Look for Janice on CW. She was formerly K3JKC and once held a P6 call.

CW ACTIVITY -- members in W1-2-3-4-8 districts gather almost daily at 4 PM on 3589 kc. Note the frequency is 4 kc above the original net spot. In fact, 3584 is now the club's frequency for all 80 meter work. If you have a xtal on 3580 and would like to have it on 3584 kc. --- W2BGN will be glad to grind it for you. Members heard are: W1MDP, W2CX, W2ED, W2ARX, W2AEF, W2NP, W2IK, W2JN, W2ZQ, W2LV, W2DG, W2ZK, W6AG, W6KBN and W6SG. Some use old xtrms while others use modern gear. Everyone is welcome to call in.

W6LC, Paul Cruin, will be retiring in a couple of years and plans to really make an AWA "meet". Paul will have 36 years with WGN, Chicago.

---

WNY Hamfest & VHF Conference to be on May 13th

The 39th annual Western New York Hamfest and VHF Conference is scheduled for the Monroe County Fairgrounds on Saturday, May 15th.

The 1972 show will have many new features. Perhaps the most noticeable will be the change of headquarters. This year we will meet at the Downriver Motor Inn, 800 Jefferson Road. The Friday evening get-together will be more enjoyable if only for the reason that there will be plenty of elbow room at the new location.
Microphone AWARD

In 1963 the "Maker of the Microphone Award" was established in memory of Emile Berliner, a pioneer in the development of the microphone, disc record and the gramophone, and is awarded annually for "an outstanding contribution to the world of sound".

The 1971 Award was presented by the inventors grandson, Oliver Berliner to the Gerrard Engineering Ltd., Swindon, England, for its development of a zero tracking error tonearm for disc record reproduction. Other winners of the "Maker of the Microphone Award" include:-

1964--Goddard Lieberson, for "innovative and superlative phonograph records.
1965--Dr. Harry F. Olson, of RCA for his development of the velocity microphone.
1966--The Bell System, "for developments of improved communications methods and devices at lower cost to the users".
1967--Audio Magazine, "for leading the way to authoritative writing on the subject of technical audio.
1968--KTBT Radio, "for introducing pioneering approaches for improvement of broadcast quality".
1969--National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences, "for memorable work in bringing the contributions of the music industry to the attention of the general public".
1970--National Library of Canada, "for innovative and advanced archival work in the field of recording".

In addition to these 3 great inventions, Emile Berliner also developed the method of mass producing records. He took the painting of Francis Barraud's dog, Nipper, and made it into the world's second most famous trademark. He also brought pure milk laws to Washington, D. C. He died in 1929. (Bob Cobaugh, W2NX)

PARLEZ-MOI D'AMOUR

As has been the case with other new-fangled inventions, both the telegraph and the wireless-telephone have been the objects of song writers' attentions. In 1899 appeared "Hello ma Baby" and in case anyone has forgotten(?) it went like this:-

"Hello ma baby, hello ma honey,
Hello ma ragtime gal.
Send me a kiss by wire,
Baby my heart's on fire!"

Incidentally this ditty has the distinction of being included in the Pocket Book of Quotations (along with fifty other evergreens) and of being recorded in 1900 on an Edison brown wax cylinder.

The next number I have been unable to date accurately but place it around 1920-22. If anyone knows when the wireless-telephone link between Hawaii and the U.S. mainland was opened this would narrow things down a bit.

"Hello Hawaia, how are ya?
Let me talk to Honolulu, do answer this.
Gimme a kiss, gimme a kiss by wireless.
These days I can't wait to hear her reply.
For I have to pawn every little thing I own.
To talk from New York through the wireless telephone.
Oh hello Hawaia, how are ya, good-bye.

Apparently poetic license has allowed the spelling of Hawaii as Ha-wai-a to rhyme with how are ya. Anyhow this one did not make the top fifty.

John Stokes
(Auckland, New Zealand)
New Members
who are or have been in the communication field....

El Connolly (W7BSJ) NIRX, NKF, Chief
Radio Officer U.S.N.

Frank Gunther (W2ALS) Ret. President
Radio Engineering Laboratories

Ted Douglas (W9HSO) Chief Engineer of
KANS (New Mexico)

Leo Gibb (WSBFP, ex-9BSU) U.S.A.F.
-WPAFB - ASD/ENVD

Marvin Hagan (W7M7Z, K5JHG) Electronic
Instructor Lamar University

Thomas Linnville (WA2WPI) General Elec-
tric 1926-1960, Fellow I.R.E., IEEE, etc.

George Ayers (W3XY) BC Engineer KFEP

Bad Schultz (W6CG, ex-AOF,9CSB) BC and
TV engineer (35 years)

Gary Mcanek (Manchester, Mo.) BC WTR

Charles Ruling (W3DXP, ex-GAMC)

General Electric Co.

Larry Goodwater (K7UGA, ex-6EPI) Pres.
of QCW.

Wilbert Gross (W8BCW) Commercial WEX,
Chief Radio Officer USNR 1926-41

Ellis Kirchwehi (W8GR, ex-5DBG) U.S. Army
and Broadcast

Dr. Albert Shepard (W3ZSC) Principal
Research Engineer, Engineering Experi-
ment Station, Georgia Tech.

Leslie Johnston (ex-W1LIR,W2GWB)
General Electric, Electronic Division

Martin Sageroff (KLOVP) Former Engi-

ner at KFPI (Idaho)

Cordell Kimball (K4CCH) Radio Inspector

Benton Johnson (W6OMY) Teacher

Stanley Weise (Dallas,Texas) Texas
Instruments Co.

Everett Mundt (WA3JFU) CATV-Microwave

Bjarke Frost (W1KEY, x-UJU) Marconi WT
Co., Tropical Radio, BC Stat. WBEA, WTAC.

Howard Hinkle, Pres. Adirondack Radio
Supply Company

Marvin Chaikin (W2PIL) Pres. Communication
Devices Co.

Stephen Hofer (Kingsville, Texas)
Station Manager KQU, KTAI

Robert Toach (ex-W5BJJ, W3WAR) WTAW,
U.S. Signal Corp, Office Chief Eng. FCC

Don Holaday (W8DR, ex-W9KEX, W5DOY, 3NZK)
Consulting Engineer

Rodolfo St. Louis (K21KH, ex-K11TY) Du-
mont Labs, Teltronics, General Dynamics,
Strumm-Carlson

George Roettcher (Merrick, New York)
Engineer ABC-TV.

Dave Stout (W6BVP) Electronic Engineer,
Data Communications

Ray Klusevitz (Reading, Pa.) Radio-USA.

Val Berrigan, Curator Michigan State
University Museum

Mason Legesse (K1KLU) Radio Corp. of Amer.

Bob Carroll (ex-K4LSY) Elec. Engineer
U.S.A.F., Avionics Lab.

Jim Reid (W5HGL) Radio/TV service, etc.


The Stamp of the British
Broadcasting Company

The 18th May 1922 is an important
date in the history of broadcasting in
England for on this day the representa-
tives of 21 firms first met under the
chairmanship of the secretary of the
Post Office to discuss the granting of a
license, by the Post Office, to a new
company for the regular broadcasting
of music and speech. After long dis-
cussions an agreement was finally
reached when six manufacturers each
put up 10,000 pounds. Shares were
issued at a pound each in addition to
this the Post Office agreed to let the
B.B.C. have half the money collected
from the sale of receiving licenses,
which were 50p each as well as the
royalties on all wireless sets and
components sold. All the receiving
sets were to be of British manufacture
and bear a standard mark, the in-
scription that was used for this mark
was B.B.C. type approved by the Post-
master General.

The Post Office issued its license to the
B.B.C. on the 18th of January 1923.
The system of type approval was dropped
on the 31st December 1926 when
the company was dissolved. The British
Broadcasting Corporation came into
being on the 1st January 1927.

(John Foulger, Aylesbury, England)

MISC, INFO: As a result of strict
government regulations imposed in
1924, British amateurs were restricted
in their operation to the point where
they couldn't even call CQ! Instead, it
was common for many years to hear a
"G" send the letters TEST when he want
ed to contact a fellow ham. The
ban was lifted in 1946.
75th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF RADIO COMMUNICATION

From May 14th - 21st 1972 the Barry College of Further Education Radio Society (Barry, Wales) will be commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Bristol Channel Tests undertaken by Marconi and Kemp in May 1897. We will be establishing stations at Flatholm Island (GB3BCT) and Lavernock Point (GB3MKT).

These tests were significant inasmuch as:

(a) radio signals were transmitted for the first time across water,
(b) radio signals were transmitted for the first time between two countries,
(c) these were the last tests carried out by Marconi as an amateur.

Within a few days of the end of these tests he formed the world’s first wireless manufacturing company.

These tests demonstrated convincingly the feasibility of wireless telegraphy as a serious means of communication, and May 1897 must be regarded as one of the more important dates in the history of radio communication. The 75th anniversary of such an event should not pass without special recognition.

We are, therefore, inviting clubs located in areas which have an historical link with Marconi’s early experiments to join us by establishing special commemorative stations sometime between May 1972 and May 1973. Our Society will award a special 75th Anniversary Certificate to radio amateurs who contact these stations.

In the USA the Old Old Timers Club will exclusively handle the Marconi-Kemp celebration. Their Vice-President, William B. Gould, K2NP, has been designated as the individual to be in charge of the project in the U.S.A.

On a recent visit to Salem, Oregon, K2WW snapped this picture of W7FNS and W7BVV admiring a Federal 110 at left and a beautiful SE-1420-C. The latter was made by American Radio & Research Corporation in 1920.

BC-14-A RECEIVER AGAIN

A.W.A. now has on display a BC-14-A made by LIBERTY ELECTRIC CORP. of Port Chester, N.Y. A gift from Homer Montagne (Washington, D.C.) it came as a surprise since it is generally assumed these little WWI crystal sets were all made by DeForest and General Radio.

It would now appear the Government may have had contracts with several manufacturers other than the two noted. (See OTB 11-1, page 8)

AWA NETS

PHONE: 3597 Kc. (3902 Kc.)
Every Sunday -- 12 noon
Every Tuesday -- 8 P.M.
CW: 3594 Kc.
First Wednesday each month 8 P.M.

COVER: A photograph of the oil painting which was in Herbert H. Frost’s office. See article on page 22.
The following letter was received from W1TH which may induce other OT's to dig out their 1922 logbook and try for a "50th Anniversary QSO". Any other AWA members with a "50 Year Contact"?

"Following a good deal of searching thru old logs this past summer for a ham station that filled the requirements for a 50th Anniversary of a two way contact, I came upon W9CP, Ralston Miller, still active in ham radio, still in the same town with the same call letters. I had to pass over 9ZN, 9VL and several others for obvious reasons.

"In response to a letter from me, W9CP and I set up schedules in November on 20, 40 and 80 meters to be sure of a good circuit. We found 20 and 80 to be excellent and 40 only fair."

"On the Anniversary date, the following message was transmitted: Nr 1 from W1TH Newfane Vt. Dec. 10, 1971 to J. Ralston Miller W9CP Hammond, Ind. This msg to confirm 50th Anniversary of our first two way radio contact between 9CP and 2TS on Dec. 10, 1921 using rotary spark transmitters on 200 meters. Congratulations and hope to repeat next year. 73 sig Ted W1TH. My transmitter was a 3/4 KW Thor., .008 Dubilier cond., Benwood rotary gap, OT, "T" ant and lots of ground wires. QTH: Staten Island and call letters 2TS."

"Miller had 1 KW Thor and Benwood gap. I'm sure many old timers may wish to take up this Anniversary idea as a worthwhile project. Maybe some have 2TS in their log that I don't know about. I'll be happy to meet them on the air including 160 meters."

73, W1TH, ex 2TS

--- NOTICE ---

The OLD TIMERS BULLETIN is published approximately four times a year at Holcomb, N.Y. by and for members of the Antique Wireless Association, Inc., a non-profit historical society chartered by the Board of Regents of the State of New York as an educational organization. This publication does not accept paid advertising nor is it liable in any way in any buying or selling transaction entered into by its readers as a result of its contents. The Old Timers Bulletin is available only as part of the Antique Wireless Association membership fee and its issuance is subject to change as to frequency, content and size from time to time.
Floyd Lyons, well known west coast collector, has come up with some ideas concerning buying and swapping old gear. His thoughts may have some merit -- quote:

**FIRST** concerns what has to be an urgent need for all collectors to settle on a standard on what is *average* or *mint* condition, including graduated levels in between. It is appalling what some call "mint". So, how about this breakdown for a start?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONDITION</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Front panel scratched and/or sun bleached. Missing hardware. In short, good for parts only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average/Good</td>
<td>Cabinet needs refinishing but no deep gouges. No missing parts or hardware. Not all parts necessarily original.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nice</td>
<td>Clean looking. Would require a little elbow grease to make a good display. Nothing missing. All original.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very nice</td>
<td>Next to mint. Minor flaw(s) here and there but should be so described by the seller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mint</td>
<td>New -- and new looking. Factory fresh. May even be better than when it arrived from the factory! Needs no work on it and in good operating condition. All original.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECOND** has to do mainly with correspondence -- and, common everyday courtesies that many are overlooking. To wit:

1. When the writer is requesting information or a listing -- inclose S.A.S.E.
2. Acknowledge replies in a reasonable length of time. Some choose not to reply at all.
3. Some ask that a certain piece of gear be saved for them -- then you hear no more from them for six months... then he is non-plussed when you tell him 6½ months later you have already disposed of his "favorite goodie".
4. This is probably the greatest irritation of all: The knave who "scouts" what you have available for sale, condition and price... then, in the meantime he contacts others to see what they will pay for the same piece of equipment, etc. All similar to that set forth Page 5, Sept. '71 QST.

---

**Antique "King-Spark" QSL**

Commemorating the 50th anniversary of the DX of a bygone era, we are making available copies of the confirming QSL from the spark station of 5XB, College Station, Texas, in contact with 7ZJ, Vancouver, Washington, on January 15, 1922, at 5 A.M. This was a distance of nearly 2000 miles overland and across the Rocky Mountains in what might have been an amateur world's record QSO between two spark stations. But nobody paid much attention to it, or any other records of KING SPARK, mainly because that new fangled stuff called CW was continually making and breaking new and better records in those days. Copies of this extraordinary QSL card will be mailed to anyone sending an S.A.S.E. to: Mumford Brothers, W2/W3/W6CU, Rt. 1, Box 397, Annapolis, Maryland 21401.

---

**ANTIQUE WIRELESS ASSOCIATION MUSEUM**

**HOLCOMB, NEW YORK 14469**

Member:

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS**

Affiliate:

**AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE**

The A.W.A. provides facilities for member's equipment and a photographic workshop for the amateur historian.

Open for special events or by advance appointment between May 1 and October 31. No charge.

**Telephone:** 315-657-7489 or 716-663-0856

Club Radio Station: Amateur W2AN

Federal Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Buffalo, N.Y.
Tesla

WORLD’S GREATEST ENGINEER is the title of an article in the Fall, 1971 Proceedings of the Radio Club of America. The short biography is one of the best we’ve seen on Tesla and appears to follow closely all known information concerning the famous inventor. In fact, we agree on everything except the title. I would be a little hesitant to call anyone “World’s Greatest Engineer”.

The author submitted several excellent illustrations including sketches of a 5000 h.p. Niagara Falls hydroelectric unit and Tesla’s 100 million volt transmitter at Colorado Springs. The latter is dated 1899 with the name Fritz Lowenstein as Assistant Engineer. We assume it is the same Lowenstein who later worked with Hammond and at one time manufactured wireless equipment. There is a Lowenstein detector in the A.W.A. Museum.

The author is E. J. Quinby. I first met him when I was Secretary of the New York Steam Engine Association. Acting as M.C. at their Annual Pageant of Steam, I was to introduce a tall distinguished individual with a broad brim hat — the famous Commander Quinby of the Mississippi boat “Delta Queen”. Quinby was an honored guest and would play the huge steam calliope similar to the one on the Delta Queen. He appeared quite proficient and left a favorable impression with the steam “buffs”.

I didn’t meet the man until several years later when I attended a S. F. B. Morse Birthday Dinner at Morristown, N. J. sponsored by the Morse Telegraph Club. Quinby was in attendance and I found to my amazement the steamboat calliope player was a well known wireless pioneer having worked with Marconi, de Forest and Sarnoff!

Small world.

VINTAGE RADIO

Harold Greenwood’s Historical Album
Expanded With More Old Ads, Illustrations and Many Photos of Wireless and Radio Equipment

by Morgan E. McMahon

Published by Vintage Radio

Reproduced above is the title page of the newly released book mentioned in the last BULLETIN. Our reaction: A positive must for A.W.A. members...

As noted, it is a revised version of Greenwood’s original book published several years ago— and revision is hardly the word for it is chuckful of new pictures and historical material. It has been carefully edited by several qualified historians and most likely will be used for reference for many years.

In addition to excellent historical background on various pioneer wireless companies and manufacturers, it has hundreds of pictures showing all kinds of equipment: amateur and commercial spark gear, early amateur sets and tubes plus dozens of pages of broadcast sets. This book makes the old Greenwood edition obsolete. Historians and collectors will undoubtedly use it for quick reference when discussing or writing about equipment. A good buy for the money. PRICE: $3.95 p.p.

(4.15 for California residents)

Make check out to: VINTAGE RADIO

Box 2045
Palo Verdes Peninsula
California 90274

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

A.W.A. is currently loaning the Institution a W.E. double button microphone for display. This makes the second such loan within the past year — Max Jacobson, W6DUG, having provided one for the Woodrow Wilson House exhibit (OTB-11-4-71). A two year exhibit, it can be seen at the new Renwick Gallery.
In the restoration of an Aeriola, Sr., it is frequently found that the grid leak-condenser* combination (looks like a 30 amp. cartridge fuse) is defective.

A simple remedy is to solder an outboard resistor and condenser across the fuse clips and remove the grid leak-condenser. For the "PURIST" this is not the answer. Bear with me a minute and we will see what is the answer.

As can be seen from the sketch, this gadget is really an ingenious bit of circuitry. Radio manufacturers would go out of business (and some out of their minds) nowadays making this simple RC network like this.

Back to the sketch - the condenser (2) is actually built into the wall of the tube. Its plates extend one at each end. Such a condenser with plate ends exposed is known as an extended foil type. Lead rings on each end connect to the plates and in turn press against the threaded brass ends (1) to make electrical connection. Usually old age has caught up with these connections and they must be scraped shiny. This is done by scraping the wax away from condenser ends where they enter the brass. Once this is done, you can unscrew the brass ends and clean the lead. Do all this carefully. This gadget is delicate. If cleaning doesn't do the trick, you can easily connect a 0.00025 mica condenser to the two screws (RS) before reassembly.

It is possible that the grid leak (4) is open. Its resistance is not critical. A good one measures 2 to 5 megohms. If resistor is open, a 1/4 or even 1/8 watt 10% composition resistor also connected to screws (RS) will suffice. With these repairs as a "inside job", no one will ever know but what the gadget was good all along.

One note of caution. This unit was originally more or less wax impregnated after assembly to keep out moisture. It is advisable that you put some wax (beeswax or candle wax but not sealing wax) around the ends of the condenser where they go into the brass. Do this after reassembly. Chances are it will work okay for another 40-50 years.

An antique radio collector friend of mine, Al Perkins, told me about repairing this condenser. I thought it was good enough to share with AWA members.

-- L. W. Elias, W4DBT

* A condenser consists of two conductors separated by an insulator. For those of you who were taught to say capacitor, simply use that word wherever the word condenser appears if that makes you happier!

DAVID SARNOFF SILENT KEY
New York, Dec. 12, 1971, 80 years

Most members are aware of David Sarnoff's death which was announced in newspapers and on network newscasts. Some, however, may be confused over conflicting reports on the part he played in the Titanic disaster.

Reporters are prone to overplay an event and twisting one or two words can make a tremendous difference in what REALLY took place. To the point: Sarnoff did NOT directly copy the Titanic's distress call --- he handled traffic from a rescuing vessel after the disaster. From all reports, the distress signals were not heard by anyone in the United States.
DeForest Museum in Council Bluffs Still a Dream

Members who have read the fine series of old time construction articles in ELECTRONICS DIGEST magazine will be quick to recognize the name Art Trauffer. In addition to writing, Art maintains a small collection madeup entirely of DeForest artifacts -- and for good reason -- Art's home of Council Bluffs, Iowa, is also Dr. Lee DeForest's birthplace. Although modest in scope (the photograph shows partial view) it may in time develop into a larger exhibit.

AT&T Proposes TAT-6 Undersea Cable to Europe

AT&T has proposed construction of a new undersea cable of advanced design between the United States and Europe to help meet the sharply rising volume of transatlantic calls in the Seventies.

The new cable ... to be called TAT-6 ... would cost an estimated $45 million and its 4,000 circuits would provide over four times the capacity of any transatlantic cable now in service.

Hallicrafters Forms Brazilian Radio Manufacturing Company

The Hallicrafters Company has formed Hallicrafters do Brasil. The South American venture follows closely the recent formation of Thai Communications in Bangkok, Thailand by Hallicrafters.

( published in COMMUNICATIONS NEWS )

ROCKY POINT/RIVERHEAD ANNIVERSARY

The huge trans-Atlantic transmitting and receiving stations located at the end of Long Island have just passed through their 50th Anniversary. According to Jack Allison and others, little was done to note the event -- possibly a combination of indifference and lack of funds.

In their day (and still) they were the ultimate in commercial communication with each installation covering an area of several thousand acres of antennas with dozens of shortwave transmitters and VLF Alexanderson alternators -- the latter having been removed many years ago.

Information concerning the stations is plentiful -- IRE Proceedings and radio magazines of the 20's printed numerous articles on "Radio Central".

HEINRICH RUHMKORFF (high tension coil fame) was born in Germany in 1808 and died in 1887.
RARE 1917 DE FOREST RECEIVER

displayed in Wayne Nelson's (W4AA) Museum

The set is part of the unit associated with an early WWI U.S. Navy Oscillion transmitter. The transmitter and receiver fit into a steamer trunk type field set case measuring 36 x 24 x 18". One of thirty units built by DeForest, W4AA also has the transmitter which bears the serial "No. 16".

ANTIQUE RADIO MUSEUM

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF THE TOWN OF EAST BLOOMFIELD, INC.

President Brepsford has appointed a committee of five members to thoroughly investigate the feasibility of erecting a building adjacent to the Town of East Bloomfield Museum. The above sketch shows their building before restoration.

Originally an academy built in the 1830's, it has great historical value. The Society has already added six chimneys, restored a portion of the downstairs and placed antique gas streetlights in front.

A.W.A. may build if the committee feels there is a good possibility of obtaining sufficient funds.

SILENT KEYS

MIKE CAVENLY (VE3CG) Dec. 23, 1971, 67 years at Willowdale, Ontario (see articles in past issues QTH).

CHET OWEN (K2OPC) 69 years at Webster, N.Y. Early A.W.A. member and contributor.

TOM APPLEBY (W3AX) Washington, D.C. Nov. 16, 1971. Tom was undoubtedly the oldest pioneer in the group having started experimenting with wireless in 1899. He devoted later years to uncovering work of Mahlon Loomis.

GENE AUSTIN, Jan. 24, 1972. Palm Springs, Florida. Popular radio personality, singer and composer of the 1920's. His most popular hit will always be remembered: "My Blue Heaven".

ROLAND BOURNE, W3NA, Feb. 8 at West Hartford, Conn. Curator of A.R.R.L. Museum, Charter Member OOTC, Engineer or Operator with American Marconi, RCA, C.D. Tunka and used calls W7Z, WSE, KKB, KKA, KSH, WIM, WCC, etc.
CTS Corporation, with Corporate Offices in Elkhart, Indiana, recently celebrated its 75th year of continuous production of electrical, radio, telephone and electronic products for the OEM markets.

CTS MANUFACTURED MANY OF THE OLD FAMILIAR "FROST" PRODUCTS OF THE EARLY 1920's, INCLUDING HEADPHONES, CARBON MICROPHONES, RHEOSTATS, WIRE-WOUND AND CARBON POTENTIOMETERS, FIXED WIRE-WOUND RESISTANCE STRIPS, TUBE SOCKETS, JACKS AND PLUGS.

Founded in 1896 under the name Chicago Telephone Supply Company, CTS manufactured rural telephones, switch boards and telephone equipment in Chicago, Illinois. The Company met early success and moved to a larger building in Elkhart, Indiana in 1902. CTS joined the infant radio industry in the early 1920's and added radio components to the telephone line of products. CTS became a charter member of the Radio Manufacturer's Association through its early radio parts sales agency, Herbert H. Frost Inc., of Chicago, Illinois.

In 1926, the first carbon type variable resistor was produced, later to become the largest product line and synonymous with the name CTS. By the year 1940, CTS became the largest producer of variable resistors and has held this position in the industry since that date.

The last Oak Box Magnetic Telephone was produced for Sears, Roebuck & Co. early in 1940, marking the end of telephone equipment, except for components made during World War II.

CTS received four Army-Navy "E" awards for outstanding wartime production of radar sweep potentiometers, remote field radio-telephone units, generators and ringers for the EE-8A field telephone, jacks, plugs and other equipment under Signal Corps. and Air Force Contracts.

Following World War II, a rapid conversion was made to civilian products in order to meet the demands of the post-war era. Requirements for television controls in the late 1940's triggered a continuous plan of growth and expansion that has increased the size of CTS from a single plant in Elkhart to a total of fifteen plants in the USA, Canada, Mexico and Taiwan.

Diversification in both products and markets has made CTS a major supplier of cermet microelectronic products, quartz crystal products, loud speakers, variable and fixed resistors, power switches and selector switches to all segments of the electronic industry. To reflect this diversified character, the name was changed to CTS Corporation in 1960. Stock has been traded on The New York Stock Exchange since 1961.

From a modest beginning of a partnership and one employee in 1896, CTS has grown to an employment of over 6,500 in 1971, with 15 plants and 3 licensees covering all electronic markets of the free world.

Several CTS products are on display in the "Old Time Radio Store" at the AWA Museum in Holcomb, including a rare "glass front" Magneto Telephone made for Montgomery Ward in 1907.

(Copy from Ross Smith)
Startling! Revolutionary!

September 1925

Crosley owns and operates WIL, first remote control super-power broadcasting station.

Crosley is the world's largest builder of radio sets and has built up a tremendous volume by offering the highest quality receiving sets at the lowest prices. More than a million satisfied users is the strongest testimonial of Crosley quality, simplicity, durability and value.

The CROSLEY Pup

A Genuine Armstrong Regenerative double circuit receiver

Radio, with all its romance, knows no more magic name than Crosley.

From the time that Powel Crosley, Jr, first enabled millions to build their own sets by offering parts at a fraction of existing prices—down to the present day, radio progress and Crosley achievements have gone hand in hand. Now Crosley announces not only vital improvements in radio performance—but in the Crosley "PUP" offers this finer performance at the lowest price in radio history.

This compact, efficient receiver is a development of the famous Crosley one tube set, with which Leonard Weeks, of Minot, N. D., heard the Mackinlay Pendar expedition while the rest of America listened in vain.

The employment of the double circuit not only reduces radiation to a minimum, but radically improves selectivity. It can be tuned through local stations more readily.

Under average conditions, its radius, with head phones, is 1500 miles or more.

You can use the "PUP" to check the performance of your larger set; to entertain the younger whose curious fingers cannot resist the lure of dials and switches; to install in the maid's room, or even in your office—for the air is full each day. You can take it on canoe trips, picnics, cuttings, and on your business journeys—for it's only half the size of a shoe box. Engineered and built to the strictest standards of Crosley Quality, this genuine long distance set can be offered at the phenomenal price of $9.75 only because of its simplicity and Crosley's tremendous manufacturing facilities.

$975

Tuning was accomplished through the simple (but famous) Crosley book condenser and regeneration controlled by a sliding coil. The UV socket made it adaptable to a wide variety of tubes. Truly, the Crosley Pup will be remembered as the Model "T" of radio receiving sets.

It will also be remembered by the boy who graduated from the crystal set to his first tube receiver after a long period of saving nickels and dimes!

This little set, popular between 1925 and 1928, sold for only $9.75. It was hard to beat for price and worked about as well as any other single tube regenerative set. Crosley and his associates never received full credit for designing and producing a set far ahead of their time.

Instead of the usual wooden cabinet and panel of the 20's (high material and production cost) the "pup" was basically assembled around a small square box drawn from sheet metal.
BACKGROUND

Nearly 40 years ago (1933) old time amateur A. L. Frankenfield (3AK) of Philadelphia donated his obsolete spark transmitter to the Franklin Institute. Accompanying the transmitter was a letter telling of its origin and construction problems. We believe A.W.A. members will enjoy OM Frankenfield's epistle and may even learn something. Copy from WSCDY.

If you had operated a transmitter in the days of 1912, 1913 and later, you would know and remember only too well how interference from a transmitter, in a crowded locality, could be strong enough to wipe out, cover up and otherwise obliterate all other signals from zero to 2000 meters and up.

In those days when there was no radio legislation, and also later when there was, every man was, more or less (sometimes more), a law unto himself; and it was a case of survival of the fittest. Cliques formed, and with them came feuds. Many times there were royal battles, always of course, thru' the air, although I do know of several cases later where blackened eyes resulted.

The earliest transmitters in my experience, were spark coils, operated on direct current, with magnetic interrupters in the primary circuit. A spark gap was connected across the secondary, while one terminal of the secondary was connected to the aerial and the other to the ground. This placed the spark gap in series with the aerial and ground and was known as "open circuit". Tuning! Who ever heard of it? If you could distinguish any one wave, you were a wizard or seer.

Next came the use of a helix or autotransformer. This was a single large coil of heavy wire and was used for both the primary (closed) circuit and the secondary (aerial) circuit. While this was a step in the right direction, it only alleviated matters very slightly as it was a conductive coupling and emitted a broad wave.

The alternating current transformer had come into use by this time. Straight gaps, for quite a while, were the thing. What squawks, hisses, rasings and sputterings!! Later came the rotary gap with its more musical note and better quenching. Then in turn came the oscillation transformer with its two coils, one for the aerial circuit and the other for the closed circuit.

This was compulsory, by law and at first was accepted very skeptically by most, due to the fact that the principle of inductive coupling seemed to be a very poor method to get electrical energy into an aerial.

With the better tuning which was now possible, distance began to increase, despite the fact that the radiation was less than before.

I have made mention of cliques. There were really two. The larger consisted of those who pinned their faith to closed core transformers for several and various reasons. Viz:

(Continued)
They were cheaper to buy than open core transformers.

2. There were many makes to choose from.

3. They were easy and cheap to build.

4. The theorists had them figured as being the best for power transformation (correct) and therefore the best for wireless work (incorrect).

The other and smaller group consisted of a few who, in spite of such things, stuck to the open core transformer which was frequently referred to, by many of the other group, as a damnable spark coil.

We "bone heads" figured that the open core transformer, despite its inefficiency as a power transformer, was the proper type to charge a condenser and obtain a clean, crisp, vicious spark on account of the almost instantaneous collapse of the magnetic field (there being no continuous iron path to sustain it) when the voltage in the primary dropped to zero on reversal.

Our theory was apparently correct as invariably we could cut thru the closed core at will and very much to their chagrin. This caused great rivalry and when you consider that we were all jammed on and around 200 meters, it is easy to see that the air was a bedlam of noises most of the time. The main ambition was to have a transmitter that could get thru this. A few of us were successful.

I can truthfully tell you that the set of 3AK was one of the most successful in this vicinity and was called by many names, one of the more polite and also the most common being "The Stone Crusher". This set is the result of many trials, changes and replacements covering a period of several years.

First the straight gap, then the nonsynchronous rotary gap and finally the synchronous gap.

From very early in the game I dreamed of owning a synchronous gap. At first this was considered an impossibility without a motor generator. Nevertheless I had hopes and tried many schemes. "DC" motors and "AC" motors tricked up in various manners failed to bring the desired result.

Finally one day I read an article which stated that, if the rotor of a four pole induction motor had four slots machined in it 90° apart and parallel to the shaft, it would, in all probability, run at a synchronous speed or 1800 R. P. M. for 60 cycles.

I decided to try it and take a chance on spoiling a perfectly good motor. Therefore, I bought a half horse four pole induction motor, figuring that if it did run synchronous it would probably lose quite a lot of power and I wanted enough to drive a nine inch wheel without overheating. Then I proceeded to mill four slots in the rotor, thru laminations and copper bars regardless, each about 1/2 inch wide by about 3/32 inch deep. After I assembled the motor, it ran all right, but I was not sure of success yet although I did notice that it did not seem to "hunt". I was very skeptical. It seemed too easy. I secured a 9 inch by 1 inch rotary disc with 8 points, four of which were cut off, here again taking a chance of spoiling something expensive. Then came the job of building a movable bracket or rocker arm to support the two stationary electrodes. This was to allow the placing of the stationary electrodes in such a position that the spark would occur only at the peak voltage of each alternation. I will not attempt to describe this operation. Needless to say it required a lot of thought as to how the various parts could be machined and assembled on the motor accurately enough to allow setting the stationary electrodes as close to the rotary disc as the thickness of a piece of newspaper and then being able to rock them in the various positions with the motor running without any fouling of the points. This I finally accomplished.

The stationary electrodes are copper for several reasons. One being that copper does not burn away very quickly. Another and more important one is that the combination of copper with the aluminum disc makes for high quenching. This helps prevent the back radiation of the antenna current into the primary circuit across the spark gap which causes high damping and a broad wave. The high peripheral speed of the 9 inch wheel also helps to increase the quenching effect.
After the gap had been fully completed it was connected across the secondary of the transformer without any condenser for a test. The motor was started and the key depressed. My dreams had come true. A maximum flame could be produced by placing the rocker arm at the proper angle; and then it could be reduced to zero by moving the rocker arm 45°. It could then be held in this position without the faintest trace of a spark.

This proved to me conclusively that I had a synchronous gap. My troubles were not over yet. The great difficulty was in getting a condenser that would stand for this combination.

Leyden jars, moulded sections and ordinary glass plates. dry or oil immersed punctured as if hit with a hammer. Not until two banks of 1/4 inch plate glass were used in series parallel did the trouble cease. This made a half inch dielectric of glass.

The oscillation transformer was also homemade and consists of copper tubing mounted on a white pine frame which had been immersed in boiling paraffin. There is nothing unusual about this "OT" other than the straight thru connections which make a clean cut job when connected in the circuit. The thermo coupled radiation meter was originally calibrated for five amperes but it burned out one night and was sent to the factory to be changed for ten amperes. After that it held together.

It might interest you to know the aerial was a four wire inverted "L" seventy feet between spreaders, fifty-five feet high with four feet between the wires. Aerial insulation was a 30 inch ribbed electrose insulator and a 24 inch hard rubber rod in the supporting ropes at each end. Ropes had been dipped in paraffin to keep out the weather. In spite of all this apparently good insulation it was possible to hear a leak when standing near the far pole while the set was in operation.

The open core transformer, by the way, was made by F. B. Chambers & Co., Wireless Manufacturers, Philadelphia. When spark transmission was finally outlawed for the amateur, the gap was sold to the Tidewater Wireless Company. It was used at their station (WNW) for over a year doing 24 hours duty each day. When that station went on tube transmission, the owner, Mr. Donald Haig, make me a present of my old gap and praised it very highly. I have since put in new bearings for your benefit and feel sure it will give you good service.

Very truly yours,
A. L. Frankenfield

(Note: The number of points and RPM of a sync rotary must be an even multiple. W2GB’s 60 cycle sync rotary in the A.W.A. Museum has four points and rotates at 3600 RPM instead of 1800. The speed must be a constant, i.e.: a motor revolving at 1750 would not sync.)

The A.W.A. Historical Committee has elected to designate 1972 as the

E. H. ARMSTRONG YEAR

and 1973 as the

LEE DE FOREST YEAR

During these periods the Association will print and develop material pertaining to their activities.

GUSTAV KIRCHOFF (Kirchoff’s Law) was born in Germany in 1824 and died in 1887.

CORRECTION: A member called our attention to an error in the commentary for the AWA show "Golden Twenties". A picture identified as Mary Pickford was really Dorothy Gish. He was absolutely right. A later check proved the Gish picture had been substituted for Pickford without change in commentary.
PIONEER AMATEUR DEALERS

Of the many dealers in amateur radio equipment, it is interesting to note that three are still in business after 42 years!

Bill Orr, W6GAI, while glancing thru September, 1929, QST Ham-AD section found three he immediately recognized. Here they are: Uncle Dave's Radio Shack, Henry Radio (W9AR) and Harrison Radio.

station. What have you? Uncle Dave L. Marks, 117 North Pearl St., Albany, N.Y.

SPECIAL: Amertran 1200 volt each side of center 2-7½ volt center tapped filament windings at $8.00 each. 9/16 inch Signal Corp. silver contact keys 95¢ each. 30 Henry 150 mill, chokes $1.90 each. Signal high frequency buzzers 95¢ each. Two microfarad 1000 volt unmounted condensers 85¢ each. Westinghouse Aeroplane generators $4.50. Microphone cases $2.25. Mershon condensers $2.00 each. Fleichheim 1500 volt pig-tail leads one microfarad condenser $2.75, with two microfarads $4.50, with four microfarads $6.50. Freshmann 375 volt and two 7½ center tapped windings $2.75. Thordarson 220 and 285 volts center tapped transformer $1.95. All sizes of variable condensers 75¢ to a $1.00. Thousands of other buys. Send for monthly ham sheet. Uncle Dave, 117 North Pearl St., Albany, N.Y.

SELL — odd parts and meters, Write for list. Coe, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

NEW set Aero receiver coils $4. Two REL 40 meter transmitting watters, "S" tubes, motor generators

Bought, sold, traded. Ryan Radio Co., Hannibal, Mo.


WANT: Dynamotor. Sell or trade: RCA 210, 281, 203-A, 211, 852, 204-A, WE211D, 212D, 85 and 170 meter Xtais; Leach relay, Jewell meters, Super-Wasp receiver, mercury arc, Recto-bulbs, sync, 500 watt tube, bug, Teleplexer, condensers, transformers. Write for anything you need. W9ARA, Butler, Mo.

BEST cash offer takes oscillator-amplifier transmitter described in February 1928 QST. Dudley, c/o QST.

Radio Station GB

Going to Nova Scotia next Summer? If so, be sure and visit the MINER'S MUSEUM near Sidney for they have a display centered around Marconi's famous station at Glace Bay.

The station has long been abandon-
Franklin Museum of Communications

MUCHOW'S ANTIQUE RADIO MUSEUM

Voice of the Twenties
Antique Radio Museum

HISTORICAL WIRELESS MUSEUM

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE
Dedicated to the preservation of the telegraphic art

MUSEUM of WONDERFUL WIRELESS
DEDICATED TO THE PRESERVATION OF EARLY COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT, PARTS, PUBLICATIONS, CATALOGUES AND TEXT BOOKS

Indiana Historical Radio Society
PRESERVATION for POSTERITY

LETTERHEADS
The above cuts were removed from letters received from members who have small amateur museums. They may give others some ideas.