

ARCI NEWS

www.antique-radios.org

Affiliated AWA
Antique Wireless Association

Volume 40, Issue 3 June, 2020



THE ORIGINS OF TELEMEDECINE

(Radio News, April 1924)

JUNE MEET & RADIOFEST CANCELLED

JOINT MEET WITH 6-METER CLUB OF CHICAGO & RADIOFEST HAVE BEEN CANCELLED DUE TO CORONAVIRUS

FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS ABOUT THE OCTOBER MEET WILL BE FORTHCOMING



2020 ARCI MEET SCHEDULE

June 21, 2020	CANCELLED	DuPage County Fairgrounds Wheaton, IL (See Advance Ticket Form & Map)
August 7-8, 2020	CANCELLED	Medinah Shriners / Addison, IL
October 4, 2020	7AM-11AM Outdoor Swap Meet Business Mtg./Officer Election 10AM	American Legion Hall Carol Stream, IL (See Map)
December 13, 2020	7AM-11AM Indoor Swap Meet Business Meeting 10AM	American Legion Hall Carol Stream, IL (See Map)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

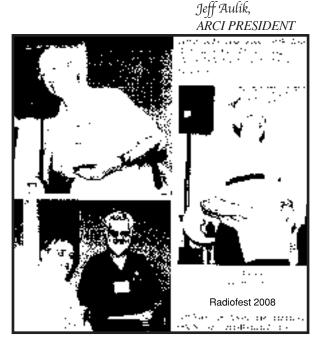
It was a dark and stormy night...well, it was dark and cold on that February evening 40 years ago as I headed for the old Elgin Holiday Inn. I had been collecting antique radios and TVs since I was a teenager and had never met another person who had the slightest interest in that type of thing. I received a card in the mail telling me about the first meeting of ARCI. Now I was wondering how many people would show up on that cold night. Honestly, I don't remember much about that first meeting, but it was great to talk to other people that had the same interests as I did.

The Club has progressed and evolved into what we are today, going forward through times of low membership and more than one financial crisis. Now, we are on firm financial ground, but really need folks to come forward as officers and volunteers. The Pandemic will slow us down, but we will get back to full speed as soon as we can, using the guidelines set forth by the State of Illinois. Other hobby clubs are feeling the pinch, too, right down to my sister's crocheting group.

Even though there aren't any local swap meets, flea markets or ham fests to attend right now, we can all keep our hobby interests up by going down. Yes, down to our basements and out to our garages where all of us have several dozen unfinished projects that need finishing. I know my basement alone holds enough projects to last me until the next pandemic strikes in 102 more years!

In the meantime, I look forward to seeing all of you at Radiofest 2021, and any meets that will hopefully occur in the interim.

See You At The Next Meet,



ARCI UPDATE

The President's Column - All The News That's Fit To Print

CORONAVIRUS NOTICE

First, please accept our best wishes for our ARCI members and their families and friends. We hope you all stay safe.

The Coronavirus situation continues to evolve as we prepare this issue of ARCI NEWS. Please check all dates and events on the ARCI website (as well as other radio events linked to our website) for further news. It is highly likely that events may cancel or reschedule as the situation changes.

Please pay heed to government and health officials, and their guidelines and notices. We want our members to maintain good health and to prevent illness for themselves or transmission to others.

ARCI has cancelled its June meet and Radiofest for 2020.

PLEASE CHECK THE WEBSITE TO CONFIRM THE LATEST INFORMATION ABOUT ARCI AND ITS ACTIVITIES

DO YOU KNOW WHEN YOU WILL EXPIRE?

Or, more specifically, your ARCI Membership? Look on the back cover of this issue of *ARCI NEWS*. The address label shows your expiration month. It takes time to process renewal requests, so please renew at least one month BEFORE the month indicated on the label. This also helps ensure that you will continue receiving your *ARCI NEWS* without interruption.





ARCI MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS



PLEASE CIRCLE YOUR MEMBERSHIP:

Membership Option	<u>Dues</u>	<u>Benefits</u>		
Annual Membership	\$ 25	Full benefits: <i>ARCI News</i> subscription, Fee Discounts At Events, Seller Privileges at ARCI Events.		
Spousal Annual Membership	\$ 10	Discounts at Events.		
Student Annual Membership	\$ 5	Must Be 18 or Under, Full Benefits.		
Lifetime Membership	\$340	Full Membership Benefits For Life (non-transferable).		
MALVE VOLID CHECK DAVA DI E TO A DOLLAND CEND TO				

MAKE YOUR CHECK PAYABLE TO ARCI AND SEND TO:

Antique Radio Club of Illinois P.O. Box 1139 LaGrange Park, Illinois 60526

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•ARCI News – Authors, Contributors
•Radiofest – Volunteers
•Local Meets – Volunteers
•Radiofest Staff – Auction, Registration
•Radiofest Hospitality Tent – Donors, Staff
Earn your stripes today!

Please Contact Your Board Members & Club Officers

RADIOFEST 2021 PLANNING UPDATE

By: Steve Muchow, Radiofest Chair

Radiofest 2021

Friday, August 6 – Saturday, August 7 Medinah Shriners 550 N. Shriners Drive, Addison, IL 60101

Of course, we are all disappointed that we needed to cancel *Radiofest* 2020, scheduled for August, due to COVID-19 restrictions. Safety of *Radiofest* attendees is our number one priority, and we follow in the footsteps of many other clubs and organizations that also cancelled events this year.

So ... the next logical step is to plan for *Radiofest* 2021! This has already begu. The venue will again take place at the fabulous Medinah Shriners Facility with hotel accommodations available at the nearby Addison Hilton Garden Inn on the dates indicated above. There are still many unknowns in the long term regarding COVID-19 and the Governor's timetable to "Reopen Illinois." We will follow the ongoing progress of events and hope that all will fall into place for *Radiofest* 2021.

I want to personally thank all of you that helped plan for *Radiofest* this year as well as those that volunteered to take part in the event itself. While it is too early to plan the program details for *Radiofest* 2021, hopefully you will again consider providing assistance and participating that event.

Stay tuned to future issues of ARCI NEWS, the ARCI web site and periodic E-Mail blasts for *Radiofest* 2021 and other club updates. In the meantime, there are many worthwhile antique radio related videos from on-line sources such as AWA and YOUTUBE to watch. If you find a particularly interesting on-line video that members may enjoy, please let us know.

So, continue to take advantage of this time at home to clean up and repair all of those radios that have been sitting on the shelf gathering dust. Hopefully, you can bring them to *Radiofest* 2021 and show them off or maybe even work out a swap in the large parking lot flea market!

Finally, once again, we want to thank the Wisconsin Antique Radio Club, Inc. (WARCI), the Vintage Radio and Phonograph Society (VRPS) of Dallas, Texas and the Antique Wireless Association (AWA). *Radiofest* has been a joint production of these organizations with ARCI for many years. We wish the members and the leadership of these clubs all the best and look forward to returning with them for *Radiofest* 2021.



NEWS FROM THE HAMSHACK

By: Jim Novak, WA9FIH

REMEMBERING MOSLEY ELECTRONICS: ANTENNAS AND A HAM BAND RECEIVER!

The late Carl Mosley, W0FQY, began selling a line of high quality ham antennas in 1951. But he also briefly ventured into manufacturing an interesting receiver – dubbed the Model CM-1. John Clemens, W0DB, an engineer with McDonnell-Douglas, designed the CM-1. CM stands for Clemens Manufacturing, which coincidentally were Carl Mosely's initials!



Mosley Model CM-1.

The CM-1 sold for \$182.70 in 1961, with an accessory speaker available for an additional \$16.95. It was a compact radio that used only five tubes – all 6AW8As. It covered the five HF ham bands, 10 through 80 meters, plus the National Bureau of Standards' WWV time and frequency standard station on 10.0 MHz. The set had an I.F. of 455 kHz, and was designed as essentially an 80 Meter (3.5-4.0 Mhz) receiver. It had crystal converters for the 40, 20, 15 and 28.0-28.5 portion of 10 Meters plus the WWV frequency. It was capable of receiving AM (still widely used on the ham bands then) and also had a product detector for receiving CW (Morse code) and SSB (Single Sideband) transmissions.



Mosley Model CM-1 Advertisement.



Mosley Model CM-1 With Speaker.

My only encounter with one of these interesting little radios was at a local club's ARRL Field Day back in the early 1960s. Back then, most ham stations consisted of separate receivers and transmitters that had a coaxial relay to move the antenna lead back and forth between the two units. It was a nice looking radio and appeared to perform well for its time. They seldom show up at Ham Fests since only about 1,000 units were sold. The last one I spotted several years ago had a price tag considerably higher than its original selling price!



Mosley Model CM-1 Chassis.

By the way, Mosley Electronics is still in business in Missouri. They manufacture a highly regarded, well performing assortment of ham band antennas. I personally own several, including a model V-3 vertical covering the 10-15- and 20 Meter bands, which my parents bought for me when I earned my ham license back in late 1962, and it still works well.

Source: Some of the information for this article was derived from W8ZR's web site.

HISTORY ZONE

An Occasional Column Devoted to Radio Topics of Interest By: David Bart

HISTORY OF TELEMEDICINE

[EDITOR'S NOTE: When searching for a cover idea for this issue of ARCI NEWS, we came across this article, which we thought would be of interest with its ties to communications. It is adapted from MDPortal.com dated Sep. 23, 2015 at http://mdportal.com/education/history-of-telemedicine/]

Telemedicine, you might be surprised to learn, was practiced in ancient times. The history of telemedicine closely parallels the history of communication and information technologies. The key technical feature of telemedicine is being able to communicate medical data over a distance, and long distance communication methods existed throughout human history.

Some forms of medical information can be communicated over distance just easily as any other verbal information. (Or, depending on your outlook and the age of the technology involved, they can be communicated with the same level of difficulty.) In the past, information that a new sovereign was crowned can be sent over the same long-distance communication medium as a warning about a dangerous disease outbreak. Here are a couple additional telemedicine examples that only require verbal communication:

- Identification, or diagnosis, of a specific disease based on a verbal description of the symptoms
- · Prescription for the patient regarding what to eat and drink

In this article, we walk through telemedicine history until the present time.

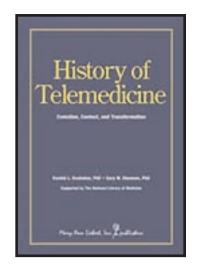
Ancient Telemedicine

We'll start the times of ancient Greece and Rome, around 500 BCE. By this point in human history, humans have mastered agriculture and lived in multiple nearby villages or towns. Communication between towns was common. Human messengers, of course, could still be used to transfer medical advice or medicine. In addition, additional methods of long distance communication became widely adopted.

The major driver for improvements in long distance communication was the military. Cities needed to know as quickly as possible whether a foreign army was approaching, and be able to coordinate their own forces from a distance. Any other communication needs, medical or otherwise, were lower priority. Several widely used communication mediums included:

- Fires
- · Smoke signals
- · Light reflection beacons
- Drums
- Horns

Around the same historical time, we have evidence that some of these communication mediums, specifically smoke signals and light reflection, were used to communicate medical information. Specifically, long distance communication methods were used to signal the outbreaks of plagues and to notify about health events such as births or deaths. Similarly, just like in ancient Greece, American Indian tribes also used smoke signals to relay medical calamities and health events.[1]

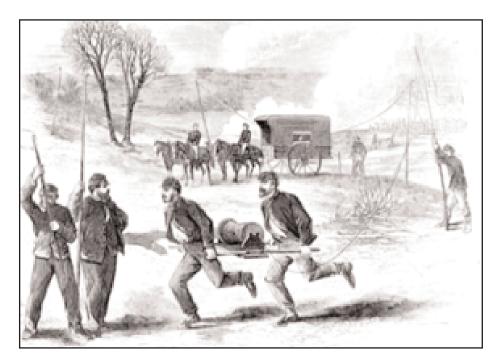


A history an in-depth analysis of the evolution of telemedicine from ancient Greece to the present time.

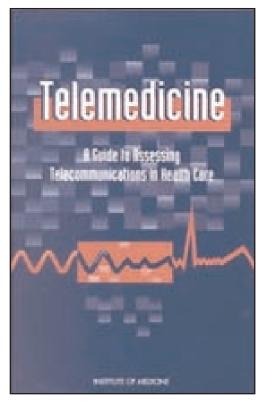
Early Telemedicine

The history of modern telemedicine, as we know it, was kicked off by the inventions of the electrical telegraph and the telephone. Although other inventions, such as flag semaphores and light telegraph, came onto the scene earlier, they were primarily used for military and naval communication. Before the telegraph and telephone, communication inventions did not expand the scope of telemedicine beyond ancient times. Mail, another popular long-distance communication medium, was used for medical communication. However, from a technological perspective, mail can be considered simply an extension of the human messenger.

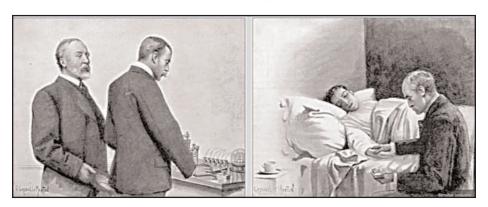
The telegraph and telephone brought long distance communication into the mainstream, where almost anyone could send a telegraph message or make a phone call. Telegraph was still a special-use technology — few individuals installed telegraphs in their homes due to the special training required to operate the telegraph, as well as due to the lack of a sufficient network of other telegraph receivers. Nevertheless, thanks to the communication speed of the telegraph, this technology was adopted for telemedicine in military situations. During the U.S. Civil War, telegraph was used for ordering medical supplies as well as communicating deaths and injuries on the battlefield.[2] It seems likely that telegraph was also used for medical consultations.



Setting up the U.S. Army Military Telegraph in the Civil War, Harper's Weekly.



Telemedicine history to 1996.



Doctor consultation by telegraph (Alamy).

With the telephone, the era of the connected world arrived. Major city hospitals and doctor offices installed telephones. Within a few years, many city residents also had telephones in their homes. All of a sudden physicians could talk over the telephone to their patients and give medical advice directly. In addition, medical providers could speak over the phone to other physicians in order to consult or exchange information.



Telephone operator during the Spanish Flu of 1918 (Fast Company).

All of us, the children of the modern world, take the telephone for granted. We've seen and used telephones from our childhood. Many people do not consciously consider the use of telephone as a telemedicine application. Patients don't consider it out of the ordinary when they discuss their blood test results with a nurse over the phone. In fact, the use of the telephone is on the decline. Many people now prefer other asynchronous communication methods, such as text messages, which are more convenient for them. Still, the fact remains that the telephone was the foundation for many later communication and telemedicine technologies.



Text messaging has surpassed phone calls as the most popular form of communication [3].

Through the 1900s, the overall usage of the telephone grew as the telephone network was enhanced with higher quality signals, telephone numbers, and other features. In 1968, 9-1-1 became the official emergency telephone number in the United States. The number could be used to report a fire, get the police, or a medical emergency. Previously, people using the telephone had to get the operator to forward their call to the right department (police, fire station, or hospital), or to know the specific number to dial. From a telemedicine perspective, 9-1-1 provided a consistent and faster access to emergency medical care.

Telefax, although invented before the telephone (and known as electric printing telegraph), did not gain significant traction until fax devices began to use common telephone lines and telephone numbers for transmissions. To this day, medical professionals use faxes en masse to transmit medical records.

Rise of Telemedicine 1.0

The first idea of telemedicine as we know it today appeared in the April 1924 issue of Radio News magazine. The magazine depicted using television and microphone for a patient to communicate with a doctor, including use of heartbeat and temperature indicators. The concept was an imagination of the future, as U.S. residents did not yet have televisions in their homes, and radio adoption was just gaining steam.



Doctor's office facsimile machine [4].



Cover illustration, Radio News, April 1924 [5].

Proposals to transmit stethoscope readings and other instrument data over existing communication channels (telephone, radio, etc.) have been made in the first half of the 1900s. However, none of these one-off experiments picked up any traction.

The first uses of telemedicine to transmit video, images, and complex medical data occurred in the late 1950s and early 1960s. In 1959, the University of Nebraska used interactive telemedicine to transmit neurological examinations, which is widely considered the first case of a real-time video telemedicine consultation.[2] Other programs followed, often implemented in an academic setting, which focused on transmission of medical data such as fluoroscopy images, x-rays, stethoscope sound, and electrocardiograms (ECGs). The main motivations of these early projects were:

- Providing access to health care in rural areas
- Urban medical emergency situations

A major break for the progress of telemedicine came in the 1960s when several partners, including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Lockheed Corporation, and U.S. Indian Health Service, joined together to work on STARPAHC project. STARPAHC stands for Space Technology Applied to Rural Papago Advanced Health Care. The project provided telemedicine access to an American Indian reservation using the same technologies intended for astronauts on space missions.

Many additional grant and government-supported telemedicine initiatives followed, including:

- · Providing medical care in a war zone
- Providing medical care to remote scientific stations in Arctic and Antarctic
- Providing medical care to correctional facilities without transporting inmates to the hospital
- · Digital transmission of radiology images

Radiology was the first medical specialty to fully embrace telemedicine. With the help from grant-sponsored projects, which proved the reliability and efficiency of telemedicine, the medical community gained confidence in teleradiology. In 1980s some radiologists began to use teleradiology systems to receive images for telemedicine consultations.[2]

In almost all of the early deployments of telemedicine, the telemedicine projects were large undertakings requiring considerable staff and organizational changes. The telemedicine implementations used custom hardware and software equipment, often specifically created for the specific use case. The equipment was bulky and required specially trained personnel to use. This means the average patient did not directly interact with telemedicine technologies. Instead, a telepresenter handled the equipment and interacted with the patient. Due to the advancement of technology and other factors, few early projects survived longer than 20 years in their original forms.

We use the term Telemedicine 1.0 to refer to these early types of telemedicine deployments. Specifically, these projects are characterized by the following:

- Custom, bulky hardware specifically created for telemedicine
- Designed for specific use cases, such as psychiatry consults in ER
- Expensive
- Requiring specially trained telepresenters

Telemedicine and the Internet

The rise of the Internet in the 1990s also brought with it the information explosion. The Internet protocols allowed support for practically all information and traffic needed for telemedicine, including:

- Patient education (text, images, video)
- Medical images such as x-rays and scans (DICOM image standards)
- · Real-time audio and video consultation
- Vital signs and other body measurements (ECG, temperature, etc.)

Globalization, content publishing, consumer demand, and other factors outside of health care drove the Internet growth. This growth meant that considerable funds and engineering efforts went into Internet infrastructure improvements, including:

- Communication speeds (bandwidth and latency)
- Information storage (databases, object-store for large files such as images and video)
- Availability many web services employ back up servers, and even dynamically start up additional servers if traffic increases
- Standard formats for data transmission (MP4, PNG, etc.)
- Security (encryption, password protection, access levels, etc.)
- Application development new programming languages (JavaScript), frameworks, and open-source software (Apache)
- The Cloud using virtual servers hosted by an infrastructure provider such as Amazon Web Services (AWS)
- Digitizing information (digital cameras, scanners, etc.)

The above Internet improvements had a positive impact on health care and telemedicine. All of a sudden it was easier and cheaper than ever to build a health care software application for exchanging and storing clinical data, using the existing tools and frameworks for web applications.

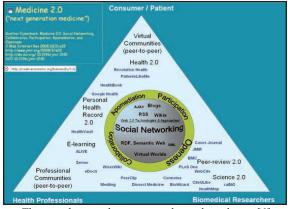
The e-health floodgates opened with the transition to electronic medical records (EMRs), led by U.S. government incentives (and future penalties). Most of today's modern EMR vendors employ the Internet in order to provide access to medical information for medical providers and patients. In addition, patient portals have become more common, where patients can look up their lab results, refill prescriptions, or send a secure message to their physician.

Both medical providers and patients are becoming more and more technology savvy. The use of the Internet is now commonplace in health care — it is surprising to hear of a private practice without a web site. Many practices are trying to leverage the Internet further by engaging existing and potential new patients through social media outlets like Twitter and Facebook. Also, they reach out to their patients and encourage them to post reviews on Yelp and other web sites.

Patients, meanwhile, have access to tons of medical information online. Many patients research their symptoms using "doctor Google" before coming to see their physician. Of course, one issue with getting information from public sources on the Internet is reliability – some online articles may mislead or confuse patients.

Today, the Internet is firmly established in day-to-day life. The majority of U.S. adults own a mobile device capable of accessing the Internet, such as a smart-phone or tablet. Many rely on these devices as their primary entry point for the online world.

The ubiquity of the Internet, the ready access to Internet-enabled computing devices, and the technical savvy of the U.S. population are important factors in the ongoing Telemedicine 2.0 transition. The "2.0" suffix typically refers to applications running on Web 2.0 technologies, and characterized by their collaboration, usability, interoperation, and openness features. This moniker is commonly used in health care in terms such as Health 2.0 or Medicine 2.0.



The social networking approach to telemedicine [6].

Telemedicine 2.0 is characterized as:

- Using existing computing device belonging to patient or physician
- Communicating over the Internet and using standard web infrastructure
- Using inexpensive off-the shelf equipment for gathering clinical data
- Easy to use can be used directly by patient or physician without special training

Some of the affordable measurement devices that are commonly used with telemedicine include:

- · Smartphone cameras
- Ophthalmoscopes (for eye exams)
- Vital sign monitoring devices

- Digital stethoscopes
- Otoscopes (for ear exams)
- · Wearable biosensors

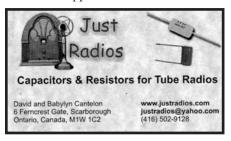
Telemedicine has now fully embraced the Internet communication medium. Many private practices and health care systems are in the process of becoming hybrid health care providers — allowing patients to see their medical provider either through telemedicine or in-person. We take a deeper look at the categories and types of Telemedicine 2.0 use cases in the Categories of Telemedicine article.

References:

- [1] Rashid Bashshur, PhD and Gary W. Shannon, History of Telemedicine: Evolution, Context, and Transformation. New Rochelle, NY: Mary Ann Liebert, 2009.
- [2] Marilyn J. Field, Telemedicine: A Guide to Assessing Telecommunications in Health Care. Washington, D.C.: National Academy, 1996.
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- [4] Erin McCann. (2012, Aug) Getting the fax straight. [Online]. http://www.healthcareitnews.com/news/getting-fax-straight?single-page=true
- [5] FIPS, "The Radio Doctor-Maybe," Radio News, p. 1406+, Apr 1924, http://www.americanradiohistory.com/Archive-Radio-News/20s/Radio-News-1924-04-R.pdf
- [6] Gunther Eysenbach, "Medicine 2.0: Social Networking, Collaboration, Participation, Apomediation, and Openness," J Med Internet Res, vol. 10, no. 3, p. e22, Aug. 2008, http://www.jmir.org/2008/3/e22/

BUSINESS CARD ADS

We invite all of our members to scan and send in your business card to be included in ARCI NEWS. For \$80 your card will appear in the next 6 issues! Your card will be seen by approximately 400 people per issue and up to 1,000 people at Radiofest where we make additional copies of ARCI NEWS available at no charge. If interested, please scan your card and send it to jbart1964@gmail.com and mail a check for \$80 to Rudy Hecker, ARCI Treasurer, 127 Weymouth Court, Schaumburg, IL 60193. Thank you all for your continued support of ARCI!!!





CLUBBING AROUND

CORONAVIRUS NOTICE

MANY RADIO RELATED ACTIVITIES HAVE CANCELLED IN RESPONSE TO THE CORONAVIRUS SITUATION.

PLEASE CHECK WITH EACH ORGANIZATION'S WEBSITE FOR CURRENT INFORMATION.

WE WISH ALL OF THEM THE BEST IN THESE TIMES.

EARLY TELEVISION FOUNDATION CONVENTION

http://www.earlytelevision.org/

ANTIQUE WIRELESS ASSOCIATION

http://www.antiquewireless.org/

WISCONSIN ANTIQUE RADIO CLUB, INC.

www.warci.org

NORTHLAND ANTIQUE RADIO CLUB

http://www.northlandantiqueradioclub.com/index.shtml

MICHIGAN ANTIQUE RADIO CLUB

http://michiganantiqueradio.org/

INDIANA HISTORICAL RADIO SOCIETY

http://www.indianahistoricalradio.org/.

40 YEARS OF ARCI

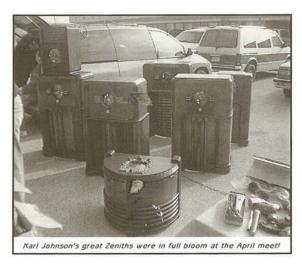
Images, and Memories of the Past 4 Decades - Early 2000's

Congratulations to ARCI on its 40th anniversary!! The February 2020 issue of ARCI NEWS carried the first installment of our series that takes a walk down memory lane from the 1980s. The April issue covered the 1990s. This issue focusses on the early 2000s. Future issues in 2020 will bring you additional clips and photos from four decades of ARCI. From all of us at ARCI NEWS, happy anniversary!!



Tom Burgess and his GE SCR 49 Field radio. He won the Muchow award for best of show at Radiofest XXII

Photo by Bill Smith





Alan Jesperson's Booth at Radiofest XXI

Tuning in to the past

Club's Radiofest celebrates old-time entertainment

By JENNIFER PATTERSON Daily Herald Staff Write

That big console radio sitting in your grandmother's attic once was a centerpiece of family entertainment.

of family entertainment.

For these guys, it will is.

For the self-will interest of showing in the radios of old. The show concludes today.

It really is a part of history that needs to be kept," said Art Bliski, president of the group. 'A tot of radios went to the Dumpster when television became popular, but we know there are still gens out there.'

Indeed, and the 2Znd annual event, which is held at Best Western Hotel in Elgin, aims, this year to highlight some of the models crafted right here in the Chicago area.

There were some 50 manufacturers in Chicago high turned out scores of radios.

Chicago which turned out scores of radios during the 1920s, '30s, and '40s, including Majestic, Zemith, Belmont and Tonemaster,



You'll find endless examples of old-fashioned radios and other electronic equipment at Radiofest XXII today in Eigin.













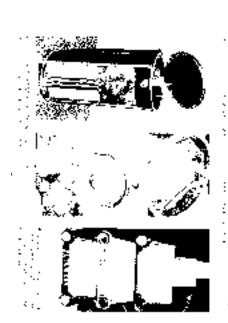


Antique Radio Club of Illinois Radiofest XX

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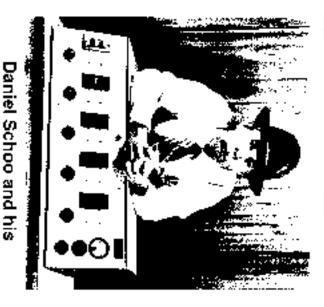
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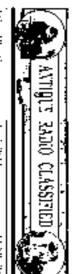
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Don't Miss Out on the 2009 Summer Radio Meet Scason!



Radiofest Flea Market

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Golden-Leutz

Radiofest Flea Market



Summer Radio Meet Season Don't Miss Out on the 2009

HE ANTIQUE RADIO CLUB OF ILLINOIS



Special Invitation Saturday, October 24, 2009 2:30 - 6pm

A Once In A Lifetime Visit To:

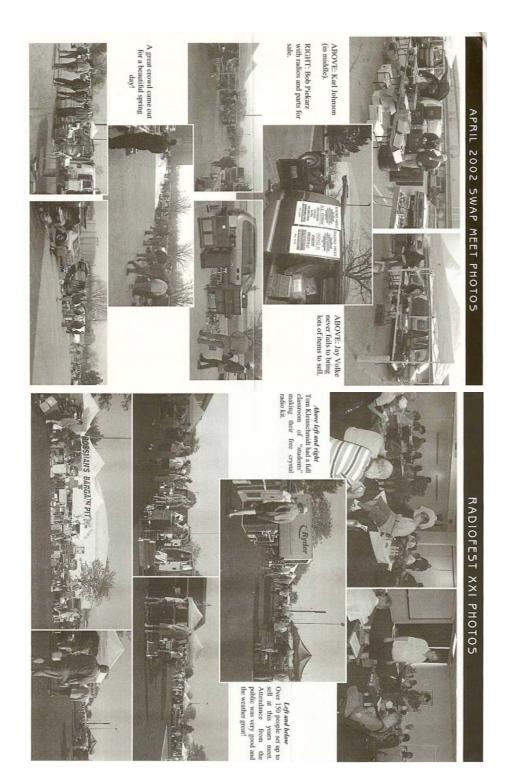


A private estate known worldwide for its magnificent collections of beautifully restored antique music machines, phonographs, arcade and gambling machines, chandeliers, art glass, the world's largest restored theatre pipe organ, one of the most spectacular European salon carousel in existence, street and tower clocks, steam engines and other functional mechanical antiques, displayed within a breathtaking French Second Empire setting



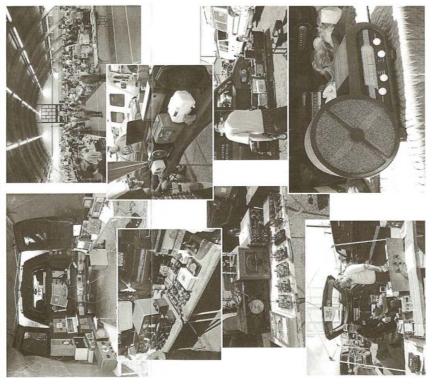












2003 RADIOFEST XXII CONTEST WINNER PHOTOS









Jack Iverson with transmitting tubes

A large crowd at the donation auction





ave Jacobson & 1942 Crosley

Karl Johnson & mantel radio

Jeff Aulik & Zenith clock radio









Category 3 - David and Julia Bart - Westinghouse Oriental radio Category 2 - George Wilder - 1938 Zenith 15U273, Louis XV cabinet Category 1 - David and Julia Bart - 1922 Swedish crystal radio

Category 4 - Jay Volke - 1960's Delft novelty radio Category 6 - Jay Volke - Majestic photo's and Citation

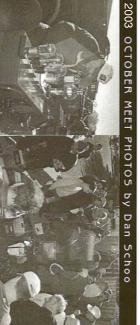
Photos by Dan Schoo



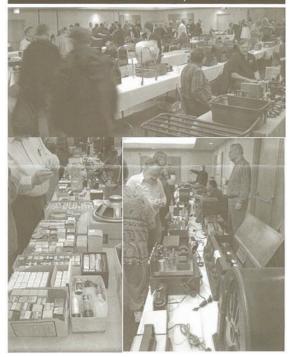




Jim Senechalle with a Sentinel 104 console



2003 DECEMBER MEET PHOTOS by Bill Smith



PHOTOS FROM THE JUNE COMBINED MEET WITH THE SIX-METER CLUB Photos by Dan Schoo 2004



Howie Goll with a table full of radios for sale



Judy Huether (left) and Janet Lavelle selling raffle tickets



Steve Bartowski with radios



Rachel Thompson mans the table for her father, William Thompson

RADIOFEST XXIII 2004 - FIRST PLACE CONTEST WINNERS



Category 1 - Electro Importing Co Crystal Radio - Ekkehart Willms



Category 4 - General Radio Corp., WW1, artillery otters crystal radio - David & Julia Bari



Category 5 - 1920's Revophone British crystal set - Harry Blesy



Category 3 - 1911 Crystal set with electrolytic detector - Tom Burgess



Category 6 - Lowenstein Radio Co. 1920 SE-184A Navy detector - Shelby Meersmo



Category 7 & Best of Show - RPM m breadboard radio - Tom Burgess



Category 8 - 1928 Stromberg Carlson AC-523 with type 10 cone speaker - Jack LaVelle



Category 9 - 1939 Phillips HMZL34/K-I. Reciever - Geoffrey Bourne



Category 10 - 1961 Capehart Transistor radio - Don Nordb

FACES OF RADIOFEST XXIII 2004



Dan Schoo and a new found frien





David Haberm Warner 62T36 nehl and a Ster







Dan Jacobson and a Philco 48-250

RADIOFEST XXIII PRESENTERS



presented with a certificate of appreciation by ARCI VP. Jim Novak



"Don't Touch That Dial"

Chuck Schaden (left) was a Radiofest hit with his talk on radio personalities and signing his book "Speaking of Radio"



ARCI Officers and Directors gather in front of the Best Western Hotel for a farewell photo, at the last meeting to be held in Elgin, on October 3, 2004. From left to right: Dr. Barry Janov, 1st Vice President-Dave Bart, Treasurer-Julia Bart, 2st Vice President-Jim Novak, President-Harry Blesy, Director-Art Bilski, Director-Tom Kleinschmidt, Outgoing Secretary-Karen Smith, Editor-Bill Smith and Director-Bob Piekarz.

ARCI NEWS

Volume 24

Issue 6

DECEMBER 2004

A FAREWELL TO ELGIN - SCENES

FROM THE FINAL MEET IN OCTOBER







SCENES FROM OUR FIRST MEET AT THE

AMERICAN LEGION - CAROL STREAM





SCENES FROM OUR APRIL MEET 2005

AMERICAN LEGION -

















FACES FROM THE

OCTOBER MEET 2005





ld Anderson (L) and Terry Lamb (C) visit Karl Johnson (R) at his booth



Dan Goluba with a pickup full of radios for sale



First Vice President Chuck Schwark (L) and outgoing President Harry Blesy (R) share a drink after the meeting



Jerry Weiland with a row of consoles for sale



Jeff Aulik (L) and John Stone



Kirt Shore (L) and Warren Kayle





Dan Goluba with a pickup full of radios for sale

OCTOBER MEET 2005



First Vice President Chuck Schwark (L) and outgoing President Harry Blesy (R) share a drink after the meeting



Jerry Weiland with a row of consoles for sale



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