

# The Jersey Broadcaster

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW JERSEY ANTIQUE RADIO CLUB

February 1999

Volume 5 Issue 2



## MEETING/ ACTIVITY NOTES

Reported by Marv Beeferman

Deciding that it was in the best interest and safety of the membership, January's meeting was cancelled as a result of the poor road conditions. It seemed that a few members either received their newsletter late or didn't notice the suggestion in the Meeting Notice insert to contact Phil Vourtsis or myself to verify meeting status. But six or seven hardy individuals did brave the elements and conducted their own "mini-meeting." We'll probably get the rest of the story on February 12th, but it's still nice to know that even adverse weather conditions are not enough to dampen member enthusiasm. As a result, President Phil Vourtsis has decided to ensure that accessibility to the Grace Lutheran Church will always be maintained on scheduled meeting nights (2nd Friday of the month) with the exception of tornadoes, earthquakes, floods, alien invasions and asteroid hits...although it's expected that we might see a turnout even under these conditions!

A much easier way to show club support is to renew your membership by paying **1999 DUES**. As of January 29, 1999, if your mailing label shows a "99," it is an indication that \$15 is required for 1999 membership. Those with a "20" or no code at all (honorary members) need not renew. Let's make this year's response as prompt and painless as last year's with close to 100% renewal. In addition, let's try to reduce our membership secretary's workload and mailing costs at the same time. Here's the address for your check to "NJARC;" I've printed it large enough so you can cut it out and use it as a mailing label:



## MEETING NOTICE

The next meeting of the NJARC will take place on Friday, February 12th at 7:30 PM in the Grace Lutheran Church, corner of Route 33 and Main Street in Freehold. Contact Marv Beeferman at 609-693-9430 or Phil Vourtsis at 732-870-7104 for directions. February's meeting will feature our popular "Show-and-Tell" session, so an interesting item or two and an anecdote describing history or acquisition would be appreciated. Al Klase will also provide a short presentation to kick off the BCB DX contest scheduled for February 20 -28 (rules and entry forms are included in this month's Broadcaster). An InfoAge update based on Ray Chase's conversation with organizer Fred Carl is also planned.

**MARSHA SIMKIN  
10 AVALON LANE  
MATAWAN, NJ  
07747**

I recently received some information from Ludwell Sibley regarding the formation of the **Tube Collectors Association**. The association was formed by a group of distinguished collector-historians in "response to the need for a focused group dedicated to the growing activity of collecting radio and wireless tubes and to sharing historical insight about them." Among them are Al Jones (builder of Ye Olde Transmitting Tube Museum in Crescent City, CA), Bob Deuel, KA7COS (a "serious" collector in Medford), and honorary NJARC member Ludwell Sibley (author of *Tube Lore*). The advisory board consists of such experienced collectors as Jerry Vanicek and Bro. Patrick Dowd.

A sample of the association's bulletin *Tube Collector* and membership applications will be available at the February meeting. Premier articles on Lloyd Espenschied's comments on early Audion sales, RCA's private-label brands, and Schickerling tubes are a delight and

anticipate what might be expected in the future. Lud does advise, however, that the bulletin will stick to the "straight & narrow...no want ads with TOP DOLLAR PAID FOR WESTERN ELECTRIC TUBES."

For your own membership application and sample copy of *Tube Collector*, you can contact the club at PO Box 1181, Medford, OR 97501. Details are also available from Al Jones, WITX at (707)-464-6470 or Ludwell Sibley at (541)-855-5207.

## PRESERVING RISK TAKING

Adapted by Marv Beeferman

*The following is adapted from the article "In the Beginning; There Was Risk Taking" by Jeff Kisseloff which appeared in the November 29, 1998 "New York Times." Mr. Kisseloff is author of the recent book "The Box: An Oral History of Television, 1920-1961" published by Penguin.*

The tube would have earned an F in glass-blowing class. It was thick and ungainly with stubby limbs extending at

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odd angles and was painted a kind of mustard yellow that Guldens would reject as unappetizing. But most of us would probably consider it beautiful since it represented the dreams of Philo Farnsworth in 1926 when he was 19 years old. As told by his wife, Elma (Pem) Farnsworth, it was his first attempt at a picture tube after being told by experts in the growing television field that his plan to create an all-electronic system (as opposed to a mechanical system) was impossible on his limited budget, not to mention that this was a boy without a college degree who had barely got his first nicks from a straight razor.

And at first they were right: the tube didn't work. But the experts underestimated Farnsworth's genius. While they were still toying with their mechanical systems, Farnsworth and his plucky team produced the first all-electronic television picture on Sept. 7, 1927. It wasn't the first time the term "popular wisdom" would be reduced to an oxymoron.

"Oh, that was some day," recalled Mrs. Farnsworth with a gleam in her eye when interviewed in the living room of her modest Salt Lake City home. "I was just so excited. Afterward, we sent a telegram to the backers." It just said that the thing worked.

Mrs. Farnsworth's continued devotion to her husband, who died in 1971, and his legacy has been captured on videotape by the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences' Archive of American Television project. The archive has been sending video crews around the country in a race against the actuarial clock to interview the dwindling stock of television pioneers. Eventually the videotapes will go into a special library, which will be open to the public, in Los Angeles. The list includes not only the Berles and the Caesar-Cocas but also the technical geniuses like Farnsworth, and unrecognized heroes of television's early years.

The parallel to the history of early wireless and radio by these videotape accounts is obvious. They were both times when risk taking was typical and, as early pioneers vividly recall, interest was directed (in most cases) to the thrill of exploration, of building something from nothing, to please not some corporate

sponsor but themselves.

Farnsworth literally worked while he slept, his wife said. She told the archive interviewer how her husband had trained himself to dwell on a problem in his sleep so he would have it solved by the time he woke up.

But then Farnsworth, who was mulling over the limitations of mechanical television while still in his teens, was always thinking. One day while out plowing on the family farm, he noticed the lines in the field that his harrow had just made.

"He said to himself, 'If I can just magnetically deflect those electrons across the screen in the same way you plow a field, line after line,'" said Pem Farnsworth. "That's the way he did it, and that's the way it's done today." He was 14 at the time.

Seventy years later, she still reveled in the romance of it all. Philo had told his first serious girlfriend about television, and she promptly dumped him, so he was a little apprehensive when it came to let Pem in on his secret. He took her for a horseback ride to Bridal Veil Falls in a nearby town. It was there that he nervously told her his dreams. She told him that not only did she believe he could do it but that she would help him any way she could. She did, by keeping his patent books and doing other work in the lab.

The above recollections represent what makes oral histories so important to preserve. They recount a time when creativity, intelligence and the ability to think by the seat of one's pants was paramount. It was a time when people proceeded on curiosity and raw intelligence and a willingness to experiment in an atmosphere that not only tolerated resourceful thinking but depended on it. It was a time when Arch Brolly used a pickle jar to complete his transmitter and keep WBKB, Chicago's most important station, on the air during World War II. Out of that atmosphere came the golden age of both radio and television.

Past Presidents Tony Flanagan and Jim Whartenby were great supporters of the importance of oral histories, believing that even our small, modest club provided many untapped treasures. Our future association with the InfoAge Learning

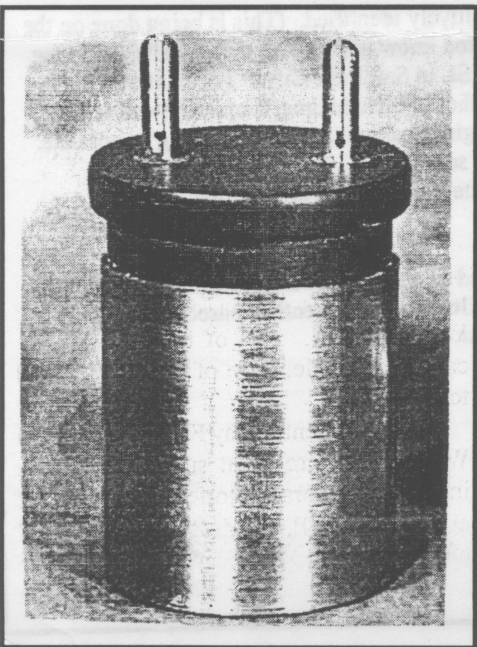


Center in Wall, New Jersey should provide the opportunity to consolidate this effort. At present, the Center is trying to locate former employees of companies such as American Marconi, AT&T, Bell Labs, RCA, Western Electric, etc. whose products shaped the "information age." The Center is also looking for Signal Corps veterans and people knowledgeable of Camp Evans and radar history. If you know any club members or non-club members that fit these categories (perhaps you're one yourself), it would be fitting to express your interest in sharing the history and "risk taking" they may have been part of through either our club or the Infoage Learning Center.

## TWO WIRELESS DETECTORS

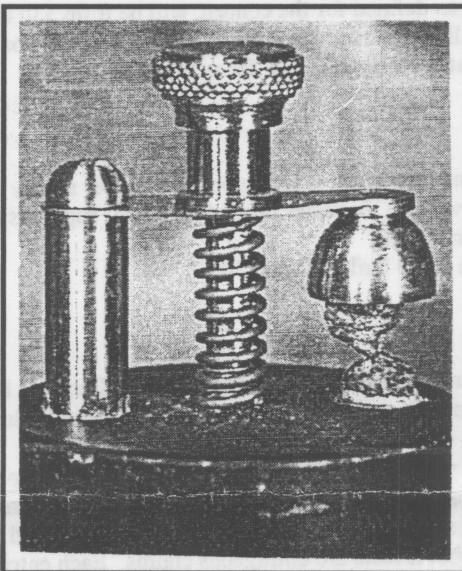
By Al Klase

A month or two after I made my presentation to the New Jersey Antique Radio Club on mounting mineral crystals for detectors, Marv Beeferman ask if I'd examine two detectors that he had obtained in a box lot at the Henry Ford Museum auction last year. He handed me two brass cylinders about an inch and a half in diameter. Each had a hard rubber base with two brass pins.



When Marv first obtained these devices, the brass covers were tightly jammed on the bases, making it impossible to identify their function. I'm sure if any half-way-knowledgeable radio historian had seen the insides, they would not have been in a box of effluvia. Marv carefully opened the cases. What he found were two marvelously constructed crystal detectors, neither of which involved the usual galena and catswhisker.

The first detector contained a small piece of rock showing the unmistakable red-orange color of zincite in contact with a second mineral sample. This is the classic perikon detector. The second mineral is probably Bornite,  $\text{Cu}_5\text{FeS}_4$ , but it's hard to make a positive identification without damaging the specimen. By the way, zincite is a rare mineral except in the Franklin area of Northern New Jersey.



The second detector consisted of a piece of layered lead-gray material, held in a carefully machined clamp, in contact with a hairpin-shaped flat metallic spring. The best reference work I have on detectors is the Modern Radio Laboratories handbook Crystal Detectors by Elmer Osterhoudt. With Elmer's help and confirmation from A Field Guide to Rocks and Minerals by Frederick H. Pough, I identified the mineral as Molybdenite,  $\text{MoS}_2$ , an early favorite of the Telefunken Company.

I carefully cleaned the contact surfaces of both detectors with isopropyl alcohol and tried them in my laboratory reference

crystal set.

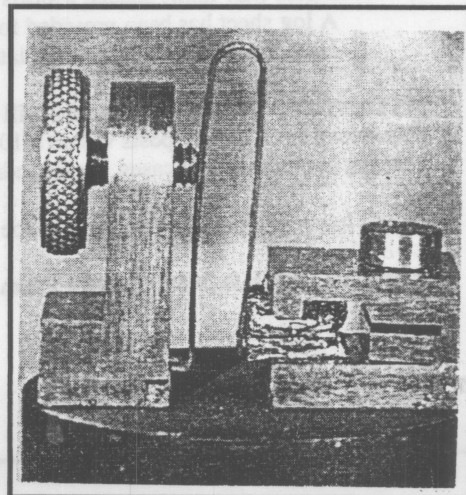
The perikon detector showed a very weak signal from local powerhouse WOR. Tightening down on the thumb screw improved things. Tightening some more, resulted in still better performance. All in all, its performance was about what I had expected from my reading: OK, but not nearly as sensitive as Galena or a modern germanium diode. As a rough comparison, I'd say it works about as well as a silicon diode.

The "moly" detector just barely worked, despite repeated adjustment of the contact, but again the ghost of E.O. was with me. A little DC bias to the detector, provided by a potentiometer across a pen-light battery brought the ancient semiconductor to life. Performance was about on par with the perikon unit.

Detectors of these kinds were used in commercial applications because of their ruggedness. A galena detector requires a very delicate touch from the catswhisker, making it a poor choice for use on a vibrating ship in rough waters. Also the rectifying junction of a galena detector can be easily destroyed by a distant lightning strike or RF from the transmitter.

Because of the materials and construction style employed, I'm guessing these detectors were built during the wireless era for commercial or experimental application. They were probably made in the United States, as the screw threads are standard SAE types.

If any of our readers have further information on these units, Marv and I would like to hear from you.



## THE 1999 NJARC BCB DX CONTEST

In the 1920's and 1930's some radio listeners would compete with each other for the reception of the most distant stations using the same receivers that that we restore now. We can recapture some of the excitement that the early DXers experienced in our own contest.

### Official Contest Rules

**THE OBJECT:** To use vintage radios receivers to receive broadcast-band signals from the greatest possible distance. Performance will be judged by the total mileage for your ten best loggings during a 24-hour session. You will be competing against competitors using similar receivers.

**CONTEST PERIOD:** The contest period will be from 12:00 Noon, local time at receiving location, Friday, February 19 through 12:00 Noon, Sunday, February 28.

**SESSIONS:** Contestants may submit logs for any two 24-consecutive-hour sessions (noon to noon) during the contest period. You may use only one receiver during a session. That means you may not "bird dog" the simple radio with the more complex radio. You may submit logs for two different receivers. They need not be in the same category.

**FREQUENCIES:** The Broadcast Band, as defined for the contest, will be from 530 to 1600 kilocycles. No stations on the new extended band 1600 to 1710 kilocycles will be counted since many early radios did not cover those frequencies. Some radios may be limited to a much lower top frequency, but we'll try 1600 kc. for now.

### RECEIVER CATEGORIES:

- A - Crystal radios
- B - Primitive tube receivers (homebrew also) -1 to 2 tubes plus power supply
- C - 1920's Battery sets (homebrew also) -batteries or modern power supply is OK
- D - Receivers of up to 8 tubes (pre 1950)
- E - Open category-any other type radio built before 1950

**ANTENNAS:** Anything you like.

**LOGS:** Submit a log for each of your contest sessions (maximum of two). Each log header should include contestant's name, address, phone number, category, and description of receiver and antenna. Please include your listening address if it is different from your mailing address.

Make a log entry for each station you claim to have heard. Stations must be positively identified. (This is being done on the honor system, and is a somewhat variable concept. If you hear Boston weather on what you know is 1030KC, then go ahead and log WBZ. However, just because you heard a signal on 1160KHz doesn't mean you heard KSL in Salt Lake City.) The contest committee reserves the right to disallow what it feels are outrageous claims. Each entry should include time, frequency, call letters, location, and optional comments. Although we're only judging your ten most distant loggings, submit as complete a log as possible. The committee may make special awards for most stations, most interesting log, etc. as it sees fit.

A log sheet has been provided for convenience. You may reproduce it or generate a similar one of your own.

Logs must be postmarked not later than midnight March 7, 1999.

**DISTANCES:** Distances to stations will be calculated by the committee and will be based on great circle distances from Freehold, New Jersey for listening posts within a 100-mile radius of Freehold. We will calculate mileage for other entries based on actual listening location. In all cases, please indicate your ten best loggings to make our job easier.

Submit logs to: Tom Provost, 19 Ivanhoe Dr., Robbinsville, NJ 08691

Questions: Al Klase 908-782-4829, Tom Provost 609-243-2508



RECEIVER: \_\_\_\_\_

ANTENNA: 1001111

CATEGORY: 1 - 1000

[illegible]

## THE 1999 NJARC BCB DX CONTEST

### GREAT-CIRCLE DISTANCES TO CITIES WITH BIG-TIME AM STATIONS FROM FREEHOLD, NJ

From: <http://www.indo.com/distance/>

CITY	STATE	MILES
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Atlanta	GA	717
Baltimore	MD	141
Bonaire	NA	1973
Boston	MA	222
Buffalo	NY	299
Charlotte	NC	501
Chicago	IL	708
Cincinnati	OH	550
Cleveland	OH	397
Dallas	TX	1379
Des Moines	IA	1014
Detroit	MI	482
Fort Wayne	IN	573
Hamilton	ON	354
Hartford	CT	133
Havana	CU	2046
Louisville	KY	630
Marathon	FL	1142
Mexico City	MX	2055
Minneapolis	MN	1018
Montreal	QU	364
Nashville	TN	736
New Orleans	LA	1128
Ottawa	ON	363
Philadelphia	PA	49
Pine Hills	FL	903
Pittsburg	PA	301
Richmond	VA	255
Rochester	NY	265
Salt Lake City	UT	1968
Schenectady	NY	176
St. Louis	MO	860
Toronto	ON	352
Turks & Caicos		1309
Wheeling	WV	340
Windsor	ON	473

### RESOURCES:

World Radio TV Handbook, Andrew G. Sennitt(Editor)  
(\$19.96 from amazon.com)

Funkenhauser's Whamlog & Mediumwave DX Links  
<http://home.inforamp.net/~funk/>

FCC On-line Database  
<http://www.fcc.gov/mmb/asd/amq.html>

Searchable List of Foreign AM on BCB  
<http://www.cybercomm.net/~slapshot/bcbdx.html>



The following are Class I (or Class A) stations, or Class II (Class B) stations operating nights on "clear" channels. This info is from the FCC MW database. Al Klase, January 1999.

530 Radio Vision Cristiana Turks and Caicos	770 (US Clear) WABC New York KCHU Valdez, AK KKOB Albuquerque, NM CHQR Calgary, AB	1010 (Canadian/Cuban Clear) CBR Calgary CFRB Toronto WINS New York	1170 (US Clear) WWVA Wheeling, WV KVOO Tulsa, OK KJNP North Pole, AK
540 (Canadian Clear) XEWA San Luis Potosi, MX CBK Watrous, SA WQTM Pine Hills, FL	780 (US Clear) WBBM Chicago KNOM Nome, AK KKOH Reno, NV	1020 (US Clear) KDKA Pittsburgh KFFR Eagle River, AK KCKN Roswell, NM KTNQ Los Angeles	1180 (US Clear) WHAM Rochester, NY VOA (Radio Marti) Marathon, FL
640 (US Clear) KFI Los Angeles KYUK Bethel, AK CHOG Richmond Hill, ON	800 (Mexican Clear) XEROK Juarez, MX PJB3 Bonaire, NA CKLW Windsor, ON CHRC Quebec City	1030 (US Clear) WBZ Boston KTWO Casper, WY XEQR Mexico City	1190 (US/Mexican Clear) WOWO Fort Wayne, IN KEX Portland, OR XEWK Guadalajara, MX
650 (US Clear) WSM Nashville KYAK Anchorage, AK	810 (US Clear) WGY Schenectady, NY KGO San Francisco	1040 (US Clear) WHO Des Moines, IA	1200 (US Clear) WOAI San Antonio CFG0 Ottawa, ON CKXM Victoria, BC
660 (US Clear) WFAN New York KFAR Fairbanks, AK KTNN Window Rock, AZ CFFR Calgary, AB	820 (US Clear) WBAP Fort Worth-Dallas KCBF Fairbanks, AK	1050 (Mexican Clear) XEG Monterrey, Mexico CHUM Toronto WEVD New York	1210 (US Clear) WPHT Philadelphia
670 (US Clear) WMAQ Chicago KDLG Dillingham, AK KBOI Boise, ID	830 (US Clear) WCCO Minneapolis	1060 (US/Mexican Clear) KYW Philadelphia XEPP Mexico City CKMX Calgary	1220 (Mexican Clear) XEB Mexico City WKNR Cleveland
680 (US Clear) KNBR San Francisco KBRW Barrow, AK WRKO Boston WPTF Raleigh, CJOB Winnipeg CFTR Toronto	840 (US Clear) WHAS Louisville, KY KABN Long Island, AK	1070 (US/Canadian Clear) KNX Los Angeles CBA Moncton, NB	1500 (US Clear) WTOP Washington, DC KSTP Minneapolis
690 (Canadian Clear) CBF Montreal XETRA Tijuana, Mexico CBU Vancouver,	850 (US Clear) KOA Denver WEEI Boston KICY Nome, AK	1080 (US Clear) WTIC Hartford, CT KRLD Dallas KASH Anchorage, AK	1510 (US Clear) WLAC Nashville KGA Spokane, WA WNRB Boston
700 (US Clear) WLW Cincinnati, KBYR Anchorage, AK	860 (Canadian Clear) CJBC Toronto	1090 (US/Mexican Clear) WBAL Baltimore KAAY Little Rock, AR XEPRS Rosarito, Mexico KRPM Seattle	1520 (US Clear) WWKB Buffalo, NY KOMA Oklahoma City
710 (US Clear) WOR New York KIRO Seattle WAQI Miami	870 (US Clear) WWL New Orleans KSKO McGrath, AK KAIM Honolulu, HI	1100 (US Clear) WTAM Cleveland KFAX San Francisco	1530 (US Clear) WSAI Cincinnati, OH KFBK Sacramento, CA
720 (US Clear) WGN Chicago KDWN Las Vegas	880 (US Clear) WCBS New York KRVN Lexington, NE CHQT Edmonton, AB	1110 (US Clear) WBT Charlotte, NC KFAB Omaha, NE XERED Mexico City	1540 (Bahamas Clear) ZNS-1 Nassau, Bahamas KXEL Waterloo, IA WDCD Albany, NY
730 (Mexican Clear) XEX Mexico City CKLG Vancouver, BC CKAC Montreal	890 (US Clear) WLS Chicago KBBI Homer, AK	1120 (US Clear) KMOX Saint Louis KPNW Eugene, OR	1550 (Mexican Clear) XERUV Jalapa, Mexico CBE Windsor, ON
740 (Canadian Clear) CBL Toronto CBX Edmonton WWNZ Orlando, FL KCBS San Francisco KTRH Houston	900 (Mexican Clear) XEW Mexico City CHML Hamilton, ON	1130 (US/Canadian Clear) WBBR New York KWKH Shreveport, LA CKWX Vancouver, BC	1560 (Cuban Clear) WQEW New York KNZR Bakersfield, CA
750 (US Clear) WSB Atlanta KFQD Anchorage, AK	940 (Can/Mex Clear) CBM Montreal XEQ Mexico City KFRE Fresno, CA	1140 (US/Mexican Clear) WRVA Richmond, VA, XEMR Monterrey, MX KHTK Sacramento, CA CFXX Calgary	1570 (Mexican Clear) XERF Ciudad Acuna, MX CKLM Montreal
760 (US Clear) WJR Detroit KFMB San Diego	990 (Canadian Clear) CBW Winnipeg CKGM Montreal XET Monterrey, Mexico	1160 (US Clear) KSL Salt Lake City	1580 (Canadian Clear) CBJ Chicoutimi, PQ KCWW Tempe, AZ KBLA Santa Monica, CA XEDM Hermosillo, Mexico
	1000 (US/Mexican Clear) WMVP Chicago KOMO Seattle XEOY Mexico City		

## CONNECTIONS

Free exposure for buyers and sellers! Unless requested otherwise, each ad will run for two months in both the *Jersey Broadcaster* and the *Delaware Valley Oscillator*. All buying and selling transactions are the responsibility of the parties involved.

## FOR SALE

Check out NJARC's capacitor program for those most commonly needed replacements. Contact John Ruccolo at any club meeting or call him at home (609)-426-4568 to find out what's available. All proceeds go to the club.

Old radios and 78 RPM records from an estate. Includes Zenith #5614, Silvertone radio/disk recorder and RCA ACR175 communications receiver. George Rottina, 17A Lumberjack Cir., Horsham, Pa., 19044. (215)-675-9055

Amplifiers - One by Precision Electronics, Inc., Model "Music Lovers High Fidelity Amplifier," one by Challenger Amplifier Co., Model CC18 - 80W. \$40.00 each (plus). Beitman's "Most Often Needed Servicing Information for F.M. and Television," 1947...also for Television, 1951. Both books, \$25 (plus). Elwood Hunt, 308 Georgetown Rd., Carneys Point, NJ, 08069. (609)-299-5259

Communications, military and test equipment. Send long SASE for revised list and lots of new items. Also: Zenith oval shaped console 9-S-263, 9-tube RobotDial w/motor tuning. In original showroom condition - \$995 - or best offer. Eveready battery set (uses type 240 tubes), good condition - \$100 -. Pair of ElectroVoice Aristocrat corner enclosures with University 312, 8-ohm, 25 watt triax speakers...sound is great, condition is good - \$300 -. Ray Chase, 1350 Marlborough Ave., Plainfield, N.J. 07060. (908)-757-9741. (12/98)

The ever-handy reference *Tube Lore* gives 186 pages of insightful scoop on about every North American tube there is. Reviewed by Eric Barbour in *Vacuum Tube Valley* as "an instant classic." Available from Ludwell Sibley, 102 McDonough Road, Gold Hill, OR 97255-9626 for \$19.95 postpaid in the U. S. and Canada, \$24.95 by air overseas. Clubs get a discount on multiple copies. (3/98)

The NJARC tube program offers clean, tested, boxed tubes at very reasonable prices with availability at any club meeting (no dealers, please...not for resale). Proceeds go to the club. Of course, donations of radio-type tubes in any condition are welcome. See Gary D'Amico at the next meeting.

7JP4 CRT, good filament, screen looks OK, make offer. Alton Dubois, Jr., 67 Peggy Ann Road, Queensbury, NY 12804. (518)-792-3130.

## WANTED

Cast aluminum lid for Eveready #2 radio, circa 1928. Good photo would help if lid is not available. Need two, four-inch black No. 488 dial knobs for Fried Eisemann NR-6. Alton Dubois, Jr., 67 Peggy Ann Road, Queensbury, NY., 12804. (518)-792-3130.

Looking for accessories for AN/GRC-9 field radio, especially front cover, whip antenna and power cord for DY-88 power supply. Al Klase, (908)-782-4829, skywaves@bw.webex.net

WWII Military Television - Army/Navy Glide Bomb TV receiver CRV-46, BC-1213, cameras, trans. tuning meter, ATK/ATJ technical manual. Maurice Schechter, 590 Willis Ave., Williston Pk., NY 11596 Phone/fax: (516)-294-4416

Howard Sams book "From CB to Ham Beginner" by J.A. Stanley. Richard C. Yingling, 2 S. Locke Ave., Yeagertown, Pa. 17099. (717)-242-1882

Need someone to repair a Philco 4654 Predicta TV. Ray Casper (609)-695-8312

## 1999 DUES

Emerson AU-190 chassis; FADA 659 dial glass; Chelsea ZR-4 audio transformer; Sentinel 400 Television; Plastic CRT cover (front) for 17" Philco Predicta; Pilot TV-37 tuning knob (wood). Frank Johnson, 530 Elford Rd., Fairless Hills, PA 19030-3624. (215)-943-8295

Japanese tubes: UF134, UZ135, UF109A, UF111A, UY133A. Lewie Newhard (610)-262-3255

Sales literature, service manuals, and equipment for theatre sound/broadcast use by RCA Photophone, Century Sound, Motiograph, Altec, Western Electric, etc. Theatre catalogs by Jay Emmanuel Publications, Philadelphia. Scott Stillwell, 2328 Cambridge Circle, Hatfield, PA 19440. (215)-393-1833 Pager: (800)-717-9306

Chassis and speaker for Sparton 517B (Machine Age to Jet Age, pg. 187) or Sparton 527-2 (Machine Age to Jet Age II pg. 283). Joe Bentrovato, 84 E. Munson Ave., Dover, NJ 07801. (973)-361-7392

Would the individual selling a Marantz amplifier at the October NJARC swapmeet please contact Dave Sica at (732)-382-0618.