ANTIQUE RADIO COLLECTORS & HISTORIANS (ARCH) OF GREATER ST. LOUIS

ARCH CLUB NEWSLETTER

JULY 2026

Special points of interest:

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Join us for our next meeting:

Tuesday
August 11th, 2026
at 7:30 PM

Kirkwood Community Center
111 S Geyer Road,
Saint Louis, MO

July 2026 Meeting Notes:

24 members were present at the ARCH meeting. There were at least two (2) visitors in attendance. One visitor brought an Atwater Kent 55 to show to the club. The radio was later gifted to the club.

Joe has the Atwater Kent 55C chassis in his possession. He is giving away this chassis for free to any interested individual. With the chassis is also the speaker. Contact Joe if you are interested!

Club members discussed the arrival of Bog Boy. Big Boy is a steam engine owned by Union Pacific. Big Boy is traveling through STL on 19 July.

Steve G. discussed a silent radio auction occurring at Hunter Classic Engineering. This auction was also advertised via an e-mail to all club members. See pictures from this auction within this newsletter for what occurred.

Old & New Business

Joe will be sending an e-mail to club members regarding the selling/ procurement of small Crosley antique radios. Watch your e-mail! Discussions of the Fall Club picnic will be occurring soon.

Club dues for calendar year 2026 are $20.00 dollars. (Same price for 10+ years!) Please support the club and become a paying member. Dues go toward the Christmas party, room rental, and club picnic events. Checks can be sent to Roger Cole. Address is found on the newsletter's last page.

Event Announcements (Hamfest & Club Events)

West Central Illinois Hamfest

Date: August 1st, 2026
Location: Macoupin County Illinois Fairgrounds
Address: 21368 State Route 4, Carlinville, IL 62626
Time: 7:00 AM to 12:00 PM
Website: https://wcihamfest.com
Note: Event will be held on the main level, not the lower level. Admission is $7.00

Never Enough Radios

Date: August 9th, 2026
Location: O'Fallon Elks Lodge
Address: 1163 Tom Ginnever Ave, O'Fallon, MO
Time: 8:00 AM till Noon
Website: http://wb0hsi.org

33rd Halloween Hamfest

Date: October 31st, 2026
Location: Kirkwood Community Center
Address: 111 S Geyer Road, Kirkwood, Missouri
Time: 8:00 AM till 1:00 PM
Website: www.halloweenhamfest.org



I saw an ad for an antique radio for $1.00 with the volume stuck on high.
I had to buy it…
I can not turn that down!



Stop looking at radios! Why can you not act like a normal husband and look at porn?

Local and National Radio News—Kind of….

St. Louis Radio Stations For Sale

$20 Million is the price *The Hoffman Media Group* will pay for six different Saint Louis area radio stations. The purchase, from Audacy, is currently pending approval from the FCC. The following six stations will be sold….

KMOX—1120 AM & 104.1 FM — "The Voice of St. Louis"
KYKY— 98.1 FM — "Y-98"
KEZK— 102.5 — "Today's Hits and Yesterday's Favorites" & "St. Louis Official Christmas Station"
WFUN— 96.3 — "96.3 The Lou"
KFTK— 97.1— "FM Talk"
KEZK— "Hot 98.7"

Hoffman group is expanding itself into a muilt-platform media network. The platforms are print, digital, and broadcast. Hoffman Group is the current owner of the Saint Louis Post Dispatch. This is the 1st step into radio. The company is led by billionaire David Hoffman. The goal of the company is to be the 2nd largest owner of newspapers in the U.S. Currently 19 different publications are own. Notably, the family is also the owner of the Pittsburg Penguins NFL Hockey Team.

BBC Ends Long Wave Transmissions

A small portion of antique radios and vintage military receivers can receive Long Wave transmissions. Long Wave is the radio spectrum below Medium Wave. Long Wave is normally the frequency range from 30 Hz—300 kHz.





BBC Droitwich Long Wave Transmission station.

The BBC has ended its Long Wave (LW) transmissions from the Worcestershire countryside near Droitwich. Long Wave Transmission occurred since 1934. These transmissions, at 150-kW of power, were transmitted from the center of the United Kingdom (UK). On September 6th, 1934 the first broadcast occurred consisting of orchestra music. Any form of music broadcast lasted a short time. World War 2 started in 1939 and altered the purpose of the station. Transmitter facilities were used to block/hinder transmissions from the Luftwaffe. Secret coded messages were sent to French resistance troops. The station provided vital communication to coordinating the Normandy D-Day landings.

The ending of the Long Wave service was seen as a cost effective solution. Equipment supporting these transmissions was reaching end of life. Listeners today prefer FM or digital transmissions.

Local and National Radio News—Kind of…. (continued)

WKRP in Cincinnati, Ohio

Within the August 2025 ARCH Newsletter (page #3) a short article discussed the history of the CBS TV show "WKRP in Cincinnati". (How the show got started and what inspired the show.) The TV show aired from 1978 through 1982. Until recently, there was one station with the callsign WKRP. Well, it was actually WKRP-LP in Raleigh, North Carolina. The station was a Low-Power FM (LPFM) station.

Several low power FM stations were created by Congress in 2000. These LPFM stations have a broadcast power of 100 watts or less. The Raleigh station got lucky to be issued the call sign "WKRP-LP".

Jeff Ziesmann owns three FM stations. One station in Cincinnati, had the call sign WOXY and later WVXU. Jeff bought the call sign/letters from the WKRP-LP station in North Carolina. The Raleigh station, a non-profit station, sold their call sign during a fund raising drive.

As of May 2026, WVXU changed their call sign to WKRP. The station today is known as "The Oasis". The station is playing the same music that was featured on the 1970's TV Show. The station even utilizes the TV shows theme song. The station will not have DJs that are bumbling broadcasters or have jingles for funeral homes…. or even live turkey drops over shopping malls. The station states their new format at WKRP will not be a parody of the TV show but more of a similar attitude. Jeff Ziesmann states, "WKRP in Cincinnati. This is not a reboot, not a remake, not a rerun. This is WKRP reimagined. New voices and the same amount of fun." The station will feature local area musical talent. So after five decades, there is finally a radio station with the call sign WKRP in Cincinnati Ohio.



The WKRP in Cincinnati television show cast.

Hunter Antique Radio and Electronics Auction

ARCH Club Member Stephen G. advertised to the club a silent auction occurring at Hunter Engineering/Classics. This silent auction consisted of radios, televisions, test equipment, both 8-mm and 16-mm projectors, and various other electrical items and parts. For example, old telephones, CD & DVD players, and televisions were also within the auction. Club members and non-club members that showed up enjoyed the event. Many walked out with a great deal!









Show and Tell - July 2026 Club Meeting

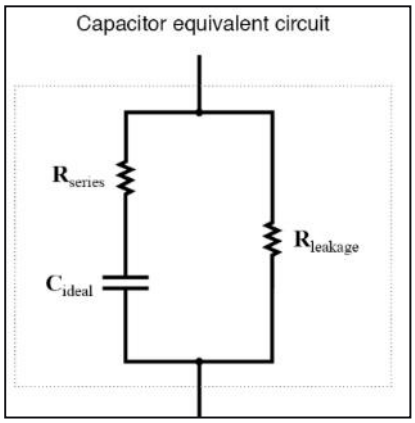
Joe Tauser—Capacitor testing equipment/methods

Joe discussed how to test and not test capacitors installed in vintage equipment. Capacitors within old radios are mostly wax capacitors. These wax capacitors are made of aluminum foil tape wrapped with paper in a cylinder/roll format. This roll is then dipped into wax to seal and hold everything together. In vintage equipment, this paper can absorb moisture resulting in a "leaky" capacitor. Joe illustrated how these capacitors can test to be good but in fact are not good. In summary, the value of a capacitor obtained from a multimeter does not identify how well it will function within a circuit and especially a high voltage circuit.

As an example, Joe tested a vintage wax capacitor removed from a radio. The capacitor, a 0.1 uF value, tested to be 0.1 uF in a multimeter. One would think this would be a good capacitor. Joe then utilized a Megger BM 403/2 meter that measures component impedance while under high voltage. The capacitor, when under high voltage, was low in resistivity. As time progressed, the resistance kept increasing. The capacitor simply was failing at high voltage by allowing the passing of DC voltage. Had this capacitor been in a high voltage tube circuit, it would have leaked voltage.







When under high voltage, the $R_{leakage}$ value of a vintage wax capacitor simply becomes significantly large. The capacitor has a more resistive characteristic than a purely capacitive characteristic.

Editors Note: Many vintage electronics restoration hobbyist will restore an EICO 950, 950A, or 950B. This vintage test equipment utilizes high voltage when testing capacitors. This vintage test gear can be bought usually for less than $25.00. Due to wax capacitors holding moisture, many radio restorers will also power a radio with low voltage (using a VARIAC) for hours to simply "dry out" these capacitors.

David Kunkle — 1940—1942 RCA BP-10 Portable Radio

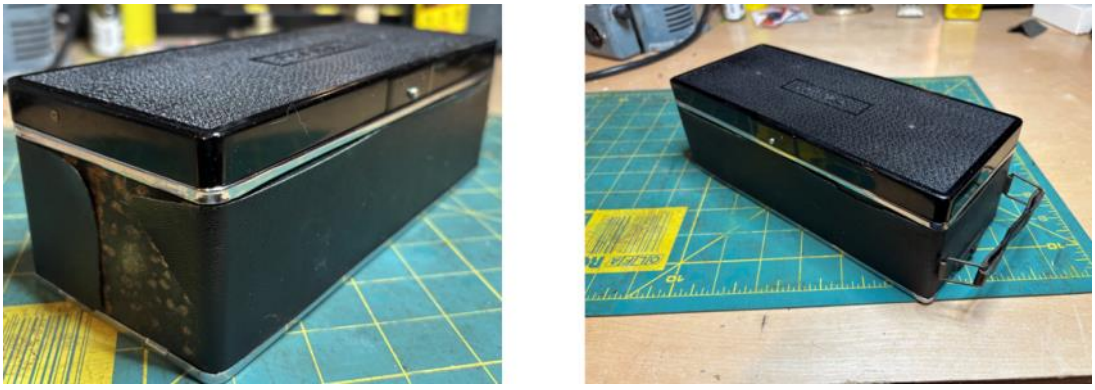
Dave brought his RCA BP-10. Many will remember Joe bringing this same model of radio to a prior meeting. The BP-10 is a 4-tube radio that uses miniature Victor Tynetron tubes. Sold new for $20.00. This radio was to provide the owner personal radio enjoyment. Introduced during the 1939 World's fair in Queens, New York. The radio became commercially available in the summer of 1940. This World's Fair had the slogan, "*The World of Tomorrow*" and also "*Dawn of a New Day*". (Items at this World's Fair included Westinghouse *Elektro,* the Moto-Man talking and smoking robot, and also RCA's newest technology in television.) This radio was likely "back staged" due to the RCA's demonstration of moving images we call "television" today. This radio, when sold, symbolized a complete radio in one portable box. The battery, tubes, speaker, and antenna all in one unit was a major technological advancement.

When Dave bought this radio, the radio was simply "ragged" in appearance. The cover showed a lot of wear. The black color was also gone. Dave started his restoration, which ended up being an effort that lasted 10-weeks. His restoration consisted of removing the cover off the metal chassis. He watched a YouTube video of the same model of radio being restored. The radio within the YouTube video illustrates the use of Tolex. Tolex is pretty thick, and Dave thought he could do better. Dave looked at many other products. He settled on Wooqu with black Angelus paint. Wooqu is used today as a synthetic leather book cloth. The covering was advertised to be 28-mil thick. This thickness is exactly what he needed.

This restoration required Dave to learn a lot... even learning to sew and work with rivets.

Recovering process:

Using a heat gun and acetone, all the glue was removed from the metal cabinet. With the glue removed, light sanding with 600-grit sand paper scuffed the surface. Multiple different types of adhesive was tried. Each type had positive and negative traits. Dave desired an adhesive that would permit some type of repositioning once the cover was applied. The adhesive must also be thin such that humps or bubbles would not form under the covering. David settled on 3M M77 Spray Adhesive. This adhesive provided even coating. Spraying the metal cabinet and also the covering resulted with the adhesive quality/traits he was looking for. Once sprayed, he rolled the fabric onto the radio. Tape was used to hold it in place overnight.



The covering shown as found (left) and the radio with the new covering installed (right).

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David Kunkle — 1940—1942 RCA BP-10 Portable Radio (continued)

Handle Restoration:

Dave made his own handle. Used 1-2 oz veg tan leather cut into the proper strips. Using Spray adhesive he folded and manufactured his own handle. A rectangular box was sewn with #12 leather needle and PE thread. This sewing provided a OEM look. The metal handle loops were painted black.

In the below picture, the original handle on the top. Dave's completed handle on the bottom. Notice the sewn rectangle.





The Completed Restoration:









The RCA BP-10 has a metal area where the owner could write his/her initials. Notably, Dave's radio has no initials written on it. The radio does work electrically. The radio still has its original tubes. Dave believes the radio was not used much. A polish of the front zinc plating really makes this radio shine!

Carl Kleinsorge — Zenith 10-S-47 with Chassis #26-235

Carl looked at this chassis and thought, "Double Trouble". This chassis utilizes two 6X5 rectifier tubes. This tube had a design flaw. When the tube was used, the heat would cause the cathode wire to deflect. This deflection, over time, simply shorted out and would cause the transformer to run hot. If left on, the transformer would fail. Carl identified that one of the two 6X5 rectifier tubes failed while the other one had a newer version of the 6X5 tube. The newer version used a shorter cathode wire. The shorter cathode wire prevents the internal failure described previously. To prevent the possibility of the transformer burning up incase an issue occurs, he placed a 3/4 Amp fuse inline. This fuse will blow if/when the rectifier tube shorts protecting the transmformer.

Carl spoke shortly about the Casa Loma ballroom in Saint Louis. This ballroom was a major dance hall in Saint Louis since 1927. The ballroom burned down on January 19th, 1940. The reason of the fire was never solved… but it is believe to be caused by a radio being left on. Maybe a 6X5 tube shorted and caused the fire?

Carl expressed he no longer uses leather belts on radios. Many radios employed leather to turn the tunning capacitor and dial. These belts will slip. It is not a matter of "if" it will slip, it is a question of "when". Carl explained he uses dial cord instead. Since he has started to use dial cord, he has never had issues. Carl expressed that once the dial cord is crimped on, he will add a drop of super glue to the crimp. The super glue simply provides extra protection against the cord from loosening.



A new radio dial decal really makes the radio chassis look good. When placed into a radio cabinet, one would think it was a brand new radio.

When working on these Zenith radios, be careful with this. This is made from pot metal and will break if force is applied.

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Steve Groppe — 1921-1922 Deforest DT-600 crystal radio

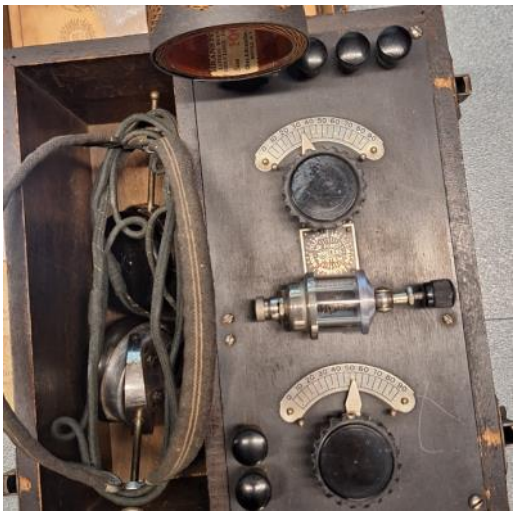
Steve has an interest in crystal radios. This is a radio from his collection. This crystal radio set sold with the slogan, "Everyman Radiophone". This radio likely "won" this slogan as electric was not readily available in many locations. Lee de Forest invited this radio and made the radio commercially. The radio cost $25.00 in 1923. ($488 in 2026.) Many radio collectors understand Lee de Forest was an aggressive inventor and promoter of radio. He held more than 300 patents on radio related topics.

Crystal radios will receive the strongest station. If a strong station is nearby, it is difficult to hear the weaker stations. This radio has a "stenite" unit with it. (Unsure how to spell this.) This unit is an interference eliminator. This device, when tuned properly, will simply null out a station that is overloading the crystal receiver.

The lid of this crystal radio, not pictured, is very well kept. The lid contains paper glued inside the lid. The paper outlines how to use the radio. When Steve got this radio, it was missing the whisker housing. Steve remade the whisker housing utilizing a 3D printer. When looking at other pictures of this radio and Steve's radio, one would not be able to tell the difference between his self made part.



This loop is part of the radio's coil. This coil will be interchanged by the user. The coil simply causes the radio to resonate at within a certain frequency range.



Stan Viglione —International Radio Company J-7 Flame Proof Key & Winker

Stan bought this without knowing what it was. Discovered that this is a telegraph key used primarily within military aircraft. The cover, on the left side of the picture, prevents or reduces the likelihood the key's electrical open and closing contacts would cause a fire or explosion. Airplane cabins would sometimes have fuel fumes due to engines running rich. A lightbulb, inside the cover, provides a form of visual feedback to the telegraph operator. This visual feedback was necessary due to the noisy environment within an aircraft. A telegraph operator would not always be able to audibly hear his hammering/tapping of the key.



Larry Smith — Line Voltage Meter and Display

Larry built this testing device himself. This is a meter unit that is used to monitor electrical loads and/or supply capability. This unit provides voltage, watts, amps, kVA, and elapsed time. This is very useful when powering vintage radios or televisions. One can easily watch for spikes of electrical load changes.

This is an outlet. Any electrical load connected here is monitored.



The Keweisi KWS-AC300 digital meter can monitor loads of up to 20 Amp or 100 Amps with a shunt. With voltages ranging from 50 to 300 AC. With this unit attached to a VARIAC, this is a very beneficial piece of hardware.

Canio Vaccaro — 1928 Atwater Kent Model #35

Canio presented this radio he procured from a Have Gavel Will Travel (HGWT) auction. He was very impressed upon receiving it. The radio, unknowingly to him, had been restored by the previous owner.

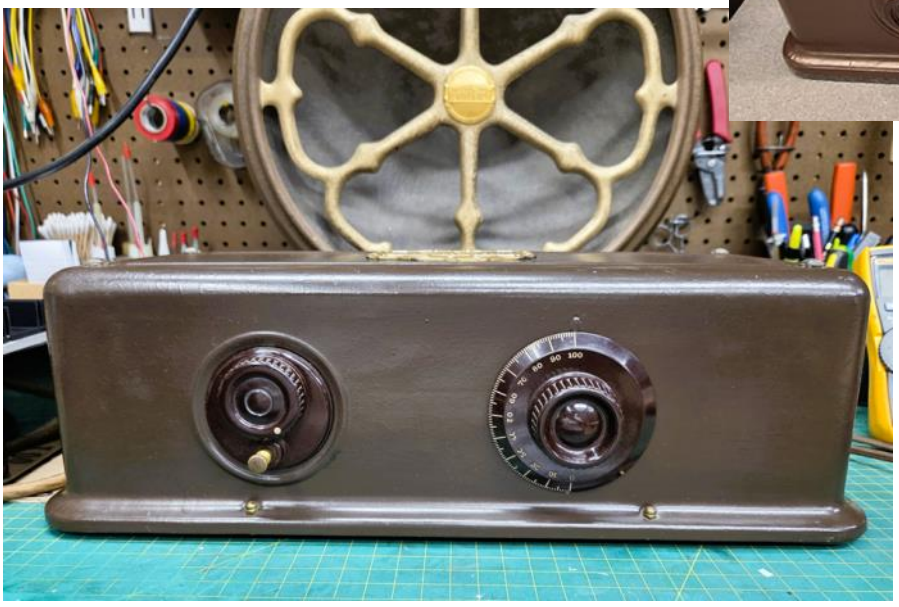
This was one of the final battery powered radio's Atwater Kent made. Sold for $70.00 in 1928. (Equivalent $1,367 in 2026.) The typical era receiver being a TRF radio with 3 separate AM circuits. This is similar to the Model 30 in some ways. The Model #35 uses one rheostat for the heater voltage for each of the three (3) RF tube filaments.

Canio expressed this radio is unique as it is the first to be made utilizing a metal (steel) box instead of a wood box. Instead of a lid on the top, the tubes are accessed from the bottom. The tubes are mounted "upside-down" inside the radio. The six tubes are mostly CX-301A. The 2nd A.F. amplifier tube is not a CX-301A but either a CX-371A or a CX-112A. Various tube combinations were possible with this radio.

This radio requires a high impedance external speaker to be attached. Shown in these pictures is the radio paired with a era Model E Atwater Kent speaker.

Canio showed a video of the radio working on his home workbench. The video contained the audio of a Cardinal baseball game broadcasted on KMOX.





Radio and speaker at meeting conference room.

Radio on Canio's bench

July ARCH Raffle Table

Various NOS Tubes in box

1947 Majestic AM Radio
Mighty Monarch of the Air



Channel Master #6515
8 Transistor Radio
Known as "Super Fringe"

Grundig S-350 Digital
Shortwave Radio.

Also on this table was a Philco battery portable radio.

I am unsure of the model number, but it appears to a version or variant of the Philco PT-63.



Other items on the table not pictured consisted of…
-Numerous binders of service manuals.
-RCA tube manuals
-Vintage Electrical Engineering text books.

Note: Money raised by the club raffle is used to keep club member dues low.
Money also goes toward club events and meeting room rental.

1928 Independence Day

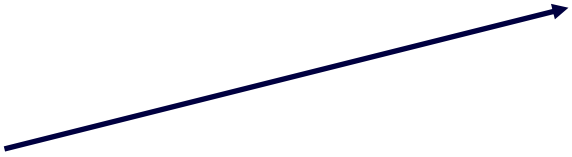
With the nation celebrating our 250th anniversary, what was this day like in the 1920s? I tried to discover what type of patriotic radio shows have occurred in the past. I found this below article on the Smithsonian website.

Independence Day is often celebrated with picnics, parades, fireworks, and music. While I can't help with the first three, music is something I can share. Within the museum's Electricity Collections are NBC radio guides dating from 1928 to 1930. NBC distributed these guides to their networks of stations, informing them when certain programs would be broadcast during a particular week. At that time, NBC operated two separate systems they referred to as the Red and the Blue networks. By 1943 NBC divested the Blue Network, and that became the American Broadcasting Company (ABC), while the Red Network is the basis of the NBC we know today. For fun, let's look at Independence Day shows from both NBC networks 87 years ago in 1928.

At 8:15 a.m. on July 4, WRC listeners in Washington, D.C., heard the Parnassus Trio celebrate two composers' birthdays: American Stephan Foster with "The Old Folks at Home" and Norwegian Ole Olsen with "Serenade." No further July 4th programming was heard that morning, just ordinary programs such as discussions and interviews. At 9 P.M., the Ipana Troubadours played "musical fireworks" including "Yankee Doodle" and "American Patrol" along with a few waltzes and foxtrots. Radio programming varied in length; the Parnassus Trio's show lasted 15 minutes and the Ipana Troubadours' musical interlude ran for 30 minutes.

Up the road on Baltimore's WBAL, people tuned into the Philco Hour at 9 p.m. The first half consisted of a comic opera, "The Viceroy," but the second half was "especially arranged for Independence Day." Along with "Yankee Doodle" and George M. Cohan's "The Grand Old Flag," listeners heard songs from popular musicals. These now lesser-known songs included "Give us a Fleet" (Little Nemo), "Soldiers in the Park" (The Runaway Girl), "Mother (Her Soldier Boy)", and "When Uncle Sam is Ruler of the Sea" (The Century Girl).

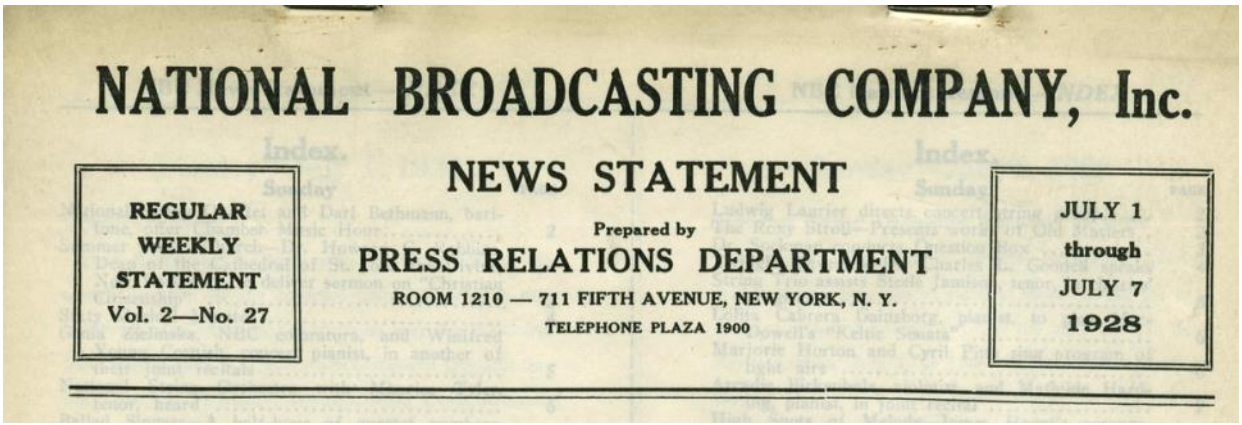
In New York City, WJZ offered "Sylvania Foresters Sing War Songs" at 8:30 p.m. Listeners heard a plethora of patriotic tunes, including the ubiquitous "Yankee Doodle." Other popular tunes such as the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Battle Hymn of the Republic" represented the War of 1812 and Civil War, respectively. For the Spanish-American War, the orchestra played "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," a song "sung when the soldiers went off to Cuba in 1898." The "World War" was represented by a quartet performance of "Madelon."



1928 Independence Day (Continued)

After the invention of RCA's prototype Radiola 1 broadcast receiver in December 1921, radio was rapidly adopted. Between 1922 and mid-1928, over 8 million radios were sold in the United States. In the case of NBC, the network broadcast these programs from New York City to network affiliates by special cables, referred to as trunk lines. Those cables, owned by AT&T, fed the shows simultaneously to the network stations so they could reach a large audience. That helped the new media of radio to create a national audience in a way not possible before, with many people hearing these patriotic tunes at the same time. Audiences were also exposed to different flavors of America and began to be influenced by these cultures they might not have heard otherwise.

Patriotic music and celebrations reverberate throughout the years. While I don't know how many people ventured out on Independence Day in 1928, at least they had the option to sit back and enjoy popular patriotic songs on a local radio station.



NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, Inc.

NEWS STATEMENT

REGULAR WEEKLY STATEMENT Vol. 2—No. 27

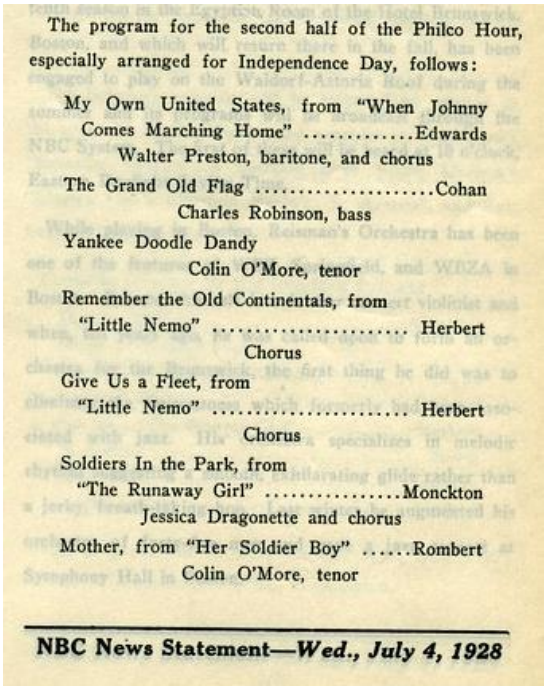
Prepared by

PRESS RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

ROOM 1210 — 711 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE PLAZA 1900

JULY 1 through JULY 7 1928



The program for the second half of the Philco Hour, especially arranged for Independence Day, follows:

My Own United States, from "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" .....Edwards
Walter Preston, baritone, and chorus

The Grand Old Flag .....Cohan
Charles Robinson, bass

Yankee Doodle Dandy
Colin O'More, tenor

Remember the Old Continentals, from "Little Nemo" ..... Herbert
Chorus

Give Us a Fleet, from "Little Nemo" ..... Herbert
Chorus

Soldiers In the Park, from "The Runaway Girl" .....Monckton
Jessica Dragonette and chorus

Mother, from "Her Soldier Boy" .....Rombert
Colin O'More, tenor

NBC News Statement—*Wed., July 4, 1928*

Source: https://americanhistory.si.edu/explore/stories/turning-dial-1928s-independence-day-radio-programming

Unique Radios

1971 Panasonic RC-6900 Tele-Time Alarm Clock Radio

This was the world first talking clock radio. The radio audible announces the time when the large button on the top is depressed. This was not a "cheap" clock radio. When sold, the cost was $129.95. Converting to 2026 dollars, the price was $1,075.00! A lot of money for a clock radio!

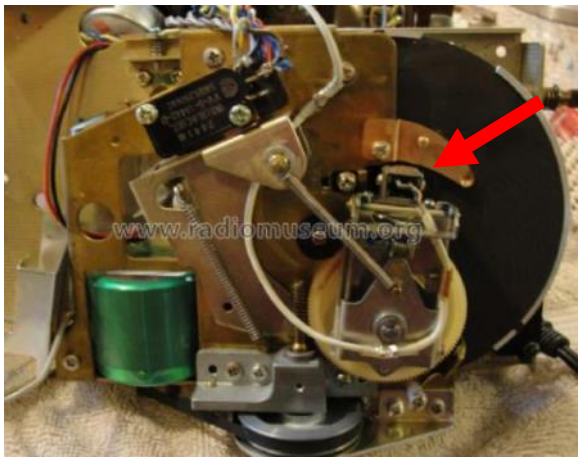


My Aunt and Uncle had this alarm clock in their bedroom. I, a child in 1985, was told it once spoke the time. I never witnessed the clock speaking the time. My uncle earlier would "pound" his hand on the top of the radio multiple times at night my Aunt verbally states. He worked in the drilling industry, and would need to know the time when it was dark due to his ever changing work schedule. His behavior is assumed to be reason for the demise of the clock's speaking ability.

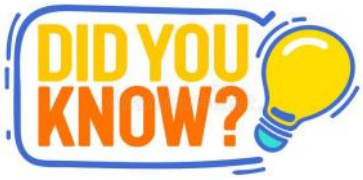
For me, as a child, the black dark face and a (silly) mental image of a person residing inside speaking the time was slightly terrifying for me. While visiting, I would think I was being watched by a person living inside the clock. I avoided walking past their bedroom as much as possible..

The time is recorded on a magnetic disk similar to the disk inside a 3.5 inch floppy disk. This magnetic media would rotate with the clock hands. When the button was depressed, a magnetic pick up head would sweep across the top of the disk. The time, pre-recorded on the media, would simply be played via the sweeping magnetic head. The (real) female voice recorded on the media, has likely passed away. Her voice however lives on in these radios. Notably different available magnetic media permitted hearing the time in different languages.





Magnetic disk on right. The head (arrow) is mounted on a gear that swivels to the right and downward..



WWII era CBS news broadcast were accidently preserved. CBS New Radio would provide daily news reports from their New York office. The time difference between New York and Seatle, Washington made listening to New York news not convenient for Seatle listeners. As a result, KIRO would record the daily New York news on 16-inch lacquer disk/records. The station would play these disk hours later. The disk were to be destroyed but staff at KIRO never destroyed the disk as CBS policy required. The disk were transferred to the station's transmitter site for storage. These disk were discovered years later. The Library of Congress is working to preserve these broadcast. Had magnetic media existed, these recordings would have likely been taped over.



The collection of records, now known as the *Milo Ryan Archive*, held news events and voices of: Pearl Harbor attack, D-Day invasion, Winston Churchill, President Roosevelt, JFK, Hitler, Albert Einstein, Albert Einstein, Mary Breckenridge, and Murrow. Notably the details of Holocaust camps were also recorded.



Question: What animal mascot has been used for two different battery manufactures at the same time?

Answer:

Duracell debuted a drumming Bunney commercial in 1973. The bunny was among many other pink bunnies drumming. At the end of a commercial, only the bunny with a Duracell batter was working. This advertising campaign lasted a long time. By 1988, the trademark Duracell held had lapsed. Energizer created a parody by developing their own pink bunny that would interrupt the Duracell test. Energizer expanded their bunny into a year long advertisement campaign. In 1990, Duracell revived their own original Duracell bunny campaign. Duracell filed paperwork to regain their trademark bunny. The case never reached court. Energizer and Duracell settle out-of-court in 1992. Energizer has usage of the pink bunny in the US and Canada markets. Duracell has rights to the pink bunny in all other parts of the world.

Question for the July ARCH Newsletter:

Two Simpson 260 Meters are for sale. Each one has one cosmetic difference. What one difference between two Simpson meters identifies the "better" meter of the two?

Radio Quote Of The Month:

"Radio should be a theater of the mind, not screaming and stupidity." - Eddie Andelman, Sports Radio host.



www.archradioclub.com

ARCH 2026 Elected Officers:

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