Democratic process prevails

At NDAA convention

By Larry Linrud, NDAA President

The intent was there, but...

...Those of us who attended the NDAA annual convention in Dickinson in January to listen and participate in what was meant to be primarily a specialized and answer session concerning the management and operations of the NAAA.

That is not what I heard. What I did hear was a glowing discourse on the virtues of the NAAA with very little time at the end for specific questions on the one hand, and a carefully planned scenario concerning mismanagement andannel problems within the NAAA on the other.

The end result of this came in the form of a resolution to discontinue state membership in the NAAA in 1983 unless specific issues are resolved.

The intent was there, but... While I do not personally agree with all of the language presented in the resolution, the Democratic process has prevailed and I agree 100 percent with the intent of that resolution.

There is a genuine concern with management and operations of the NAAA and these issues must be dealt with, not with political rhetoric nor with dramatic presentations but with reason and constructive thinking.

The intent is still there... To resolve specific issues; one way or the other, so we can get on with the business of promoting and protecting our industry.

NAAA Past President Dick Reade lists goals

By Patricia J. Estes

Past president and one of the founders of North Dakota Agricultural Aviation Association Dick Reade, Hayti, Mo., came to the NDAA annual meeting in Dickinson in January to extol the virtues of NAAA and take a peak at its future. Reade offered to take back complaints, suggestions and concerns by the state members to the national board. But by the time those concerns were uploaded to a decision to withdraw membership in NAAA unless changes can be made before the 1983 due billing period, Reade was airborne, back to Missouri.

Reade opened by saying NAAA provides aerial sprayers with an opportunity to stay ahead and not fall behind with the terrific technology changes taking place at such a fast pace in recent years. For him he said a love of the industry equated a dedication to NAAA. The need for NAAA was recognized 50 years ago. The ag spray sector was very active in the National Aviation Trades Association (NATA) and because of this aerial spray mission soon held many of the key spots in that association.

NDAA resolution passes unanimously

By Patricia J. Estes

Every issue has at least two sides and the members of North Dakota Aviation Association heard at least two viewpoints on the current National Agricultural Aviation Association during the state January annual convention.

While the issues of management, finances, long range goals and organizational structure of the national association were touched upon in the opening state business session, that same discussion was part of every gathering throughout the three day event in Dickinson.

By the final business session, the determination to get answers to questions and to open debate on direction of the national group, resulted in a unanimously approved motion to withdraw North Dakota state membership from the national organization.

That action does not take effect until 1983 since the 1982 dues are already paid.

Membership discussion centered on the goal of achieving necessary changes by 1983 so that withdrawal of membership by the state group need never happen.

Some of the state membership concerns were expressed in the unanimously approved resolution which appears below.

The resolution with the criteria is as follows:

Whereas, the North Dakota Aviation Association finds that the National Agricultural Aviation Association is no longer serving the best interests of its members, and,

Whereas, NAAA has not functioned in an accountable business like manner, and

Whereas, NAAA feels that the past presidents of NAAA are controlling NAAA rather than the NAAA state directors,

Now therefore be it resolved by the North Dakota Aviation Association that we discontinue membership in NAAA until such time as it is determined that significant steps are being made to institute the following:

1. The business of NAAA be conducted in a responsible manner with complete and understandable financial accountability.

Dahl questions NAAA leadership, operation

By Patricia J. Estes

Both the opening business session of the NDAA annual convention in January and the closing business session included presentations on the National Agricultural Aviation Association (NAAA).

One view presented by Dick Reade, Hayti, Mo., a past president of NAAA, recounted the founding and accomplishments of the organization.

The second view, offered by state organization member Larry Dahl, focused on concerns over management, financial mismanagement, and other problems that need to be addressed, he said.

It was Dahl who made a motion to discontinue state membership in the national association unless certain changes outlined in a resolution are made.

That motion and resolution, passed unanimously, does not take effect in 1982 since the dues are already paid for this year and a state delegate appointed to the board.

And realistically, NDAA President
Spokesman for agricultural aviation

There are 1000 operator members plus 2 associate members. Based in Washington, D.C. the association is recognized as the spokesman for agricultural aviation, continued.

All board members serve free and all are interested and involved in agricultural aviation.

The association is active in securing funds during the fiscal year when member ag sprayer operators run out of spray material.

Effective lobbying and education related to tax savings has more than paid back any individual member's investments.

The board works closely with such agencies as EPA, he said. NAAA was involved in research efforts with USDA relating to precision delivery of spray material.

Some of the information found from that research is now being utilized by members. It is hoped that now the NAAA membership funding is gone the research will continue through other agencies.

While the worker's compensation issue is not key to North Dakota where a severe problem does not exist, it is serious for other states and NAAA worked to provide a means of getting compensation at reasonable reduced rates with no surcharge. This is an income source for NAAA and makes the individual and states dues payments good investments for the participating members.

Continuing in his presentation on the effectiveness of NAAA, Reade said the Women's NAAA does a tremendous job of increasing the public relations and visibility of ag aviation. "PIB is a big part of NAAA."

NAAA profit, safety, operator oriented

NAAA worked on keeping the congested area in FAA regulations rather than moving to EPA. The association also worked on the careful definition of what constitutes a congested area.

A speakers kit and film library is available for members to use in delivering the message of agricultural aviation to the public.

"Each year the NAAA convention at Las Vegas, Nevada, with 300 attending is a highlight. The sight of 40 airplanes taxiing down the runway and into position under one roof is an impressive one," he said.

NAAA has worked on the reciprocity issue for certification of operators.

NAAA is profit, safety and operator oriented.

Aware of the importance of aviation history, NAAA has worked with the state of Mississippi on the national agricultural museum which includes an agricultural aviation section.

Having brought to the NAAA membership the benefits and accomplishments of NAAA, Reade invited questions.

Questions centered on plans to construct an office building in Washington, D.C. in spite of member opposition; proposed changes in the dues structure although initially board direction against such action; management of finances; budget allocations; interpretation of the annual finance report; controversy surrounding the current leadership and full-time chief executive; the philosophy and wisdom of allowing all past presidents to remain as permanent voting national board members.

Reade begged off responses to most financial and budget questions, noting he lacked expertise in these areas.

He defended the continued presence of past presidents remaining on the board for life as a practice that brings experience and wisdom to the organization.

Asked if that practice hadn't been discontinued through a vote at one time and reinstated by the board, he agreed but said that these board members had the best interest of the membership at large at heart.

Reade said it was his understanding that the dues increase would only raise the fee to individual members and not to the state membership dues structure, which was the cause of concern.

NAAA officers, however, checked on this with NAAA officials and learned the board had approved changes in the dues structure which includes the state membership fees. NAAA officials expressed the view to members that this new dues structure penalizes states with certain national individual membership levels.

He assured NAAA members that no building would be constructed unless it was economically justifiable, and investigating that possibility in spite of membership resistance had just been completed.

The achievements of the chief executive far exceed any problems, he said, and all management problems had been resolved along the line of absence and return by the person in question.

Asked about accountability of staff and the interests and questions about staff performance of a key member, he again said such problems were solved.

Reade said he would remain around for the remainder of the convention and urged anyone with questions or concerns to see him.

"That's what I'm here for," he said.

FAA cities poor 1981 safety record

The Accident Box

December 1981

Accidents

1980 1981

Fatal Accidents 2 0

Fatalities 0 0

The passing of 1981 brought to close one of the worst aviation safety record years in history for North Dakota. As indicated in The Accident Box, we suffered through six fatal aircraft accidents resulting in 15 fatalities, all occurring in the first six months of the year. In next month's newsletter, we will break down the problems of 1981.

Winter weather has made its mark on flight operations in North Dakota during the last 60 days. Two accidents evolved out of essentially the same circumstances — a circling instrument approach during reduced visibility conditions. During the circling maneuver, the pilot's attention was diverted to return to points outside the cockpit. With limited visual cues, adequate reference for aircraft control was not available. Airspeed and altitude were not properly monitored and, in both cases, the aircraft were allowed to stall while in the turn. One aircraft, a Cessna 152, was inoperative and did not follow the rules. The other aircraft was a turbine powered MU-2.

Another aircraft was substantially damaged when it overtopped during a forced landing. The pilot stated the engine began to run rough and then failed. Preliminary investigation of the hill of the engine did not reveal any malfunction. Weather information at the time of the accident included a temperature and dew point of approximately 4°F. That equates to a relative humidity of 100%. The pilot had just completed a descent when the engine roughness occurred. He stated he "tried" carburetor heat but that made the engine run worse so he immediately took it off.

With the recent snowfall and drifting, we now have the problem of finger drifts and snow banks on or along many airport runways.

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State votes to withdraw 1983 membership

From page 1
Larry Lintz says, not all of those changes may be possible to implement or after study, be deemed necessary.

However, he agreed the issues outlined in the resolution and others discussed, but not included in the resolution, must be debated, discussed and hand- ed on the national level.

Representing NDAA on the national board as that resolution is presented for consideration will be NDAA member and national delegate, Dan Thompson, Wyndmere, N.D.

Dahl, Cogswell, N.D., backgrounded the proposed resolution in a presenta- tion to the NDAA final convention business session.

He advised the group he was acting as his father’s (Al Dahl’s) spokesman as well as voicing his own concerns.

Al Dahl, a founder, former treasurer

“NAAA is needed. It is needed badly. . . .”

and president of NAAA as well as long time member and former officer of NDAA, missed his first NAAA conven- tion in a quarter of a century.

His, Lary, explained his father had hoped a debate on the operation of NAAA, between Reade and himself, as two past national presidents could have been set up.

However, the state board instead, ac- cording to Lintz, opted to extend an in- vitation to Reade to make a presenta- tion on a question and answer session.

Saying he had a serious concern over NAAA, Dahl thanked the NAAA Board for bringing the issue to the attention of NDAA.

“NAAA is needed. It is needed badly . . . but we need a strong national organization.” To achieve once again a strong national organization, Dahl suggested states might have to take drastic steps such as North Dakota was considering.

1978 letter

states concerns

NAAA did get the job done at a time when great pressure from environmen- talist groups existed, he said

However, follow through is lacking. It hasn’t come and the national organiza- tion is in trouble, he said.

Proof of this, he said in his view, can be found in the files kept by his father.

Dahl referred to those files. These records document mismanagement, mishandling of finances and personal problems with management skills within NAAA, said Dahl.

He then read a letter to his father. That letter pointed to the lack of and the agreed need for travel insurance instead of travel allowance for staff. The letter said there were questions concerning the budget report and concerns about March 1985 . . .

the accounting staff. Reports were months late. Concerns with the financial situation was stressed as Dahl read each sentence of this letter.

Letter questions

board policy

He then read the name of the letter writer. The letter was written in 1978 by Dick Reade, who was serving on the budget and finance committee. It was written to Al Dahl as president of NAAA.

Dahl reminded the group that Dick Reade had appeared earlier on the NAAA convention agenda to discuss changes.

However, Reade said he was not qualified to answer budgeting

and financial questions.

Dahl pointed out Reade served on the budget and finance committee in 1978 and has served on it at other times.

The second letter, presented by Dahl, was more recent and was written by an officer of a state organization other than North Dakota to Al Dahl. Information and specifics are available from Dahl.

The letter cited concerns of that state president, concerns the writer sug- gested are shared by others.

The writer pointed to the fact that

Editorial had

to be retracted

NAAA appeared to be clumpy. New writers were needed.

The letter said that the policy of conti- nuing votes of past presidents on the board could eventually mean that past presidents would control the board, outnumbering state delegates.

The biggest concern, however, said the writer to Al Dahl, was the paid staff members, particularly one member. That person has a history of past suc- cess but the question was raised again about whom building.

This tendency, the writer suggested, is common and is in association with this kind of administrative setup. It is hard to keep the goals of the organization as a top priority all the time instead of looking toward job security.

Dahl now stated that Farrell Higbee’s job, as chief executive, is to be an ad- ministrator. One of his key respon- sibilities is that of editor of the World of Agricultural Aviation (WAA), the NAAA official magazine.

Under this title, Higbee writes a monthly editorial. In October he wrote an editorial entitled garbage in garbage out. The theme of this editorial was the writing by members of the general media or sensationalized un- documented stories on the pesticide and aerial spray industry.

To back up his view, Higbee cited ex- aamples written by specific writers. One writer Higbee said had written articles in which, in Higbee’s view, should have had retraction as false.

However, by December WAA was forced to print a retraction of Higbee’s con- cission, Dahl said. Higbee did not sign the retraction, according to Dahl. That retraction said that in one instance, . . .

Reluctant Wind

N.D. looks for changes at national level

State votes to withdraw 1983 membership

The letter questions board policy

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"It's time to take our hands out of Uncle Sam's pockets"

By Patricia J. Kates

"If we want government off our backs, then we have to get our hands out of Uncle Sam's pockets."

That was the message delivered by Larry Burian, president of the Washington, D.C.-based National Air Transportation Association (NATA).

Burian spoke to the annual North Dakota Aviation Association awards banquet held in Dickinson in late January.

NATA, he reported, has a 42-year history and represents 1,000 FBOs, 13,000 aircraft and 22,000 employees in the general aviation industry.

"The backbone of general aviation, the NATA aircraft fleet includes 600 turbojets and 3000 ATP members," Burian said.

North Dakota, he said, has a good attitude; he finds that, they are resolute about federal dollars and programs because they don't want the strings tied to them.

The Washington Post.

In 1980, 75,000 pages were published in the federal register. Scattered, that number would equal half the height of the Washington Monument.

We have had no choice. We were in a collision course with what I don't think the rest of us would have wanted to find out.

Runaway costs of fed government are showing a slowdown. In 1980 government was growing at a 17% pace. From January 15, 1981 to October there was a 7% percent reduction in growth.

Personal savings are up for the first time in 17 years. Some improvement was shown when Reagan took office but it has gone from 3.5 percent to 6 percent, still the lowest rate in all of the free world.

Burian recalled that the late Sen. Everett Dirksen once said during an appropriation hearing, "a billion here, a billion there: that's how you start running into real money."

How much is a billion dollars, Burian continued, "If I had a billion dollars to spend, I could spend $1,000 a day, $500,000 a year for 3,000 years before it would be enough."

"The United Kingdom is in dire trouble. The economy is so reliant on government, unprecedented in any free country in the world. 36 percent of the gross national product comes from government in Britain."

Government is the non-productive part of the economy, he said. It doesn't have a product to sell.

Our share in the U.S. of gross national product from government grew too quickly and now is at 25 percent, added Burian.

While there are no guarantees the new Federalism will work, he said, this approach hasn't failed and it must be given a chance.

"We do know that it took almost a half a century to get into this mess, it will take a while to get out of it. It requires time and patience."

"The general aviation industry is linked to the rest of the economy. When the rent hurts, we hurt."

This general aviation spokesman said, "Historically, when the economy falls, general aviation is the first to hurt and the last to rebound."

"It will be tough in the trenches . . .

But," he said, "this time around the effect hasn't filtered as quickly or as badly as it has in other segments of the economy such as housing or cars."

Burian said that he didn't think the general aviation industry would hit bottom this time, the industry has resiliency. It won't be easy though he said, "It will be tough in the trenches."

"The overall economy flings on the wings of general aviation," he said.

With the new federal programs, states will have to produce revenue, not continue to go to the federal government for help.

State governments will have to look for new sources of income and will inspect all of us, he said.

In coming months we will see more and more people lay off of the economy bottom out. To stop inflation there must be a recession and unemployment. This will be part of this.

As less service is forthcoming from government due to budget decreases, changes will be required. He noted that general aviation relies wholly on FAA for a lot of things but "you will see further reduction of services and people."

"I sympathize with anyone who has to hit the brick wall . . .

In order to balance the FAA budget, people will be furloughed, laid off and work weeks reduced.

"For the first time in my life," Burian said, "I am seeing things done right," he said in referring to the changes in programs in order to attack the economic problems.

"I sympathize with anyone who has to hit the brick wall but isn't it about time federal employees were no longer insulated from forces the private sector are feeling?"

The General Aviation Manufacturers Association (GAMA) forecast that 200 aircraft will be shipped in 1982, a drop of 13 percent.

In 1981, 5,600 were shipped for a total of $2 billion and that represented a 20 percent decline over 1980.

In 1980, the forecast called for delivery of 15,000 aircraft but only 15,900 were delivered.

The 1982 forecast, if it proves true will mean the lowest number of airplanes built and bought since 1977.

General Aviation sales is going to mean selling fewer aircraft at a higher price per unit, he said, but the industry is going to have to respond to what the flying public wants and will buy.

"You must be prepared to cope with the waves in the economy and the fluctuating interest rates. The days of FHA 5% percent interest will not return."

In today's market prices are controlled by the customers and vendors. To survive, he said, "You, we have to set the price to return a profit."

When fuel was six cents a gallon, it was said by the business end to the users at a 20 percent profit margin at 30 cents a gallon. Today the margin is 15 percent.

"We are going the wrong way," he said.

The smart operator is making a 60 cent margin and selling his product.

Something is wrong in business, he continued, "You have to control the price, not the customer."
Linrud makes 1983 NDAA appointments

Executive Secretary Jack Daniels reported a disappointing return on a convention program and membership - needs survey mailed to 166 NDAA member airlines with 57 responses. Of 1,214 returns were received. The timing may have been a problem, some suggested.

The sales tax issue received considerable discussion throughout the convention. At issue is the question of collecting sales tax on out-of-state sales delivered in state but not out of state. The tax can make competition difficult, according to comments.

**Sales Tax Issue referred to study committee**

Jack Daniels reported bylaw change.

However, some members did not want to jeopardize the privilege of casual sales by non-dealers which are not taxable at all.

Ben Moier of Jamestown Aviation was the spokesman for the dealers’ interest in the state.

Linrud appointed a study committee comprised of NDAA secretary Mike Hohl, Mayville, Ron Deck, Hillsboro, and Dennis Rolfs, Bismarck, to work on this issue.

A bylaw change approving the seating of a board member to represent the industrial members was approved. Recommendation will come from the industrial member group with approval by the President.

Election of officers saw Linrud elected as president, Fred Anderson, Minot, vice-president, Arnie Widmer, Crete, treasurer and Mike Hohl, Mayville, secretary.

Bill Beets will fill the slot of immediate past president on the board due to the inability of retiring president Ron Ehlers to serve. Ehlers is no longer eligible for the position according to bylaws requirement since he changed employment.

Ehlers was thanked during the convention for his contribution as a member and officer to NDAA.

In other action NDAA voted to with draw membership of the National organisation unless stipulated administrative changes are made by the next time dues are payable.

Ron Thompson, Wyndmere, will serve as North Dakota delegate to the National Board until then.

**Annual meeting Watch for more coverage of the NDAA annual meeting in the next Relative Wind.**

Relative Wind

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**Planning important for management . . .**

Look behind the scenes at an efficiently operated airport and you’ll usually find a management staff that has put a lot of stock in planning. Planning is in no way restricted to master development plans, although these are important, but encompasses every aspect of airport maintenance and growth. A good master plan in the key is organized, timely development of an airport as an integral part of the community. As such, it must be a product of joint community efforts. Too often, airports delegate the complete planning task to a consultant who has very little knowledge of the community and little insight into the needs and participation of community groups. Invariably the product is of little value; and if environmental considerations have been overlooked, it is downright worthless.

On the other hand, airport development plans frequently are completed, filed and forgotten. In order to draw the maximum benefit from such a study, you must design it and use it as a living document subject to annual review in a joint planning conference. It is important in these reviews to get account and users to participate so that aviation trends can be accommodated. Also, encourage attendance by federal and state aeronautics, transportation and congressional representatives. It is during these meetings that an airport operator can begin to predict noise and compatible land use problems, to prepare zoning and height restriction ordinances, and to plan future land acquisitions strategically, in addition to considered master airside development.

Make sure that public officials who issue permits build FAA Form 7485-1, so that projects within the four miles of the airport receive an airspace review. Too often, those 10-, 15- and 20-meter NLA minimums Planning should also extend to

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From NDAA President Larry Linrud

About the 1982 convention

A bird master of the written word I am not; which is to say that if you see poor spelling, and grammar, or a lack of continuity please accept my apologies. What I lack in ability I will try to makeup with effort. However, he who hesitates is interrupted by—

The 1982 NDAA convention was a success. I would like to thank all of the people who have supported our organization as it is those people who constitute the backbone of the aviation industry as we know it. I would also like to welcome Mike Hohl and Dan Thompson, your new secretary and NDAA director, and Mike Pfsa, safety officer, to our board of directors. This represents a considerable commitment on their part and is greatly appreciated.

Linrud reported that "Disneyland East" (Washington, D.C.) is going to replace Part H along with several other FARs. As past history is any indication of what is now difficult to understand and poorly organized will get worse. Anyway, we have until April 5, 1983 to submit comments concerning Part H.

Aviation safety in North Dakota during 1981 was absolutely terrible. We must have set some kind of record with six fatal accidents resulting in fifteen fatalities. The current state of the economy is doing enough to put airplanes and pilots on the "endangered species" list. But there is another facet. The enclosed cartoon could add an interesting twist to the FAA’s Accident Prevention Program however?

I am looking forward to working with you and for you during 1983 and I hope we all have a safe and prosperous year.

NDAA elects officers

Larry Linrud, Walpack, ND, was elected president of the North Dakota Aviation Association at the NDAA annual meeting January 29, 1982, held in Grand Forks.

Linrud is a partner in Tri-State Aviation, Inc., Walpack and manages the Brookings-Walpack Airport. Arnie Widmer, Crete, ND, was elected vice-president. Fred Anderson, Minot, ND, was elected treasurer and Mike Hohl, Mayville, ND, will serve as secretary.

Appointed as state delegate to the National Agriculture Aviation Association was Dan Thompson, Wyndmere, ND.
Auction entertains, raises funds

Walt Morehouse took on the job of auctioneer and sparked laughs and a good time. Walt works for Van Dusen.

NDAA passes resolution of thanks

Whereas, the North Dakota Aviation Association is in receipt of a special fund, and

Whereas, the principal behind the raising of these funds is worthy of special recognition for his efforts, and

Whereas, the industrial membership of our association that participated in this event need special recognition for this support in the provision of parts, supplies, and equipment for use in this special fund event.

Now Therefore Be It Resolved by the North Dakota Aviation Association in convention assembled 25th day of January, 1982 at Dickinson, N. Dak., that the association does hereby express its special appreciation to Walt Morehouse for the part that he played in the auction of the special supplies.

Be It Further Resolved, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Walt Morehouse and each industrial member company that participated in this special event.

Bidding was fast and furious during an impromptu auction at the NDAA convention. Industrial members donated auction items with the proceeds going to the treasury. The auction and the auctioneer proved to be the entertainment of the three day event. A good time was definitely had by all.

Photos by Patricia J. Estes

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March 1982
Dr. B.J. Cox speaks on precision spraying

By Patricia J. Estes

Precision spraying was the topic when Dr. B.J. Cox, product manager, NALCO Chemical Company, Prospect Heights, Ill., addressed the annual meeting of the North Dakota Aviation Association in late January at Dickinson, N.D.

Drift was a prime concern of the 60s, he said. The question was how to control and measure material when applying chemicals.

The issue today is precision spraying, getting the material in a target area with no overlapping into adjacent areas.

All chemicals, he said, have drift potential. This can cost money for the farmer or the aerial applicator.

"The community is aware of your errors" when you spray, he cautioned his audience.

"Farmers have a right to get target coverage and not a 90% success rate," he said. A farmer wants a good job, not just one where you apply spray but one where spray is applied correctly.

He also noted that swath displacement, material moving from one target area to another target area is not really drift.

Drift is the physical movement of spray droplets from the target area. The definition of drift includes vaporization of spray droplets before or after reaching the target.

Cox said, "if the material doesn't reach the target in a few seconds, much will move off the target in evaporation."

"A sprayer's job is demanding. There are 30 or more factors affecting deposition and drift," he said.

There is usually some connotation of environmentalism with drift, a negative one, he said.

Deposition is a positive word for what we are trying to accomplish in spraying, he said.

Study shows that 50% of drift is due to environmental factors, such as temperature, wind velocity and humidity. That means sprayers must work around these conditions while striving for consistency.

The other 50% is related to mechanical factors which can be controlled such as nozzle height and angle.

Humidity and temperature are two key factors. The higher the humidity the better the deposition while the higher the temperature the more evaporation happens.

"A sprayer's job is demanding."

Wind velocity is another factor. Theory says don't fly if wind is more than 10 miles an hour.

However, he said, in a state like North Dakota that kind of wind is almost constant. We need to work around that.

With inversion, he said, remember air temperature increases with elevation and a cloud of material can greatly be increased under these conditions.

Cox reviewed slides showing the effects of nozzle position, wind and droplet size on spraying effectiveness. Droplets need to be 150 microns and up for effective deposition, he said.

When the air is still, the lifetime of a droplet varies with temperature and relative humidity combinations.

Cox is involved in research assessing target precision spraying. He detailed his research project which includes using copper resins to trace spray deposition on plant material with number, size and spacing of nozzles.

Pesticide book available


Designed to be a textbook, the publication emphasized safety and provides checklists, drawings and illustrations, figures, tables and charts. Among topics covered are laws and regulations, decontamination, insects, weeds, environmental considerations, transport and storage, and record keeping.

"World hunger would increase dramatically without pesticides," Bohmont says. "Even with pesticides, U.S. agriculture-currently loses about one-third of its potential crop production to various pests. I am not against pesticides, nor do I promote them. I just want to see them used safely."

Bohmont also wrote a correspondence course, "Pesticides: Why and How They Are Used," offered through the Division of Continuing Education at CSU.

"The New Pesticide User's Guide" is available at the CSU Bookstore for $13.50. It also can be ordered through B & K Enterprises Inc., 1003 Montview Road, Fort Collins, Colo. 80521 for $15, which includes postage and handling.

Bohmont coordinates CSU's pesticide education program and conducts the annual Colorado Crop Protection Institute. He developed slide/tape programs and a textbook for applicators for certification in the United States.

In 1973, Bohmont was designated national "Agriculture Spokesman of the Year." CSU honored him with the "Superior Service Award" in 1978. He is native of Wheatland, Wyo.
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Of interest to aerial sprayers

Mid Continent

Mid-Continent Aircraft Corporation of Hayti, Minnesota, the first and largest distributor of the famous agricultural aircraft, the Ag-Cat, is proud to announce that the 500th Ag-Cat was delivered to the Canadian officials at Hayti, Minnesota, on December 22, 1982. The Kaye Reade, president of Mid-Continent, "The King Cat has proven itself for many years and thousands and thousands of hours in operation have been accumulated. From the planting and treating of rice crops in the delta to spraying wheat fields of the Pacific northwest and Kansas, the King Cat is a true 300 gallon capacity aircraft designed to work out of the rough, short, inaccessible areas that other aircraft cannot," continues Reade. Larry Brooks, vice president of marketing, states that Canadian interest is high towards the King Cat concerning fire attack programs and sparse biomass projects. "To put the icing on the cake," continues Brooks, "the Canadian officials have certified the King Cat without any frame fatigue requirements whereas other agricultural aircraft of the King Cat's size certified in Canada have fatigue requirements imposed on them, so we are quite proud." From past flight experience, the King Cat is an economical approach to the high productivity required in today's industry. Its fuel consumption is approximately 30 to 42 U.S. gallons per hour and has a working speed range from 95 miles per hour to 125 miles per hour. In the Canadian certification test flight cruise speeds as high as 108 miles per hour were obtained. The King Cat's standard dress in addition to the 900 gallon hopper and the Wright 1200 horsepower nine cylinder 1020-71 includes 1½" spring type landing gear with high flotation main wheels, automatic pre-sling system, three-bladed hydromechanical prop, sealed cockpit, 26 volt electrical system, trailing edge spray, and 80 gallons of fuel. Optional is a 114 gallon fuel system, F4 glovebox with the high volume spreader, and special fire drop dump system.

"Mid-Continent will be announcing the appointment of a new Canadian distributor and service center in the near future," states Brooks. "This will give Canadian operators of the King Cat better support and excellent backup capabilities. U.S. operators are experiencing 1000 hours T.O.H. on the Wright 1020-71, continues Brooks, "and our FAA engine overhaul facility besides the standard 100 hour warranty provides its 1500 engines up to 600 hours. Not bad for an ag industry aircraft engine."

For more information on the new Canadian certified Mid-Continent King Cat, contact Mid-Continent Aircraft Corporation, Drawer L, Hayti, Minnesota 56045. The phone number is 312-359-6660 and the fax number is 447893.

WTA purchase

LOCK HAVEN, Pa. Sept. 4, 1981 — Piper Aircraft Corporation announced today that it has reached an agreement under which WTA Inc., Lubbock, Texas, has purchased existing investments of Piper agricultural and Super Cub aircraft. WTA is establishing a worldwide sales system for resale of the Piper Pawnee, Brave 300 and Brave 375, as well as the Super Cub. WTA will market these aircraft through an independent network of specialized agricultural dealers throughout the United States and abroad. The purchase agreement terminates Piper's factory-direct sales program for its agricultural and Super Cub lines. Piper will continue to provide parts and customer service for these airplanes from Lock Haven, where the agricultural and Super Cub airplanes are manufactured. Service is also available through WTA and other authorized Piper service centers.

WTA Inc. has been a Piper Distributor for 34 years and has long been associated with the agricultural aircraft industry. When Piper introduced its first ag aircraft, the Pawnee, in 1969, WTA took delivery of the first five airplanes. Preempt models of the Piper ag line include the Pawnee D, which features a 365 horsepower Lycoming engine, and the two Brave models with 300 and 375 horse-power Lycoming power plants. The Pawnee D has a gross weight of 2,900 pounds and can lift 130 gallons of liquid or 1,200 pounds of dry chemicals. The Brave 300 carries a standard hopper of 225 gallons but also offers one at 275 gallons as an option, and provides a 4,400 pound gross weight. The Brave 375 provides a 4,000 pound gross weight for even greater load carrying capability.

Piper Aircraft Corporation manufactures single-engine piston and twin-engine piston and turboprop aircraft for the general aviation market. Piper is a wholly owned subsidiary of Banyon Punta Corporation, a diversified manufacturing company.

1981 accidents

Unofficial 1981 aviation accident figures show slight increases in total and fatal accidents but a drop in total fatalities. In 1981 there were a total of 3,149 general aviation accidents (not including commuters or air taxis) of which 472 involved 1,515 fatalities. This compares with 1980 figures of 3,109 accidents, 644 with fatalities, and a total of 1,284 fatalities.

A total of 144 air taxi accidents in 1981 included 28 total accidents and 2 fatalities, compared with 1980 results of 137 accidents, 23 with fatalities and a total of 36 deaths.

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Ole Anderson receives recognition

By Nancy E. Johnson

"I haven't seen him since '43," and "remember the time Ole," were among the comments heard as veteran aviators gathered to honor Ole Anderson, a pioneer of North Dakota aviation. The gathering was held in Fargo Feb. 11 commemorating the day Anderson first flew into town back in 1927.

Anderson arrived for the event in a Stinson Reliant, similar to the model he flew into Fargo back in the '30s. The 1926 plane was reconstructed by another former North Dakota flier, Roy Redman, now with Northwest Airlines. Anderson is a retired Northwest pilot and still works at the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport as a security guard, though he turned 78 late last year.

A native of Sweden, Anderson came to the United States in 1932 because his father disapproved of flying. "They didn't know how to get an airplane out of a spin at the time, so my father didn't think that flying and going into a spin was a good idea," Anderson explained to the gathering, which included many members of his family.

After getting his first flying lesson in Chicago from Charlie Lindbergh, Anderson ended up in North Dakota. He flew charters and gave flying lessons based in Jamestown before moving there in 1927. By 1930, he had moved to Galesville, where he worked for C.A. Faller, a flying enthusiast. He began flying the Stinson for Faller and worked there until he moved on to Fargo in 1937.

During those early years in North Dakota, Anderson developed a reputation as a barnstormer while flying and giving lessons. And, that was when he developed a love for the Gulling Stinson, only six serial numbers away from the black and red plane restored by Redman.

Redman ran into Anderson while restoring the old Stinson, which made the project more fun, he noted. During the 4,000 hours needed to make the restoration possible, Redman looked at pictures of Anderson's plane, quizzed him about details and made sure the colors were correct, since the photos were black and white.

Redman's interest in the Stinson was traced back to the days in 1928 when Ole was so well known in Fargo, small boys recognized his plane, when it flew overhead. Redman became determined to get a ride, and that Sunday afternoon flight in 1928 had him into flying and on to the restoration project, which started in 1974.

While Redman noted Anderson's memory was a tremendous aid to the restoration project, he called for stories from the fliers in the audience. Various members of the audience related their stories of Ole from the days he moved to North Dakota until he left in 1941 to join Northwest. Many noted they hadn't seen him since the '30s.

Members of the gathering came to Fargo from Minnesota and North Dakota and greetings were sent to the pioneer flier from California and other states.

After the banquet, Anderson was presented with a painting of the Stinson by banquet organizer Redman and Linn Elliot of Valley City. Redman's Stinson was named grand champion at the 1990 Antique Airplane Association meeting in Blakesburg, Iowa.

Annual meeting

Watch for more coverage of the... NAAA annual meeting in the next Relative Wind.

Fred Anderson gives treasurer's report.

Arnie Widmer, taking minutes.

John Odegard, UND chairman of the aviation department at that school, received the NAAA leadership award during its convention in January at Dickinson.

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Relative Wind
Aviation briefs

Passenger traffic report
Airline passenger traffic at eight airline cities in North Dakota dropped 15.5 percent statewide in 1981 compared with 1980, according to Harold G. Vavra, Director of the State Aeronautics Commission.

In 1981 there were a total of 573,600 airline passenger enplanements and deplanements at North Dakota cities compared with 1,055,000 in 1980, a drop of 181,400 passengers, Vavra said.

The only cities with passenger increases in 1981 compared with 1980 were Dickinson and Williston, each with increases of 16 percent. The air freight business in and out of Dickinson and Williston set an all-time high at 332,674 pounds.

Airline passengers dropped drastically at both Devils Lake and Jamestown in 1981 with passenger losses of 64 percent at Devils Lake and 46 percent at Jamestown compared with 1980.

The cities of Bismarck, Fargo, Grand Forks and Minot had smaller losses of passengers in 1981 ranging from 9 to 17 percent in 1981 compared with 1980.

Bismarck had 296,615 passengers in and out in 1981 compared with 328,500 in 1980, a loss of 17 percent.

Fargo had 296,617 passengers in and out in 1981 compared with 335,000 in 1980, a loss of 13 percent.

Grand Forks had 126,986 passengers in and out in 1981 compared with 164,259 in 1980, a loss of 22 percent.

Vavra blamed the short-fall of airline passengers in 1981 in North Dakota due to the combined affects of economic recession, poor farm economy in the state, the air traffic controllers' strike in August and increases in airline passenger fares.

FAA's plans
Details of the FAA's "confidential" plan to modernize the nation's air traffic control system were leaked to the press earlier this month. The program had been outlined earlier to AOPA President John L. Baker and a few other aviation leaders with the proviso that they keep it in confidence until official publication scheduled for the middle of this month.

The National Aerospace System Plan envisions the highest practical levels of automation to handle an expected 116% growth in aviation activity during the next 30 years.

The program would reduce personnel by about a third and consolidate 20 centers into 10, reduce 100 radar approach control facilities to 30 and combine 300 FSSs into 60. Present ILS equipment would be replaced by the Microwave Landing System (MLS) and the Threat Alert and Collision Avoidance System (TACS) would be implemented. The agency would eliminate 1,200 radar facilities.

The current computer system would be replaced by faster, higher-capacity equipment, and voice communications between controllers and pilots would be replaced to a great extent by electronically displayed messages. Controller consoles would have computing capability to reduce the impact of central computer failures.

The program is expected to cost about $4 billion.

Frontier airlines
Frontier Airlines, Denver, said that it plans to phase out all of its 13 Convair 580 turboprop aircraft by June 1, 1982.

The airline said that it is retiring some of the Convair aircraft in conjunction with its previously announced air service termination to 11 cities on its system, because of the sharp reduction in government subsidy payments to large regional airlines.

Cities served by Frontier Airlines with Convair 580 aircraft include Cheyenne, Cody, Laramie and Worland, Wyoming; Alamosa, Cortez, Gunnison, Pueblo, Steamboat Springs, Colorado and Farmington, New Mexico and Helena, Montana.
Around the state

ROLLA ... is looking for an engine manual for the BT 400 surplus air-

craft heater. They want to tune up the engine and if any air-

erport managers want to sell a surplus truck, tractor or snow

equipment, contact airport manager Bill Beeks, 605-379.

WASHBURN ... is in need of snow blade, blower and vehicle. If any airport

managers want to sell a surplus truck, tractor or snow

equipment, contact airport manager Bill Beeks, 605-379.

PARSHALL ... airport has been temporarily closed for period; this winter

due to ice and snow. Contact Mindy FSS for details.

CASSELTON ... has a regional airport authority consisting of the community

plus surrounding townships. They are planning to construct a

public-use airstrip and are reviewing possible sites. The

regional authority concept works well since the farming area

benefits from aerial spraying of their croplands.

BEULAH ... has completed grading the airport runway which was

previously turf. They have 300' of length on a 3W-SE orien-

tation two miles southeast of town.

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