

ARRL Board approves plan to refarm the Novice Bands

Here're the highlights of the ARRL Board meeting, held January 18-19, in Fort Worth, TX.

The board approved a plan to refarm the Novice bands. Here's the breakdown of the changes:

80 Meters the phone band would drop down to 3725 KHz. Generals would see a 50 KHz expansion, while Advanced, and Extras will see a 25 KHz expansion.

<u>40 & 10 Meters</u> Novices, and technicians (with element 1 credit) will have access to the current general class frequencies.

<u>15 Meters</u> The low end of the phone band remains the same, at 21,200 KHz, but General class operators gain another 25 KHz of phone band. Advanced & Extra allocations stay the same. Maybe I'm missing something here. This sounds like a possible misprint.

Also at the board meeting, the board discussed eliminating the section news, and contest line scores from QST. The subject was deferred until the July meeting. If eliminated from QST, the Section News, and contest scores would be moved to the ARRL Website (www.arrl.org).

The board voted to eliminate the minutes of its own meetings from QST. Minutes are already posted on the ARRL website, and will be made available in other ways, for those without internet access.

The board also accepted the volunteer resource committees recommendation to change several field organization rules. The rule changes were prompted, in part, by the Executive Committees declaring the office of Virginia Section Manager vacant last may.

The Board also resolved to extend the ARRL's "most sincere condolences to the families and friends of the radio amateurs who lost their lives on September 11, 2001." The Board also commended and honored amateurs who volunteered during the subsequent rescue and recovery efforts.

ARRL President Jim Haynie, W5JBP, was elected to another two-year term during the Board meeting.

For more information check out the complete minutes at http://www.arrl.org/ announce/board-0201/

The WayBack Machine

Over the holidays, I took time to catch up my E-mail. I had a few months of posts from the Ham Radio History reflector to read through. One (of many) gems I found , was t series titled "The WayBack Machine" by Bill Continelle, W2XOY. After starting this series, which was originally written for the Schenectady Museum Amateur Radio Association, I was hooked, and found myself

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Ye Olde Meeting Announcement

The next meetings of the Alliance ARC will be on Wednesday, February 6th, and Wednesday March 6th, in the cafeteria of the Alliance Community Hospital. Our meetings begin at 7:30 PM, and are an excellent opportunity for eyeball QSO's. Directions can be found on the K8LTG Repeater (145.370) See you there!

Important ZB News — Page Two

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John Myers, KD8MQ (see above)

Editorial

Well, here we are again. The end of the month, and time for another issue of the Zero Beat. Starting with this month, and continuing until the October issue, the Zero Beat is going to be a bimonthly publication.

My reasons for this change are simple. Over the course of the next 3 months, I'll be preparing to close my business for good. This era of "throwaway electronics" has played a large part in my decision, but, just as important, is the yearning to branch out, and try something new. Hence, my second reason.

This semester, I am enrolled in two very intensive courses to prepare for the Microsoft certification exams that I plan to take (and pass) in May. The cost of these exams are \$100 per sitting. I can't think of a better motivation to study, than that.

All things considered, I cannot, at this time, keep up with the demands of editing the Zero Beat on a monthly basis.

But please, do not read between the lines. You'll only find eraser dust. My desire to edit the Zero Beat has diminished only slightly in the last year & a half. This is **not** a precursor to my retirement from the Zero Beat. If you will let me, and my schedule permits, I would like to be around for a while yet. In other words, I'd like to remain editor, until it ceases to be fun.

PS — Starting this month, we have two new columnists.

Larry, KE8VE is doing the 5, 10, & 15 years ago column, and Bob, K8RLS is keeping the calendar updated. Thanks guys! Till April, 73. KD8MQ

Meetings

The Alliance Amateur Radio Club meets on the First Wednesday of every month, in the cafeteria of the Alliance Community Hospital. Talk-in is on 145.37 ®. Meetings begin at 7:30 PM. Visitors are always welcome.

Nets

Thursday is our "net night," with the following nets on tap:

Ten meters

CW @ 8PM on 28.400 MHz SSB @ 8:30PM on 28.400 MHz

2 meters

9 PM on 145.37 MHz

Internet

If you'd like to check us out on the web, our E-mail address is: W8lky@qsl.net Our club home page is: Http://www.qsl.net/w8lky

Newsletter Information

The Zero Beat is a publication of the Alliance Amateur Radio Club, P.O. Box 3344, Alliance, OH 44601

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You can submit material to the Zero Beat either electronically, to kd8mq@qsl.net . I can read most word processor formats, but prefer your files to be in straight text, or Microsoft Word format.

Zero Beat

January Minutes

The regular meeting of the Alliance Amateur Radio Club was held at the Alliance Community Hospital on January 2, 2002, at 7:30 P. M., with Robert Steele K8RLS, president, presiding. Secretary David Glass W8UKQ kept the minutes. There were 11 members present. The pledge of allegiance was given, and introductions were made.

The minutes of the last meeting were published in the newsletter. The report was approved as published.

Mary Ann KB8IVS reported the treasury balances. The report was approved upon motion by Jerry KG8RN, seconded by Jim N8XTJ.

President Bob K8RLS thanked everyone for his honor of being Ham of the Year.

Old business:

- Don K8OMO moved, seconded by John KD8MQ, that the club direct its attention to Field Day and Mile Branch Grange display. Motion approved.
- Thanks and appreciation were extended to Mary Ann KB8IVS and Gladys KB8GIA for the arrangements they made for the Christmas party.
- Upon discussion of the proposed Stark County Area Meeting of clubs on March 27, 2002, the consensus was that it behooves us the be there. Bob K8RLS will report that approximately 15 will attend and that we will participate.
- Bob K8RLS attended the Alliance City Council meeting. Call up and resource data were requested.
- John KD8MQ is still checking on Carnation Days in the Park dates.

New business:

• John KD8MQ will check about having the next Christmas party on December 14 and will make reservations.

- The Ham of the Year plaque will be full after next year. A new will be needed for 2003.
- The Tusco Hamfest will be at the Newtown Mall January 27.

• The acknowledgment and thanks were received from the ARRL for our donation to the Fund for the Defense of Amateur Frequencies. The ARRL also sent information about license changes and the winter operating schedule.

- Bob K8RLS suggested having breakfasts or coffee hours on Saturdays, putting meeting times and place in the newspaper, or having a hamfest.
- It was suggested that hamfest insurance is expensive.
- It was noted that the Carrollton club has a dinner meeting every other month.
- Dave W8UKQ sent invitations to prospective members.
- Don K8OMO displayed a 10 meter half wave antenna that was a close out item at Radio Shack.
- Jack W8WEN reported on his 160 meter DX activity.
- Thanks to Gladys KB8GIA for the cookies for this meeting.
- Bob K8RLS played a short audio tape of his interview on WDPN News regarding the club.
- The meeting adjourned at 8:26 P. M.
- Respectfully submitted, Dave Glass W8UKQ, Secretary

Zero Beat

Wayback Machine—cont.

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unable to put it down.

Bill was very generous, in granting reprint permission for this series. Unfortunately, I had two problems with reprinting them.

First, at the rate of one a month, it would take almost three years to run the entire series.

Second, the first installment took up three full pages. That was with dropping the font down to the *"Where the heck are my reading glasses"* size.

So, after some searching on the web, I found a website that has episodes 1-16. It looks like they intend to regularly update this page.

This month, we are running the Wayback Timeline; a precursor to the rest of the series. If you are like me, it'll whet your appetite for the rest of the series; the beginnings of which can be found at: http://www.hrshowcase. com/wayback/wayback. html .

If you get through number 16, E-mail me. As of today, I've received everything up to episode 25. I'd be happy to forward them to you. (KD8MQ)

Join Us For "The Super Meeting"

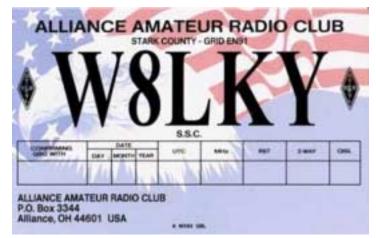


It gives us great pleasure to announce the area's first combined Amateur Radio club Super Meeting. Please mark your calendars and plan to attend this important Spring event. Hosted by the Canton Amateur Radio Club, Super Meeting will feature Mr. Joe Phillips as key note speaker. Mr.

Phillips is the current ARRL Section Manager for Ohio. An accomplished speaker and ham of 43 years, Joe will address the future of Amateur Radio. Area clubs are also invited to participate, providing insights about their club and current activities. Door prizes, a 50-50 drawing and light snacks will round out this exciting evening. As a special feature for the meeting, Mr. Marvin Secrest of M & K Engraving will be in attendance. Marvin is best known for his very nice customized name badges but will also have a number of other items available.

The Super Meeting will be held on Wednesday, March 27, 2002 from 7:00 to 9:00 PM at Stark State College, 6200 Frank Avenue NW, Canton, Ohio in the main auditorium. Further information is available from the Canton ARC club president Mike Robinson - KIODE, at 330-478-3831 or by email to KIODE@aol.com.

The above is copied from the Massillon ARC's Website. Check out their impressive site at http://www. qsl.net/w8np/



February / March 2002

The Wayback Timeline - An outline of Ham Radio history By Bill Continelli, W2XOY

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1894-1899-Marconi conducts his wireless experiments in Europe and sends a message across the English Channel. First article on building a wireless set appears.

1901-Marconi sends a wireless signal across the Atlantic. **1900-1908**--Thousands of Americans experiment with wireless. Few at this time are interested in it as a hobby

only. **1904**-J.A. Fleming develops the 2 element (Diode) vacuum tube.

1906-Lee DeForest develops the 3 element (Triode) vacuum tube.

R.A. Fessenden uses the Alexanderson Alternator to make the first voice & music transmissions.

1908-A possible beginning of amateur radio. Prior to this time, interest in wireless had primarily been either as an experimenter or as an entrepreneur. By 1908, definite hobby interests exist among users.

1909-The first radio clubs are formed. Spark and the longwaves (300-6000 meters) are king.

1912-The Titanic disaster points out the need for Wireless Regulation. The Radio Act of 1912 is passed, which limits "private stations"

(i.e. amateurs) to 200 meters, a "useless" frequency. The number of "private stations" drops from an estimated 10,000 to 1200.

1913-Edwin Armstrong develops the regenerative receiver and also discovers that the "Audion" (Triode) can oscillate. CW is born.

1914-The ARRL is organized by H.P. Maxim to help relay messages, given the limited range on 200 meters at that time. (25 miles).

1914-1917--The number of amateurs increases from 1200 to over 6000.

The ARRL has an effective traffic handling network set up.

David Sarnoff (future head of RCA), proposes a "Radio Music Box" receiver.

DeForest (and some amateurs) make experimental broadcasts.

The ARRL starts a little magazine, called "QST".

1917-The US enters WWI. All amateurs are ordered to dismantle their transmitters and receivers. With no radio operations, and 4000 hams in uniform, QST ceases publication.

1918-Major Armstrong develops the superheterodyne receiver while serving in France. C.W. used by the military during the war.

1919-Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels tries to get the Navy a total monopoly on all wireless communica-

tions. The ARRL's "blue card" appeal saves the concept of private radio operations. Amateurs get

back on the air in November, 1919.

1919-Woodrow Wilson becomes the first President to

speak over radio when he broadcasts a speech to American Troops in Europe.

1919-1920--King Spark's last stand, with the success of CW in the war & the availability of tubes, Spark was doomed. Some amateurs experiment with broadcasting, including 8XK (KDKA). The number of Hams = 5719. **1920**-"Amateur Police Radio" becomes popular. Amateurs operated as an intersystem police communications service to relay broadcasts of crimes and stolen vehicles.

1921-The National Amateur Wireless Association becomes active. It's main success is the broadcast of the Dempsey-Carpenter fight. Many amateurs helped in this broadcast, from acting as relay stations to setting up receivers and loudspeakers in public places.

1921-1922--The Transatlantic tests are a success. Amateurs discover that frequencies below 200 meters (above 1500 kc) work even better. Amateur

Broadcasting ("Citizen Radio") is popular with up to 1200 amateurs, but is prohibited in 1922 with the first broadcast regulations issued.

1923-The amateur census is at 14,000. Shortwave development continues.

The MacMillian Arctic Expedition is the first to carry two way radio; an amateur 200 meter station. Over the next 10 years, dozens of Arctic and Antarctic expeditions, including those of Commander Byrd, used amateur radio as their primary communications.

1924-Amateurs get new bands at 80, 40, 20, and 5 meters. Spark prohibited on the new bands. Broadcast band expanded. The ARRL adopted Esperanto as the international auxiliary language

1925-The International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) formed. Amateurs finally are successful in working around the world on shortwave.

1926-Crystal control of transmitters developed. A Federal Court declared the Radio Act of 1912 to be unenforceable in regards to broadcasting & the

shortwaves. The "Summer of Anarchy" commences in the broadcast world, but amateurs stay within their bands. **1927**-The Radio Act of 1927 creates the Federal Radio Commission. The word "amateur" is used for the first time in a Federal Statute. The International Radiotelegraph Conference is held in Washington. 70 Nations send representatives. Amateurs, represented by the ARRL & the IARU, fight overwhelming odds, keep 160, 80, 40, 20 & 5 meters, gain 10 meters, but lose 37.5% of our overall frequencies. International callsign prefixes are assigned.

1929-1936--Despite the Depression, Amateur Radio enjoys it's greatest growth--from 16,829 to 46,850. Low cost components make it possible to build a quality station for \$50. VHF phone operation becomes popular with the superregenerative receiver (developed by Armstrong) and the modulated oscillator. Phone operation begins to ap-(Continued on page 6)

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pear on some HF bands. But C.W. & crystal control are still number 1.

1932-The Madrid Conference. No changes to Amateur Radio.

1933-1934--The Communications Act of 1934 creates the Federal Communications Commission. Amateur Licenses are reorganized into Class A, Class B, and Class C. Major Edwin Armstrong develops wideband FM.

1936-H.P. Maxim, founder of the ARRL & it's first President, dies.

1938-The Cairo Conference. Amateurs lose the exclusive use of 40 meters, now shared with Broadcasters. The FCC gives us 2 new "UHF" bands, 2 1/2 meters (112 Mc) and 1 1/4 meters (224 Mc).

1939-1940--We are joined in the "UHF" range by two new users--the first FM Broadcast Band (42-50 Mc) featuring stations such as W1XPW, W2XMN, and W2XOY; and the first Television Broadcast Band, above 60 Mc, with stations such as W2XBS. 1940-1941--With the war raging in Europe, our ability to have international QSO's is severely limited. When the US enters the War, all amateur activity is suspended.

1942-1945--Except for WERS (the War Emergency Radio Service) on 2 1/2 meters, no amateur operations take place. New "UHF" tubes and circuits are developed as a result of the war.

1945-A major battle develops over postwar frequency allocations.

The ARRL (amateurs), Major Armstrong (FM Broadcasting), and Brigadier General David Sarnoff (RCA/NBC Television), all fight over the low end of the VHF spectrum between 44-108 Mc. At one point, the FCC submits 3 Alternatives--#1 gives us a 7 meter band (44-48 Mc), #2 our 5 meter band (56-60 Mc), and #3 a 6 meter band (50-54 Mc).

Alternative #3 wins and our 6 meter band is located between TV Ch 1 (44-50 Mc) and Ch 2 (54-60 Mc). FM is moved (over Armstrong's objections) from 42-50 to 88-108 Mc. The FCC moves our 2 1/2 meter band to 144-148 Mc (over the ARRL's objections) because they want it to be next to government & military allocations.

On November 15, 1945, amateurs are allowed back on the air--but just on 10 & 2 meters only.

1945-CQ magazine is first published.

1946-The military leaves our HF bands in stages, hams gradually get their frequencies back, all except for 160 meters, which will be used for the LORAN Radionavigation system. The FCC creates the Tenth Call District (using the numeral -0-), and realigns the District boundaries. War surplus equipment finds its way into the ham market. **1947**-The Atlantic City Conference--Amateurs lose the top 300 kc of 10 meters (29.7--30), and will lose 14.35--14.4 Mc on 20 meters. But they will gain a new band at 15 meters (21.0--21.45 Mc) in the future. To compensate hams for their loss, the FCC allows them to use the 11 meter

band (26.96--27.23 Mc) on a shared basis with Industrial, Scientific & Medical devices. TVI is starting to become a problem--the ARRL determines that Ch 2 is very vulnerable to TVI & recommends it be eliminated, but the FCC removes Ch 1 instead. The Transistor is developed by Bell Labs.

1948-Single Sideband is fully described in the amateur publications. The FCC creates Class A & Class B CB radio between 460--470 Mc.

1951-The FCC completely reorganizes the amateur license system. The Class A, B, & C Licenses are replaced by the Advanced, General, & Conditional Class respectively. Three new license classes are created--the Amateur Extra, Novice & Technician. The Technician Class is created for experimentation, not communication, and has privileges only above 220 Mc. Novices are given limited HF CW subbands, 75 watts, crystal control only. They may also use phone on 145--147 Mc. It is a 1 year, non renewable license.

1952-The FCC allows phone operation on 40 meters, which had been CW only. The 15 meter band is opened. The Advanced Class is withdrawn from new applicants, although present holders can continue to renew, and the "exclusive" 75 & 20 meter phone bands are opened to Generals & Conditionals. Everyone, Conditional & above, has the same privileges.

1953-The FCC starts issuing "K" calls to amateurs in the 48 States due to the increased ham population. **1954**-Depressed and broke from his patent fights with RCA over FM, Major Edwin Armstrong commits suicide. His wife continues the fight, winning the last battle in 1967, when the Supreme Court rules that Armstrong did indeed invent FM.

1955-Technicians are given 6 meter privileges to help populate the band & encourage experimentation. The ARRL & most hams oppose 2 meters for Technicians. Wayne Greene becomes editor of CQ magazine.
1956-1960--A gradual technical revolution on 2 fronts: Transistors find their way into the hamshack, first in power supplies, then audio sections, then receivers and finally QRP transmitters. But most equipment was still 100% tubes. Also, SSB is catching up on AM in terms of popularity. By the 1960's, SSB pulls ahead of AM.

1957-Sputnik, the first artificial satellite, is launched by the USSR. Amateurs copy it's beacon on 20 & 40 Mc. **1958**-Explorer is launched by the US. Amateurs copy it's signal on 108 Mc. The ham population is 160,000--3 times the 1946 total. The FCC has to issue "WA" calls in the 2nd & 6th call areas, as the "W" & "K" 1x3 prefixes have run out. Slow Scan TV is first described in QST. In September, amateurs lose their shared use of 11 meters, as Class D CB is born.

1959-The Geneva Conference held, no major amateur changes. Technicians get the middle part of 2 meters (145-147 Mc), but not without some controversy over the *(Continued on page 7)*

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purpose of the license. The FCC restates their "experimental, not communication" policy.

1960-Wayne Greene fired as CQ editor, forms 73 magazine.

1961-OSCAR I, the first amateur satellite, is

launched. Thousands of Amateurs copy it's 50 mw beacon on 144 Mc sending out ".... ..."

1962-CONELRAD is replaced by the Emergency Broadcast System. Amateurs no longer have to monitor 640 or 1240 kc while operating their stations.

1963-The ARRL, responding to some complaints about Generals being allowed on 75 & 20 phone, proposes an "incentive licensing" system. Under the ARRL proposal, Generals & Conditionals would lose 75, 40, 20 & 15 meter phone privileges over a 2 year period. The Building Fund, to construct the ARRL Headquarters at 225 Main St., Newington, is in full swing. The amateur population is over 200,000, but CB licenses now outnumber hams.

1964-A ham in the White House? Barry Goldwater, K7UGA/K3UIG is the Republican Candidate for President. (He is defeated). Herbert Hoover dies at the age of 90. As Secretary of Commerce in the 1920's, and President of the United States from 1929-1933, his strong support of amateur radio was invaluable. He lived long enough to see his son (Herbert Hoover, Jr, W6ZH) elected President of the ARRL.

1965-The FCC comes out with it's own incentive licensing proposal. General/Conditional Class operators would lose 50% of the 75-15 meter phone bands. A new "Amateur First Class License", with a 16 wpm code speed, would be the stepping stone between the General and the Ex-tra. Advanced Class amateurs would not be "Grandfathered" into the "First Class", rather, they would be bumped down to General upon renewal.

OSCAR III & OSCAR IV allow 2 way QSO's via satellite. n **1967**-The FCC announced the new Incentive Licensing C rules: over the next 2 years, General & Conditional operators would lose 50% of the 75-15 meter phone bands, the "First Class" idea was dropped, the Advanced Class was reopened to new applicants, Extra & Advanced Class operators get exclusive subbands on 80-15 and 6 meters, the Novice license term is doubled to two years, but Novices lose their 2 meter phone privileges, the FCC restates the "Technicians are experimenters, not communicators" policy, and states that the next license step for Novices is the General, not Technician, class.

1968-The FCC authorizes SSTV in the Advanced/Extra Class subbands. Generals & Conditionals get SSTV later. **1969**-The FCC removes the ability for a Technician to hold a Novice license at the same time. The ARRL announces a new policy, they now consider Technicians to be communicators and petition the FCC to give them full VHF privileges, a 10 meter segment from 29.5-29.7 Mc, and Novice CW subbands. "Long Delayed Echoes" appear. Were they real, or a hoax?

1970-The amateur population is 250,000 but stagnant. The license fees & Incentive Licensing are blamed. Meanwhile, 2 meter FM is starting to boom. New equipment designed for the amateur market joins the surplus wide band commercial radios which were converted for use on 146.94. "MHz" & "khz" replace "Mc" & "kc".

Amateur Radio is dragged into the Vietnam War protest movement with the "Student Information Net" in operation on College Campuses nationwide.

1971-The Japanese are starting to dominate the amateur markets.

National, Hammarlund, Hallicrafters and Gonset were beginning to fade away, but Drake, Ten-Tec, Heathkit and Collins were still going strong.

1972-A national 2 meter FM bandplan was announced, 146.52 was chosen as the national simplex frequency. The FCC released the first repeater rules, expanded the Technician 2 meter allocation to

. 145-148 MHz, and relaxed mobile logging requirements.

1974-The Electronics Industry Association proposed a new "Class E CB" using 2 MHz of our 220 band. The FCC proposed a "Dual Ladder" license structure which would take privileges away from Generals and Technicians (again) and would create a new code free "Communicator" license. Both proposals eventually were scrapped. "WR" prefixes began to appear on repeater callsigns.

1975-1976--A new repeater subband is established at 144.5-145.5 MHz. Technicians now have 144.5-148 MHz on 2 meters, and finally have Novice privileges. Novices are given a power increase to 250 watts. The "mail order" Technician license is eliminated--applicants must appear at a FCC examination site. The Conditional class is abolished.

1977-The FCC expands CB radio from 23 to 40 channels. Hundreds of hams purchase "obsolete" 23 channel CB sets at fire sale prices and convert them to 10 meters.

 1978-Technicians finally get all privileges above 50 MHz, and can obtain a RACES Station authorization. The Novice license is made renewable. The FCC relaxed some of it's regulations, and instituted a new callsign system using 4 "groups", corresponding to the class of license held.

"WR" repeater callsigns are phased out. The amateur population stands at 350,000--33% more than in the early 70's. "Packet" radio first appears on the hambands, on an experimental basis.

1979-The World Administrative Radio Conference, or WARC-79, takes place in Geneva. The ARRL, IARU & other groups have been preparing for years. We lose nothing & gain 3 new bands at 10, 18, & 24 MHz, which are phased in over the next 10 years. **1980**-Spread Spectrum appears on an experimental

basis, and the FCC authorizes ASCII on the ham bands. Packet is starting to grow.

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(Continued from page 7)

1982-The "Goldwater" Bill is passed. It allows the FCC to set industry standards regarding RFI. **1983**-A ham in space!! Owen Garriott, W5LFL, becomes the first amateur to operate on board a Space Shuttle. He makes hundreds of QSO's on 2 meters. Another "Code Free" license idea pops up. Amateurs are overwhelmingly opposed, & the proposal is dropped.

1984-The 10 year license replaces the 5 year one. The FCC stopped giving examinations, turning the duty over to the new Volunteer Examiner Program. The HF phone bands are expanded. The amateur population is up to 410,000.

1985-State and local rules which restrict amateur antennas must now comply with the FCC's new policy, expressed in PRB-1. The FCC gives itself preeminence in antenna regulations, and states that local ordinances must provide for "reasonable accommodations" regarding amateur antennas. **1987**-Novices & Technicians get 10 meter SSB privileges from 28.3-28.5 MHz. Novices also get phone operation on portions of 220 & 1296 MHz. The Element 3 written exam is broken into 2 seqments--3A (Technician) and 3B (General). Technicians who passed their exam prior to March 1987 get permanent credit towards the General written exam. 1989-Amid growing calls for a code free license, the ARRL comes • out in favor of one. (The ARRL's version does not include voice privileges on 2 meters). 1990-1991 -- MARS operations increased as amateurs became involved in Operation Desert Shield/Storm. As the war in Kuwait increases, tens of thousands of Americans discover Shortwave Radio, to get the latest news. 1991-Amateur Radio gets it's first code free license--the "No Code Technician". "Regular" Technicians are renamed "Technician Plus". The first all amateur Shuttle, the "Atlantis", goes into space. 1991-1998--Amateur Radio grows from 500,000 to over 710,000 hams. The ARRL is at its highest membership ever. Despite the "Doomsday" crowd, amateur radio is healthier than ever. The Internet hasn't killed us. Schoolchildren talk with hams in space. Our Public Service ac-

tivities are wanted & appreciated. And Amateur Radio

looks forward to the next Millennium, confident that it will evolve and grow.

Compiled by Bill Continelli, W2XOY from the following sources:

- "Empire of the Air", by Professor Tom Lewis of Skidmore College, © HarperCollins, 1991.
- "200 Meters & Down, the Story of Amateur Radio", by Clinton De-Soto, The American Radio Relay League, 1936.
- "QST", 1920---
- "CQ", 1945---
- "73", 1960---
 - Various issues of "Popular Electronics", "Electronix Illustrated", and "VHF Horizons", when I can get my hands on them, old ARRL Handbooks, and, for events in 1967 & later, my own personal memory. The above sources were also used for my column ("The Wayback Machine") and the "Ancient Amateur Archives" presentations on "This Week in Amateur Radio". Copyright (c) 1998, 2001 by William Continelli, W2XOY, All rights reserved.

New Amateur Radio Awards site!

Are you a paper chaser? Would you like to be? Would you like more information about it? Then this new website may be what you're looking for.

A.J. Farmer, KB3HGY has registered the domain of Ham Awards.com. With a projected rollout date of February 3rd, This new site will be a clearinghouse for information related to the collecting of Ham Radio awards, and certificates, or Paper Chasing, as it's sometimes called.

At this point, The site is online, and comments are being solicited from the Ham Community.

Check out this new website at

http://www.hamawards.com/

More awards info

Here're some other sites that came up on a search for Amateur Radio Paperchasing.

- http://www.n7qvc.com/ amateur_radio/
- http://www.karc.net/ Activities/DX.html
- http://parc.portage.oh. us/files/NovDec01.pdf

The Care & Feeding of Your Pet Ham

Here's an oldie, but goody. The other night, I was trying to describe it to Lyn, and realized that I hadn't seen it for a while. So, here goes.

The Pet Ham is one of the most intelligent of pets -- often seemingly almost human. But he can also be one of the most difficult to raise.

Only a person with a great deal of patience and understanding should attempt to raise a Pet Ham.

The following is a short guide to some of the most important things that you should know about caring for your Pet Ham:

> Living Area - Your Pet Ham should have a private area of his own -an entire room, if possible -- where he will not be disturbed. He will spend many happy hours alone there with his collection of treasures" (These usually consists of boxes, bits of metal, glass, plastic, paper, etc that he will bring home regularly). He should be encouraged to confine his activities to this nest room -- in order to protect the rest of the house from his natural tendency towards noise, clutter, and making holes in the walls.

- Expenses- Raising your Pet Ham can turn into an expensive hobby. But, unlike most pets, the Pet Ham can often be trained to work outside the home for short periods and so bring in enough money to cover part or all of his expenses.
- Feeding- The wellbehaved Pet Ham will be able to eat with the family on occasion. But he usually feels more comfortable and secure if he can take many of his meals in the privacy of his nest room. It will be your responsibility to see that your Pet Ham is kept well supplied with food and drink during the long periods of time that he will spend alone in his nest room
- .Housekeeping- Most Pet Hams can be trained to use the family toilet facilities. But an occasional stubborn case requires a port-a-potty in the nest room- The Pet Ham can be trained to respond to a few simple commands -- the easiest for him being SIT and SPEAK. Once your Pet Ham has learned these commands, he will sometimes practice

them on his own for hours at a time.

- Health Care- The Pet Ham is especially subject to the minor irritations of lower back pain and sore throat -- from too much sitting and speaking.
- **Traveling-** Your Pet Ham will gladly travel with you in the family car if he is allowed to bring along some of the collection from his nest room. His favorite trips will be to places where he can associate with Pet Hams from other families.
- Breeding- If you plan to breed your Pet Ham, you should do so as soon as possible after you get him. As the Pet Ham matures he becomes more and more reluctant to engage in any activities not connected with his nest room collection.

Zero Beat

5, 10, and 15 Years Ago in the AARC by Larry Ashburn, KE8VE

Since John asked for help with articles for the Zero Beat, I thought I would try my hand at writing this column for a while. He supplied me with copies of all the old newsletters up to the present, so I'm all set. Piece of cake, right?

Five years ago, Don, K8OMO was President, Jerry, N8SH was Vice President and Newsletter Editor, Dave, W8UKQ was Secretary, and Mary Ann, KB8IVS was Treasurer.

NI8L, AKA K8DX was working DX by driving to their house and having an eyeball. What a novel approach, Scott. K8OMO was working greyline DX

The club received a certificate, pin and cup for contributing to the Fund for the Defense of Amateur Radio Frequencies. We were discussing the ARRL's proposal for a new intermediate class license with a 10 wpm code requirement. No one seemed to like the idea very well. Don, K8OMO added Show and Tell to the club meeting agenda. We were also planning a Mall Show for September and the AARC Railroad appointed Dave, W8UKQ to be Club Historian.

Ten Years ago, Pam N8IAK was President, I was Vice President, Dan, N8LVO was Secretary, and Patty, KE8KH was Treasurer. Dave, KC3CL was Newsletter Editor.

The results of a recent fox hunt were reported on; it sounded like quite an adventure. The fox was the team of KC8WY and K8OMO but for some reason KC8WY was hunting the fox even though he knew where it was. N8LVO and N8DZA AKA K8LTG found some free donuts and John and Pam went home in the middle of the hunt.

Not too much info on meeting activities, as the minutes were not yet being published, but it sounds as though the club was planning a Mall Show.

Fifteen years ago I was operating DX on the 11-meter band. I didn't get my license and join the club until the next year, but the Zero Beat was in it's infancy and Pam, KB8AKQ AKA N8IAK was the Newsletter Editor.

John, KD8MQ was beginning the Eastern Stark County ARES net on the N8EWV repeater on 145.37. John N8GIE had linked the Westlink report into the net. The club was preparing for (it sounds like) the first Mall Show, a joint venture with the Balsa Bees Radio Airplane Club. Patti N8FVU had just passed her Advanced ticket but hadn't yet received her new call, KE8KH. Bob Tullis got his extra, and John KD8MQ and Ron KC8VG (WC8F) passed their Extra code.

73, de KE8VE

Silent Keys

It is with deep regret that we record the passing of the following Amateurs.

Weston Heiks, K8YLK, a Minerva resident passed away in Pelzer SC, on Wednesday, January 9th. According to W8UKQ, he was not an AARC member, but did find time to occasionally check into our nets.

His obituary was printed in the Canton Repository on January 12th, and can be viewed online at http://www.cantonrep.com/ cantonrep01/archive/ menus_archive.php? Category=12&obits=yes

Carl Busch, KB8DSS passed away on January 21st, in Alliance. Doc Busch was a local veterinarian, who went through our licensing classes, in 1988.

His license had expired in 1998, but when asked, he always said that he was waiting till he had more time to enjoy Ham radio, before actually getting on the air.

The obituary from the January 23rd edition of the Repository can be viewed at http://www.cantonrep.com/ cantonrep01/menus.php? Cateory=12&ID=28148&r=4 &obits=yes

(Note: After two weeks, this obituary will be moved to the rep's online archives)

Goodbye Majordomo

AARC makes the switch to Mailman

That's right, Majordomo is no more. The AARC E-mail reflector has switched over to the mailman system. Excerpts of an e-mail posted to the listowners reflector do a better job of explaining this, than I could, and gives some useful info besides.

Larry,

Thanks for your suggestions. I was becoming concerned about our continued use of Majordomo. It is deprecated software with little or no forward motion on a new version. Version 2.0 has been in the works for 5 years and it still is in alpha stage. I was looking for something better for the users and the list owners. Mailman has the most features that I can find for the cost (free). It actually comes bundled with the RedHat Linux we run on our servers.

There are 1500+ lists hosted here with about 400,000 subscribers. Since many are on multiple lists the actual unique subscriber number is around 150,000. I have Mailman running on a new server and after we all get a chance to use it a bit we may migrate lists here. The other server is not going away, but like you... I am tired of the work it takes to handle lists. I personally do about 150 and it takes several hours some nights to get through the mail. 500 bounce and admin messages a day are about normal for me. Mailman from the first look is going to help this a lot. Time will tell.

Let me tell you how QSL/QTH is funded. Our operating budget for 2001 was \$28,000 actually a bit leaner than previous years as we are not growing at quite the rate we once did. Probably saturating the user base is my guess. I write a personal check every month for \$1,000 so about 50% of our needs are guaranteed. Two anonymous (their wishes not mine) commercial corporations contribute \$5000 each and we receive between 4-6K a year in donations/domain hosting/ ISP service profits. If we have a normal year (maintenance wise), we start a new year with a few hundred to maybe 2k to the good.

Most of the money goes for bandwidth (about \$19,000 for Internet connections), another \$2500 for Utilities and the balance for server maintenance/replacement.

I don't see anytime in the future being in a position to afford commercial software unless the entire philosophy of what we have been doing changes. This is still a hobby for me and I still have fun doing it, although I will admit I never intended it to get this big. However we have become a fixture on the net for ham radio world wide and I plan to just keep going forward with whatever method it takes.

As always thanks for your help and your advice.

AI

Parts of the above e-mail have been deleted.

If you are on the AARC reflector, you should've received an e-mail by now, explaining the switchover. If you did not, or would like to sign up for the reflector, just let me know. My e-mail address is jmyers18@core.com.

Note: Since this e-mail was written, both of the anonymous corporations that AI mentioned have withdrawn their funding, due to the recession. QSL.Net is in a money crunch, and currently looking for donations.

The AARC has been an above average donor, having sent \$50.00 during 2001.

February 2002 Monthly Planner

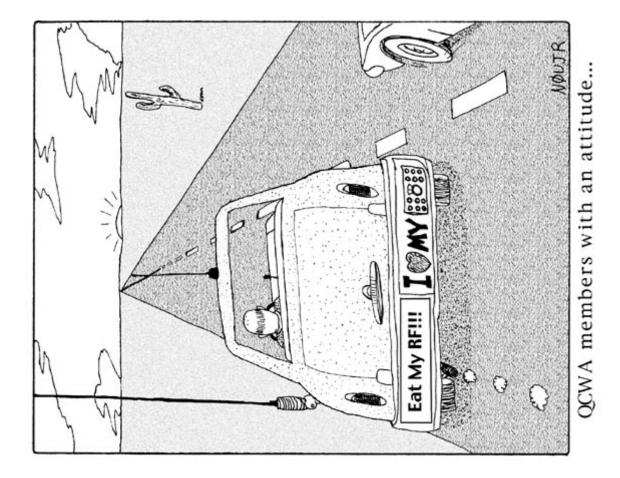
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<u>S</u> 6 13 20 27	1 2 3 4 7 8 9 10 11 12 14 15 16 17 18 12 21 22 23 24 25 24	1	2 10-10 Inter. Winter Contest - SSB			
3 Northern Ohio ARS Hamfest - Lorain	4	5	6 7:30 PM AARC Meeting	7 <u>AARC Nets - see</u> <u>page two</u> QCWA net @ 7:30 - 147.18	8	9 FISTS Winter Sprint
10 InterCity ARC Hamfest & VE Session - Mansfield	11	12 Lincoln's Birthday	13 Ash Wednesday	14 AARC Nets - see page two QCWA net @ 7:30 - 147.18 Valentine's Day	15	16 YL-OM Contest SSB
17	18 President's Day	19	20	<u>page two</u>	22 <u>CQ-160m Contest</u> - <u>SSB</u> Washington's Birthday	23
24 Cuyahoga Falls ARC Hamfest	25	26	27	28 AARC Nets - see page two QCWA net @ 7:30 - 147.18		

By the time a man realizes his father was right, he has a son who thinks he's wrong.

March 2002 Monthly Planner

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2 ARRL Inter, DX Contest - Phone
3	4	5	6 7:30 PM AARC Meeting	7 <u>AARC Nets - see</u> <u>page two</u> QCWA net @ 7:30 - 147.18	8	9 Great Lakes QSO Party Silvercreek ARA VE Session - Rittman
10 Cuyahoga ARS VE Session - Independence	11	12	13	14 <u>AARC Nets - see</u> <u>page two</u> QCWA net @ 7:30 - 147.18	15	16
17 <u>St Patrick's Day</u> Toledo Mobile Radio Ass'n Ham- fest - Maumee	18	19	20	21 <u>AARC Nets - see</u> <u>page two</u> <u>Mahoning County</u> <u>ARA VE Session -</u> <u>Youngstown</u>	22	23
24 <u>Lake County ARA</u> <u>Hamfest - Madison</u> <u>OH</u> Warren VE Sessi- on - Newton Falls		26	27 Group Club Mtg Stark Tech	28 <u>AARC Nets - see</u> <u>page two</u> QCWA net @ 7:30 - 147.18	29 <u>Good Friday</u>	30 CQ WW WPX Contest, SSB
31 Easter Sunday		S M T W T 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 12 13 14 17 18 19 20 21 24 25 26 27 28	F S 1 2 8 9 15 16 22 23	$ \begin{array}{r} 1\\7&8\\14&15\end{array} $	April F S 2 3 4 5 6 9 10 11 12 13 16 17 18 19 20 23 24 25 26 27 30	

By the time a man realizes his father was right, he has a son who thinks he's wrong.



This cartoon courtesy of Greg Took, NOUJR. For more, check out his website, at http://incolor.inetnebr.com/nOujr/

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February / March 2002