



Area News and Events

The AARC will be operating a Special Event station in Silver Park during the Carnation City Festival on Saturday, August 21. Operators will be needed.

Operators will also be needed to help out with the Triathlon on Sunday, August 22. This year the Warren Hamfest is on August 16th, so there won't be a conflict.

The next meeting of QCWA Chapter 21 will be August 21st at the Amish Door in Wilmot, Ohio. Arrive by 5:30. Dinner will be at 6:00 and a program is planned. The deadline for reservations is August 13th.

The AARC was well represented at the Portage Hamfest. The club sold just about all of the equipment which it has had for sale recently. The only item left was a dual band antenna.

Broadband over Power Line Internet Service (BPL) will be operating in two neighborhoods in Cincinnati. Ohio Section Manager Joe Phillips reports that he has appointed Kirk Swallow, W8QID, to head up a team to investigate the effects of BPL in the area. Kirk, who has been a ham for 50 years, has experience directing professional engineers and is well qualified.

Who Really Invented Radio?

Guglielmo Marconi (1874-1937) won the 1909 Nobel Prize for physics for "inventing" radio, but the US government rejected Marconi's initial patent applications for the technology. Nikola Tesla (1856-1943)--who tested a radio transmitter in 1893, two years earlier than Marconi--had submitted a similar application, and officials felt his approach was better.

Marconi went ahead with his experiments anyway. In 1901, using a transmitter built in violation of Tesla's patent, Marconi sent the Morse code signal for the letter

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Field Day 2004

K3GP, KC8TAC, KD6MPN, K8OMO, KG8RN, and Dianna

De Olde Meeting Announcement

The next meeting of the Alliance ARC will be on Wednesday, August 4th, 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!

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Editorial

I would like to take this opportunity to remind everyone that when you are on the radio it is just the same as if you are standing at a podium with a microphone, in a room full of people, of various ages and genders. When you are on the local repeater, many of those people know you personally. If the language you're using wouldn't be acceptable in a classroom or at a club meeting, it isn't acceptable on the radio.

Now suppose some young parents with several children decide that it might be great if they all learn something about radio and get Ham licenses for the whole family. They find out about the local repeater and borrow a scanner from a neighbor so they can listen in to find out more about Ham Radio. And suppose they hear some language being used that isn't exactly what they would like to hear from their children, so they decide against getting licenses. They lose out; we lose out.

One of the main reasons that many of us opposed no-code licensing was that we feared that making the license too easy to get would result in the Ham bands becoming like the citizens band. If you are a no-code ham, prove us wrong. And if you are a long time licensee, who can copy 40+ wpm, lets make sure that it isn't one of us behaving like cber's. Personally, I've never felt that any words were offensive in themselves, but I try not to offend others who might not feel the same. And words or language can be offensive even if it isn't on the FCC's list of banned words. If you have a beef with someone, settle it on the phone or out back somewhere, but not on the Ham bands.

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](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 ke8ve@alliancelink.com, in person, or via snail mail. I can read most word processor formats, but prefer your files to be in straight text, E-mail, or Microsoft Word format.

July Minutes

ALLIANCE AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

July 7, 2004

The regular meeting of the Alliance Amateur Radio Club was held at the Alliance Community Hospital on July 7, 2004, at 7:30 P. M., with Robert Steele K8RLS, president, presiding. Secretary David Glass W8UKQ kept the minutes. There were 17 members and two guests present.

The Pledge of Allegiance was given, and introductions were made.

The minutes of the regular meeting for June were published in the newsletter. The total of the treasury balance was reported for the month. The minutes were approved upon motion by Howard KC8YIF, seconded by Jerry KG8RN.

Mary Ann KB8IVS reported the treasury balances. The report was approved upon motion by Joe KC8TAC, seconded by Sam KC8ETZ.

Guests, Rich McDaniel WB8TPG and Rick Smith KC8SUI, were introduced.

.Old Business: Don K8OMO reported that a base station will be installed in the Emergency Room from a grant from the Homeland Security. A Yaesu FT-8800 and antenna is provided. The club

will be paid. Joe KC8TAC moved, seconded by David N8NLZ, that the club install the equipment and accept the payment. Motion approved.

New Business: Mile Branch Grange has requested \$30 for use of a booth at their fair. Jerry KG8RN moved, seconded by Howard KC8YIF, to decline the invitation to the fair. Motion approved.

Our Special Event for the Carnation Days August 21 has been listed in QST. There has been no answer from World Radio. The Triathlon is August 22. The Warren Hamfest is August 15th.

For Field Day, Don K8OMO brought information from George K3GP. We made our best score in six years. Bob K8RLS reported that 63 sandwiches were donated by Subway. A certificate and thank you will be sent to Subway.

A report was received from Jerry K8CMI about Field Day that was held on the USS Cod in Cleveland.

There is a list of equipment to be sold. This will be tabled until next month.

Rick KC8SUI reported that there will be a Great Lakes Missing Persons drill at his QTH on July 17. There will be 14 to 19 operators involved.

Rick Allitori, Stark County Emergency Coordinator, has

called for an Emergency Management meeting on July 9. Don K8OMO and Bob K8RLS may attend.

The Ohio QSO Party is August 28.

Carnation Days set up was discussed. This is the 100th anniversary of the Scarlet Carnation.

The meeting adjourned at 8:31 PM upon motion by Ray K8DEN, seconded by Howard KC8YIF.

Respectfully submitted, Dave Glass W8UKQ, Secretary

News and Events

(Continued from page 1)

The BPL team will be working with the Greater Cincinnati Local Interference Committee, a group which has been solving repeater interference problems for many years.

The BPL team will gather information from the ham radio community and investigate the affected area in cooperation with the ARRL labs in Newington, CT. They will adhere to the highest professional standards and gather information which is not available elsewhere in hopes of convincing the BPL operators of the harm being done. They have received offers of equipment from several companies in the area.

THE WAYBACK MACHINE

ISSUE #8

by **Bill Continelli, W2XOY**

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Our Founding Fathers knew that the United States would have to enter into legal and binding agreements with foreign countries, thus in Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution, they gave the President the power to make treaties, with the approval of two-thirds of the Senate. Over the years, the Supreme Court has ruled that provisions of a treaty are constitutional and legally binding, even if the exact same provisions contained in a law not covered by a treaty would not pass the constitutional test.

Under the Radio Act of 1927, and the regulations issued by the Federal Radio Commission, amateurs were "in the catbird seat" (to use a popular phrase of the day). They had over 2700 kc of spectrum between 160 and 20 meters, plus another 15,000 kc at 5 meters. They had a Secretary of Commerce (Herbert Hoover) who was a strong proponent of amateur radio. Congress was supportive and sympathetic. Nothing could go wrong--or could it?

Yes it could. An International Radiotelegraph Conference was scheduled for Washington, D.C., on October 4, 1927. Here, participants from 74 nations would gather to hammer out an international treaty covering the entire known radio spectrum. Once this treaty was accepted by the Senate, it would become Law, and supersede anything contained in the 1927 Act. Although amateurs could count on the full support of the U.S. Delegation, we had only one vote, the same as any of the other 73 participants.

So how much support could we count on from the other countries? Sadly, not much. Democracy was still a foreign idea to most nations; many hovered in that gray area between Old World Monarchy and Fascism/Communism. Communications were a government monopoly. Individual private stations were feared; they could compete with the Government Stations, or they could be used in anti-government activities. This attitude was even present in the representatives from England and France. As for the other countries, many were blatantly anti-amateur radio. Germany, for example, stated

that private stations could violate "the rights of the State." Switzerland was on the record against amateur radio. Japan would tolerate amateurs, however they would have to use "phantom" (i.e., non-radiating) antennas. In other words, you could have a transmitter, you just couldn't radiate a signal!!!! One proposal would only give amateurs frequencies below 13 meters (above 23 Mc).

Fortunately, the ARRL and the International Amateur Radio Union (founded in 1925) were well aware of this hostility and had made detailed preparations. The IARU and the ARRL both had made presentations to the various delegations prior to the start of the conference. Support of the amateur community was also received from private radio interests and radio manufacturers. The ARRL and the IARU would both have delegates attending the conference.

And so, after the opening session, which was addressed by President Calvin Coolidge and Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover (who was also president of the Conference), the delegates divided themselves into subcommittees and began to work.

England, the European country most favorable to amateur radio, made it's first proposal: amateurs would be allowed the 150 to 200 meter band (1500 to 2000 kc) with a maximum power input of 10 watts. The ARRL/IARU delegates, K.B. Warner, H.P. Maxim and C.H. Stewart, as well as W.D. Terrell, who was Chief of the Radio Division in the Department of Commerce, indicated that this was unacceptable. The British then came up with a compromise position: amateurs would have the 150 meter band, as well as bands at 2.75, 3.66, 5.50, 11.00, 22.00, and 44 Mc. Except for the 1500-2000 kc segment, each band would be 100 kc wide. The total amateur allocations under the British proposal were 1100 kc, of which 900 kc was in the known usable spectrum below 15 Mc. This was a 60% reduction for American hams in the frequencies below 15 Mc, and a whopping 93% reduction when you counted our 4 to 5 meter band!

Nevertheless, many delegates urged the US and ARRL/IARU representatives to accept this proposal. They pointed out that it was far more generous than many countries were willing to give on their own.

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Zero Beat

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With the use of C.W. and crystal control, it was argued, there would be enough room for all amateurs. Many were afraid that if the British compromise wasn't accepted, a more restrictive amateur band plan would take its place.

The ARRL/IARU delegates had one thing in their corner, however; the strong support of Secretary Hoover and the American Delegation. With that, they found the strength to (carefully) carry on. They were diplomatic, but they were persistent. Maxim, Stewart, and Warner proceeded step by step.

The 160 meter band was the first agreed on--1715 to 2000 kc. Next, it was decided that the remaining amateur bands would be at the 80-40-20 meter spots. How wide they would be was the next argument. On the 80 meter band, everyone was at a stalemate until it was suggested that the band could be 3500-4000 kc on a non-exclusive basis. This was accepted by all the delegates. Each country could decide for themselves how much of the 500 kc they would allocate to amateurs. Next on the agenda was 20 meters. The U.S. wanted 14,000 to 16,000 kc. There was no way any of the other delegates would agree. After much debate, the U.S. delegation realized that 400 kc was the maximum they were going to get, and acquiesced.

With 160, 80, and 20 out of the way (and the U.S. assured of at least adequate domestic and international allocations) the subcommittee turned to 40. The American delegation wanted 7000 to 8000 kc; the most any other country was willing to offer was 7000 to 7200. Germany, in fact, put a high power station on 7200 kc in order to thwart a larger amateur allocation on 40 meters. Back and forth the debate went, the other delegates finally offered 225 kc. Maxim and Stewart felt they had played their last hand and wanted to accept the proposal. Warner, however, still pushed for 400 kc. More debate followed. Finally, the other delegates agreed to 300 kc. Additional bands were set up at 10 and 5 meters.

When the dust had settled, the Conference had approved the following amateur bands: 1715-2000, 3500-4000, 7000-7300, 14,000- 14,400, 28,000-30,000 and 56,000-60,000 kilocycles. This was a 37.5% reduction in the frequencies amateurs had un-

der the U.S. regulations, however, it was a vast increase for the amateurs of most other countries. Furthermore, the frequencies approved by the Conference established amateur radio under international law -- something which had not existed before. Given the circumstances, this was a major victory for amateur radio.

Initially, there was some opposition by a minority of U.S. hams to the ratification of the Treaty. The ARRL and the vast majority of amateurs, however, supported it, knowing that a small loss in frequencies was insignificant in comparison to the international recognition now given to amateur radio. The Senate agreed and, on March 21, 1928, ratified the Treaty.

As a postscript, Herbert Hoover, the Secretary of Commerce who had always supported amateur radio 100%, was elected President of the United States in November 1928. Although most remember his administration as coinciding with the onset of the Great Depression, it was also the time of the greatest growth in amateur radio history. From the 1929 total of 16,289 to the 1933 count of 41,555, amateur radio grew 255% in 4 years. Before his death at the age of ninety on October 20, 1964, Hoover would live to see his son, Herbert Hoover Jr., W6ZH, elected President of the ARRL, and see an amateur running for President of the United States (Senator Barry Goldwater, K7UGA/K3UIG). Whatever historians may think of his administration, hams will always remember him as a Friend to Amateur Radio.

Next time, "The Wayback Machine" will begin to explore the battle over the VHF spectrum in the mid 40's. Did you ever wonder what happened to TV channel 1? "The Wayback Machine" will have the answers.

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Zero Beat

AARC FIELD DAY 2004 RESULTS W8LKY, 4A - OHIO

BAND	CW		SSB		TOTAL	
	QSOs	POINTS	QSOs	POINTS	QSOs	POINTS
80	69	138	101	101	170	239
40	8	16	204	204	212	220
20	227	454	128	128	355	582
15	50	100	116	116	166	216
10	0	0	65	65	65	65
TOTAL	354	708	614	614	968	1,322

RAW POINTS	1,322
POWER MULT	x2
TOTAL QSO POINTS	2,644
BONUS POINTS:	
EMERGENCY POWER	400
PUBLICITY	100
PUBLIC PLACE	100
PUBLIC INFO TABLE	100
VISITOR - SERVED AGENCY	100
CLAIMED SCORE	3,444

PREVIOUS YEARS SCORES

2,003	4A	2,426
2,002	4A	2,186
2,001	5A	3,412
2,000	4A	2,888
1,999	4A	3,324

August 2004

Happy Birthday to: N8IGZ, N8NLZ, KC8YIF

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday																																																																																				
1 RSGB RoPoCo 2 SARL HF Phone Contest	2 COLUM. COUNTY TRAINING NET 8:00PM	3 STARK COUNTY ARES NET 7PM 147.120 ARS Spartan Sprint NORTHERN COLU- MBIANA ARES NET 9PM 147.255 PIONEER AR FELLOWSHIP VE, AKRON	4 AARC Meeting 7:30 CARROLL COUNTY NET 8:00PM 147.075	5 AARC NETS 8:00, 8:30, 9:00 N8IGZ QCWA Net 7:30	6	7 10-10 Int. Summer Contest, SSB HAM "OH" RAMA HAMFES- T, Columbus National Lighthouse Week- end QSO Contest North American QSO Party, CW TARA Grid Dip Contest																																																																																				
8	9 COLUM. COUNTY TRAINING NET 8:00PM	10 STARK COUNTY ARES NET 7PM 147.120 NORTHERN COLUMBIANA ARES NET 9PM 147.255	11 CARROLL COUNTY NET 8:00PM 147.075	12 AARC NETS 8:00, 8:30, 9:00 QCWA Net 7:30	13 MASSILLON NET 8:00PM 147.18	14 Maryland-DC QSO Party WAE DX Contest, CW																																																																																				
15 WARREN ARA HA- MFEST &VE, WARREN, OH	16 COLUM. COUNTY TRAINING NET 8:00PM	17 STARK COUNTY ARES NET 7PM 147.120 NORTHERN COLUMBIANA ARES NET 9PM 147.255	18 CARROLL COUNTY NET 8:00PM 147.075	19 AARC NETS 8:00, 8:30, 9:00 QCWA Net 7:30	20 MASSILLON NET 8:00PM 147.18 N8NLZ	21 AARC Special Event Silver Park - 9am KC8YIF New Jersey QSO Party North American QSO Party, SSB SARTG WW RTTY Contest																																																																																				
22 CARNATION TRIATHLON CQC Summer VHF/ UHF QSO Party New Jersey QSO Party TRIANGLE ARC VE, EAST LIVERPOOL	23 COLUM. COUNTY TRAINING NET 8:00PM	24 STARK COUNTY ARES NET 7PM 147.120 NORTHERN COLUMBIANA ARES NET 9PM 147.255	25 CARROLL COUNTY NET 8:00PM 147.075	26 AARC NETS 8:00, 8:30, 9:00 QCWA Net 7:30	27 MASSILLON NET 8:00PM 147.18	28 ALARA Contest CANTON & MASSILLON ARC'S VE, MASSILLON Hawaii QSO Party Ohio QSO Party Portsmouth Radio Club Hamfe- st, Friendship, OH SCC RTTY Championship TOEC WW Grid Contest, CW																																																																																				
29 SARL HF CW Contest	30 COLUM. COUNTY TRAINING NET 8:00PM	31 STARK COUNTY ARES NET 7PM 147.120 NORTHERN COLUMBIANA ARES NET 9PM 147.255	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">July</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr><th>S</th><th>M</th><th>T</th><th>W</th><th>T</th><th>F</th><th>S</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">September</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr><th>S</th><th>M</th><th>T</th><th>W</th><th>T</th><th>F</th><th>S</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> </div>				S	M	T	W	T	F	S					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	S	M	T	W	T	F	S					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
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The only two things we do with greater frequency in middle age are urinate and attend funerals.



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"S" across the Atlantic Ocean without using a telegraph wire. He became an overnight sensation. Three years later, swayed by Marconi's huge profits in Europe, the US government reversed its decision and awarded him the patent for radio.

Tesla actually had grander plans for radio than Marconi, who only saw it as a means for point-to-point communication (a vision reflected in Marconi's name for the technology: the wireless telegraph). Tesla saw radio as a potential tool for mass communication--much as it is used today. In 1900, he convinced financier J.P. Morgan to invest \$150,000 in the construction of a 200-foot radio tower on Long Island. The tower

was to form the basis of Tesla's broadcasting system, but Morgan pulled his money out of the project after Marconi's 1901 transmission. Tesla could not convince Morgan to reconsider, and debts eventually forced Tesla to sell his tower. The new owners dynamited it for scrap.

Tesla's work on radio did not go unrecognized forever. In 1943, the Supreme Court reviewed his and Marconi's work and ruled that Tesla was the legitimate inventor of radio. But the decision came eight months after Tesla's death.



Field Day visitors:
Betsy,
Barry,
WA8WBL,
and Kathy,
KC8IXE