

From the Gavel...



We are now into the first week of October and I couldn't help but notice how nice the weather has been. It couldn't have been better for the Halton Railway and ISAR outdoor

events. There were however a number of tell tale signs that fall had arrived and that winter is fast approaching. On the way up to the Halton Railway Museum, I was struck by the fact that the leaves were already changing colour and falling off the trees. At home, the squirrels were out in full force digging up my front lawn and burying food for winter. Driving back and forth to my trailer, I could see how short the days were becoming.

I know a number of the club members were taking advantage of the weather while it lasted. Some were either planning or on camping trips. My friend Mike VE3EQP and I are going to doing just that. Mike is an avid ham and amateur astronomer. Right after Thanksgiving we will be heading up to Powassan (south of North Bay) to participate in the annual "Frozen Banana Star Party". (I am hoping the weather holds up and the event doesn't live up to its' name). We will be dragging along a huge telescope and all our radio equipment. In addition to viewing the heavens and the stars, we will be trying to make a few extra-terrestrial contacts. I am hoping they will count towards my DXCC award. We couldn't convince Jodie Foster to come along, so unfortunately we will have to make first contact without her.

Like the squirrels, the radio station crew have been scurrying around putting the finishing touches on the monster antenna and tower. Don Guthrie is scheduled to put up the first phase of the tower and antenna by the end of the week. We will then spend the following

couple of weeks tuning the antenna and running rotor and antenna cable to the shack. Weather permitting, the rest of the tower and antenna will be raised to its' final height prior to the CQ World Wide SSB contest.

Speaking of which, the CQWW SSB contest starts the Friday, October 26 at 8:00 pm and runs through to 8pm on Sunday. It is the Grand Daddy of all contests and the bands will be jammed with all sorts of DX. For further details, see the contest calendar on our website. There is a link that will take you to the rules. Let me know if you are interested in operating and we will fit you in.

Shortly after the CQWW, will be the Goblin Patrol. We will be looking for volunteers to be the eyes and hears of the police on Halloween night in an effort to keep our young ones safe. More details to follow over the next two club meetings.

One more piece of club business before I sign off. As you probably know by now, Tom Godden VE3TWG has stepped down from is position of Field Day manager. Tom has done an excellent job running the show for the past few years and we thank him for his time and effort. I am looking for a warm body to take Tom's place. It need not be an experience ham, as you will have the help and support of the club and won't be doing it alone. It looks like neither the Chapel Estates or Camp Toto will be available for use this year. If you have any ideas for a field day location (preferably local) please advise me or anyone on the exec and we will follow up.

73 for now ... Rick VE3IMG.

This Month

2. Commentary
3. Club Calendar
4. Signal Hill
5. Amateur Radio History
5. The Roving Reporter
8. Minutes of the exec meeting Sept. 05, 2007
8. Minutes of the meeting Sept. 13, 2007
9. Minutes of the meeting Sept. 27, 2007
10. RAC Application Form

Sunday Brunch

Sunday brunches are held on the first Sunday of each month. Time is 9:30AM at Shopsy's, 6986 Financial Drive Unit 5 Mississauga (at the corner of Mississauga Rd and Derry Rd). All are welcome to come out and have an opportunity to chat in an informal setting.

Club Nets

2 Metre Tuesday Night Phone Net Join in on the chatter starting at 8:30PM every Tuesday on the club repeater. Hosted by various net controllers. 145.430MHz Tone 103.5 Minus (-) offset. Contact our VHF Net Manager, **Lorne (VE3CXT)**, if interested in becoming a net controller.

75 Metre Sunday Night Net Starts at 8:30PM every Sunday. Hosted by various net controllers. Contact our HF Net Manager, **Michael (VE3TKI)**, if interested in becoming a net controller.

Commentary... let's see how far we've come



If you listen to the radio at all – the commercial FM kind, not the real fun stuff we all know about – you’ve probably listened to Matchbox Twenty’s “Let's see how far we've come” a few times a day.

I’ll refrain from commenting on the controversial lyrics of that song here. However that got me thinking of amateur radio and how far we’ve come since Marconi received that first wireless transmission from across the Atlantic on December 12, 1901.

Murray VE3JMY writes about his visit to Signal Hill near St. John’s in Newfoundland, the historic spot where in 1901 Marconi received the first transatlantic wireless signal. His article comes with some great pictures of the place too.

Over the years since 1901, great technological strides have been made, big setbacks overcome, lots of money put at stake, great disappointments faced – all these make interesting reading in the article “Outline of Amateur Radio history”. The article concludes that despite all the predictions of the doomsday crowd, we are still a bunch of hobbyists going strong, evolving and growing. I could not resist including the research by Bill Continelli, W2XOY in this issue.

We have indeed come a long way and there are no signs that we are stopping any time soon. So, let’s keep rocking!

Thomas VA3TMB

Executive Directors

President	Rick Brown, VE3IMG
1st Vice President	Asim Zaidi, VE3XAP
2nd Vice President	William Bressette, VE3WPJ
Treasurer	John (Sr) Lorenc
Secretary	Dan Goodier, VE3NI
Past President	Dave Harford, VA3DFH

Club Managers

Membership Manager	Dave Harford, VA3DFH
Education Manager	Earle Laycock, VE3XEL
Basic Theory Courses	Earle Laycock, VE3XEL
Basic Theory Courses	Bob Hawkins, VE3AGC
Basic Theory Courses	Jody Levine, VE3ION
Basic Theory Courses	Don McPhee, VA3BOW
Basic Theory Courses	Basil Burgess, VE3JEB
Basic Theory Courses	Robert Dutton, VE3ZZF
CW Courses	Frank Lamb, VE3HTX
CW Courses	Earle Laycock, VE3XEL
House / Visitor Host Manager	Robert Humphreys, VE3HOW
Newsletter Editor	Thomas Bernard, VA3TMB
Researcher	Kim Cheong, VE3KTC
Net Managers HF Net	Michael Brickell, VE3TKI
VHF Net	Lorne Jackson, VE3CXT
Repeater Manager	Michael Brickell, VE3TKI
Assistant	Bryan Jay, VA3BLJ
Assistant	Bob Boyer, VE3XBB
Assistant	Lorne Jackson, VE3CXT
Assistant	John Duffy, VE3DRZ
Assistant	Asim Zaidi, VE3XAP
Assistant	Tony Champion, VA3QC
Assistant	Robin Stubbs, VE3VVS
Assistant	William Bressette, VE3WPJ
Club Station Manager	Stefan Bejusca, VA3OBR
Assistant	Rick Brown, VE3IMG
Assistant	Asim Zaidi, VE3XAP
Assistant	Alex Malikov, VE3MA
Assistant	Bryan Jay, VA3BLJ
Field Day Manager	Open
Assistant – Documentation	Tony Champion, VA3QC
Assistant – Logging	Jody Levine, VE3ION
Assistant – Refreshments	John Duffy, VE3DRZ
Assistant – Site	Thomas Godden, VE3TWG
Assistant - Press and Publications	Reg Vertolli, VA3QA
FSV Manager	Dave Stubbs, VA3BHF
Assistant	Sean Conlin, VA3MED
Assistant	William Bressette, VE3WPJ
Programs Manager	Lorne Jackson, VE3CXT
Webmaster Manager (Source Code and DB)	Dave Harford, VA3DFH
Assistant	Dan Goodier, VE3NI
Assistant	Rick Brown, VE3IMG
Graphical Support	Alex Malikov, VE3MA
Legal Consultant	Lorne Jackson, VE3CXT
Public Information & Media Relations Manager	Tony Champion, VA3QC
Photography	Reg Vertolli, VA3QA
Assistant	Dan Goodier, VE3NI

Audit Committee

Auditors Coordinator	Basil Burgess, VE3JEB
Assistant	Robert Humphreys, VE3HOW

Public Service

ARES Emergency Coordinator	Open
Assistant EC 1	William Bressette, VE3WPJ
Assistant EC 2	Michael Brickell, VE3TKI
Assistant EC 3	Lorne Jackson, VE3CXT
Assistant EC 4	Bob Boyer, VE3XBB
Assistant EC 5	Dave Stubbs, VA3BHF
Assistant EC 6	John Duffy, VE3DRZ
Assistant EC B/U	Dave Harford, VA3DFH
Assistant EC B/U	Robin Stubbs, VE3VVS
Assistant EC B/U	Robert Giddy, VE3IAB
CANWARN Manager	Peter Mosher, VA3PKM
Special Events / Walks Manager	Bob Boyer, VE3XBB

CLUB CALENDAR FOR 2007 – 2008

October, 2007

04 Thu Exec Meeting
07 Sun Sunday Brunch - Shopsy's
09 Tue VHF/UHF - 2 Meter Net
11 Thu Club Meeting
14 Sun HF - 75/80 Meter Net
15 Mon Basic Class 4
16 Tue VHF/UHF - 2 Meter Net
18 Thu Basic Class
21 Sun HF - 75/80 Meter Net
22 Mon Basic Class 5
23 Tue VHF/UHF - 2 Meter Net
25 Thu Club Meeting
26 Fri CQ WW DX Contest
28 Sun HF - 75/80 Meter Net
29 Mon Basic Class 6
30 Tue VHF/UHF - 2 Meter Net

November, 2007

01 Thu Exec Meeting
03 Sat ARRL Sweepstakes
04 Sun Sunday Brunch - Shopsy's
04 Sun HF - 75/80 Meter Net
05 Mon Basic Class 7
06 Tue VHF/UHF - 2 Meter Net
08 Thu Club Meeting
10 Sat Basic Class
11 Sun HF - 75/80 Meter Net
12 Mon Basic Class 8
13 Tue VHF/UHF - 2 Meter Net
17 Sat ARRL Sweepstakes
18 Sun HF - 75/80 Meter Net
19 Mon Basic Class 9
20 Tue VHF/UHF - 2 Meter Net
22 Thu Club Meeting
23 Fri CQ WW DX Contest
25 Sun HF - 75/80 Meter Net
26 Mon Basic Class 10
27 Tue VHF/UHF - 2 Meter Net
30 Fri ARRL 160 Meter Contest

December, 2007

02 Sun Sunday Brunch - Shopsy's
02 Sun HF - 75/80 Meter Net
03 Mon Basic Class 11
04 Tue VHF/UHF - 2 Meter Net
06 Thu Exec Meeting
07 Fri ARRL 10 meter Contest
09 Sun HF - 75/80 Meter Net

10 Mon Basic Class 12
11 Tue VHF/UHF - 2 Meter Net
13 Thu Club Meeting - Pot Luck Dinner
16 Sun HF - 75/80 Meter Net
17 Mon Basic Class 13
18 Tue VHF/UHF - 2 Meter Net
23 Sun HF - 75/80 Meter Net
25 Tue VHF/UHF - 2 Meter Net
27 Thu NO MARC Meeting tonight
28 Fri RAC Canada Winter Contest
30 Sun HF - 75/80 Meter Net

Provisional Schedule Below...

January, 2008

03 Thu Exec Meeting
06 Sun HF - 75/80 Meter Net
07 Mon Advanced Class 1
10 Thu Club Meeting
14 Mon Advanced Class 2
21 Mon Advanced Class 3
24 Thu Club Meeting
28 Mon Advanced Class 4

February, 2008

04 Mon Advanced Class 5
07 Thu Exec Meeting
11 Mon Advanced Class 6
14 Thu Club Meeting
18 Mon Advanced Class 7
25 Mon Advanced Class 8
28 Thu Club Meeting

March, 2008

03 Mon Advanced Class 9
06 Thu Exec Meeting
10 Mon Advanced Class 10
13 Thu Club Meeting
17 Mon Advanced Class 11
24 Mon Advanced Class 12
27 Thu Club Meeting
31 Mon Advanced Class 13

April, 2008

03 Thu Exec Meeting
07 Mon Advanced Class 14
10 Thu Club Meeting
24 Thu Club Meeting

NOTES

1. Meetings start 7:30PM at St. Thomas A Becket Church Hall, 3535 South Common Court unless otherwise noted.
2. Brunch is at 9:30AM unless otherwise noted.
3. Classes are from 7:00PM - 9:00PM at Meals On Wheels at 2445 Dunwin Drive

Visit our website: <http://www.marc.on.ca> for any updates of the calendar.

Signal Hill

By Murray VE3JMY

Signal Hill

In August 2007, my wife, Darlene and I went on a driving holiday to attend a wedding at St. John's, Newfoundland. We visited nearby Signal Hill and what follows is information on Signal Hill and a short account of our visit.



On December 12, 1901, Guglielmo Marconi received the first transatlantic wireless signal on Signal Hill. The signal was simply 3 dots, the letter "S" in Morse code. It had come from Poldhu, England, 3500 KM away. Marconi's success proved the potential of his wireless system of communication and ushered in the dawn of modern global communications. The work created the foundation for development in radio, radar, microwaves and cellular communication.

The Society of Newfoundland Radio Amateurs operates an amateur radio station, VO1AA at Cabot Tower, near the site where Marconi received his historic signal. The station helps to interpret the story of Marconi's achievement to visitors at the Signal Hill National Historic Site of Canada and to other radio operators around the world.

Cabot tower was built in 1897 to commemorate the 400 year anniversary of the arrival of explorer John Cabot. In addition to the Marconi exhibit, Cabot Tower also includes the Heritage Souvenir and Gift Shop.

The Marconi exhibit included a guest book, a display of radio tubes, a spark gap transmitter, simulated sound of what was heard by Marconi, a narrated audio-visual presentation on Marconi and his team as well as photos of antennas including those supported by kites.

The visit to Signal Hill and Cabot Tower was a highlight of our trip. We also checked out the Marconi exhibit at the Rooms, a modern downtown St. John's museum.

We travelled portable-mobile and enjoyed 2 meter radio contacts en route. The weather that we encountered over two weeks on the road was quite similar to ours here in Mississauga.

In addition, we can recommend a visit to Alexander Graham Bell museum at Baddeck, Cape Breton Island, where we also enjoyed a musical Ceilidh at a small parish hall.

East coast food and hospitality were superb. At Newfoundland we enjoyed a "kitchen party" and at our friends' wedding we were welcomed as part of a group of four mainlanders who were "screeched-in" and enrolled in the Royal Order of Screechers! For those who don't know what screeching is all about, you simply have to make the trip. One tip: you don't have to kiss the cod on the lips - only if the attraction is mutual!

As they say over there, drive carefully and beware of the moose.



P.S.

On visiting information centers along the journey, I tried to engage and inform the young staffers about ham radio. Invariably they were unaware of our hobby. I would receive a semblance of acknowledgement when I gently reminded them that earlier reports from disaster sight are often reported by hams. Then I would say that we also use local repeaters and refer to nearby repeater site at a place and name they recognised. I was probably the only visitor to mention the subject!

OUTLINE OF AMATEUR RADIO HISTORY

By Bill Continelli, W2XOY
(<http://ham-shack.com/history.html>)

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. is 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 communications. 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 appear 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 Radio navigation 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 ham shack, 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 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 Extra. 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.

1967-The FCC announced the new Incentive Licensing 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 band plan 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 ham bands, 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.

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 segments--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 activities are wanted & appreciated. And Amateur Radio looks forward to the next Millennium, confident that it will evolve and grow.

Summary Minutes of the Exec meeting September 05, 2007

(The full version of the minutes are posted in the MARC Yahoo Group)

Present:

Rick/VE3IMG (Chair), Asim/VE3XAP, Michael/VE3TKI
William/VE3WPJ, Lorne/VE3CXT, John/VE3XJL
Dave/VA3DFH, Stephan/VA3OBR, Thomas/VA3TMB
Daniel/VE3NI

7:35 PM Meeting Called to Order

Item 5 : Outstanding Issues

- Monthly Cash Flow Analysis
- FSV Inventory

• Audit

• Feedback on Manager Position Descriptions

Item 3 : Membership

Item 4 : Manager & SIG updates

Item 2 : September Special Events

• The Halton County Radial Railway (HCRR)

• ISAR

Item 1 : Upcoming MARC Programs

Additional Items

9:30 PM

Meeting adjourned

Summary Minutes of the meeting September 13, 2007

(The full version of the minutes are posted in the MARC Yahoo Group)

Meeting was chaired by Rick VE3IMG

Attendance 33, Visitors 1

7:30 PM Meeting Called to Order

Ham activity / operating news

Club events

Reports

Halton County Radial Railway special event

Vacant manager positions

Education

Contests

Programs

Repeaters

Hamex

ARES

Web site

Memberships

Walks

Digital

Newsletter

8:25 PM Break

8:40 PM 50-50 draw

8:45 PM Guest Speaker Stefan VA3OBR

9:30 PM Meeting adjourned

Summary Minutes of the meeting September 27, 2007

(The full version of the minutes are posted in the MARC Yahoo Group)

Meeting was chaired by Rick VE3IMG

Attendance 30, Visitors 1

7:30 PM Meeting Called to Order

Ham activity / operating news

Club events

Reports

Membership

Field day

Contests

8:02 PM Break

8:30 PM 50-50 draw

8:35 PM Guest Speaker Murray VE3JMY

8:55 PM Meeting adjourned

OF GENIES AND THINGS (<http://www.ac6v.com>)

A ham operator is operating Field Day alone at a deserted beach. He is taking a little break from the action, walking around on the beach and notices an antique brass bottle mostly buried in the sand. He digs it out and discovers it's a genie bottle! He manages to get it open and a genie appears. "Thank you for freeing me, O Master!" said the grateful genie. "I will grant you any one wish you want." The ham thinks about it and says, "OK, I got it. I live right now in a restrictive neighborhood. I would like to have a 500 foot tower with all sorts of antennas, despite the homeowners association." The genie looks worried. "O Master! That's a big order. The power of these HOAs and their CC&Rs is most powerful! In fact, they are more powerful than even I, O Master! I would beg you to please choose something else for your wish." The ham says, "OK, let's do this." He goes over to his ham station and pulls out his log books. "See this entry? This is a contact I once made with AC6V. I would sure like to get his QSL card after all this time." The genie looks at the logbook. Then he says, "Now regarding that 500 foot antenna tower, do you want it galvanized or stainless steel?"

RAC MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/SUBSCRIPTION TO TCA MAGAZINE

Please enter applicable choice(s) →

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1 year RAC membership; (includes \$44.95 subscription for TCA) @	\$49.95 *	
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1 year TCA subscription; no membership to RAC @	\$44.95 * *	
Family membership; price per extra family member @ \$20.00 per year (one TCA per family) * (Does not apply to simple subscriptions.)	(\$20.00 x)	
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DONATION OPTIONS

Donation to the RAC Foundation enclosed	\$
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Donation to the Youth Education Programme enclosed	\$
Grand Total:	\$

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