



The QUARAE

The Newsletter of the Radio Association of Erie

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Upcoming DX-Pedition to Glorios

Jean-Michel, F6AJA, editor of Les Nouvelles DX, informed OPDX on Monday last week that after many years of effort, the permission has finally been received and an operation to Glorioso (Glorieuses) Islands will take place, probably early May (possibly between May 5-9th) for some weeks.

At the moment, operators mentioned are Pascal F5PTM, Freddy F5IRO, Stephane F6KIN, David F8CRS, Yves-Michel F5PRU and possibly 3 others. The team plans to have 3 or 4 stations on the air. They are currently looking for sponsors, and if you would like to help, please contact Didier, F5OGL.

Presently, Glorioso is ranked 4th in "DX Magazine's 2007 Most Wanted Countries World-Wide" in the mixed modes (EU 7th, Asia 9th and NA 4th). There is no Web page currently available for this operation, but details from the 2005/2006 planned operation Web page (which did not take place) states:

"The Glorioso Archipelago consists of two coral islands: Grande Glorieuse (3 km in its larger diameter) where the human installations are, and Ile du Lys (circular island, 600 metres in diameter) which is desert. The archipelago also includes two rock islets

- Roches Vertes and l'Ile aux Crabes - as well as a sand bank more or less above water at high tide. At the east and northeast of Grande Glorieuse are a series of dunes reaching a maximum elevation of 12 m. The islands and rocks are surrounded by a reef and a lagoon which is drained dry at low tide. The Glorioso islands are situated 220km northwest of Diego Suarez (Madagascar).

The island became French territory in 1930. Around 1912, a French came from the Comoros and planted a fine coconut palm plantation there. Exploited until 1958 by people from the Seychelles, it is currently abandoned. There are also filaos. Fauna consists exclusively of a rather large colony of terns.



Radio Association of Erie
Club meeting will be
held this Thursday
April 3rd at
7 pm at the American
Red Cross on Pittsburgh
Avenue.

Please Note: The May Meeting will be held on Saturday May 3rd at the Clubhouse at 11 am.

The meteorological service of the French colony in Madagascar installed on the island a rather primitive weather station in 1955 which was opened only during the hurricane season from October to April. Since 1960 the station is open all year round. The importance of this station is clear. It predicts cyclones for the North Madagascar and Comoros area. It ensures safe navigation on the Madagascar-Djibouti-Madagascar and Kenya-Mauritius-Kenya air and maritime routes. (From minister for the French overseas Web site)"

ADDED NOTE: Jean-Michel, F6AJA, provides DXers with an interesting Web page that (probably) has the most complete QSL collection (28 different QSL) from Glorioso.

Take a look at:
<http://lesnouvellesdx.fr/galerie/galerie2.php?page=topten&px=FRG>

He still needs some cards for his collection:
FR5ES/G, FR5HG/G and FR5KH/G.

Source: OPDX

Possible Upcoming Public Service Event



March for Babies – Sunday April 27th
Presque Isle State Park

Listen to the ARES/RACES Nets for More Details
and also watch the listserv.



Just a reminder!

The deadline for changes for 2008 RAE club directory is April 15th. Submissions can be submitted electronically at:

<http://directory.w3gv.org>

Radio Association of Erie General Membership Meeting Minutes March 6, 2008

Board Members Present: KE3V, N3NKV,
N3ZNP, KB3CAT, KB3NAT.

The Meeting was called to order by KE3V at
7:02 pm.

Upgrades: None

Visitors: None

Board Report: KB3CAT reported that the board discussed various topics at the board meeting held on 2/26/08. Major topics included: 2008 Budget, Printed Directories, FT-100 repair, Equipment Insurance, 2008 Field Day location, ListServ Issues, Bayfront 2 Meter Watch, Purchase of Ham Club Membership Software from Alpine Software for Keeping Track of Various Aspects of the Club.

Secretary's Report: N3NKV asked for a motion to accept the minutes from the February meeting as printed in the QUARAE. Motion made by WB3DOM. Seconded by KB3CAT. Motion Carried.

Treasurer's Report: N3NKV provided the treasurer's report that KD3D provided at the Board of Director's meeting.

Membership: N3NKV reported that the club now has over 100 members.

Repeater: N3APP reported that the SVHS tower needs some bonding done to it. That is the reasons why we are getting noise. A few clamps may need to be bought for the project.

Newsletter/Website: N3NKV reported that the blog style QUARAE is gone. He will be going back to PDF.

Clubhouse: KB3JZL reported that he needs pipe for the hand railing for the stairs. KE3V reported that opening day will be Saturday May 3rd with hot dogs for lunch.

Clubhouse Equipment: N3NKV reported that the Yaesu service would no longer service the FT-100. They recommended Burghardts or AES Milwaukee. N3NKV contacted AES Milwaukee and their tech that specializes in those radios will be out for a while. WB3DOM mentioned that the TS-430 from the VA station which has been displaced is available and that it can be a replacement for the FT-100 till it is fixed.

Education: There are 3 to 4 in the class. Dan says that there has to be a better way to get the word out. He said that the Erie Red Cross Amateur Radio Club has been formed and has applied for their own call.

Dayton Trip: KB3CAT reported that there are about 10-11 people interested.

New Business:

Membership Cards: WB3DOM asked about membership cards. N3NKV mentioned that some were given out at the last meeting to those present.

Final Reading and Approval of Bylaw revision: N3NKV conducted the final reading of the bylaw revision of the proposed change to be made to Section G Part 15 of the bylaws under Repeater Committee:

Repeater Committee: The Repeater Committee shall operate, maintain and

improve the repeaters owned by the RAE. The Chairman of the Committee must be an Active Member. The Chairman or an appointed assistant will handle all frequency coordination issues, may appoint assistants with board approval, may appoint control operators with board approval, may make expenditures up to \$300.00 per incident with the approval of 3 board members provided such expenditures are for the repair of the repeaters. The station trustee shall serve on this committee.

N3NKV made a motion to accept the revision to the bylaw. Seconded by KB3CAT. All members present were in favor. No Nays.

K3PLV mentioned that he would be that he would going on DX-pedition to Isle of Mann and Jersey.

K3UFG made a motion that the club purchase the Basic Electronics Course and Kit from ARRL for future classes at an estimated cost of \$15.00. Seconded by N3DBC. Motion Carried.

50/50 Winner: KB3DAF \$11.00

Motion to Adjourn Made by KB3BAM, Seconded by KB3BAM

Respectfully Submitted,

John Lis

Radio Association of Erie
Secretary



The 2 Meter International Simplex Net is back on the air at 8 pm on Saturday nights on 146.550 mhz.

Skywarn News



Erie County Skywarn would announce that training will take place on April 22nd at 6:30 at Hamot Hospital Auditorium.

To register, please visit:

<http://eriecountyskywarn.raerie.org/training.htm>

Ripley Hamfest

Bring Your Ham Radio, Computer Gear, and Electronics leftovers to Ripley and make a few bucks! Meets lots of old and new friends and have a good time!



Sunday May 4th, 2008
7:30 am to 11 am

Ripley Fire Hall
Ripley, NY

1500 feet south of the
only traffic light in
Ripley at Rts 20 & 76

Prizes: Cash
**Breakfast will be
available**

Admission: \$3.00 ---
Tables: \$3.00

For more Information Call or E-mail:

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For More Information Visit Us Online at:

<http://ripleyhamfest08.tripod.com>

The Pioneers Page from ITU News

Remote writing

Speeding up telegraphy through typing

In the previous *Pioneers' Page*, we asked when the typewriter was first patented. It happened much earlier than you might think. In 1714, an Englishman, Henry

Mill, was granted a patent which said he had "lately invented... an artificial machine or method for the impressing or transcribing of letters, singly or progressively one after the other, as in writing... engrossed on paper or parchment".

It seems that this idea never became a reality, but mechanical devices for producing writing played an important part in the history of communications. Without them, telegraphy would not have been able to handle messages so quickly, and the art of transmitting and receiving those messages would have remained out of the reach of the untrained public.

Samuel Morse had invented a way to make indentations on a paper strip to record Morse code signals sent by telegraph. Later, more legible marks were made with a system based on Alexander Bain's forerunner of the fax machine. But by the mid-19th century, the telegraph had become so popular that demand for capacity began to outstrip supply. One way to cope with this problem was to remove the need for skilled operators and produce printed messages fast that anyone could read.

Printing telegraphs

Various inventors in Europe and the United States created machines that would indicate a letter of the alphabet when receiving a telegraph signal. But printing those letters began in 1846 when an American with the impressive name of Royal Earl House (1814–1895) built a device which produced words, rather than simply Morse code marks. It had a transmitting keyboard resembling that of a piano, with a key for each letter of the alphabet. This was linked to a mechanism that made electrical contacts with the telegraph wire. At the receiving end, the signals operated an electromagnet that moved a printing wheel. Each letter was made by pressing the printing wheel against an inked ribbon next to a moving strip of paper — a forerunner of the typewriter ribbon.

Because of challenges to the patent rights from Samuel Morse, the electromagnetic system of power was later replaced with compressed air. Thus, although it could reportedly send 40, instantly readable words per minute, the House system was unwieldy. It also required a good circuit and skilled operators.

It was a Welsh immigrant to the United States who took the next step. David Edward Hughes (1831–1900) was a teacher of music at a college in Kentucky. In 1855, he patented a printing telegraph which used sound — from tuning forks — to synchronize the two ends of the system. The input device was a piano-type keyboard like in House's machine. When a key was pressed, the printer at the receiver's end rotated to the correct character in the manner of a "golfball" typewriter.

Little electrical power was needed to work the printer, and Hughes's machine was easier to use than the House telegraph. The system was adopted by Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States and became widespread in Europe. By 1870, the House and Hughes systems had been improved and combined by George May Phelps (1820–1888), an American whose *Combination Printer* was highly efficient and could produce 60 words per minute.

Tickertape triumph

Much of the impetus for the growth of telegraphy came from businesses' demand for financial news. Originally, crowds of boy messengers would jostle and dash to convey information on the price of gold or stocks. In 1867 in New York, they began to be replaced by a faster, more reliable system that printed out data: the stock ticker.

Invented by an American, Edward A. Callahan, the stock ticker was an immediate hit. The New York Stock Exchange installed the system in November 1867, and it was adopted by the London Stock Exchange in 1872.

At a bourse or brokerage, a keyboard was used to send telegraph signals to a pair of wheels on the "ticker" in the recipient's office. By pressing a key, the letter wheel or number wheel revolved to the correct character, which was then printed onto paper tape at about one character per second. As the wheels turned and printed, a ticking sound was produced — hence the name of the device.

The resulting message was an abbreviation of a company's name, followed by figures indicating the price of its stock. The used paper tape from each day's work did not always go to waste. It was sometimes used like confetti to throw down from Manhattan offices onto parades in the streets below: the famous

"tickertape parades" that celebrated important events or personalities.



Thomas Alva Edison achieved his first commercial success as an inventor when he improved Callahan's device and introduced the "Universal Stock Printer" in 1871. It had a mechanism that allowed a central operator to synchronize all the tickers on a telegraph line. The first 40 patents of

Edison's long career were for printing telegraphs and stock tickers, and they gave him the financial resources to commit himself to a life as an inventor. It could be said that we owe one of his most famous successes — the light bulb — to some of the first examples of electric transmission of text.

This Article Appeared in the July-August Edition of ITU News. Thanks goes out to Cecil NM3L for providing the original article.



**Leave the Weekend of
June 28th and 29th open for
RAE FIELD DAY!**

**Look for More Details in the May
and June QUARAES!**

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