



A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF GUGIELMO MARCONI

FATHER OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY (1874-1937)



Marconi operating apparatus similar to that used to transmit first wireless signal across the Atlantic in 1901.

FIELD DAY 2013
June 22-23 at Frear Park
<http://www.arrrl.org/field-day>
TARA Activities to be a bit downsized



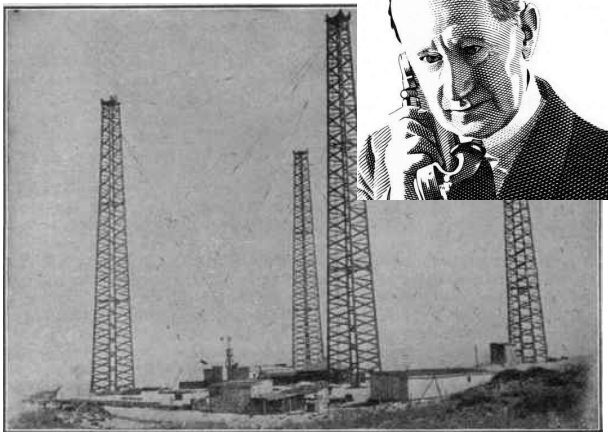
As mentioned by Steve Kopecky, KF2WA, at the TARA meeting on May 21, 2013 the Field Day activities will be downsized to a 2A (two HF rigs) station due to the lack of on-the-air participation over the past few years. **Setup will begin at 9:00 am on Saturday instead of the Friday afternoons we done in past years.** This doesn't mean that we don't need participation by setup volunteers and radio operators. Hopefully we can have VHF and digital operation as well. We will have a dedicated laptop for attendees to try out the logging software we've been using for the past several Field Days.

Guglielmo Marconi was born at Bologna, Italy, on April 25, 1874, the second son of Giuseppe Marconi, an Italian country gentleman, and Annie Jameson, daughter of Andrew Jameson of Daphne Castle in the County Wexford, Ireland. He was educated privately at Bologna, Florence and Leghorn. Even as a boy he took a keen interest in physical and electrical science and studied the works of Maxwell, Hertz, Righi, Lodge and others. In 1895 he began laboratory experiments at his father's country estate at Pontecchio where he succeeded in sending wireless signals over a distance of one and a half miles.

In 1896 Marconi took his apparatus to England where he was introduced to Mr. (later Sir) William Preece, Engineer-in-Chief of the Post Office, and later that year was granted the world's first patent for a system of wireless telegraphy. He demonstrated his system successfully in London, on Salisbury Plain and across the Bristol Channel, and in July 1897 formed The Wireless Telegraph & Signal Company Limited (in 1900 re-named Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company Limited). In the same year he gave a

demonstration to the Italian Government at Spezia where wireless signals were sent over a distance of twelve miles. In 1899 he established wireless communication between France and England across the English Channel. He erected permanent wireless stations at The Needles, Isle of Wight, at Bournemouth and later at the Haven Hotel, Poole, Dorset.

In 1900 he took out his famous patent No. 7777 for "tuned or syntonic telegraphy" and, on an historic day in December 1901, determined to prove that wireless waves were not affected by the curvature of the Earth, he used his system for transmitting the first wireless signals across the Atlantic between Poldhu, Cornwall, and St. John's, Newfoundland, a distance of 2100 miles. Between 1902 and 1912 he patented several new inventions. In 1902, during a voyage in the American liner "Philadelphia", he first demonstrated "daylight effect" relative to wireless communication and in the same year patented his magnetic detector which then became the standard wireless receiver for many years. In December 1902 he transmitted the first complete messages to Poldhu from stations at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, and later Cape Cod, Massachusetts, these early tests culminating in 1907



Marconi's wireless station, circa 1902.

in the opening of the first transatlantic commercial service between Glace Bay and Clifden, Ireland, after the first shorter-distance public service of wireless telegraphy had been established between Bari in Italy and Avidari in Montenegro. In 1905 he patented his horizontal directional aerial and in 1912 a "timed spark" system for generating continuous waves.

In 1914 he was commissioned in the Italian

Army as a Lieutenant being later promoted to Captain, and in 1916 transferred to the Navy in the rank of Commander. He was a member of the Italian Government mission to the United States in 1917 and in 1919 was appointed Italian pleni-potentiary delegate to the Paris Peace Conference. He was awarded the Italian Military Medal in 1919 in recognition of his war service.

During his war service in Italy he returned to his investigation of short waves, which he had used in his first experiments. After further tests by his collaborators in England, an intensive series of trials was conducted in 1923 between experimental installations at the Poldhu Station and in Marconi's yacht "Elettra" cruising in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and this led to the establishment of the beam system for long distance communication. Proposals to use this system as a means of Imperial communications were accepted by the British Government and the first beam station, linking England and Canada, was opened in 1926, other stations being added the following year.

In 1931 Marconi began research into the propagation characteristics of still shorter waves, resulting in the opening in 1932 of the world's first microwave radiotelephone link between the Vatican City and the Pope's summer residence at Castel Gandolfo. Two years later at Sestri Levante he demonstrated his microwave radio beacon for ship navigation and in 1935, again in Italy, gave a practical demonstration of the principles of radar, the coming of which he had first foretold in a lecture to the American Institute of Radio Engineers in New York in 1922.

He has been the recipient of honorary doctorates of several universities and many other international honours and awards, among them the Nobel Prize for Physics, which in 1909 he shared with Professor Karl Braun, the Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts, the John Fritz Medal and the Kelvin Medal. He was decorated by the Tsar of Russia with the Order of St. Anne, the King of Italy created him Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and awarded him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy in 1902. Marconi also received the freedom of the City of Rome (1903), and was created Chevalier of the Civil Order of Savoy in 1905. Many other distinctions of this kind followed. In 1914 he was both created a Senatore in the Italian Senate and appointed Honorary Knight

Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order in England. He received the hereditary title of Marchese in 1929.

In 1905 he married the Hon. Beatrice O'Brien, daughter of the 14th Baron Inchiquin, the marriage being annulled in 1927, in which year he married the Countess Bezzi-Scali of Rome. He had one son and two daughters by his first and one daughter by his second wife. His recreations were hunting, cycling and motoring.

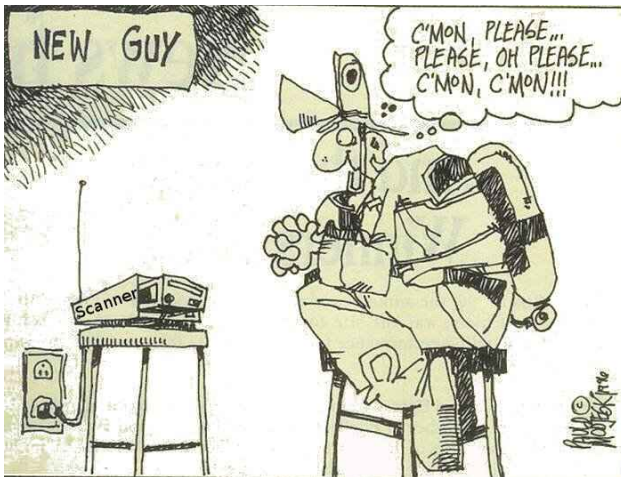
Marconi died in Rome on July 20, 1937.

Source: [Nobel Lectures](#), Physics 1901-1921, Elsevier Publishing Company, Amsterdam, 1967

This autobiography/biography was written at the time of the award and first published in the book series [Les Prix Nobel](#). It was later edited and republished in [Nobel Lectures](#). To cite this document, always state the source as shown above.



A clearly perturbed Perry White is pictured above imploring the ghost of Caesar to stop Jimmy Olsen from uttering the dreaded "C" word.



White maintains very high ethical and journalistic standards. He is an archetypal image of the tough, irascible but fairminded boss. White's most well known catchphrases are "Great Caesar's ghost!" and "Don't call me chief!".

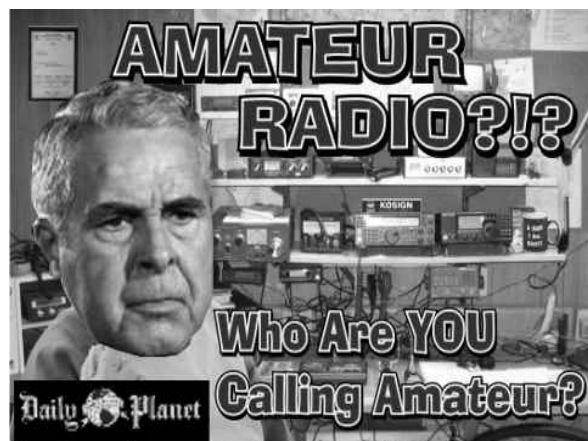
Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perry_White

PERRY WHITE

THE FICTIONAL EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE METROPOLIS DAILY PLANET AND...

THE TARA NEWS??

Perry White is (was? still is??) a fictional character who appears in the **Superman** comics, TV shows and in film. White is the Editor-in-Chief of the **Metropolis** newspaper the **Daily Planet**.



Editors note: Those who have read **The TARA News** for many years knows the moniker of **Perry White, Editor-in-Chief** has appeared along the newsletter editor for many years. The origin of this unofficial title is unknown although it may have been added there by Mr. Bill.

SOME INFO ABOUT HSMM-MESH

"HSMM-MESH™ is a high speed, self discovering, self configuring, fault tolerant, wireless computer network."

As presented by David Galletly, KM2O, at the May 21, 2013 TARA meeting this kind of communication (primarily line-of-sight) may prove to be one of the fastest growing and very interesting aspect of HAM radio.



The following website nicely explains all you need to know:

<http://hsmm-mesh.org/>

Soon to be called Broadband-Hamnet.

It looks to be a lot of fun!



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Notice: The editor of this newsletter assumes no responsibility for the contents, accuracy or readability of this publication. However by reading this notice it becomes the responsibility of the reader to help improve the operating procedures found on the airwaves.

UPCOMING ON ATVET

Ham Radio Exam Schedule

Wednesday, July 24, 2013

Saturday, October 12, 2013

Saturday, November 9, 2013

All sessions at the Low Center for Industrial Innovations (C.I.I.) at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (RPI) in Troy.