Sidebands

W2EGB

The Newsletter of the EAST GREENBUSH AMATEUR RADIO ASSOCIATION

October 2025

www.egara.org

EGARA Celebrates Erie Canal Bicentennial Aboard the USS Slater

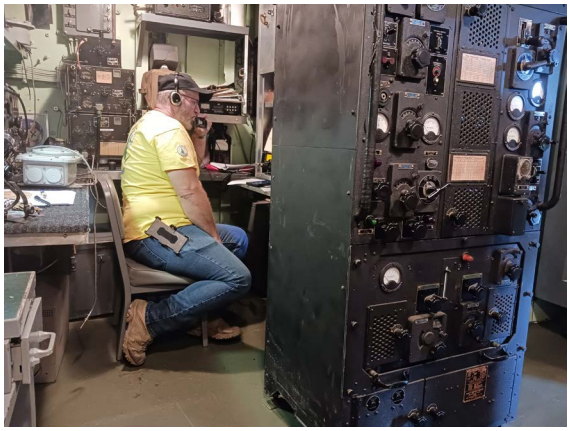
EGARA members were aboard the USS Slater to make contacts across the nation as the ship participated in the bicentennial celebration of the Erie Canal on Saturday, September 20th. The club operated two HF stations from the Slater's radio room using the ship's call sign WW2DEM as part of a "Parks on the Air" event – one of dozens set up by Amateur operators along the entire length of the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor.

Of the more than 100 contacts made from the Slater, the highlight was making a contact with the USS Little Rock – call sign W2PE -- a sister museum ship located at the other end of the canal system in Buffalo that also participated in the event.

Locations of other Amateur radio stations contacted by the Slater included Texas, Iowa, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Ontario,.

"It was great getting recognition for the Slater and being able to promote both the ship and the Erie Canal Bicentennial across the nation," said EGARA Board member Bryan Jackson, W2RBJ. "Many of the hams mentioned that they had either visited the ship or hoped to in the future."

(continued on page two).



EGARA President Pat Negus, W2PMN, worked sister Museum Ship USS Little Rock, W2PE, during the canal celebration. In the foreground is the original type of 1940s transmitter that was used by the ship.

In This Issue

Act II: Celebrating the NAVY's 250th Birthday

EGARA will board the USS Slater again on Columbus Day, Monday, October 13th to celebrate the U.S. Navy's 250th birthday with a Special Event Station using the ship's WW2DEM call sign.

Operations will begin at 10 am as the Slater conducts an observance ceremony and honors its Volunteer of the Year. The club plans to two HF rigs depending on available operators.

Because of the events planned aboard the Slater, space will be limited, so EGARA members will be required to sign up for operating shifts using a first come, first served priority. Each shift will be limited to a maximum of four operators. Available shifts are: 10am - 12pm; 12pm - 2pm; and, 2pm - 4 pm.

Members should email their preferred shift to: EGARAradio@gmail.com.

Membership Meeting - October 9, 2025 - 7 pm - Program: SWR & Tuners

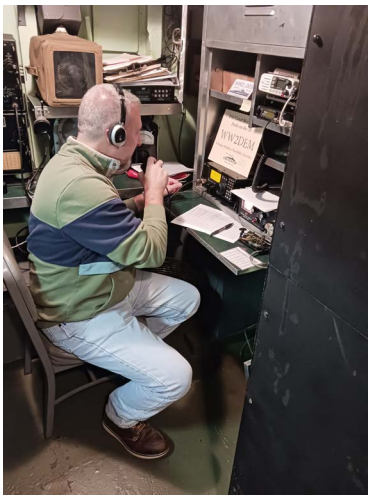
EGARA Celebrates Erie Canal 200th Birthday with POTA Activation...

In addition to the Parks on the Air event, the canal's bicentennial celebration included a variety of activities that included boat rides on the waterway, walking tours, arts and crafts festivals, farmer's markets, and lectures on its history.

Since its grand opening in 1825, the Erie Canal has been widely recognized as an engineering marvel that put New York on the map as the Empire State. It served as a major "Gateway to the West", providing expanded opportunities for trade and immigration. Today, the New York State Canal System is a National Historic Landmark that offers an unparalleled place to recreate while discovering the incredible history and beauty of America's most famous man-made waterway.

Construction of the Erie Canal began in Rome, New York in 1817. Workers started first on the easiest, most level sections. In subsequent years, they tackled major engineering challenges at Cohoes, Little Falls, Rochester, and Lockport, where construction needed to overcome the most difficult elevation changes. Sections of the canal opened as they were completed, until the entire canal from Buffalo to Albany opened in 1825, with Governor DeWitt Clinton leading a flotilla of boats from Buffalo across the canal to New York City.

EGARA had previously operated from the Slater's radio room as part of a Memorial Day observance. The club now plans to explore reactivating a program which previously had Amateur Radio operators on the air from the ship's radio room on Saturdays.



Matt Saplin, W2SAP, works the 40 meter band during the POTA activation aboard the USS Slater.

EGARA operated two HF stations on the 40 and 20 meter bands.

Of the 536 Destroyer Escorts built during World War Two, the USS Slater is the only one in existence that is fully restored.

She is berthed on the Albany waterfront and serves as a museum ship that is open to visitors.

About the USS slater...

The USS Slater was christened on Feb 20, 1944 by Lenora Slater, mother of Frank O. Slater who had been killed in action on November 12, 1942 during the Battle of Guadalcanal. He was posthumously awarded the Navy Cross and the USS Slater was named in his honor.

The Slater escorted five Atlantic convoys during 1944 and 1945. She was then transferred to the Pacific where she joined Task Unit 33.2.4 at Manila in September to provide support operations during its capture of Yokohama, Japan.

The ship was placed in the reserve fleet at Green Cove Springs, Florida in 1947. On March 1, 1951, the Slater was transferred to the Hellenic Navy in Greece under the Truman Doctrine. She remained in service there until 1991.

Destroyer escort sailors from around the nation donated more than $250,000 to bring Slater back to the United States as a museum ship. In 1993, an ocean-going tugboat towed the ship from Crete to New York City, where it was docked next to the aircraft carrier USS Intrepid. Volunteers began restoring the ship and seeking a permanent home for her and Albany was chosen. On October 26, 1997, the USS Slater arrived at the Port of Albany.

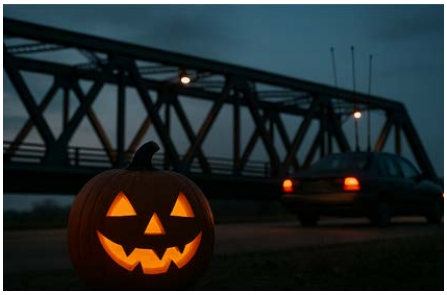
On the Beam
News & Notes

Volunteers Needed for Local Events

Two events are coming up in October that are in need of Amateur Radio operators to assist with communications.

On **Sunday, October 12th**, eight additional operators are needed to help with the Hudson-Mohawk Marathon and Half Marathon that will run from Schenectady to Albany. The event is set to begin at 8 am and finish at 3 pm. Event details are at: ***https://mohawkhudsonmarathon.com.*** A preview of the course is also available on YouTube at: ***https://youtu.be/gBuqn2LYncI?si=7u0drJQKCLZ7iV5h***.

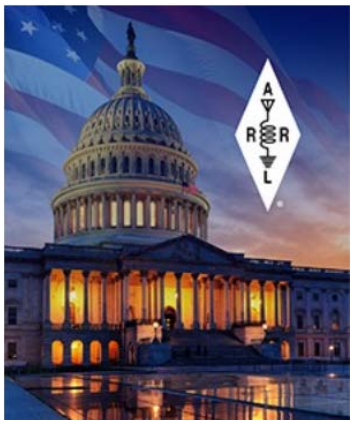
On **Thursday, October 30th and Friday, October 1st**, the annual Pumpkin Patrol which operates This statewide public safety event is held in conjunction with the New York State Police to monitor bridges and deter vandals from throwing objects onto traffic below.



The Pumpkin Patrol was initiated as a volunteer effort in 1976 by Katherine St. Jacques in Fort Johnson, Montgomery County. She was talking to a truck driver on her citizens band radio when the windshield of his vehicle was struck by an object thrown from an overpass. The driver sustained injuries from the broken glass of his windshield. St. Jacques and two companions decided to stand watch on the three over passes that crossed the Thruway in the Fort Johnson area. The State Police assumed control of the Pumpkin Patrol in 1990 as part of the State Police crime prevention effort. More than 300 Amateur Radio volunteers are expected to participate in this year's safety efforts.

Coordinating both of these events is Karen Smith, KS2O. Those interested in assisting with either or both events should contact her directly a: ***ksmithkb2uuc@aol.com.***

Hams Asked to Support Amateur Radio Preparedness Act



ARRL has launched its legislative action campaign to get ALL radio amateurs involved in sending a message to their Congressional representatives that they want to see passage of bills H.R.1094 and S.459, the Amateur Radio Emergency Preparedness Act. The bipartisan legislation is designed to prevent restrictive homeowners' association (HOA) rules that currently prohibit or severely limit the installation of Amateur Radio antennas, even when such antennas are hidden in trees, placed in attics, mounted on vehicles, or look like flagpoles.

Amateur operators are asked to go to ***https://www.arrl.org/HOA*** and enter their call sign and hit the submit button to send letters to Congress on their behalf. Amateur licensees do not need to be an ARRL member to use the website, as all licensed Amateur Radio operator are welcome to participate.

An increasing number of American homes are subject to private land-use restrictions -- particularly in HOA-controlled developments -- where many radio amateurs are bared from installing exterior antennas. The restrictions mean that many hams cannot develop and practice the skills necessary to meet the fundamental principles of the Amateur Radio Service as defined by federal regulation. Removing these barriers is a matter of national preparedness.

Supporters of the bill have all stressed the importance of Amateur Radio in maintaining communication when other systems fail, especially in hurricane-prone or disaster-stricken regions. For a century, Amateur Radio operators have provided support to local governments, state governments and Federal agencies when emergency communications expertise is needed.

EGARA September Meeting Minutes

- The meeting was called to order at 7:00 PM. Introductions were made by all members (12) present.

President's Report

Old Business

- President Pat Negus, W2PMN, noted that the .270 Repeater was successfully installed over the Summer with some expected dead spots around the region. Raising or relocating the antenna is being considered.

New Business

- A Certificate of Appreciation was awarded to member Bryan Jackson, W2RBJ for his efforts to place the 147.270 MHz Repeater back on the air.. Negus added that he felt a Certificate of Appreciation should also go to member Bob Isby, K2RHI for his efforts in assisting the club as well. All members were amenable to the idea. Secretary David Jaeger, K2DEJ stated that he would make a certificate for Isby.
- Negus noted that the 2026 Hamfest would be back at the East Greenbush Town Park on Saturday, May 30th 2026, the weekend after Memorial Day. Negus also noted that the park was secured for the location since the Town offered EGARA the discounted Non-Profit rate of $225.00.
- It was notred that RCSAR Building needed to be cleaned again, and that the WTEN Site needed to be mowed.

Vice President's Report

- Vice President Walt Snyder, N2WJR noted that asked member Jim Pendolino, KC2HRO about the possibility of installing a Dual Band (2m, 70cm) base station antenna at the RCSAR building. He noted the antenna could be installed inside the building, possibly in the attic above the meeting room if it couldn't be placed outside.

Treasurer's Report

- Treasurer Peter Brickman, KD2YLG noted that the only expense for August and September was the Yaesu repeater purchased for the club station. He provided updates on the club's bank account balances.

Board of Directors Report

- Board Member Bryan Jackson, W2RBJ noted that he submitted a proposal to relocate the .270 repeater antenna to the former WTEN tower to improve coverage. An alternative would be to simply increase the height of the current Rohn 25G tower. Jackson added that the new Yaesu Repeater could also be used to add a UHF repeater.
- Jackson noted that the 2025 East Greenbush Community Day was scheduled at the Town Park for Saturday, September 13th 2025 and that the club would be in attendance with brochures, membership applications, and an HF Station and portable HF antenna for the public to view and operate if desired.
- Jackson announced that the club would be participating in the Erie Canal Bicentennial aboard the USS Slater using its radio room as POTA station for the event on September 20th.

Member Updates

- It was announced that the following individuals had joined EGARA and members were asked to welcome them:

  Tim Bertrand, KB1QII
  Tim Sentigar, K7KNV
  Arthur Hoddick, KC2OGL

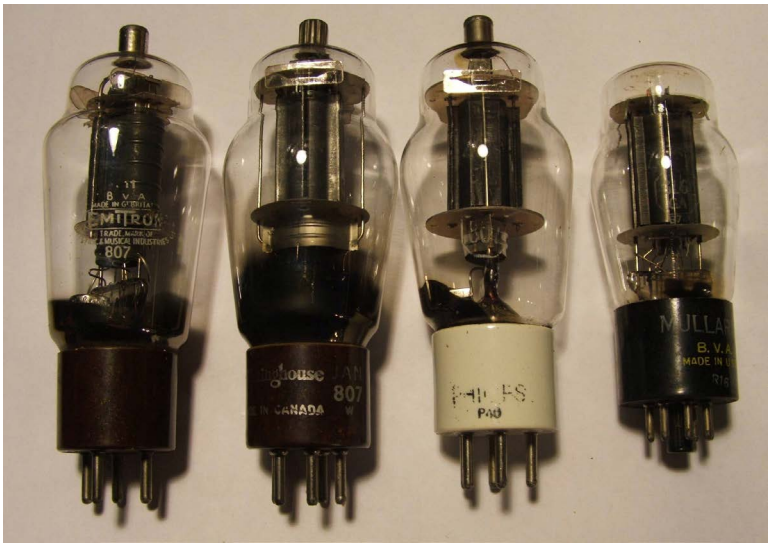
- The meeting concluded at 8:00 PM.

Minutes prepared by Club Secretary David Jaegar, Jr., K2DEJ

The Golden Age of Ham Radio & the Legendary 807 Tube

In the golden age of vacuum tubes, one name stood tall as the true workhorse of ham radio: the 807.

This beam power tetrode wasn't just a component—it became a trusted partner for countless Amateur Radio operators. With the 807, hams built their own transmitters and amplifiers, reaching out across the world in ways once unimaginable.



In RF operation, a single 807 could be run in class-C as an oscillator or amplifier which could be keyed on and off to transmit Morse Code in CW mode. For voice transmission on AM a final amplifier with one or more 807s, up to about four, could be connected in parallel running class-C. Connecting multiple 807s in parallel produced more power to feed to the antenna.

Often the modulator stage (simply a transformer-coupled audio amplifier for A.M., with the secondary of its output transformer in series with the anode supply of the final amplifier), was also constructed using 807s. Many hams found multiple paralleled 807s a cheaper alternative to a single larger tube, such as a single 813, as many military surplus 807s became available cheaply after World War II.

A Ham's Best Friend

The 807 was a perfect match for radio builders. From stable oscillators to powerful amplifiers, it did it all. Operating smoothly up to 60 MHz, it was ideal for the popular HF bands where long-distance (DX) magic happens.

Hams loved it because:

- A single 807 could power a CW transmitter in Class C operation.
- Multiple 807s in parallel meant even more output for bigger stations.
- It worked with accessible plate voltages (400–750 V DC), making it budget-friendly for home brewers.

The Art of Tuning

Tuning the 807 was both simple and satisfying. With a pi-network circuit, it offered:

- Impedance Matching – maximum power transfer to the antenna.
- Harmonic Suppression – a clean signal without interference.

The famous "dip and load" ritual became second nature—adjusting until the plate current dipped just right. Even beginners could master it quickly and get on the air.

The Legacy Lives On

Today, solid-state tech dominates, but the 807 still glows brightly in ham radio history. For many, its warm orange light symbolized more than power—it was the spirit of experimentation, the thrill of making that distant contact, and the joy of craftsmanship.

The 807 wasn't just a tube.

It was a companion in the adventure of ham radio—connecting hearts and voices across the globe.

Amateur Licensing Exams Moving Online

The ARRL Volunteer Examiners FCC licensing program is continuing to move away from traditional paper to online submissions. The changes are aimed at improving efficiency and reducing costs.

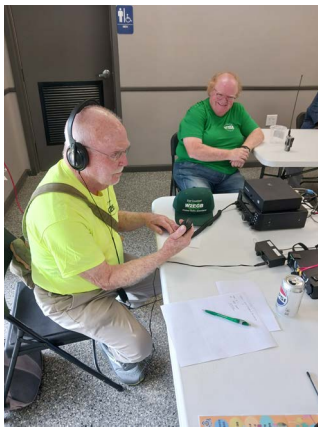
As part of this change, the League will no longer accept paper test filings submitted by mail as of November 1st. Instead, test papers and supporting documents must be uploaded to ARRL's secure online site. EGARA has been filing its test session paperwork electronically for the past two years, allowing licenses and upgrades to usually be processed the first business day they are received. The club applied for and received permission to file electronically after a lengthy postal delay kept test results from being processed for over two weeks after they were mailed.

Printed paper tests and supporting paperwork are also being phased out by ARRL in favor of a fully online digital system. Printed booklets and supply shipments are being discontinued as all VE teams are required to shift to using the ExamTools system for administering Amateur Radio exams. This system allows for licensing tests to be completely performed online, although it also provides the option of printing tests and forms by local VE teams if they wish. However, the paperwork must still be scanned and uploaded electronically to be processed.

EGARA expects to eventually move completely to the online digital testing system and has begun steps to secure the necessary computer equipment needed to do so.

Amateur Extra Exam Revision: Extra-Class exam question E6D07 is being eliminated from the Element 4 question pool and from use on examinations. The decision was made after it was determined that the question contained more than one correct answer. The remainder of the current Element 4 Extra-Class pool, which became effective July 1, 2024, remains valid through June 30, 2028.

EGARA Attends East Greenbush Community Day



Andy Sullivan, KC2WWJ, operate the HF station as Peggy Donnelly, KD2LMU looks on.

East Greenbush held its 4th annual Community Day on September 13th and EGARA was on hand to promote Amateur Radio and the club's public service role. The event was once again held at the town park and featured a fun day of entertainment and public safety agencies.

The club operated an HF station and used its new portable vertical antenna, which allowed for a quick and easy setup. Information was also made available about Amateur Radio and several people inquired about the hobby and licensing.

Participation in the town's Community Day also brought the club two new members who submitted membership applications. The included Tom Poole, KC2IVI, of Rensselaer who holds General License, and Brian Ahlborn of Poestenkill, who is studying for the Technician license.

The East Greenbush town park will also be hosting EGARA's Hamfest on May 30, 2026. This is a change from the original date which was moved from early June due to a scheduling conflict with an East New York ARRL event which will be held in Albany.

WINTER WEATHER AHEAD - ARE YOU READY?

With the possibility of severe winter weather ahead, now is time for hams to make sure their stations are resilient.

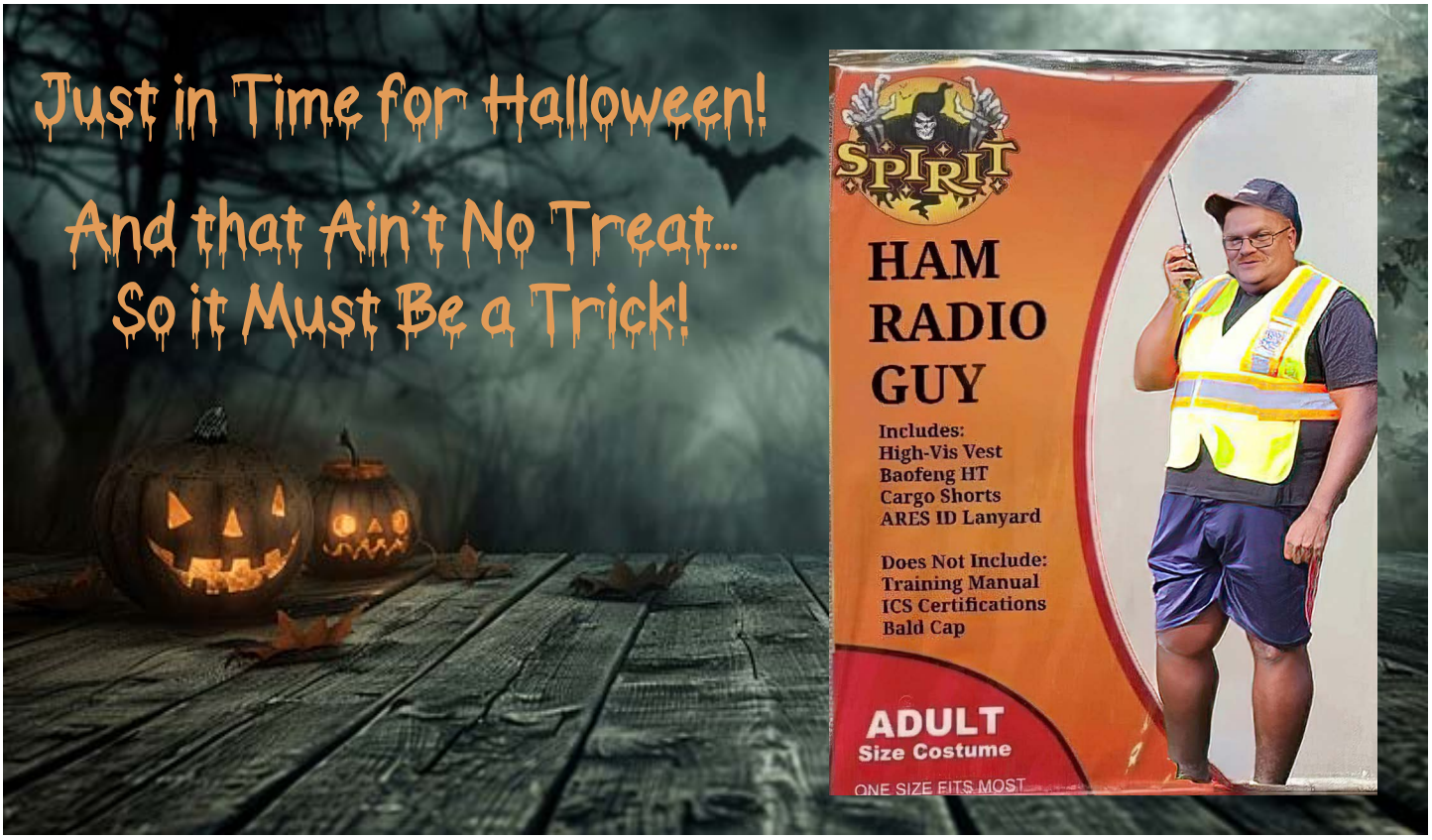
ARRL Director of Emergency Management Josh Johnston, KE5MHV, says: "Have a battery backup, or alternate means of power. The grid may go down. Make sure all your antennas are functional and that you have backups in case they are damaged. It may be a good idea to keep a few baluns and some spools of wire to quickly erect wire antennas, if needed," he added. Of course, it's also a lot easier to check exterior feed lines and antennas before the snow flies.

In addition to having these items, Johnston says it's wise to inspect, test and exercise your equipment throughout the year. "Consider getting your emergency gear out and giving it a shakedown. Participating in a Parks on the Air operation is one great way to put your gear to the test. It also gets you active and on the air.

Find more information about resilience and preparedness through amateur radio at:
www.arrl.org/ares.

Recommended Items to Include in a Basic Emergency Supply Kit:

- ❑ Water and non-perishable food for several days
- ❑ Extra cell phone battery or charger
- ❑ Battery-powered or hand crank radio that can receive NOAA Weather Radio tone alerts and extra batteries
- ❑ Flashlight and extra batteries
- ❑ First aid kit
- ❑ Whistle to signal for help
- ❑ Dust mask, to help filter contaminated air and plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place
- ❑ Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- ❑ Non-sparking wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
- ❑ Can opener (if kit contains canned food)
- ❑ Local maps



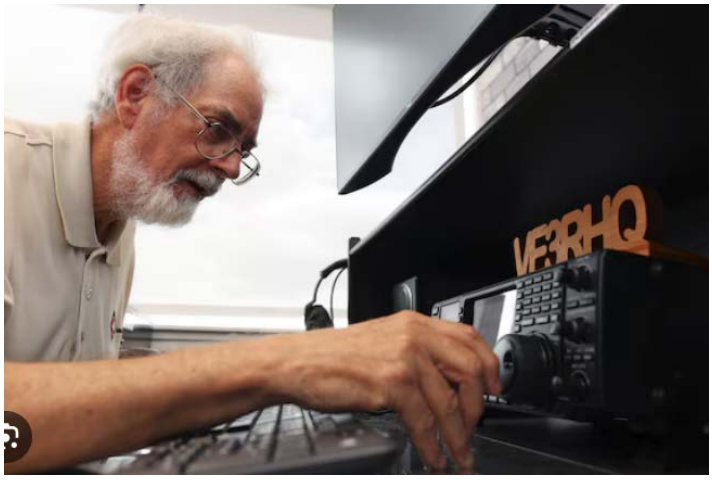
Canada Invests in Amateur Radio for Preparedness

As the world adjusts to a new era of rising temperatures and more severe weather-related disasters, governments across Canada have been turning to a decidedly old-school form of communication: the ham radio.

While the use of ham radios has long been left mostly to amateur radio enthusiasts, officials increasingly have seen the relatively low-tech devices as an important means of communication during emergency situations. In July, Ontario's government approved $396,000 (USD) in funding for the Radio Amateurs of Canada to train its members to operate their ham radios during an emergency. Allan Boyd, the association's president, said the group had roughly 5,000 members, most of whom were skilled to operate during an emergency.

Many ham radios do not require a lot of big, heavy equipment to operate and can be powered using a 12-volt car battery, making them ideal during power outages and disruptions to more modern forms of communications like Internet and cell phone service. "When the lights go out, we can keep going," said Mike Kelly, a retired electronics technologist and ham radio enthusiast.

Many ham radios are also portable, making it possible to transport radio operators and their equipment into disaster-stricken areas to provide immediate emergency communication.



Beyond Ontario, other Canadian territories and provinces, including British Columbia, Nova Scotia, and Yukon, have also been integrating ham radios into emergency-response plans.

Unlike cell phones and other modern forms of communication, ham radios do not require space-based satellites or massive communications towers to operate. This infrastructure can easily be taken out by a natural disaster, making it more difficult to communicate during emergencies. By contrast, most ham radios work by bouncing their signals off of the stratosphere, making them far more resilient while still allowing their signals to cover vast distances.

Plus, advancements in ham-radio technology have made it possible to send text-based messages over radio waves, rather than having to resort to more specialized forms of communication such as Morse code, according to Boyd.

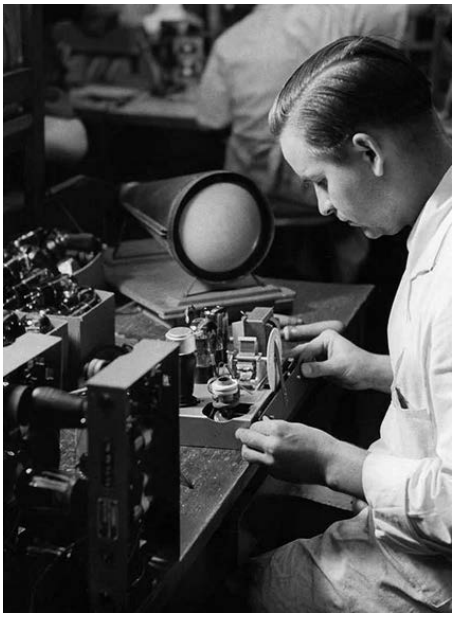
"Having continuous access to strong telecommunications is key to emergency coordination and response efforts," said Jill Dunlop, Ontario's Minister of Emergency Preparedness and Response.

"By investing in a growing network of Ontario Corps partners like Radio Amateurs of Canada, our government is providing GPS services, satellite phones, ham radios, and other critical communication supports across the province, including our remote regions to support emergency responders when disaster strikes," Dunlop continued.

The renewed focus on ham radios highlighted the important role that resilient, mobile, decentralized technologies have to play in a world increasingly besieged by extreme weather events.

Radio Helped Bring the Nazis to Power -- and Keep Them There

On 18 August 1933, Josef Goebbels opened the 10th International Radio Show, in Berlin, with a speech declaring "Radio as the Eighth Great Power"—a nod to Napoleon's notion that the press was the seventh great power. Goebbels argued that "the radio will be for the twentieth century what the press was for the nineteenth century." He noted the failure of the Weimar Republic to embrace radio and claimed that the National Socialists would not have been able to take power without it.



A worker checks the operation of a Volksempfänger. A total of 28 German manufacturers produced the radios to exacting standards.

"We want a radio that reaches the people, a radio that works for the people, a radio that is an intermediary between the government and the nation, a radio that also reaches across our borders to give the world a picture of our character, our life, and our work," Goebbels proclaimed.

To make that happen, Geobbels had seized control of the Reichs-Rundfunk-Gesellschaft—the Reich Broadcasting Corporation— a national network of regional broadcasting companies. After solidifying control of the broadcast infrastructure, he imposed rules on permissible content. His final task was to make sure everyone had access to an affordable radio receiver. But radios in Germany in the early 1930s were expensive, easily exceeding a month's wages for ordinary workers.

Goebbels approached electrical engineer Otto Griessing to design a radio that was technically simple, easy to mass-produce, and inexpensive. The result was the Volksempfänger ("people's receiver" or "people's radio"), which Goebbels introduced at the Berlin show. At a subsidized 76 Reichsmarks (about US $250), it was about half the price of the cheapest radios then on the market. More than 100,000 units sold during the first two days of the exhibition. The radio could also be purchased on installment. By 1941, nearly two-thirds of German households owned a Volksempfänger, and Goebbels had succeeded in giving Hitler a direct conduit into people's homes via the airwaves.

The Volksempfänger was designated model VE301, a reference to 30 January, the day in 1933 that Adolf Hitler assumed power. It was a three-tube receiver that operated in long-wave and medium-wave bands—150 to 350 kilohertz and 550 to 1700 kilohertz, respectively—and had a built-in magnetic loudspeaker. The radio came in three versions: The VE301 W ran on alternating current, the VE301 B was battery powered, and the VE301 G operated on direct current. The W and B sold for 76 RM, while the G was priced at 65 RM. All of the models had sockets on the left side for plugging in antennas of different lengths. A later model, the VE301 Dyn, introduced in 1938, featured an electrodynamic loudspeaker.

The Volksempfänger's radio dial was not marked off in frequencies but rather listed the names of cities—Frankfurt and Heidelberg among them. The two tuning knobs on the front had to be turned in tandem to acquire a new station. An ear-splitting screech could result when the receiver went out of tune. The Volksempfänger did have the sensitivity to pick up foreign broadcasts, but after the start of World War II in 1939, listening to them became punishable by fines, imprisonment, and even death.

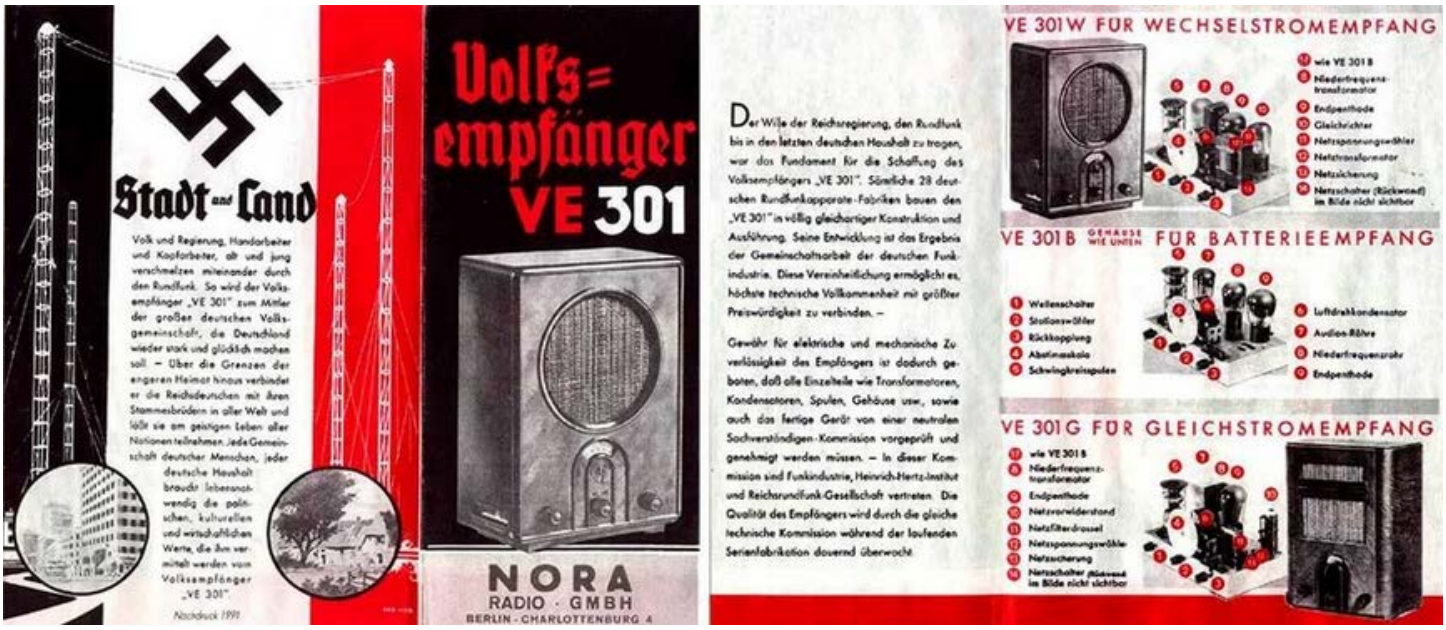
Low cost was not the only reason for the Volksempfänger's popularity. The original VE301 had an attractive art deco-inspired design. Industrial designer Walter Maria Kersting fabricated the cabinet out of Bakelite, a plastic that could be easily molded. Bakelite also had insulating properties that made it ideal for the electronics industry, replacing the heavy and more expensive wood cabinetry that was then common. Unfortunately, the later VE301 Dyn lacked some of the radio's original flair. It had a rectangular speaker and tuning window, giving it a much more utilitarian aesthetic.

-continued on page 10-

Volksempfänger: The People's Radio

The government pressured 28 German radio manufacturers, including Philips, Siemens, and Telefunken, into producing the VE301. They were required to adhere to strict standards and could not alter the circuitry or housing. The only distinguishing mark they were allowed was a stamp of the company name on the back cover. A committee of experts from the radio industry, the Institute for Oscillation Research (known as the Heinrich Hertz Institute before and after Nazi control), and the Reich Broadcasting Corporation assured quality control and technical compliance. But the Volksempfänger didn't hold a total monopoly. Manufacturers were still allowed to produce other radios and to price them at market rates.

The original marketing materials for the VE301 made no secret of Goebbels's plan to bring radio to as many Germans as possible. One brochure claimed the radio brought together "city and country, people and government, manual laborers and office workers, old and young" through broadcasting.



Ads positioned the Volksempfänger as the intermediary for the greater German community that would make the country strong and prosperous again by bringing political, cultural, and economic ideas into every household. The national emblem of the eagle near the tuning dial identifies the product as part of state propaganda efforts. Later models also included a swastika. An even cheaper version of the radio, the Kleinemfänger, came out in 1938 and sold for 35 Reichsmarks. It earned the nickname Goebbels-Shnauze, or "Goebbels' snout," partly because it looked like a big blunt nose, but mostly because it was the mouthpiece for Goebbels.

Goebbels knew better than to simply broadcast the Third Reich's agenda nonstop. People welcomed the inexpensive receivers into their homes precisely because they also provided entertainment and distraction. Regular programming included operas, classical concerts, light dance music, games, jokes, and popular arts.

To be sure, programming was highly censored. Forbidden content included "corrupted music," such as American jazz, pop, and swing. The censorship didn't seem to bother listeners. In her 2019 book News from Germany: The Competition to Control World Communications, 1900–1945 (Harvard University Press), historian Heidi Tworek notes that "the Nazis used entertainment programs to lure more people into listening to Hitler's speeches."

Rolf Kreisch, who joined the Hitler Youth and then the German army, remembered that ordinary people were offered a radio for 35 Marks through the Kraft durch Freude, a Nazi organization that gave benefits to party loyalists. Kreisch recalled that people were enthusiastic about the perks of party membership and listened to the radio, even if they didn't agree with all aspects of the party.

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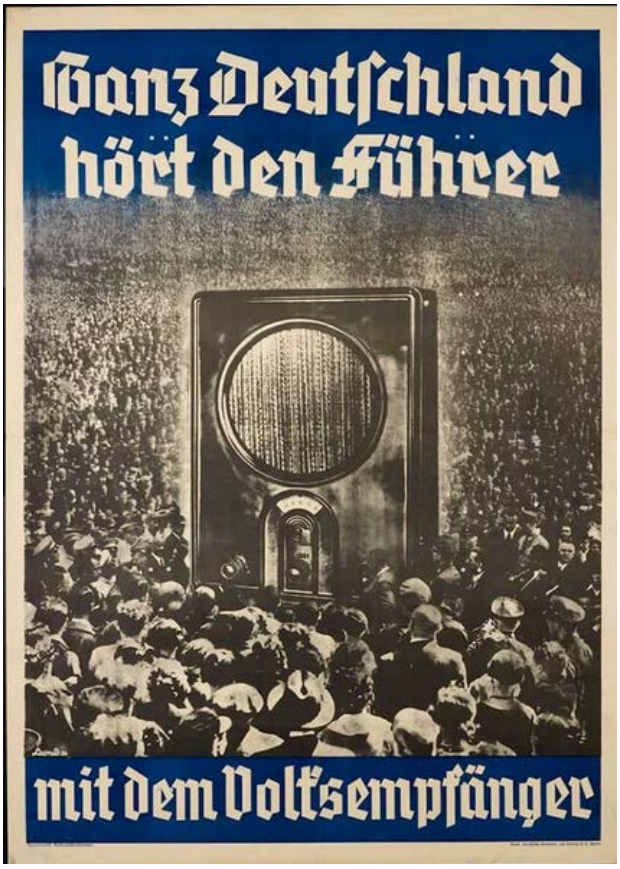
Nazis & The Radio...



Johann Balogh, an Austrian, recalled that his village of Althodis received two Volksempfängers, which were placed in public places in the city center. He and his family often went there to hear the broadcasts. That they could recall, with fondness, the details of a radio decades later shows how deeply it infiltrated popular German culture. People viewed it not as a cold tool of propaganda but as a welcome sign of normalcy and progress—exactly as Goebbels had intended.

Ultimately, Goebbels's propaganda machine and the Volksempfänger transformed the soundscape of cities across Germany and led to a uniformity of culture.

Goebbels ended his speech at the 1933 Berlin radio show with a high-minded wish: to unite science, industry, and intellectual leadership with a common goal of a "glorious German future."

The elegant and inexpensive Volksempfänger worked perfectly to give ordinary Germans access to entertainment and culture -- but under the control of the Nazis -- it also became an instrument to spread hate.

"All Germany hears the Führer with the People's Radio" declares a poster promoting the Volksempfänger.

EGARA Repeaters

New Scotland - Helderberg Mountain
147.270, W2EGB
PL 94.8

New Scotland - Helderberg Mountain
• 444.700, KC2FCP
PL 94.8

Troy - HVCC
• 145.110, KC2FCP
PL 94.8

Troy - HVCC
• 224.800, W2EGB
PL 94.8

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CALENDAR

October 9, 2025 @ 7 pm - Regular Club Membership Meeting - Rensselaer Co. Search & Rescue - Program: SWR & Tuners.

October 13, 2026 @ 10am - Special Event Station aboard the USS Slater to observe 250th birthday of the U.S. Navy.

Pro Tip: Not All Capacitors Are the Same

Chances are you may not have heard the term Equivalent Series Resistance (ESR) of a capacitor. It is the sum of all the resistances within the capacitor that cause energy loss, including the resistance of the electrodes, leads, and terminals.

A high ESR value leads to increased losses as heat, noise, and a larger voltage drop across the capacitor, which can degrade its performance in electronic circuits. A low ESR is generally more desirable, as it indicates a more efficient capacitor with less energy wasted as heat.

Just like other physical devices, capacitors are not perfect or ideal components. The materials that are used to construct them have finite electrical resistances. As such, capacitors contribute some resistance to a circuit. These small losses can become significant when the device is made to operate under certain conditions.

Some conditions that can significantly affect a capacitor's behavior include high current, high frequency, and extreme temperatures. Whereas frequency, voltage, and temperature can affect the performance of a capacitor, only frequency affects ESR. When designing a circuit, it is, therefore, critical to consider the frequency of operation of the circuit as well as the temperature of the components.

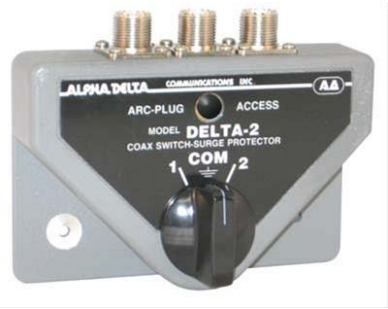
The East Greenbush Amateur Radio Association

Organized in 1998, by Bert Bruins, N2FPJ, (SK) and Chris Linck, N2NEH, the East Greenbush Amateur Radio Association, an ARRL affiliate, is committed to providing emergency services, educational programs, and operating resources to amateur radio operators and residents of the Capital Region of New York State. The club station is W2EGB. The club also has several VHF and UHF repeaters open to club members and the public.

GEAR FOR SALE

- **Alpha-Delta antenna switch**. Model Delta-2 $30.00

email Walt, N2WJR at: n2wjr07@gmail.com



- **VIBROPLEX "Bug" semi-automatic key.** Original "PRESENTATION" Model with Gold Plated baseplate escutcheon. Heavily chromed upper parts, bright red finger pieces, jeweled bearings. Lists for $350, sell only $250, plus postage if shipped. Beautiful wood case.

All equipment is working, clean and in very good condition. Contact Steve / WB2HPR by email at: stevewb2hpr@proton.me

- **Classic Hallicrafters SX-130 Receiver.** Freshly overhauled and aligned. Offers a 4 bands covering AM broadcast and shortwave from 1.725 to 31.5 MHz. Also provides for reception of code (CW), voice (AM) and upper and lower single sideband (SSB) signals. Price reduced to $75.
Contact Bryan at: W2RBJ@Outlook.com

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