

Happy Holidays!

Sideboards



The Newsletter of the EAST GREENBUSH AMATEUR RADIO ASSOCIATION

December 2022

www.egara.club

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Eastern NY ARES Plan Updated

An update to the ENY Section Emergency Plan was introduced in mid-November, the first major update to the Section Plan in several years. While retaining the basic framework, the update brings with it the changes to the ARES program nationally as provided in the ARES Plan approved by the ARRL Board this past July. The ARRL document is incorporated into the ENY Plan by reference and as an appendix.

These changes include incorporating the three tiered ARES membership structure based on training and a unified Position Task Book (PTB) to track training progress. The new ENY Section Emergency Plan and its Appendices are located on the [enyares.org](http://eny.arrl.org/ARES/documents.html) "Documents" page at: <http://eny.arrl.org/ARES/documents.html>.

The new plan also revised ARES Position Descriptions and their training requirements as well as other tasks that are part of their responsibility. On the Emergency Coordinator list, for example, is the requirement for submission of a monthly report.

ARRL has also implemented changes in the SEC Monthly Report process. The SEC report has been transitioned to an online portal. Currently, reports are gathered and compiled each month in a spreadsheet for input on the ARRL portal. Beginning in early 2023, ARRL plans to open an online EC portal for direct submission of monthly reports. This system will transfer each county group report into the Section report, providing information that shows the level and value of ARES volunteer activities to regulatory bodies as well as partner groups.

Questions about the changes may be directed to David Galletly KM2O, the Section Emergency Coordinator for ARRL's Eastern New York Section. He may be reached at 518-421-8324 or by email at: KM2O@arrl.net.



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Santa Set to Bring Christmas Gifts to EGARA Holiday Party

Santa will make his appearance once again at the club's annual holiday party on December 14th, bringing a variety of gifts including an HT radio, and a turkey for someone's Christmas dinner. Tickets for St. Nick's raffle will be free.

The festivities will begin at 6:30 pm at Moscatiello's Restaurant on Route 4 in Troy near the HVCC campus. Dinner will be off the menu with separate checks.

Members who plan to attend should RSVP by December 12th to W2RBJ@outlook.com.



Annual Holiday Party - December 14, 2022 - Moscatiello's Restaurant - 6:30 pm



Mystery of BBC Radio's First Broadcasts Revealed 100 Years Later

By David Sillito, Radio World

The BBC is celebrating the centenary of its first official broadcast - a news bulletin that included a court report from the Old Bailey, details of London fog disruption, and billiards scores. It was broadcast by London station 2LO, but new research shows many early BBC moments came from northern England, and long before it also became a staple on the international shortwave bands.

Manchester station 2ZY aired the first children's show and introduced the first regular weather forecast.

The BBC that began broadcasting at 6pm on 14 November 1922, when Arthur Burrows read the 6 pm news. However, it was not quite the British Broadcasting Corporation of today. It was, in fact, the British Broadcasting Company -- but it was made up of separate stations around the country operated by different companies. For instance, London 2LO was run by the Marconi company and Manchester's station was operated by Metropolitan-Vickers

The new research on the BBC's very early days has been carried out by Steve Arnold. His tricky task was to try to piece together the BBC's schedules before the Radio Times - so named as it listed the times that the new medium's shows were being broadcast - was first published in September 1923.



Arthur Burrows sits at a desk in front of a microphone

This research was based on gossip columns carried by various in regional newspapers in the UK. Most of it was offered by people describing what they had listened to the night before. Much of it appears to be the only record of some of these broadcasts. But it has allowed him to be piecing together a picture of what the early BBC was doing.

He says the Manchester station, which operated out of Trafford Park, seems to have been the best organized.

"It looks as though the Manchester station is probably the origins of the BBC as much as the Marconi 2LO station (in London)," he said. "They seem to have had a far more professional approach."

The record of Manchester's pioneering children's program reveals that on 15 November 1922, Miss A Bennie, known as *The Lady of the Magic Carpet*, read *The Happy Prince* by Oscar Wilde.



The BBC's first director of music Stanton Jefferies with an early amplifier

One excited listener wrote: "I first clapped the phones to my ears, a recitation was in progress, and then a voice announced 'Now, children, listen to this lovely fairy story'."

Meanwhile, *Algy's Priceless Piffle*, featuring Victor Smythe, was a pioneer of radio satire and again, came from Manchester.

Manchester also broadcast, according to the Liverpool Echo, the first variety acts on 24 November 1922, two months before 2LO's first official variety program, *Veterans of Variety*.

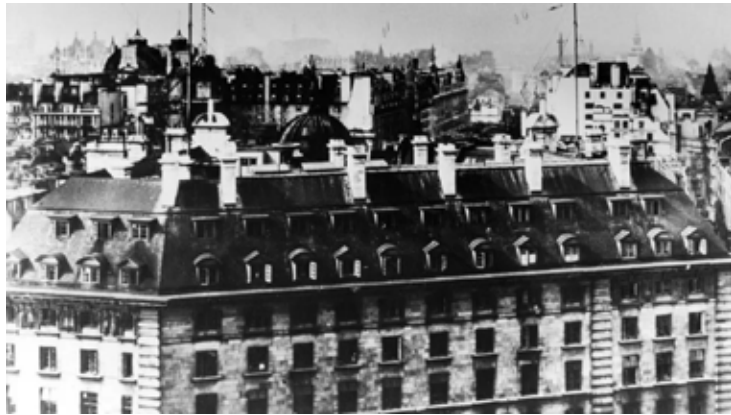
The importance of the BBC in Manchester also lay in how far it reached. At the beginning it could only be heard in an area around 25 miles from Trafford Park.

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The BBC... Roots and Foundations

However, over the next few years the signal was relayed to other transmitters in Liverpool (6LV), Leeds/Bradford (2LS), Hull (6KH), Nottingham (5NG) and Stoke-on-Trent (6ST).

Other services covering the UK were also set up in the months after the first broadcast in November 1922. In Glasgow, 5SC opened on 6 March 1923 and broadcast excerpts of an opera.



Marconi House in central London where 2LO was broadcast from

Cardiff's 5WA broadcast the first full performance of a new orchestral opera on 30 May 1923. As the BBC found its way on air in the early months, there was much in the way of experimentation.

To celebrate its centennial birthday, the BBC has been celebrating on the air during the past month with a series of events and special programs. Even the first bulletin read on 2LO a hundred years was repeated.

A century later, the BBC now has ten UK-wide radio networks, a further two national radio services each in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and 39 local radio stations across England and the Channel Islands. That is on top of TV services broadcasting in the UK and around the world and an extensive range of digital services.

Unfortunately, the BBC suspended its full time shortwave broadcasts in 2008. But it's been brought back for special situations. For example, the war between Russia and Ukraine convinced the BBC that shortwave was needed again.

Jamie Angus, the senior news controller of outputs and commissioning for the BBC, led the way. "We have resumed in the short term shortwave broadcasts in certain crisis situations, so we did it in Kashmir," he explained. "and we are doing it at the moment in Ukraine and parts of Russia so far."

BBC Shortwave Broadcasts have been reinitialized to target listeners in Ukraine and Russia since the start of the war.

BBC World Service
@bbcworldservice · Follow
Official

You can also find BBC World Service in English on shortwave radio at the following times, daily: (4/4)

- 15730 kHz 13:00-15:00 GMT (Kyiv is GMT+2)
- 5875 kHz 20:00-22:00 GMT (Kyiv is GMT+2)

Reach of BBC Ukraine shortwave service

- 15730 kHz 13:00-15:00 GMT
- 5875 kHz 20:00-22:00 GMT

100km / 100 miles

- Very good signal
- Good signal
- Russia annexed Crimea in 2014

On the Beam

News & Notes

Free Technician License Classes via Zoom

EGARA member Fred Carroll, AJ4CN, will be conducting a free on-line class for anyone interested in getting their Technician license. The classes will be held on January 7th , 14th , 21st , 28nd, February 4th, 11th, 18th and will start at 9:00am to 12:00pm EST.

Each class will also be recorded and posted to the Internet for those who cannot attend any of those dates or times.

The course will use ARRL's "*Ham Radio License Manual Technician Fifth Edition*" which is available on the ARRL.org website or on Amazon. Those taking advantage of the class should be sure it is the Fifth Edition Technician Manual. The cheapest is usually the Kindle electronic version.

There is no cost for the class, other than the purchase of the study manual. Those completing the course can then take their FCC exam. EGARA will schedule an exam session following the course and will post details on the club's website at www.EGARA.club. The test fee is \$15 and the FCC license fee is \$35. Applicants can also visit the ARRL website to find other testing session using the URL <http://www.arrl.org/find-an-amateur-radio-license-exam-session>.



Fred also suggests that new hams join a club such as EGARA, as this offers access to experienced Amateur Radio operators who can provide guidance and assistance.

Fred's online Technician classes have met with great success and his previous classes have seen at least 50 people passing their exams. Several students then went on to take the General exam, passing it on the same day. Several of Fred students have even advanced to get their Extra Class license.

Anyone interested in signing up for Fred's free Technician course, should contact him with their name, address, phone number and email so he can send them the course requirements and information. Applications must be submitted to him NO LATER than January 1, 2023. Acceptance is first come, first served.

You can reach Fred at 704-756-39516 or by email at: aj4cn.x@gmail.com. If you know of someone interested in becoming a ham, please spread the word!

EGARA November VE Session Mints New Amateur Extra

Richard Castle, N2ISL, of Clifton Park attended the club's November 5th license testing session and earned his Amateur Extra ticket. His previous call sign was K2RLC.

The club is planning its next test session for early March and will have details posted on the club's website as soon as it is scheduled.



Rich proudly holding his Certificate of Successful Completion of Exam (CSCE)

EGARA October Meeting Minutes

The monthly club meeting was held on October 12th and was called to order at 7:00. 17 members were present;

- The The NOVEMBER meeting of the EGARA was called to order at 7:00. There were 12 members in attendance;
- President Bryan Jackson, W2RBJ was sick and unable to attend. VP Walt Snyder brought the meeting to order;
- Pizza and beverages were offered;
- Raffle was offered and \$16. was collected. Thanks to everyone who bought tickets;
- Lawn maintenance at the Lodge has been completed for the season. Inside maintenance of the building will continue monthly;
- Items for sale, purchase or trade-in Sidebands, the club newsletter, should be submitted to Bryan Jackson;
- The Transmitter we received from the old WABY building is now located at Steve VanSickle's residence and is undergoing initial restoration;
- Winter field day was discussed and more to come next meeting;
- EGARA Christmas party will be held Dec 14 starting at 6:30 pm at Moscatiello's Restaurant. Members will be asked to RSVP by email;
- Treasurer Don Mayotte reminded members that 2023 club dues will be payable soon and he will send a reminder by email;
- Discussion was held on holding another mini hamfest, antenna building projects at the January meeting (possible twin lead j-pole and tape measure yagi for 2m), APRS instructions, DMR instructions, and use of Winlink.
- The meeting was adjourned at 7:30 PM
- Submitted by Dave Smith, WA2WAP - Secretary

Shrink Your "To Do" List -- Pay Your 2023 EGARA Dues Now

Why wait? Cross one more thing off your list for the coming New Year!

Paying your dues has never been easier when you do it quickly and securely online at:

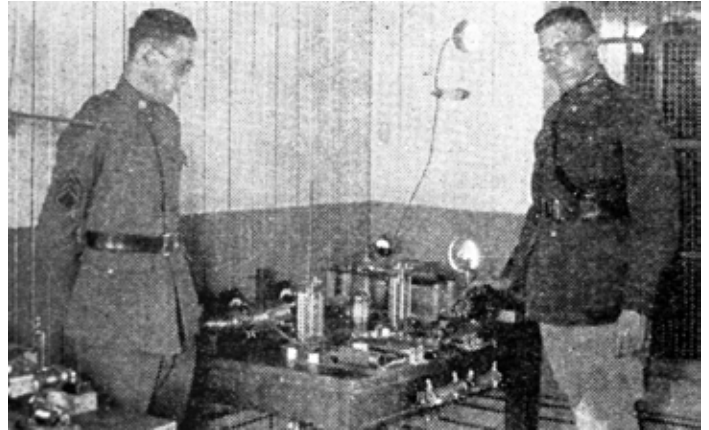
www.EGARA.club/pay-dues

The History of Ham Radio: Army Vacation or Navy Cruise

Chris Codella, W2PA, author, John Pelham, W1JA, editor, Phil Johnson, W2SQ, editor

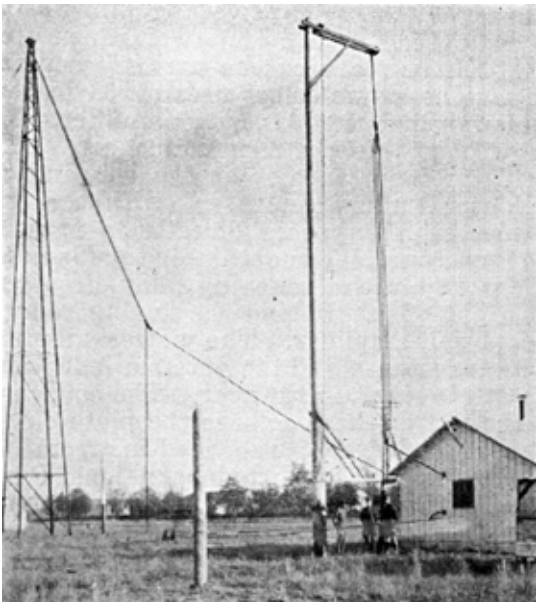
(Editor's note: By special arrangement with the authors, Sidebands is pleased to present this multi-part series on the history of ham radio. Subsequent chapters will be published in future monthly editions of the newsletter)

In the fall of 1925, the US Army worked out a plan for transmitting amateurs to take part in a cooperative operation in support of Regular Army, National Guard and Reserve units, to handle traffic and provide communications in times of emergency, provide a reserve of trained operators, and exchange ideas about radio. Those interested (Official Relay Stations of the ARRL's Traffic Department were already interested, with 80% responding in a survey) were asked to send a station card (not yet widely called a QSL card) to the League, and another to the commanding general for their Signal Corps area. Each would then receive a certificate of appointment. This operation was the first precursor to what later became the Military Affiliate Radio System or MARS. Service was voluntary and members were free to withdraw at any time.



Army station 2CXL, Ft. Monmouth, NJ, ca. 1925.
Captain Rives is at right.

A system of nets was organized for each Corps Area and Division and for each state's National Guard. The headquarters at the Signal School in Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, operated station 2CXL. All others were amateur stations owned either privately or by the Army. Tests of the amateur nets would be conducted several times per year.



Cage 40-meter vertical at 2CXL

The plan was approved by the War Department and went into effect on 1 November. Captain Tom C. Rives at Fort Monmouth was appointed Army liaison. "It seems to us that this affiliation is about the most important thing that ever happened to amateur radio in this country. It constitutes a very signal recognition of the importance of the amateur," noted Warner, with apparently no pun intended.

Army Chief Signal Officer Major General Charles McKinley Saltzman officially appointed the ARRL as the representative of the "transmitting amateurs of the country in their affiliation with the Signal Corps of the Army."

The following spring, QST published "A Vacation Possibility" referring to a newly established Army training camp to be conducted that summer at Fort Monmouth for young men ages seventeen to twenty-four. In particular, "the type of young man who is wanted at Fort Monmouth this summer is the one who will be interested in living in a tent, under military discipline, drilling, learning to handle a pistol; seeing how the Army radio sets are constructed, set up and

operated; how military traffic is handled after communication has been established; how 2CXL (the central station of the Army-Amateur Radio net) is built and operated; and how he may prepare himself for an important part in the nation's defense system while at the same time pursuing his beloved specialty, radio."

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History of Amateur Radio...

It seems that radio, not the Jersey shore, would provide the “vacation” element.

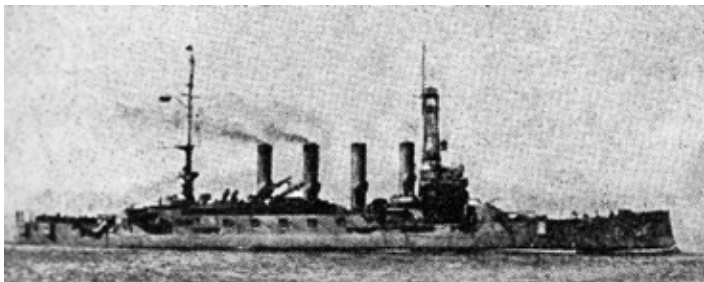
Hiram Percy Maxim wrote that he had not felt such a “kick” since 1917 when he received a long distance phone call from the US Navy, just a few months before the country entered the war, asking for help in recruiting amateurs to serve as radio operators.

Now, eight years later, he had just opened a letter from Captain Ridley McLean, USN, Director of Naval Communications, which brought back the same feeling. The Navy was planning to establish a Radio Reserve Force of six thousand skilled radio operators from which to draw in times of national emergency. Ridley had written to Maxim to once again ask for the League’s help.

Free of charge and voluntary, the Reserve would involve “no drilling nor cruising, unless the operator desires it.” In that case it would consist of “a couple of weeks in the summer cruising on a warship, drilling and learning naval radio procedure at Uncle Sam’s expense”— a great opportunity for any young ham to serve and be educated.

Beyond cooperative organizations, amateur-military collaboration would take place on a personal level too.

The impressive results amateurs were reporting on the shortwaves did not go unnoticed by the Navy, a very early proponent of radio and always interested in advancing the art. The days when its interests were at odds with those of the amateurs had long since passed. Eager to investigate just what new capabilities the shortwaves offered, the Navy decided to conduct a sea trial and join the exploration of the new territory.



USS Seattle

In April 1925, ARRL Secretary Kenneth Warner announced that Traffic Manager Fred Schnell was to take a seven-month leave, return to active duty as a Navy lieutenant, and conduct shortwave radio experiments with the Pacific Fleet. Leaving San Francisco that month aboard the USS Seattle, an armored cruiser and the flagship for the Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, Schnell planned to travel to Australia and New Zealand after Navy maneuvers near Hawaii in May. Along the way he would visit various other South Pacific islands on the fleet’s itinerary, and given leave in each port to connect with local amateurs.

Schnell would operate a station consisting of several shortwave transmitters and receivers, and use the call sign NRRL for both Navy and amateur operation. The station, and Schnell’s time, would be devoted entirely to shortwave experiments, completely separate from the fleet’s own activities. Thus he’d have “nothing to do but pound brass to his heart’s content”—a pleasure cruise for a hard-boiled ham like Schnell, paid for by the US Navy.

Everyone in the world was invited to participate in the experimental operation by contacting NRRL and sending reception reports to the League and the Naval Research Laboratory. With echoes of Godley’s trip to Ardrossan, Warner wrote that, “this cruise presents the long-awaited opportunity for us to test at big DX with somebody on the other end who knows our stuff.”

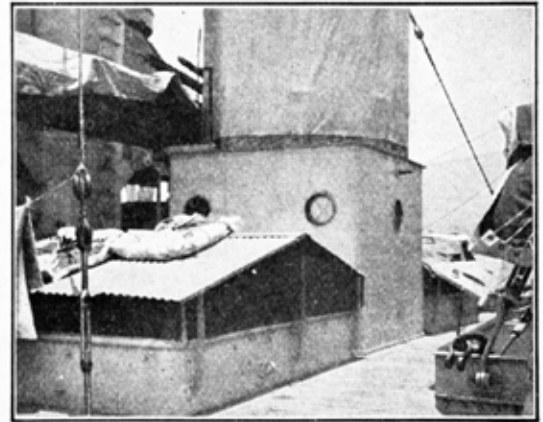
F. E. Handy, 1BDI-1XAH of Maine was named to fill in for Schnell as traffic manager during his trip. Assisting Schnell was Chief Radioman Ryan, who was “one of the best operators [Schnell] ever met,” and along with four or five other crew members kept the station on the air, probing the shortwaves as they plied the ocean waves.

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History of Amateur Radio...

Apparently no one had planned ahead exactly where aboard ship the experimental station would be situated. So, when Schnell reported for duty, he and Radio Officer Lt. Williams had to search the overcrowded Seattle for a spot, finally deciding on the compass shack, a six-foot-square compartment with five portholes and walled with heavy armor plate. "On either side of the compass shack are two up-takes from the engine room, from which we were blessed with plenty of heat no matter what direction the wind. Such was the location of NRRL," wrote Schnell.

Mostly standard equipment comprised the station aboard the Seattle. A Hartley crystal-controlled, 1-kW transmitter with a DC power supply, built and tested in operation at NKF, operated on 54.4 and 27.2 meters. A second transmitter would be used on the 20-, 40-, and 80-meter bands running four 50-W tubes from a DC supply, or two by two on each half of an AC supply cycle. Two autodyne receivers completed the station, one built by Schnell, the other by the Naval Research Laboratory.



"DANTE'S INFERNO."
The compass shack of the U.S.S. Seattle which houses NRRL.

The receiving antenna was thirty-four feet long running parallel to the transmitting antenna and only a few feet away. Schnell's receiver had no problem with QRM from the other high powered transmitters aboard the Seattle. But his transmitting antenna, a 74-foot-long mostly vertical wire, was in close proximity to some of the ship's guy wires, probably generating spurious signals and channeling RF where it shouldn't be. Moreover, his inductively-coupled transmitter was likely generating harmonics. So, as they got underway, Schnell discovered that he was causing interference to other receivers on the ship. Switching to use very loose transmitter-antenna coupling greatly reduced spurious signals and cured the problem.

The fleet left San Francisco on the afternoon of 14 April 1926. Although Schnell was an experienced seaman, and had crossed the Atlantic during the war, by 8:00 that evening he was stricken with severe sea sickness which took him out of action for four days. When he finally managed to get on the air the crew worked many stations across the US with ease near 80 meters wavelength as they headed for Hawaii. And two days later, arriving in Honolulu, they worked z2AC in New Zealand. The ship's station was clearly performing well, though its operation had not gone without incident.

When the AC power generator failed just before reaching Hawaii, they discovered a 250-cycle dynamotor, which worked just fine with their 60-cycle transformers and got them back on the air, albeit with a more distinctive tone. But they liked it so much they kept operating that way even after the generator was fixed. Schnell remarked that the modulated signal was so recognizable, "that many times I merely called CQ just once without even signing and logged from two to five amateurs calling NRRL. Again I would call CQ and sign FS with the same result."

Naval maneuvers occupied the next month around the Hawaiian Islands. Although mostly off the air, they continued to listen, hearing j1AA in Japan among other DX stations. Still new to the conditions on shortwave, Schnell was particularly impressed with the 40-meter band when he compared signals from 6AWT with those on 80. "I couldn't believe my ears when 6AWT opened up on 4000 kc and then compared signals on the 7500 kc band. 6AWT was readable on 4000 kc with two ... stages of audio amplification," he wrote, "but on 7500 kc he was audible 50 feet from the fones."

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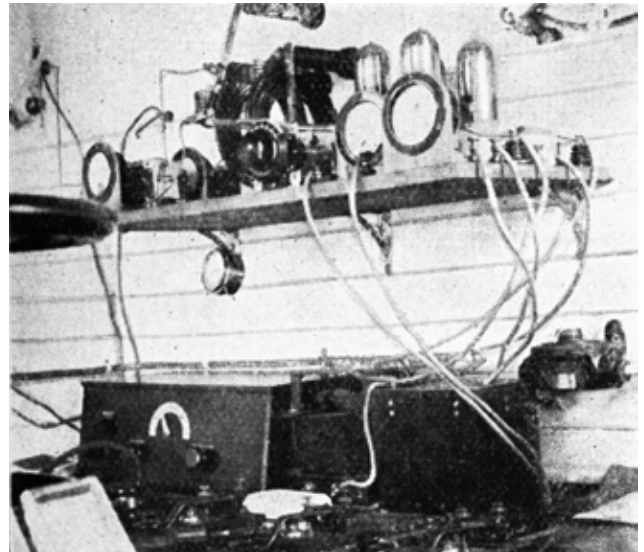
Check Out Holiday Gifts From Our EGARA Hamfest Sponsors!



History of Amateur Radio...

Although he heard very few stations operating on 40, he nevertheless shifted his emphasis there, calling near 7,610 kHz and worked stations over a wide area. "In less than ten days we had every US District, Canada, Mexico, Japan, Australia and New Zealand in our worked column," he noted. While his enthusiasm ran high, so did the heat in his operating environment. There were times during maneuvers when he would see the temperature in the compass shack rise "far above" 100° and, "With the heat coming from the up takes, I felt like a turkey being roasted on Thanksgiving day."

On switching to 20 meters they continued to work quite a few stations in the neighborhood of 15,000 kHz. On 25 May, Schnell worked Pacific Division director, A. H. Babcock, 6ZD, with whom he then maintained regular skeds. They would continue to QSO nearly every night on 20 until the ship returned to San Diego in September. Schnell attributed that successful series of contacts to 6ZD's meticulous attention to time. "I could set the clocks of the entire fleet from the minute I heard 6ZD," he wrote. "Time and time again I checked him and found that he started calling exactly on the minute... This QSO with 6ZD was one of the real thrills of the entire trip ... Mr. Babcock, our Pacific Division Director may be over 60 years of age, but I take my hat off to him as a real ham, thoroughly imbued with the spirit that makes this game what it is today. My congrats to 6ZD!" he effused. Schnell was equally impressed with the Navy's complex maneuvers, which were also run strictly by the clock.



NRRL station equipment

After spending some time ashore with local amateurs, they left Hawaiian waters on 1 July as the fleet headed for Australia. Most of their operating time was now devoted to scheduled contacts with Navy stations NKF at the Naval Research Lab and NPU in Samoa, demonstrating the effectiveness of the higher frequencies as the ship sailed further from home. Crossing the equator on 6 July, Schnell was subjected to a bizarre series of rituals as part of the Navy's traditional celebration of the event.

Upon his arrival in Samoa on 10 July, Schnell met Cliff Dow, 6ZAC who had been one end of the 1AW-6ZAC record-breaking relay almost two years earlier. The stopover was purely for refueling. For the Seattle that meant taking on 32 carloads of coal.

When the fleet reached Melbourne later that month, the radio crew suspended operation, except for the Navy skeds (NRRL was the only radio link back to NKF and NPU at this point), and visited several local hams: Ross Hull, a3JU, editor of Radio Broadcast magazine; afternoon tea with H. Kingsley Love, a3BM, president of the Wireless Institute of Australia; and a dozen or so others. Schnell also addressed a meeting of the Wireless Institute of Australia. In Sydney he met well known shortwave experimenter Charles Maclurcan, a2CM, who escorted him on a tour to meet several other local amateurs and see their stations.

Then it was on to New Zealand on 6 August, arriving in Wellington five days later, where Schnell met several of the "Zedders" during their two-week stay-over. But with far less time to go ashore due to an increased message load for the Navy, the local hams instead came to NRRL to meet him. Since sailing out of normal radio range, the fleet increasingly relied on Schnell's operation to exchange operations messages directly with home, something never before routinely possible during a distant cruise. NRRL was turning out to be much more than merely an experiment.

More than four months after leaving California, the fleet at last began its one-month voyage home. Leaving Wellington on 24 August, they spent four days back in Samoa in early September, then in Tahiti for five days before heading into the final leg of the trip on 13 September, arriving in San Diego nearly two weeks later.

Admiral E. W. Eberle, Chief of Naval Operations, recognized Fred Schnell's work, citing his "invaluable" service to the Navy in firmly establishing the usefulness of the shortwaves. "It is expected the advantages which will accrue to the Navy and the Government through adoption of this method of communication will be very great," he wrote, adding, "It is a pleasure to inform you that Lieutenant Schnell has been recommended for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Commander in the Reserve, as an indication of the Navy Department's keen appreciation of his conspicuously valuable services."

EGARA Website Gets a Thank You

It's always nice to know when the content on the club's website is found to be valuable and helpful to others.

Recently, the following note was emailed to us:

"My name is Stacey Martin and on behalf of the Lyndhurst Stem Club for Girls, I wanted to let the East Greenbush Amateur Radio Association know the radio history information on your web page was a big help to our club! (<https://www.egara.club/resource-links>),

For the month of September, our club is exploring the history of innovations in science and technology with a "Famous Inventors and Inventions" lesson. The girls are currently learning about the history of the radio and how it impacted society.

Your webpage led us to some great information on early radio to incorporate into our lessons, so the girls requested I reach out and let you know!"

Dayton Hamvention Announces Theme for 2023

Dayton Hamvention® 2023 is just over six months away, and next year's Hamvention team has selected "Innovation!" as the event theme.

The theme encompasses the world of amateur radio today. "There are so many exciting 'Innovations!' worldwide in amateur radio. We want to capture the spirit, and we expect to see many of these throughout the coming year and presented at [Hamvention 2023]," said Hamvention 2023 spokesperson Michael Kalter, W8CI.

Dayton Hamvention is the largest annual Amateur Radio gathering in the US, and among the largest in the world. With nearly 700 volunteers, next year's event boasts more than 500 indoor exhibits and more than 2,500 outdoor exhibits. They will showcase the latest in amateur radio equipment, technology, and computer software and hardware, along with hard-to-find radio and computer accessories and equipment.

In a message to the 2022 exhibitors, Inside Exhibits Chairman Mike Berger, WD8OMX, announced on November 14 that the Hamvention online vendor portal is open to accept credit card orders for the 2023 show. There will be no price increase for vendor booths, and early bird pricing is available through March 15, 2023. Inside Exhibit vendors who had booths for the 2022 show will have until March 15 to pay for their booths in full. All booths not paid by March 15 will be made available to the public at the full rate.

ARRL is planning its large exhibit area and overall participation for the event. Hamvention is an ARRL-sanctioned event.

Hamvention 2023 runs from May 19 - 21 at the Greene County Fairgrounds in Xenia, Ohio. Tickets are on sale now, and can be purchased at <https://hamvention.org/purchase-tickets>.



W1AW Operating Schedule

Updated November 7, 2022

Pacific	Mtn	Cent	East	UTC	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
6 am	7 am	8 am	9 am	1400z		Fast Code	Slow Code	Fast Code	Slow Code
7 am to 12:45 pm	8 am to 1:45 pm	9 am to 2:45 pm	10 am to 3:45 pm	1500z to 2045z	Visiting Operator Time				
1 pm	2 pm	3 pm	4 pm	2100z	Fast Code	Slow Code	Fast Code	Slow Code	Fast Code
2 pm	3 pm	4 pm	5 pm	2200z	Code Bulletin				
3 pm	4 pm	5 pm	6 pm	2300z	Digital Bulletin				
4 pm	5 pm	6 pm	7 pm	0000z	Slow Code	Fast Code	Slow Code	Fast Code	Slow Code
5 pm	6 pm	7 pm	8 pm	0100z	Code Bulletin				
6 pm	7 pm	8 pm	9 pm	0200z	Digital Bulletin				
6:45 pm	7:45 pm	8:45 pm	9:45 pm	0245z	Voice Bulletin				
7 pm	8 pm	9 pm	10 pm	0300z	Fast Code	Slow Code	Fast Code	Slow Code	Fast Code
8 pm	9 pm	10 pm	11 pm	0400z	Code Bulletin				

W1AW's transmitting schedule occurs at the same local Eastern time throughout the year.

Morse Code Transmissions Frequencies are 1.8025, 3.5815, 7.0475, 14.0475, 18.0975, 21.0675, 28.0675, 50.350, and 147.555 MHz.

Slow Code = practice sent at 5, 7-1/2, 10, 13 and 15 words per minute (wpm). Fast Code = practice sent at 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 13 and 10 wpm. Code bulletins are sent at 18 wpm.

CW frequencies include code practices, Qualifying Runs and CW bulletins.

W1AW Qualifying Runs are sent on the same frequencies as the Morse code transmissions. West Coast Qualifying Runs are also transmitted monthly by K6KPH, K9JM or KH6TU on 3590 kHz, as well as 3581.5, 7047.5, 14047.5, 18097.5, and 21067.5 kHz. At the beginning of each code practice session, the schedule for the next qualifying run is presented. Underline one minute of the highest speed you copied, certify that your copy was made without aid, and send it to ARRL for grading. Please include your

name, call sign (if any) and complete mailing address. The initial certificate is available for a \$10 fee. Subsequent endorsement stickers are available for a \$7.50 fee.

Digital Transmissions Frequencies are 3.5975, 7.095, 14.095, 18.1025, 21.095, 28.095, 50.350, and 147.555 MHz. Bulletins are sent using 45.45-baud Baudot, PSK31 in BPSK mode and MFSK16 on a daily revolving schedule. The actual daily schedule can be found at <http://www.arrl.org/files/file/W1AW/W1AW%20Daily%20Digital%20Bulletin%20Schedule.pdf>.

Keplerian elements for many amateur satellites will be sent on the regular digital frequencies on Tuesdays and Fridays at 6:30 PM Eastern Time using Baudot and PSK31.

Voice Transmissions Frequencies are 1.855, 3.99, 7.29, 14.29, 18.16, 21.39, 28.59, 50.350, and 147.555 MHz. Voice transmissions on 7.290 MHz are in AM, double-sideband full-carrier.

W1AW EchoLink Conference Server - W1AWBDCT

Audio from W1AW's CW code practices and CW/digital/phone bulletins is available using EchoLink via the W1AW Conference Server "W1AWBDCT." The monthly W1AW Qualifying Runs are presented here as well. The audio is sent in real-time and runs concurrently with W1AW's regular transmission schedule.

All users who connect to the conference server are muted. Please note that any questions or comments about this server should not be sent via the "Text" window in EchoLink. Please send any questions or comments to: w1aw@arrl.org. Please note that W1AW is also present on the list of active EchoLink stations. However, W1AW is listed as "BUSY" since this connection is used for the conference server.

CALENDAR

December 14, 2022 - 7 pm - Annual Christmas Holiday Party, location TBD

January 11, 2023 - 7 pm - Monthly Club Meeting - East Greenbush Masonic Lodge Hall

January 28 & 29, 2023 - Winter Field Day - East Greenbush masonic Lodge Hall

Pro Tip: Used Gear Tips

Everyone is looking to save a buck these days and shopping for used equipment bargains can stretch your budget. But don't let a great price get in the way of making sure the gear you've found doesn't hold any nasty surprises or doesn't really fit your needs.



One way to protect yourself is to check with other hams you know or have access to through a club like EGARA.

A knowledgeable friend or Elmer can help you avoid worn-out and inadequate gear. While buying used equipment can be a great way to add to your shack -- or get started -- it isn't a deal if it's DOA. And you should also consider how readily available parts are if a piece of gear needs repair.

Purchasing used gear from a dealer who offers a warranty is also a good option. Saving money now leaves you more cash for exploring new modes and bands later. And, don't be afraid to negotiate!

Caveat Emptor: You can easily encounter obsolete or poorly functioning equipment when you're shopping for used gear. If you're in doubt or if you can't check it out -- or if the deal seems too good to be true -- pass it up.



For Sale...

- Ameritron AL811H runs 572Bs and many upgrades including grounded grids and arc protection New filter caps. \$800

Contact Justin, KG2RG at 518 542-1342 or email: kg2rg@hotmail.com

- MFJ-1982 mp end fed dipole 80-10 1/2 wave 300 watts \$50.00.

Contact Walt at: n2wjr07@gmail.com

- **VIBROPLEX "Bug" semi-automatic key.** Original "PRESENTATION" Model with Gold Plated baseplate escutcheon. Beautiful heavily chromed upper parts, bright red finger pieces, jeweled bearings. Lists for \$350 but you can own this beauty for only \$250 plus postage. In absolutely beautiful condition, this dazzling example of Vibroplex engineering will be supplied in a unique hard-shell protective carrying case.

Contact Steve at: (518) 326-0902 or stevewb2hpr@gmail.com

Got stuff to sell, swap, or looking to buy?

List it here for FREE!

Email W2RBJ@outlook.com

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.