

WSB100 – SAMPLE SCRIPT

Try to work near or on these frequencies when possible...

7.225, 14.245, 21.300, 28.400

Luckily spotting will help when not able to.

- Tune to the calling frequency for the band you are assigned to work.
- Call CQ in the following manner, "CQ, CQ, CQ. This is W5B Whiskey Five Bravo calling CQ for Special Event Station celebrating the 100th Anniversary of WSB Radio in Atlanta, GA. W5BSpecial Event Station calling CQ.
- During the contact exchange signal reports and mention that the station can claim a commemorative QSL card by visting www.atlantaradioclub.org/wsb-100-event.
- This is not a contest, so if you both feel like extending the contact a little, feel free to do so. Just remember that there maybe other stations waiting to contact you.
- Once you have finished with 73's, stay on the frequency and call QRZ to see if there are any other stations waiting to make contact with you on the working frequency. •If the there are no other stations on the working frequency, return to the calling frequency and call CQ, in the same manner, again.
- If several stations respond to your CQ call, note down the callsigns, or part of them if it is difficult to decipher them fully, and ask them to QSY to the working frequency. You should then call the stations to have a contact with you one at a time. Work through the list before you call QRZ

*****IMPORTANT*** When the event has completed or you feel you have done all you can do operating, send logs to wsb100@atlantaradioclub.org Logs need to be in ADIF format, logging software can be found online like N1MM and N3FJP.**

Simple Facts about WSB100...

Gordon Hight loaned his 100-watt transmitter to WSB, owned by The Atlanta Journal, to transmit the first commercial radio broadcast in Georgia on March 15, 1922.

The call letters “WSB” were randomly assigned; the moniker “Welcome South, Brother”, while fitting, was invented later.

WSB increased its power to 1000 watts in 1933, and by 1940 was a 50,000-watt “blowtorch” whose signal at night could be heard hundreds of miles from its Atlanta origination.

Governor James Cox of Ohio bought WSB and The Atlanta Journal as the 1930s closed; the family holds a stake in the station’s parent company today.

In the 1940’s the “WSB Barn Dance” debuted, capitalizing--figuratively and literally--on the “hillbilly music” craze which also inspired WSM, Nashville’s “Grand Ole Opry” and WHAS, Louisville’s “Renfro Valley Barn Dance”.

In the 1940’s the station had moved to its nowfamiliar 750 spot on the AM radio dial. WSB made Georgia’s first experimental FM broadcasts before WWII ended which would eventually lead to WSB FM before the decade was over.

The Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta was home for WSB until December 29, 1955. WSB moved into fancy new digs dubbed “White Columns” along with WSB TV off West Peachtree in 1957.

WSB’s first traffic helicopter took to the skies in mid-1960, and listeners heard the voices of sportscasters Larry Munson, Milo Hamilton, and Ernie Johnson greeted the Braves when they moved from Milwaukee in 1966 WSB-FM separated its schedule from AM 750 in 1962, broadcasting original programming for the first time.

On April 8, 1974, Milo Hamilton and Ernie Jackson called Hank Aaron’s historic recordbreaking home #715, with Governor Jimmy Carter, Mayor Maynard Jackson, and other dignitaries attending and Pearl Bailey singing the national anthem.

The near-unprecedented addition of an FM simulcast in August, 2010 boosted WSB’s reach, and the 50,000-watt AM signal also continues to beam what’s now known as “95.5 WSB Atlanta’s News and Talk” to what is, by some measures, the largest news-talk audience in the country.

Programming continues to air on the 750 AM dial, which has a 97-year broadcast history and is one of the most historic radio signals in the nation, reaching up to 30 states at night and serving as a major source of news and information for the entire Southeast for decades.