



PCARA Update



Volume 8, Issue 3

Peekskill / Cortlandt Amateur Radio Association Inc.

March 2007

Signs of spring

PCARA has taken a table at the Mount Beacon Hamfest, on April 22, 2007 at Tymor Park in LaGrangeville, NY. This would be a perfect reason to do some spring cleaning around the shack, and get rid of some of those boat anchors and doorstops you've been holding on to! Just bring your shrapnel to the Hamfest, and place it on the club table. If you are successful in unloading, uhh... I mean selling some of your treasures, all we ask is that you consider donating a couple of dollars to the club to help cover the cost of the table. For directions and more information on the Mount Beacon Hamfest, visit: <http://www.wr2abb.org/Hamfest.htm>.

As with many things in life, running a club takes money. We need to plan another annual raffle as we have done in the past, to help offset some of our expenses. Bring your ideas and suggestions to the March meeting.

For those of you who may not have noticed, the PCARA Update won the *ARRL Hudson Division Newsletter of the Month* for January 2007. It should be noted that this is the **second** time the PCARA Update has received this recognition. Please note that none of this would be possible without the great skill and dedication of our Editor-In-Chief, Malcolm, NM9J. Please join me in congratulating Malcolm for **a job well done!!!**

I look forward to seeing each of you at the March 4th meeting, at 3:00 PM at Hudson Valley Hospital Center.

- 73 de Greg, KB2CQE

Huddled classes

*"Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled Tech classes yearning to
breathe free,
The wretched refuse of Elements One to
Four.
"Send these, the codeless, tempest-tost
to me,
I raise their class beside the golden
door!"*



Karl N2KZ congratulates Marylyn KC2NKK on her recent General upgrade. [Picture by W2CH]

Lady Liberty was smiling on Marylyn, KC2NKK on Saturday. Following her success in the General written test at September's BARA Hamfest, Marylyn took advantage of the FCC rule change that removes the code test requirement for all Amateur license classes. During the P.E.A.R.L. VE test session at Mahopac Public Library on February 24, Marylyn presented her Element 3 CSCE and upgraded to General.

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PCARA Officers

President:

Greg Appleyard, KB2CQE kb2cq at arrl.net

Vice President:

Joe Calabrese, WA2MCR; wa2mcr at arrl.net

Secretary/Treasurer: open.

Adventures in DXing

– N2KZ

The Big Test

Yoda was right:
“Ready are you? What
know you of ready?”

*Words wise are
these.*

*The ARRL Interna-
tional CW contest
brought me to my
knees!*



Witness the major leagues with big guns firing everywhere. It's not a place for the meek, the weak, or those employing QRP. Be very fast and have rapid QSK, I say!

A disturbing silence shrouded the airwaves on Friday night, February 16th. The time was 2330 UTC (6:30 pm EST) and barely a station could be heard. It was the silence before the storm. A grand annual tempest approached and began to steam. By 2350, the amateur's orchestra was assembling worldwide. Forty meters started to come alive. Operators tuned their rigs and aimed their antennae. Points of battle were already being claimed.

Five minutes before midnight UTC, some operators had jumped the gun. As the clock went straight up, an alphabet soup of callsigns began sending blindingly fast “CQ TEST”s. The “good stuff” appeared in the lower 15 kilohertz from 7015 kHz and below. I naively jumped in with my 90 watt Heathkit with its wobbly VFO. Whoa! It was frustrating and humbling. Welcome to a convention of pile-ups. Powerful international stations, held royal court as we domestics pleaded for attention. I was amazed how many stations actually heard me. What “ears!” A couple of fruitful hours of trial primed me for some welcomed time in bed.

Well before the break of dawn, I returned to my office shack and again signed on. Powerful distant stations dominated the dials searching for domestics. Many exotic callsigns could be heard, but most were without remark. New Zealand was soon in my log, along with many stations from Central and South America and Europe. I wanted to log new countries, and I did, but I logged many familiar prefixes, as well. I didn't share the same goal as most participants. Hoping to add countries to my log to earn my DXCC award, I went looking for quality loggings, not massive quantity. I chose my targets wisely and patiently waited my turn until I could sneak in and be heard. Passionate pileups take forever to clear!

This pleasant scenario did not last long. Dawn broke at about a quarter to 7 a.m. EST. The distant DX

slowly began to migrate to the high bands – 20 meters and above. Some powerful stations would rivet down to one frequency and chatter away for hours. I could rely on them as markers!

My Heathkit DX-20 sadly proved pointless. Without a VFO, it was limited to 14.028 MHz via crystal control. Even if I had a VFO for it, I would need to spot tune the VFO and then tune my receiver to the spot. With this handicap, you won't work sixty or more stations an hour unless you add a Yagi, a linear and operate from North Korea!

As lunchtime neared, 15 meters thankfully began to open. QSB filled the air. My trusty Heathkit HW-16 was ready to go emitting about 50 watts into a 15 meter dipole aimed east-west or a 40 meter dipole aimed north-south. My pre-dawn luck did not continue. The proficient participants I received were sending at 40 words per minute or faster. It was quite a challenge

pulling their callsigns out of the melee. I barely had a chance at completing a QSO. How I needed a tall tower, a beam and burning power! I could only imagine the shacks these pros must have!

Not to be discouraged, I tried ten meters after lunch. At the absolute minimum of the 11 year sunspot cycle, this was an

ambitious move. My enemy was the noise level. Using a modest horizontal homebrew dipole, I actually started to make some reasonable contacts. Nearly all were trans-equatorial with a scattering of stations from Brazil, Argentina and the rest of South America. I wished and hoped for Pacific Rim activity at dusk or later. My prayers went unanswered.

I did visit 6 meters several times during the contest, but all that was heard was relentless background noise. No one was looking for difficult extra points on “the magic band.”



*“I must go down to the shack again, to the
lonely CW and the sky,
And all I ask is a tall tower and a star to steer
her by...”*

(apologies to John Masfield's “Sea Fever”)

Twenty meters did not stop rocking until fairly late in the evening on Saturday night. 40 and 80 meters filled up with fast, furious and powerful domestics working pileups of DX stations I could barely hear. I felt crestfallen. This was not an event that welcomed the amateur amateur! A major lesson: Emulate the station you are calling. Don't send at 30 words per minute to a station rolling along at 15 words per minute.

Sunday, I set reasonable goals. During the pre-dawn hours I chose only to work prefixes I needed for DXCC. I went back to sleep, had lunch, and then reappeared for a brief session on ten meters. Many stations were now familiar by call and dial position and were avoided as duplicates. I folded my tent right before dinner and summarized my experiences.

To be a viable contestant, in world-class CW contests, you need time-honed skills and fine equipment. Your conversant code speed needs to be comfortable at 40 words per minute or higher. A multi-button memory keyer is essential. I can almost say that if you play the role of hunter, instead of residing on one frequency as the desirable station being hunted, you can rely on a memory keyer for all your sending. After all, every station provides a 599 signal report no matter how many times they send 'AGN' trying to pull out your call. I always wonder what my true RST would be.

It doesn't hurt to have a 100 foot tower and a stack of rotatable single band Yagis. Very tight bandpass filters, or multi-stage DSP, are essential when residing in the world of powerful QRO. I often found you must be exactly zero-beat to be heard. Very few stations were running split-frequency operation during this 48 hour marathon TEST.

It helps to have instantaneous QSK receive-to-transmit switching. (My ten meter single-band HTX-100 does not!) Find yourself very comfortable headphones and easy-to-use logging software. I was using EQF-jr. similar to WIN-EQF used during our Field Days atop Bear Mountain. The ability to inhale gallons of coffee and never sleep is a definite plus!

Try to locate your shack next to a bathroom. Every moment counts! Above all, an intense driving personality is essential. Finally, arrange to take Monday off from work. You'll need it!

My resolves are basic. I need a rig that provides quick tuning, fast QSK, and reasonable power on 20 meters. A directional antenna system seems nearly essential. Plan a strategy of what bands to work hour to hour. Reserve unproductive hours for minimum amounts of sleep. I need to find a good memory keyer and something more than my travel mini-paddle key! I thought 25 to 30 words per minute code was sufficient. I see much more practice ahead! I will also find time to pray that all my recent new countries verify. Can I retain my sanity? Field Day is only four months away. Finally, I am forever grateful that my good friend Bob,



I need a rig that provides quick tuning, fast QSK, and reasonable power on 20 meters.

K2TV, urged me to apply for a 1x2 callsign while they were still available. Can you imagine trying to engage in a contest as KC2FPM? This was a good first experience as a sole contest operator. Many, many lessons were learned! Yoda said it best: "Always two there are, no more, no less: a master and an apprentice."

XM gets Sirius (or should that be **vice versa?** - Ed.)

February 19, 2007 was a memorable day in the history of American radio. Competitors XM Satellite Radio and Sirius Satellite Radio announced an even-value merger. Their goal was to create a singular source of satellite radio for America to compete with iPods, Internet, HD and traditional analog radio.



Through my eyes, the honeymoon for direct-delivery digital radio is over. Sirius and XM have realized that they cannot survive competing with one another. They also cannot endure until one company fails outright. Even if the merger gains federal approval, it will be a long time before these two distribu-



tion systems consolidate into one signal path. Personnel and physical assets will probably be condensed immediately!

Fast forward ten years and you may see a flurry of WiFi Internet radio stations available at every "hot spot." Even if wide area systems are installed, WiFi may never be able to emulate the coverage satellite radio enjoys today. The only hope for the long term survival of satellite radio is content. As long as XM and Sirius, or their new combined company, can provide exclusive nationwide multi-casts of professional sports leagues, non-commercial music, shows that cater to niches and yes, even Howard Stern, they will enjoy success. Both companies are experimenting with video delivery and a variety of ancillary data services. One example: XM's

technology to find parking spots in urban areas. Another possible tack would allow advertising to fund the combined service instead of charging subscriber fees. I can only hope that satellite radio does not evolve into monopolistic mediocrity.

The National Association of Broadcasters, representing AM and FM station owners, has already announced their dissent of the merger plan. They claim an XM and Sirius merger would be a disservice to the public due to the lack of direct competition and the obscene content heard on some satellite channels. We live in interesting times!

Fun!

A reminder to join our weekly Old Goat's Net on the PCARA two-meter repeater every Wednesday night at 8 pm. Look for us at 146.67 MHz with a -600 kHz offset and a 156.7 PL. All licensed amateurs are invited to check in. All owners of scanners and such are welcomed to listen!



Until next month, 73s from The Old Goat, Karl N2KZ.

Media matters

No sooner have we reported on the region's media outlets than something comes along to change things.

In September, I mentioned availability of digital and HD TV broadcasts available over-the-air and through basic-cable subscription to Cablevision. This included a list of cable channel numbers for the various digital services broadcast "in the clear" by Cablevision.

That picture changed at the end of January, when Cablevision suddenly modified their virtual channel mappings, making HD broadcast stations no longer available on virtual channels such as 702, 704, 705 etc. Instead it became necessary to tune to the actual physical channels such as 110.5 for WNET-HD. A full "auto-program" rescan was needed to make sense of this on my digital-cable-ready TV set.

The picture changed once more around February 21-22, when some of the physical channels moved again, and (good news) the virtual channels came into line with virtual channels for over-the-air broadcast stations. For example, WCBS-HD now appears on cable at virtual channel 2.1, just 'above' the NTSC analog signal on physical cable channel 2.

Even better news is that the "PSIP" information that allows broadcasters to identify themselves and convey programming information with their digital video signals is now being passed on by Cablevision. This allows basic broadcast viewers to see the program

information just like over-the-air digital broadcasts.

Here is a listing of Cablevision cable channels for HD and SD digital broadcast stations in northern Westchester. Let's see how long this list stays in effect!

Virtual Physical

Chan	Channel	Station
2.1	110.702	Ch 2 WCBS-HD (ABC)
4.1	101.704	Ch 4 WNBC-HD (NBC)
4.2	101.109	NBC Weather Plus
4.4	101.110	NBC 4.4
5.1	101.705	Ch5 WNYW-HD (Fox)
7.1	83.707	Ch 7 WABC-HD (ABC)
7.2	83.107	WABC- Plus
7.3	83.108	7 - Now
9.1	81.709	Ch 9 WWOR - HD MyTV
11.1	81.711	Ch 11 WPIX-HD The CW
13.1	110.713	Ch 13 WNET-HD
13.2	110.131	Kids 13
13.3	110.132	13 World
21.2	83.721	Ch 21 WLIW - DT
21.3	83.133	WLIW - Create

One other item needs updating. In the February 2007 PCARA Update, I mentioned that WCBS-AM on 880 kHz was no longer transmitting an "HD-Radio" digital signal and was back to pure analog. By late February, WCBS was back on air in HD-Radio and a caption announcing "WE ARE NEWS RADIO WCBS" appears on the Sangean tuner's bright blue dial.

- NM9J

Upgrade news - w2ch

It was good to see two PCARA members participating at the February 25 PEARL VEC test session in



Our second photo of PEARL's Saturday VE session shows Volunteer Examiner Mike W2AG looking on as Ray, W2CH congratulates XYL Marylyn KC2NKU on her upgrade.

Mahopac. I am so glad that Marylyn is a General Class ham now. I look forward to her getting on HF, especially in March during the upcoming contests.

Thanks to Malcolm, Karl, and the other PEARL VEC members that were there.

While we were at St Lucia on holiday, I attempted to take some pictures of the RDS information on my Radio Shack/Sangean receiver from the nearby Martinique FM stations, while holding my Nikon camera over the display.



Radio Shack/Sangean DX-398 radio's RDS display photographed by W2CH while receiving Radio Saint-Louis on 99.5 MHz FM from Fort-de-France in Martinique.

I did hear a local St Lucian station, J69KZ, on 7.195 MHz, while I was tuning around the ham bands. At night my best MW DX was from 1010 WINS, fading in and out at times, 1030 kHz WOSO from San Juan, PR, (in English), and 1620 kHz WDHP St Croix, USVI, and some other US stations from time to time, including 880 WCBS, and 1130 WBBR.

- Ray W2CH

Spring forward – maybe

Until 2006, the start of daylight saving time in North America coincided with the date of PCARA's April meeting – the first Sunday in April. For 2007, that situation changes – as pointed out in the September 2005 PCARA Update article “Saving Daylight”...

“The energy bill, signed into law by President Bush on August 8 2005, requires that from 2007, daylight saving time will begin three weeks earlier than usual on the second Sunday in March and finish one week later on the first Sunday in November.”

That second Sunday in March (March 11, 2007) is almost upon us, and the ramifications of this loopy legislation are just dawning on the nation and its neighbors. The new date is not even in Spring — which starts ten days later on March 21 — and it is no surprise that many items will fail to “Spring Forward”.

Microsoft has just issued a final patch for Windows XP to make the automatic change from Standard Time to Daylight Saving Time on the correct weekend.

But if you rely on Microsoft Outlook for appointments and reminders of meeting times, proceed with caution! Because of all the variables involved — your PC's clock, the organizer's PC clock, whether Outlook was patched, and whether any participants are in Mexico — Microsoft is warning that Outlook could be telling a few fibs about appointment times in March.

Other systems might be affected as well. Anything programmed to adjust time automatically on the first Sunday in April might be off by an hour. Look out for clocks, watches, timers, VCRs, security systems and other items to be an hour late. This might not be Y2K all over again, but seven years after the Year 2000 scramble, there could be a lot more to go wrong with all the extra electronics that are part of our lives.

One way to avoid time zone and daylight saving misunderstandings is to employ Greenwich Mean Time (UTC) all year round. This is the way airlines, the military and many radio amateurs maintain their schedules and arrive on time around the world.

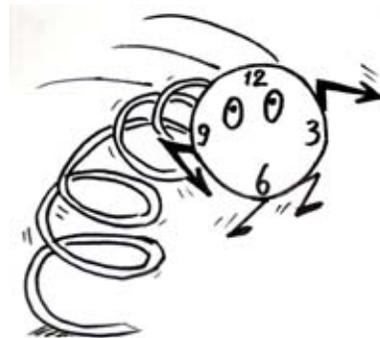
I have a friend in England with a G3V - - callsign who has a great enthusiasm for HF DXing. I am told that he went all the way through college in Cambridge with his wrist watch permanently set to **GMT**. This is not such a problem in Great Britain, where local time in winter is GMT, but as daylight saving time arrived and everyone else “sprang forward”, he was turning up late for quite a few lectures and tutorials – or so the story goes. Don't let this happen to you!

- Malcolm NM9J, G3VNO

Four-land friend

If you would like to contact PCARA's farthest flung member, Martin K4TDB, there is now a new way to reach him in Port Charlotte, Florida. Set your radio dial to a local IRLP node (such as the KB2CQE repeater on 449.925 MHz) then enter the code to connect to node **4155**. This should bring you to the W4NPT node, sponsored by the North Port Amateur Radio Club in North Port, Florida. Martin reports that node 4155 is currently operating on 146.590 MHz simplex, but there are plans to move it to the North Port club's 147.120 MHz repeater.

Martin hails from this area and is an alumnus of Walter Panas High School.



Mersey Morse

As I write, Morse code testing at Volunteer Examiner sessions has just come to an end. Some view this as a step forward while others are saddened by the passing of another amateur radio tradition.

The occasion set me thinking back to my first Morse code test and the times it represented. Prepare for a 1960s flashback (imagine wavy lines and psychedelic music by the Beatles...)

It was the summer of 1966... I had just passed the City & Guilds "RAE" (Radio Amateurs' Examination) and had been practicing hard for the U.K. code test.



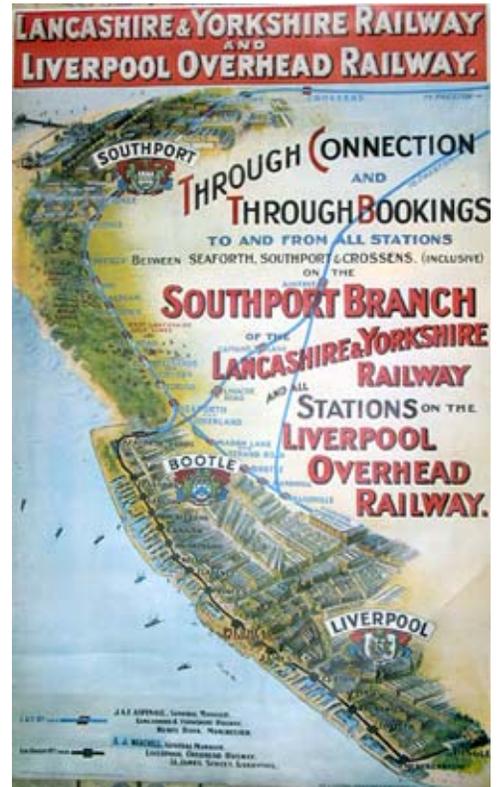
My receiving station in 1966 consisted of an ex-RAF R1155 aircraft receiver with external preselector. On top was a Heathkit GC-1U Mohican general coverage receiver.

One of Ainsdale Radio Club's senior members, Harold Hilton, G3LWQ had been a telegraph operator with the General Post Office for many years and over a period of successive Sundays in Southport, he carefully coached my code speed up to the required 12 words per minute. The G3LWQ shack was a fascinating place for a young amateur-to-be, featuring all sorts of World War II transmitting equipment, plus an HRO receiver with multiple plug-in coil packs for each of the bands.

As test day rolled around, I had to travel from Southport by electric train into the City of Liverpool. Down by the Pier Head, where passenger ferries leave for the Isle of Man, stands the Liver Building. In this case, "Liver" rhymes with "diver" and the Liver Building is famous for the distinctive shape it adds to the riverfront, with twin clock towers surmounted by a pair of "Liver Birds". These giant copper birds, with their

wings outstretched and sprigs of seaweed in their beaks are the official symbol of Liverpool. A cormorant has been part of the City's corporate seal for centuries and a stylized Liver Bird appears on the modern shield of Liverpool Football Club.

I had an appointment at the Radio Surveyor's office inside the Liver Building. The Radio Surveyor was the General Post Office (GPO) official authorized to inspect radio installations on board ship and to examine marine Radio Officers in Morse Code at the considerably higher speed of 25 words per minute. As a prospective radio amateur, I had to send and receive my text passage and five-figure groups at a mere 12 words per minute. Sending was a bit of a challenge because the Radio Surveyor's huge, official brass straight key had to be used — it looked like it might have been designed by Marconi himself.



Southport was connected to Liverpool by electrified rail line. This poster for the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway and Liverpool Overhead Railway dates from around 1910.



The Royal Liver Building on Liverpool's waterfront. Going there for a test was like a visit to the FCC at Varick Street.

Fortunately I passed the test and even got a compliment on my sending – I mentioned that it had been drilled into me by an experienced GPO operator, so they probably recognized the house style.

Later I heard that quite a few prospective radio amateurs in northwest England were intimidated by the strict attitude at the Liver Building. It was certainly nerve wracking, after you had sent off your 10/- (ten shilling) stamp and realized that failure would mean many weeks wait before a re-test could be scheduled. As an alternative, some people chose to be tested at the Post Office Coastal Radio Station near Amlwch on the Isle of Anglesey, where the atmosphere was a little more relaxed. Several years later I paid a visit to Anglesey Radio, and can attest that this VHF/MF coast



Post Office Coast Station “Anglesey Radio”, **GLV**, stands at the entrance to Liverpool Bay. Twin masts, pictured in 1977, supported a vertical T-antenna for 500 kHz transmissions.

station was in a near-perfect radio location, with very friendly staff.

Merchant ships have been crossing the Atlantic to and from Liverpool for over 250 years. Cotton, emigrants, troops, wartime convoys and sadly slaves have all passed through this major port’s historic waterfront. (Did you know? — Rock and roll recordings imported from the U.S. by Liverpool sailors were one of the inspirations for the Beatles’ Mersey sound...)

The requirement for Radio Officers on board ship goes back to the sinking of RMS *Titanic* in 1912. The

subsequent inquiry noted that the nearby SS *Californian* had not assisted *Titanic* because its own radio was off for the night. The Radio Act of 1912 required 24-hour radio watch on all ships in case of an emergency.

Radio officers in 1966 were a resourceful bunch. They were responsible for safety communications on ships that could be out of sight of land for days and weeks at a time. Close to port, VHF/FM radiotelephone on 156 MHz could be used. Away from port but near the coastline, AM and SSB medium frequency radiotelephone service was available from 11 GPO coast stations on MF frequencies around 2 MHz. Well beyond a 50 mile horizon, 2 MHz runs out of steam and ships had to change to MCW (A2) around 500 kHz. For ships that were a long way from home – for example down in the Indian Ocean — CW on the 4, 6, 8 and 12 MHz marine HF bands was required.

The radio officers had to cope with all those frequencies, keep watch for distress calls, transmit their own vessel’s traffic, monitor weather warnings, receive radiograms, and act as their own electronic technicians to keep the tube-era radio equipment working under all sorts of adverse conditions. Those were the days of 6146s, 813s and cleaning salt spray off the antenna insulators. Satellite communications and GPS navigation were a long, long way in the future. The radio-based navigational aids of the time were medium frequency beacons located along the coastline and low frequency chains such as Decca Navigator and Loran.

Around a port the size of Liverpool, quite a few radio officers were also radio amateurs. Some could take their amateur radio stations along on the voyage for fascinating DX. Many operators at the Coastal Radio stations were former Radio Officers who had given up the sea-going life to spend their workdays communicating with ships from a more comfortable, land-based platform.

But those days are mostly gone! The worldwide maritime radio services just about abandoned the use of Morse code around 1999, when satellite equipment became compulsory on board ship. Those MCW frequencies around 500 kHz have grown quiet – no longer can you listen for traffic lists being sent to ships hundreds of miles out to sea. Ship to shore communications are now handled automatically by satellite, and the days of the marine radio officer are practically over.

Let’s hope the same is **not** true of radio amateurs and Morse code. A small group of U.S. amateurs and engineers have obtained permission to operate experimentally on 500 kHz using the call WD2XSH. U.K. amateurs can now apply for permission to operate on 501-504 kHz under a research permit with maximum power of 0.1 watt ERP. If a permanent allocation is ever granted around 500 kHz, perhaps it would be fitting to insist that hand-sent CW with a big brass key should be part of the operations. - Malcolm, G3VNQ, NM9J

Peekskill / Cortlandt Amateur Radio Association

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Newsletter contributions are always very welcome!

Archive: <http://home.computer.net/~pcara/newslett.htm>

PCARA Information

PCARA is a **Non-Profit Community Service Organization**. PCARA meetings take place the first Sunday of each month* at 3:00 p.m. in Dining Room B of the Hudson Valley Hospital Center, Route 202, Cortlandt Manor, NY 10567. Drive round behind the main hospital building and enter from the rear (look for the oxygen tanks). Talk-in is available on the 146.67 repeater. *Apart from holidays.

PCARA Repeaters

W2NYW: 146.67 MHz -0.6, PL 156.7Hz

KB2CQE: 449.925MHz -5.0, PL 179.9Hz

(IRLP node: **4214**)

N2CBH: 448.725MHz -5.0, PL 107.2Hz

PCARA Calendar

Sun Mar 4: Monthly meeting, 3:00 p.m. Hudson Valley Hospital Center.

Hamfests

Sat Mar 3: Splitrock ARA North Jersey Hamfest, Parsippany Police Athletic League Building, 33 Baldwin Road, Parsippany NJ. Doors open 8:00 a.m.

Sat Mar 24: Cherryville R.A. Hamfest, North Hunterdon Reg HS, Rt 31, S of Route 78, Clinton, NJ. 8:00 a.m.

Sun Apr 22: Mt Beacon ARC Hamfest, Tymor Park, LaGrangeville, NY. 8:00 a.m.

Sun Apr 28: Orange County ARC Hamfest, Wallkill Community Center, 2 Wes Warren Road, Wallkill, N.Y. 9:00 a.m.

VE Test Sessions (*No more code tests!*)

Mar 3: Split Rock ARA Hamfest, Parsippany Police Athletic League Building, 33 Baldwin Road, Parsippany NJ. 8:30 a.m. Contact Sid Markowitz, (973) 663-0518.

Mar 4: Yonkers ARC, Yonkers PD, 1st Precinct, E Grassy Sprain Rd, 8:30 a.m. Contact D. Calabrese, 914 667-0587.

Mar 12: Split Rock ARA, Hopatcong HS, Hopatcong, NJ. 7:00 p.m. Contact Sid Markowitz, (973) 663-0518.

Mar 16: Bergen ARA, Westwood Regional HS, 701 Ridgewood Rd, Washington Township, NJ. 7:00 p.m. Contact Donald C Younger (201) 265-6583.

Mar 19: Columbia Univ ARC, 612 W 115th St, Columbia Univ-Morningside Hgts, Watson Labs, 6th floor, New York, NY. 6:30 PM. Contact: Alan Crosswell, (212) 854-3754.

Apr 1: Yonkers ARC, Yonkers PD, 1st Precinct, E Grassy Sprain Rd, 8:30 a.m. Contact D. Calabrese, 914 667-0587.



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