



PCARA Update



Volume 8, Issue 4

Peekskill / Cortlandt Amateur Radio Association Inc.

April 2007

Spring has sprung

As mentioned at the March meeting, Field Day 2007 is quickly approaching. Joe, WA2MCR and Bob, N2GBH have been busy scouting out new locations from which we can operate. If you're curious about what they've found and what they recommend, come to the April 1st meeting.

The next PCARA Foxhunt is scheduled for May 20th 2007, at 3:00 p.m. As in previous foxhunts, we will be starting from the Beach Shopping Center in Peekskill. Sign-in will begin at 2:30 p.m. and Malcolm, NM9J will be playing the fox. At the conclusion of the hunt we will be meeting at a local restaurant of the fox's choosing, to share stories and award certificates. As always, **anyone and everyone are welcome!** Please consider joining us. For more information, please see our website: <http://www.pcara.org>.

Just a reminder that PCARA has taken a table at the Mount Beacon Hamfest, on April 22, 2007 at Tymor Park in LaGrangeville, NY. Bring along something to



sell to help pay for all the stuff you'll buy at the hamfest! For directions and more information on the Mount Beacon Hamfest, visit: <http://www.wr2abb.org/hamfest.php>.

We've heard from Jeff Tkacs, Cortlandt Homeland Safety Coordinator, about an upcoming MCI Drill tentatively scheduled for May 5, 2007 in the Buchanan / Verplanck area. PCARA would provide communications between Cortlandt Town Hall and a couple of critical locations. More details will be provided as they become available.

I look forward to seeing each of you at the April 1st meeting, at 3:00 p.m. at Hudson Valley Hospital Center.

- 73 de Greg, KB2CQE

Net night

Don't forget that the PCARA weekly net now takes place on **Wednesday** evenings at 8:00 p.m. You can call into the net on the 2 meter repeater, 146.67 MHz, offset -0.6 MHz, 156.7 Hz CTCSS.

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Secretary/Treasurer: *open*.



View of Tymor Park farm buildings, photographed at a previous Mount Beacon ARC Hamfest.

Adventures in DXing

- N2KZ

Have Fun!

Ham radio is fun radio! It's springtime and it's time to start anew. Lots of adventures await you, but you have to seek them out. Let's go!

One great way to begin the season is a field trip. The classic place to go is ARRL headquarters in Newington, Connecticut. You can tour and operate America's most famous ham radio station, W1AW, and see many historic artifacts pertaining to our craft. Make



The Hiram Percy Maxim Memorial Station, W1AW stands in the grounds of ARRL Headquarters.

an appointment and bring your QSL cards in for verification for the award you have been working towards. You can also visit Lentini Electronics on nearby Garfield Street to see all sorts of new toys to dream about. For a quick virtual tour of W1AW, go to: <http://www.arrl.org/news/features/2001/08/07/1/>

Starting May 1st, Locust Grove, the Morse historical site and estate of the father of CW is open to the public. Along with viewing their collection of rare keys and sending apparatus, you will learn all about Mr. Morse's amazing career as a large portrait artist. His intricate and beautiful gardens will amaze you and your YL. Dramatic vistas of the Hudson Valley provide a breathtaking backdrop to this church of the father of code. It's a remarkable place to spend a sunny and warm afternoon. Visit <http://www.morsehistoricsite.org/> for details.

Take a challenge! The PCARA is sponsoring a direction-finding foxhunt on Sunday, May 20th with check-ins beginning at 2:30pm at the Beach Shopping Center in Peekskill, New York. Our editor-in-chief, Malcolm, NM9J, has the lead role as the sneaky hidden fox somewhere in nearby Westchester. Who knows



Locust Grove, the former home of Samuel F.B. Morse, overlooks the Hudson River in Poughkeepsie, NY.

where he will lurk this time! Find out for yourself and join in! No amateur radio license is required. Bring your two-meter listening device (scanner, HT or whatever) and an antenna (large or small,) bring a friend and become one of the posse ferreting out electronic prey! Visit <http://www.geocities.com/pcara2000/foxxhunting.html> for directions and guidance. Sound the horn! Release the hounds and man your antennas!

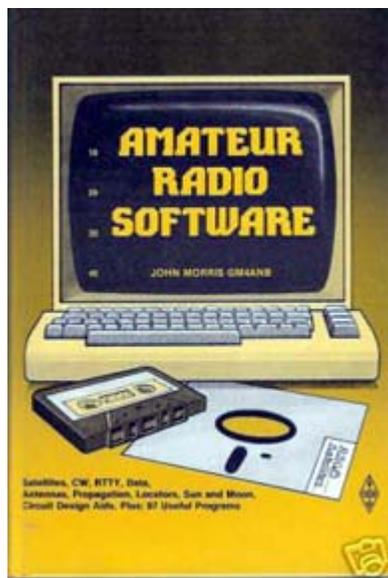
Some fun doesn't even require a trip. Our weekly Old Goats' Net, Wednesday nights on the PCARA two-meter repeater (146.67 MHz -600 Hz offset and 156.7 PL) is a great gab fest for all to enjoy. Participation continues to grow! We have recently added accessory activities to the net. On March 21st, we joined the six-meter net of Ray, W2RJJ, in Teaneck, New Jersey (<http://www.theneton6.net/>) I am arranging future link-ups with clubs in New England and Pennsylvania. Want to see who is causing all this activity? Join us for our club's monthly meeting on Sunday, April 1st at 3 p.m. at the Hudson Valley Hospital Center in Peekskill (directions at: <http://www.hvhc.org/directionsHVHC.asp>)

Turning Fifty

Things change dramatically when you turn fifty... fifty megahertz, of course! During the last few months I have introduced myself to the world of six meters. Weak signal VHF DXing is quite different than what you would expect on HF. Hopscotch from square to square and listen very carefully! Visiting the Magic Band is your ticket to another world.

Your yardstick of measurement changes when you are in the world of VHF. No longer will you dream of different countries, states or even counties for your logbook. Above 50 megahertz, your quest is working new **grid squares**. British radio amateur Dr. John

Morris, G4ANB, introduced the Maidenhead locator system back in 1980. His method of geolocation dices up the surface of the Earth into a zillion little squares and subsquares. (Operating on six meters I am known as N2KZ at FN31.) Maidenhead squares are a logical and precise method of knowing where your signals



Maidenhead square originator John Morris, GM4ANB is also the author of this 1985 book covering satellites, RTTY, data, antennas, propagation and locators.

have landed. Log fellow amateurs located on one hundred different squares to earn the ARRL's VHF/UHF Century Club award. It's a lot harder than you think! To find your grid square visit <http://f6fvy.free.fr/qthLocator/>. Paw across the screen to locate your precise QTH. Your designator awaits you!

With just one watt, I have been able to contact Michigan, Ontario, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Minnesota, Illinois, Nebraska, New Jersey and Connecticut on six meters CW. Now I have switched gears from QRP to (nearly) QRO. Instead of using the little Santec MS-6X handie-talkie I borrowed from a friend, I've moved up to a Yaesu FT-690RII all mode transceiver with an optional linear amplifier producing a powerful ten whole watts! Pow! Suddenly, I am being heard at local distances never before imagined!

Adding to my fun is a homebrew folded dipole. What an antenna it is! It's simple to build and use and very effective. Find yourself about 20 feet of 300 ohm twin-lead (old fashioned TV hookup wire) and a 22 picofarad capacitor. You can substitute a little trimmer capacitor and tweak it to provide a near perfect match. I built my dipole in about an hour and hung it in my attic with a couple of pieces of thick string. A fifty foot length of RG-8/U coax completes the connection to my rig. Horizontally polarized for SSB and CW DX, it has been heard far and wide! See the complete plans at: <http://www.mfjenterprises.com/man/pdf/MFJ-1776.pdf>.

I can't wait for E-skip season to see just how far I can go. Maybe I can even take a ride on some F2 skip and log an international QSO or two. My recent results have been encouraging. I can connect with nearly every 6 meter FM repeater within 40 miles or so of my QTH. I

even reached a handful of operators in Queens on 52.525 MHz FM simplex. This is doubly remarkable since most FM operation is vertically polarized. My folded dipole is horizontal for CW DX! My best brushes with greatness, in the last few days, were being barely heard in Massachusetts and New Jersey on upper sideband. I continue to wait on 50.090 for a nice deep CW QSO, but so far nothing has been heard. My day will come.

A good stop for casual recreational chat is the Rockland Repeater Association's machine on 53.37 MHz with a minus one megahertz offset and an 88.5 Hz PL. I can easily hit this machine with full quieting. It is linked to another repeater on ten meters at 29.640 FM giving you dual band coverage simultaneously. Don't be surprised if your signals travel internationally with this link!

Six Meter DXers share a mutual passion for new contacts. It is not easy to be a good six-meter DXer.

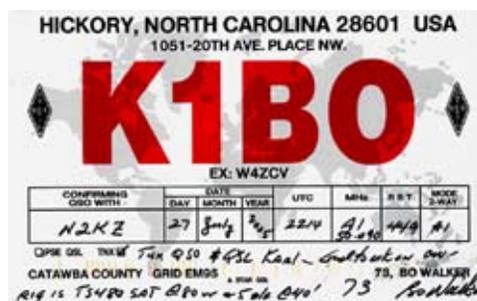
Arranging scheduled times to try to contact distant stations are very common. Skeds often result in cherished grid squares for your log book. A new resource for skeds has begun on the popular QRZ.com web site. You'll find their service at: <http://www.qrz.com/ib-bin/ikonboard.cgi?act=SF;f=25>. Place a note on their server and you may be able to reach the square you are missing.

Keep track of your squares with a Maidenhead map. A nice one can be found at: <http://www.dxzone.com/cgi-bin/dir/jump2.cgi?ID=5846>.

One of the great thrills of six meters is the phenomenon of E-skip. When the E-layer becomes energized by sunspot activity or thunderstorms your signals can travel, with enormous strength, from 500 to 1800 miles away or farther. Exceptional openings can double these distances. Look for E-skip openings in June, July, August or nearly anytime! When sunspot activity is remarkable, shortwave-like F2 skip can visit six meters, as well. The entire world can become your oyster. Hop on six meters and give me a call! I need your square!

Continually Wonderful CW

Morse code testing may be history, but CW still offers wonderful opportunities for Technician licensees. With one easy test, you can become a ham radio operator allowing you voice privileges on VHF and UHF frequencies and even ten meters single sideband. Want immediate access to HF? CW can open many doors!



6 meter DX captured by N2KZ on CW.

Technicians can also operate on HF, with up to 200 watts, on 80, 40, and 15 meters, but only on CW! Look for them on newly expanded allocations: 3525 to 3600 kHz 80 meter CW, 7025 to 7125 kHz 40 meter CW and 21025 to 21200 kHz 15 meter CW. Fantastic DX awaits those who are not afraid of the key! Technicians can also operate CW on 28000 to 28300 kHz 10 meter CW to catch additional rare stations. In the words of Monty Python: "I'm not dead yet!"

Encourage all your licensed ham radio friends to get on the air and participate regularly. Nudge your civilian friends to get licensed and join the fun. Spring is here! Enjoy amateur radio!

73s and good DX de N2KZ "The Old Goat" dit dit



This one's on the house

- Kay Craigie, N3KN, ARRL Vice President

The Mid-Atlantic Amateur Radio Club was founded 30 years ago, in November, 1976, by users of the privately-owned 147.060 repeater then located at Villanova University on the Philadelphia Main Line.

Eventually, ownership of the repeater was transferred to the club. Over the next decade, MARC evolved from a small repeater association to a large general-interest Amateur Radio club affiliated with the ARRL.

In 1986, our tenth anniversary year, MARC became an ARRL Special Service Club, and we were eager to get involved with the brand-new Volunteer Examiner program. Since then we have offered exams every quarter, the only regularly-scheduled exam sessions on the Philadelphia Main Line.

In 1996, the MARC board of directors wanted to do something special as a membership benefit to mark the club's 20th anniversary year. We decided to offer all paid-up members the chance to take exams at one club-sponsored VE test session during the year at club expense. We wanted to encourage licensed members to upgrade, and our associate (unlicensed) members could use the benefit to get their first tickets. Club members could take as many exam elements at the session as they wanted to — remember there were three Morse code tests and five theory elements back then — and pass or fail, the club picked up the \$6.05 tab.

Although there wasn't exactly a stampede to take advantage of the offer, members liked the idea of our club putting our money where our mouths were about upgrading. Instead of nagging people about upgrading and making them feel defensive, we offered them a "What have I got to lose?" scenario. It played well to hams' legendary thriftiness! At the same time, the club purchased a full set of ARRL license prep materials for loan to

members and distributed free diskettes (remember diskettes?) containing shareware Morse code training software.

At the end of the 20th anniversary year, our board decided the free test session membership benefit was good for ham radio in general and good for MARC in particular. It gave us a little boost in the friendly rivalry with other clubs. We voted to continue the practice in 1997.

A few years later, the club's board voted to make the free test session a permanent benefit of membership. This decision was financially responsible because relatively few members had taken advantage of the offer each year up to that point, and because our annual hamfest provided a nice cushion of dollars in the treasury beyond dues revenue.

That cushion was comforting in 2000, when license restructuring spurred an unprecedented number of members to upgrade under the new rules. Yes, we covered the fees for members doing paperwork-only upgrades from Technician to General, along with the fees for members taking actual examinations.

Now celebrating our 30th year as a club and our 20th year of offering tests through ARRL/VEC, MARC hopes to be able to maintain our free test benefit even when fees eventually equal or exceed a person's annual \$15 dues. We continue to have profitable hamfests, and sixty percent of our members are not Extras yet. There are now four fewer exam elements than when we began the benefit, meaning that members who are well-prepared for their exams are able to reach Extra in fewer years than was often the case in the old days of five theory tests and three Morse code tests. We really don't think this benefit is going to be a financial problem for the club in the foreseeable future.

Some other clubs in the Eastern PA Section have adopted MARC's test-session benefit. However, not every club has the financial resources to let members take tests at one club-sponsored test session each year. If that's true of your group, perhaps you could pay a percentage of the fee. Or you could subsidize all or part of the test fee during a limited time period such as an anniversary year. Then see how it works out before making the benefit permanent.

In the long run, it's not so much the precise dollar amount involved as it is the clear message that a club will do something concrete and positive to support members' upgrades. Talk is cheap, about upgrading as about anything else and sometimes the talk comes off as browbeating or license-class snobbery -- bad karma in any ham radio club! MARC's membership benefit, which you can tweak to fit your club's financial situation, appeals to the bargain-lover in every ham and pulls rather than pushes members up the license-class ladder.

- de N3KN. Article credit — **ARRL Club News** and the American Radio Relay League.



What's in your closet?

I missed the Old Goats' Net on Wednesday night by tuning in late to the 146.67 repeater. Sometime after 8:30 p.m., Karl N2KZ called Ray W2CH. Not hearing Ray answer I called Karl and learned that he was meeting some of the PCARA members on 6 meter SSB in a few minutes. He invited me to join them on 50.130 MHz — and not having any 6m SSB equipment set up — I was going to adjourn for the evening. Then I figured it might be a good time to pull that multiband do-all transceiver out of the closet and hook it up.

Yes, I admit it; I have had an Icom IC-706MKIIG sitting in the closet for nearly 5 years. All wrapped up in its original packaging as it was the day it was purchased. With my '01 tax refunds in hand and the itch to buy the popular IC-706 upon me, my moment of weakness culminated at the BARA hamfest in June 2002.

KJI electronics was offering special incentives too good to pass up.

I had ideas of going HF mobile with this radio, which just never came to fruition for me. There are too many excuses to list why this has not happened. So why not use it as a base station you say? Good question, and there's a plethora of excuses for not doing that as well.

Now sitting on the desk, the 706 all connected up, I fumbled quickly through the manual to refresh my memory on how to navigate through the menus and sub-menus, and managed — just in time — to reply when Joe called for any more check-ins. It was fun speaking with Joe WA2MCR, Karl N2KZ, Ray W2CH, Marylyn KC2NKU and Kevin N2KZE on 6m sideband. It's time for this radio to stay in the shack.

- 73 de Mike N2EAB



*"But when she got there,
the cupboard was bare"
(Don't let this happen to you.)*



Editor's plea

I wonder whether you skipped past the "Old Radio" section in April's *QST*? If you did, then please take a second look at page 91.

K2TQN reproduces the November 1921 newsletter of the St Louis Radio Association, called the *Hot Wire*. The newsletter's editor included the following plea:

- Remember that it takes hard WORK to get out this little paper and the men who do this WORK have to give up their spare time, namely evenings and HOLIDAYS, so the least you can do is HELP by handing in timely articles, stories, photographs and the like to adorn the pages of the "HOT WIRE".

I could not have said it better myself! It must have been a hard job in 1921 to publish a monthly newsletter on a regular basis. No digital cameras, desktop publishing, copiers or e-mail back then! Eighty six years later, look at how much easier it is to prepare and distribute your copy of the *PCARA Update*.

...But if your contributions fail to arrive, "the cupboard is bare" as it would have been in 1921. So keep those articles and pictures coming.

If you have never contributed to a newsletter before, don't be shy. Everyone has at least one story inside them — and if it features radio or electronic technology, then share it with your friends. Digital cameras are easy to use, so take a picture to illustrate your thoughts. Attach words and pictures to an e-mail and send to your editor at the address on the back page.

- Malcolm, NM9J

Postal rate rise

On March 19, the U.S. Postal Service announced a rate rise that will increase the cost of a first class stamp from 39 cents to 41 cents. The increase takes effect on **May 14**. It's probably time to send some more postage to your QSL Bureau Manager!



The Postal Service also announced a "Forever" stamp, initially selling at the new 41 cent first-class rate. The value on these stamps will always be the one-ounce letter rate and they can be used for any future one-ounce letter mailing without extra postage. This might be excellent news for those radio amateurs who get few cards from the QSL bureau, and whose envelopes last through many rate rises! (Once the 'Forever' stamps become available, why would anyone buy a standard first class stamp ever again?)

Transatlantic timekeeper

Which watch should be wrapped around the wrist of a worldwide radio amateur? I recently came across an inexpensive model that meets most of my needs. Take a look at the Casio WV58DA-1AV.

Casio describes this watch as a “Waveceptor” model, in other words it receives radio time signals from WWVB in Boulder, Colorado transmitted on 60 kHz. The watch synchronizes with the time signal automatically, so you never need to set the time, day or date.

Casio also describes the watch as a “World Time” model, meaning that it can display the time in 29 different time zones around the world. For radio



Casio WV58 watch synchronizes with standard time transmissions on 60 kHz.

amateurs, the most useful time zone to have at your fingertips is Greenwich Mean Time. This is just one button press away from local time and shows as “UTC ± 0” “LON” (for London) on the liquid crystal display.

But wait – there’s more – especially if you are a transatlantic

traveler. The radio timekeeping doesn’t just work in the U.S.A. — it also works in Western Europe, provided you are in range of the UK National Physical Lab’s **MSF** transmitter. At the time of writing, the MSF 60 kHz transmitter is located at Rugby in the English Midlands, but on April 1 2007 it is scheduled to transfer to VT Communications’ site at Anthorn, on the west coast of Cumbria. The MSF signal is linked to NPL’s atomic clocks at Teddington in South West London. NPL is one of five centers worldwide using cesium fountain atomic clocks to contribute to the world time standard, Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

Rugby, in Warwickshire, has been the home of much U.K radio history. The British Post Office opened a large VLF station there in 1926, transmitting on 16 kHz CW with worldwide capabilities and callsign

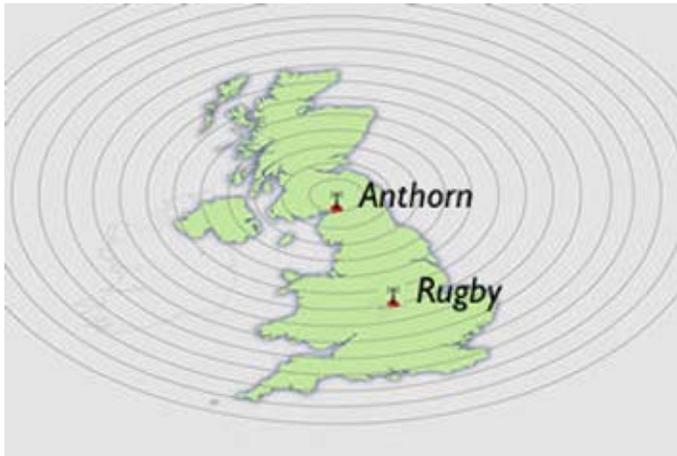


*This group of masts near Rugby in England supported a giant antenna for VLF radio station **GBR** for almost eighty years. [Photo by G-Man]*

GBR. The most notable aspect was the giant transmitting antenna, suspended between twelve 820 foot high masts. This huge installation stood alongside the main railroad tracks between London and northwest England. I can remember staring awestruck out of the carriage window at this engineering marvel on the way to and from college. The original transmitter ran 500 kW output to the antenna – that was a potent 16 kHz signal!

16 kHz was not the only frequency radiated from Rugby. A separate transmitter was built for 60 kHz and used in 1927 with early single sideband transmissions for the pioneering transatlantic radiotelephone service.

Around this time, it became evident from the work of radio amateurs that short wave (HF) transmissions would also have worldwide range. Development of the radiotelephone service continued on HF with double-sideband (AM) transmissions, using wire antenna arrays suspended from 200 foot masts. The station was greatly expanded after World War II and close inspection from the passing train would reveal a variety of “smaller” antennas in the shape of HF rhombics and other directional arrays, hiding in the shadows of those giant 820 foot masts. The UK’s standard frequency service on 2.5, 5.0 and 10.0 MHz (analogous to WWV)



MSF transmissions on 60 kHz are being transferred from Rugby to Anthorn in northwest England.

was also broadcast from Rugby until February 1988.

All good things must come to an end – and so it is for British Telecom’s facility at Rugby. The 16 kHz service closed in 2003 and eight of the twelve tall masts have already been demolished. The remaining masts are still supporting the “T” antenna for 60 kHz MSF, which is 590 feet high and 1640 ft across. After NPL moves its 60 kHz time transmissions to VT Communications’ station at Anthorn, the old antenna will no longer be needed. Rugby Radio Station will then close and the remaining structures will be demolished to make way for housing.



*VT Communications’ VLF transmitting station at Anthorn in Cumbria, northwest England will be the new home for standard frequency and time station **MSF**. The VT Group grew out of shipbuilders **Vosper Thornycroft**. They acquired the privatized BBC shortwave transmitting company Merlin Communications in 2001.*

Anthorn also has a history – it is currently used for transmitting orders to NATO’s nuclear submarines on 19.6 kHz using the call GBZ. The site began as a military landing strip during World War One, and as an emergency landing ground in World War Two. The Royal Navy took it over in 1942 and created RNAS Anthorn. After the war, it was kept as a Royal Navy Air Station until the base closed in 1958. There are now

thirteen tall towers at Anthorn, holding up a large wire antenna for 19.6 kHz, on a site that overlooks the Solway Firth. MSF will be broadcast from a new transmitter, using a new antenna suspended from an existing mast. Coverage of the British Isles and western Europe is expected to be similar to the strong signal from Rugby.

Which watch? Returning to the versatile Casio Waveceptor watch, you may wonder why it does not also receive time transmissions from the DCF77 station near Frankfurt, Germany or the JJY stations in Japan. As explained in the May 2006 *PCARA Update*, DCF77 transmits on 77.5 kHz while one of the JJY stations is on 40 kHz. My guess – there probably isn’t room inside a compact wrist watch for a *tunable* LF receiver.

How well does it work ? I can report that the Casio WV58DA successfully made the change from Standard Time to Daylight time automatically on Sunday March 11. This is always a good test of an ‘atomic’ clock — I have a couple of wall clocks that sometimes get confused after the daylight saving change and need to be restarted.

There is one other aspect of this watch that deserves a mention. Along with most other watches that have a metal wristband, the standard band was obviously designed in Japan to fit around the wrist of Godzilla, and most humans will need to remove some of the links to fit. Unfortunately, Casio no longer includes instructions for this tricky procedure.

I found out by research on the Internet and with a certain amount of trial and error how to proceed. The first step is to compress the spring pin that holds the wristband to the body of the watch, releasing one side of the band. This allows the wristband to lie flat on a cloth — preventing unnecessary scratches. The next step requires application of pressure through the hole in the outer link to the inner link that connects one



Removing links from the metal wristband of the Casio WV58DA-1AV.

segment of the band to the next one. There are arrows stamped inside the band showing which links are removable. See the picture above for a close-up.

- Malcolm, NM9J, G3VNU

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 Apr 1: Monthly meeting, 3:00 p.m. Hudson Valley Hospital Center.

Sun May 20: PCARA Foxhunt.

Hamfests

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

Sun Apr 28: Orange County ARC Hamfest, Wallkill Community Cntr, 2 Wes Warren Rd, Wallkill, N.Y. 9:00 am.

Sat May 26: Bergen ARA Spring Hamfest, Westwood Regional HS, Ridgewood Rd, Washington Township NJ. 8:00 a.m.

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

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

Apr 12: WECA, Westchester Co Fire Trg Center, 4 Dana Rd., Valhalla, NY. 7:00 p.m. Contact Stanley Rothman, 914 831-3258.

Apr 16: Split Rock ARA, Hopatcong HS, Hopatcong, NJ. 7:00 p.m. Contact Sid Markowitz, (973) 663-0518.

Apr 16: 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 20: Bergen ARA, Westwood Regional HS, 701 Ridgewood Rd, Washington Township, NJ. 7:00 p.m. Contact Donald C Younger (201) 265-6583.

Apr 28: P.E.A.R.L. Bureau of Emerg Svcs, 112 Old Rt 6, Donald Smith Campus, Trg & Ops Facility, Carmel, NY. 9:00 a.m. Contact NM9J.



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