



PCARA Update



Volume 10, Issue 6 Peekskill / Cortlandt Amateur Radio Association Inc. June 2009

Four Hundred and Field Day

June is going to be a busy month for PCARA. On June 7th we're holding a Special Event Station commemorating the Quadricentennial of Henry Hudson's historic voyage. Station **W4H** will be operating from Perkins Memorial Drive in Bear Mountain State Park



"I see no ships"... In this file photo dated May 2001, Bob N2CBH and Jerry WA2ZOA survey Peekskill Bay and the Hudson River from Perkins Memorial Drive, on the east side of Bear Mountain.

from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm. The June meeting will be held at 3:00 pm on location, with the scenic and majestic Hudson Highlands as a backdrop.



Field Day 2009 is the weekend of June 27-28, 2009 this year. PCARA will be conducting Field Day activities at Walter Panas High School in Cortlandt Manor, NY. As always, **ALL** are

welcome! Details will be discussed at the June 7th

meeting on Bear Mountain.

There is plenty to do this month, so you have plenty of opportunity to join us. I look forward to seeing each of you!

- 73 de Greg, KB2CQE

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Joe WA2MCR with Alan; Mike N2EAB and Luigi N2CWV enjoy sunny weather at the Bergen ARA Hamfest on May 23.

Adventures in DXing

– N2KZ

Changing Times

In just a few days, June 12th to be exact, analog television will become a memory. Thousands of old TV transmitters will be retired nationwide. From that day forward, the world will be watching only ones and zeroes. It will be quite a Friday! If you watch over-the-air TV, remember to re-scan your television for new channels at the end of the day. Many broadcasters will be shifting frequencies to their permanent allocations. Confusing? Yes!

Here's where the major New York City channels will appear: WCBS 33, WNBC 28, WNYW (Fox) 44, WABC 7, WWOR (My9) 38, WPIX 11, and WNET (PBS) 13. Right now, you only need a UHF antenna to receive digital TV. After the transition, you'll need a combination VHF/UHF antenna to pull it all in. It will be interesting to see how it all works out! I'm looking forward to finally being able to see WNET-HD. Throughout the DTV transition, New York's primary PBS outlet has been broadcasting with low power on Channel 61. Their post-transition DTV signal on Channel 13 should be as strong as other local NYC DTV stations.

If the end of analog means the end of your analog TV, please be responsible! Westchester County sponsors frequent recycling events accepting discarded televisions, computers and other electronic items. You'll find details at: http://www.westchestergov.com/environment_householdrecyclingschedule.htm. Recycling could not be easier! You don't even have to get out of your car. Load your items and drive to the recycling site. Your e-waste will be unloaded for you!

The end of the analog era does not mean the end of TV DX. On May 21st, I experienced a remarkable



Digital TV station WMAR-TV, Baltimore UHF channel 52, as received at N2KZ.

tropospheric skip opening with stations coming in, in full digital quality, from as far away as Richmond, Virginia. A beautiful duct of warm humid air brought signals in from the Wilkes-Barre / Scranton market first. Later

that morning, the duct went deep to the south beginning with Philadelphia and then into the Baltimore /

Washington and Richmond market. At one point, I actually had three sets of digital virtual channel 2s coming in. It was quite a show!

Again? Again?

Six Meters is the home of the most die-hard DXers in the world. One Saturday morning, I heard a pile-up of USB stations trying to reach a very unusual callsign 4U1UN. It was the amateur radio station of The United Nations based in Manhattan. Not only was it quite rare to hear them on six meters, they actually count as a new country towards ARRL awards.

I tried for a few minutes using USB phone calling



United Nations Headquarters Amateur Radio station 4U1UN.

passionately for attention. With no luck, I switched to CW mode offsetting my frequency 700 cycles to create an audible note at the receiving end. After about five minutes of tries, the 4U1UN operator finally acknowledged my existence. I was just above noise level and he could barely hear my callsign. "K2KZ? K2KZK?" We kept trying, but with no results.

I didn't give up. 4U1UN instructed me to wait for the pile-up to clear and did they work stations! Many, many hams from several grids around NYC made it into 4U1UN's logbook. About 15 minutes later, 4U1UN called me again and we tried for what felt like ages to make contact. Finally, I faded up out of the noise enough to be heard clearly. 4U1UN continued to operate USB in answer to my CW calls. "If your callsign is N2KZ, send R!" I replied with 'R' over and over again. Then they asked for my grid square FN31. 4U1UN copied that, too! The operator replied "I'm going to give you a 599 report because no one has ever tried to work us so badly!" Nothing stops my ten-watt Yaesu FT-690RII and my homebrew folded dipole antenna!

An interesting postscript: You might think asking for a QSL request from 4U1UN would be a local mailing to New York City. Not so! Their QSL manager is a ham in Switzerland: Herb HB9BOU! Working 4U1UN really

did feel like working a new country in every way!

Speaking of international DX on six meters, start listening now! The summer VHF DX season has begun! Just last night, I heard HI3TEJ from The Dominican Republic holding court on CW and USB. Also, look for special event station, K5N, from a sandy island in Louisiana in rare grid square EL58hx. K5N will be active May 29 to May 31. See details at: http://www.kcvhfgridbandits.com/kc_vhf_grid_bandits_018.htm.

June is a big month for six meters. Along with the ARRL Field Day event at the end of the month, you can also enjoy the ARRL June VHF QSO Party Saturday June 13 2 pm to Sunday Night June 14 at 8 pm. Details at: <http://www.arrl.org/contests/rules/2009/june-vhf.html>. The Six Meter International Radio Klub (SMIRK) holds its six meter contest June 20 and 21, 2009. These events are great invitations to try out 'The Magic Band' and log new and exotic grid squares. I hope to see you there!

Such a Deal!

Sometimes good things come to those who wait. Everyone loves a bargain and this one was amazing. Right before Christmas, I saw a 200 channel programmable scanner at my local Radio Shack selling for \$44.95. It was a store shelf demo. unit and it was tempting. First offered in 2002 by scanner giant GRE, the Radio Shack Pro-2018 is a basic, but useful desktop device capable of 12 volt operation. It covers the basic scanner bands: 29 to 54 MHz, 137 to 174 MHz and 380 through 512 MHz in narrowband FM mode and 108 to 137 MHz in good old AM for aircraft reception. It is not capable of following trunking or other advanced (and expensive) features, but the price was right.

Like many of you, I have just too much electronic junk around the house, so I mulled over this offer for many weeks. My local Radio Shack's demo. unit was finally sold and I resigned myself to the fact that this scanner and I were just not meant to be. Fast forward a few months to mid-May. I walked into a Radio Shack in Connecticut looking for an unrelated part for a project at work. What do I see in their display cabinet but another Pro-2018 now on sale for \$34.95!

The condition of the scanner was 'cruddy.' It was covered with dust and an odd collection of yellow debris looking like it had sat on a lunch table for awhile. Yuk! I asked the clerk if there were any other Pro-2018s in the store. The answer was 'no,' but she kindly looked into her computer database for nearby stores that still had them. One store, right near my workplace, had three in stock. The plot thickens!

A couple of days later, I received a periodic e-mail from Radio Shack offering me \$5 off my next purchase over \$25. I walked into the store the clerk suggested and, indeed, they had three new-in-sealed-box Pro-

2018s in their store room priced at \$34.95. They happily accepted my \$5 off coupon, so I managed to purchase a new 200 channel scanner for less than \$30! The original price was \$129.95!

I am not the most proficient and established scanner aficionado, so my first few

days with my Pro-2018 were somewhat revelatory. I usually monitor PCARA's three repeater frequencies (146.67, 448.725 and 449.925 MHz,) 146.52 MHz for two-meter simplex and maybe the active PEARL repeater on 145.13 MHz from Carmel, New York. I also listen to the National Weather Service on 162.475 and 162.55 MHz, as well. I don't usually scan entire bands looking for random transmissions.

The Radio Shack Pro-2018 has pre-programmed banks of frequencies with one dedicated to ham radio. Scanning around, I discovered that the most active and popular group of repeaters is run by KQ2H on every band from 10 meters up. Read all about them at: <http://www.hamrepeater.net/kq2h/>. I also had fun with the Pro-2018's weather alert feature. A major storm came through our area and, sure enough, the scanner's alert went off as designed. I never experienced a weather alert before. Beep! Beep! Beep!

Should you have any interest in this beastie, drop me an e-mail at n2kz 'at' arrl.net. I think the Radio Shack store in Connecticut still has two more Pro-2018 scanners for sale. Not bad for thirty bucks!

Join Us!

June will be a busy month for the PCARA. Find us atop Bear Mountain 9am to 4 pm Sunday, June 7 as we operate special event station W4H commemorating the 400th anniversary of British explorer Henry Hudson's discovery of the Hudson River. Saturday, June 27 through Sunday, June 28th look for us at Walter Panas High School in Cortlandt Manor for ARRL's Field Day. Club station W2NYW will be constantly active for 24 hours during our annual test for emergency preparedness. Please attend both events! It should be quite a party! Everyone is welcome! You might find your own adventure in DXing!

Until next month, 73 de N2KZ
'The Old Goat' dit dit.



RadioShack PRO-2018 200-channel desktop scanner.



Heathkit rebuilt

Maybe you saw the following announcement back in October...

Press Release, October 2008

“Data Professionals of Pleasanton California has purchased the Copyrights and existing inventory of all legacy Heathkit product documentation from Heath Company of Benton Harbor Michigan for an undisclosed amount. The new company will make copies of the original legacy manuals available to the marketplace via its web site and through eBay and PayPal.”

I was sufficiently interested to visit Data Professionals’ web site, <http://www.d8apro.com>, where owner Don Petersen explains that he previously worked at Heathkit in Benton Harbor as a service technician and kit design engineer in the 1970s. Don now has various manuals, original parts and replacement kits for elderly Heathkits that could be very helpful if you are repairing or restoring these fine examples of do-it-yourself electronic technology.

One item I spotted was the “IM-103 Rebuild Kit” intended for the Heathkit Line Voltage Monitor, model IM-103. The original Heathkit features a large (4.5” x 4”) analog meter displaying the current line voltage over a range of 90 volts to 140 volts AC. I had acquired an assembled



Heathkit IM-103 line voltage monitor.

IM-103 at a hamfest, but I had my doubts about its safety and accuracy – so I sent off my \$15.00 for the repair kit and another \$5.00 for a copy of the IM-103 assembly manual.

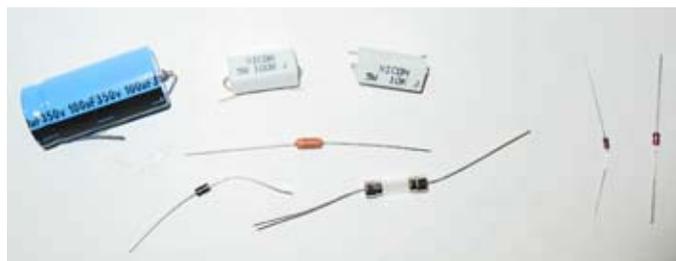
A few days later, I had a package from Data Professionals with the Rebuild Kit and the manual, which was a good quality photocopy. The rebuild kit was very reminiscent of an original Heathkit, with components supplied in small manila envelopes, rubber-stamped with the original Heath part number.

Pause for reminiscing! I don’t know whether you encountered a Heathkit in the glory days of the Benton Harbor company, but I spent many a happy hour in both the UK and USA assembling their products. Step one was to open the large cardboard box, skim through

the paper documentation, then separate the chassis and cabinet parts from hundreds and hundreds of components, all carefully packed in kraft paper and little brown envelopes. The assembly manual gave careful instructions for identifying the various parts, and assemblers of Heathkits soon became familiar with such items as...

- () R45: 100k Ω (brn-blk-yel)
- () D27: 1N4002 diode (#57-65)
- () Q9: MPSA20 transistor (#417-801)

The parentheses () allowed you to check off each component as it was inserted into the circuit board. This was a case of “slow and steady wins the race”... Progress could be slow on a large kit, but you would look forward to the glorious moment when you could switch on your new electronic assembly, calibrate according to the instructions, then have a brand new item ready for the shack that you had built yourself.

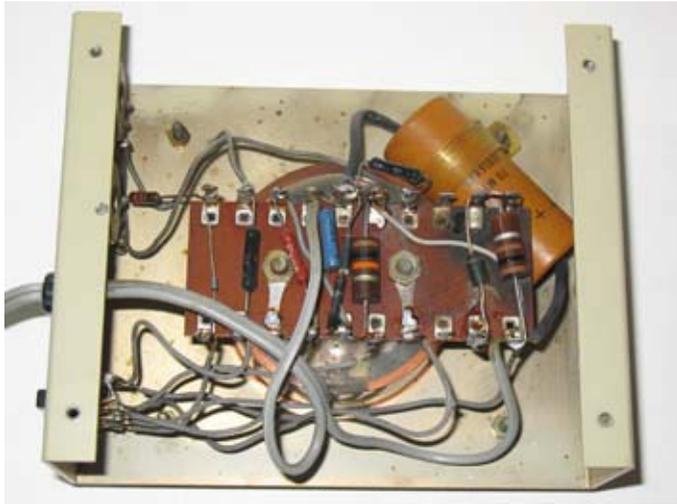


Components supplied with the Data Professionals’ IM-103 Rebuild kit.

Back to my Line Voltage Monitor... I unpacked the parts and compared them with the original components in my hamfest purchase. The terminal strip where most of the components were mounted was blackened around two 2-watt carbon resistors, R1 and R2. The kit contained replacement wirewound ceramic resistors rated at a more comfortable 5 watts. I removed the original resistors from the tag strip, cleaned the blackened area underneath with an alcohol wipe, then installed the replacements. Instead of mounting the new resistors flush with the tag strip surface like the originals, I spaced them a short distance away to allow room for air circulation and to prevent further degradation of the plastic insulation.

Other items in the kit replaced components that might have failed or drifted in value. The AC rectifier diode D1 is replaced with a UF4005 600V PIV device, the 16 volt Zener diode D3 is replaced with a 1N4745 and the reverse protection diode D2 is replaced with a 1N4148. The smoothing capacitor – an elderly 70 μ F 350 VDC electrolytic, is replaced with a modern 100 μ F component.

The final part in the kit was an inline fuse to replace the original 3/16A mains fuse F1. I carefully



View inside the Heathkit line monitor before old components were replaced. Note the old-style 70 microfarad electrolytic capacitor top right and the darkened tag strip.

scanned the tag strip – there was no fuse F1 mounted in my original IM-103. Not only was there no safety fuse, but the tags where it should have been mounted were completely clean – no solder blobs, no sign of a fuse ever being there. No wonder I was worried about the safety of my Hamfest purchase – the original builder had left the safety fuse out!

With all the new components in place, I switched on and carried out the Heathkit calibration procedure. The preferred technique is to feed the Line Monitor from a variable AC source of 90-140 volts, monitored with a known good meter, adjusting the “Low” and “Hi” resistors from outside the metal case. I soon had the analog meter indicating accurately across its entire voltage range.

So thanks to Data Professionals for giving my old Heathkit Line Voltage Monitor a new lease of life and making it safer to use. If you need a manual or repair parts for other Heathkits, be sure to pay their web site a visit... <http://www.d8apro.com>

- NM9J

The IX files

We’re half way through 2009 and the first decade of the 21st century is 95% over. I have vivid memories of several 19x9 years. In many ways, the “IX” years (in Roman numerals) give a foretaste of what is to come in the following decade.

MCMLIX: Let’s start with 1959. Nothing much happening here... but in the UK, the first section of the M1 motorway opened between Watford and Rugby. This high-speed, limited access road would eventually connect London to Leeds in the county of Yorkshire.

Some technology items from 1959... the USSR

launched *Lunik I, II* and *III*. The first Lunik flew past the moon into a solar orbit. *Lunik II* was the first space probe to hit the moon’s surface and was tracked on its way by the radio telescope at Jodrell Bank, near Manchester. *Lunik III* took photographs of the dark side of the moon during fly-by. Meanwhile the U.S.

launched *Pioneer IV* on a lunar fly-by mission, after which it also entered an orbit around the sun. By the way, my grammar school paid a visit to Jodrell Bank a few years later... I was highly impressed by that 250 foot diameter steerable dish.



The Mark I radio telescope at Jodrell Bank had a 250 foot dish for observing the galaxies. In 1959 it tracked the Russian spacecraft *Lunik II* and in 1960 it issued command signals to the US spacecraft *Pioneer V* on its way toward an orbit around the sun.

MCMLXIX: Moving on to 1969, this was the year of the Boeing 747, Woodstock and when I began working for a living. Radio recollections include a visit to the Isle of Man during Easter break for the GD6UW DXpedition – details are available online if you look in the right place.

1969 was a big year for technology. The Apollo 10 moon flight showed how spacecraft could separate and join up while in lunar orbit. The subsequent Apollo 11 expedition

successfully landed two people on the surface of the moon and brought them safely back. I can remember watching the moon landing in black and white on BBC television in a Scottish hotel, extremely early in the

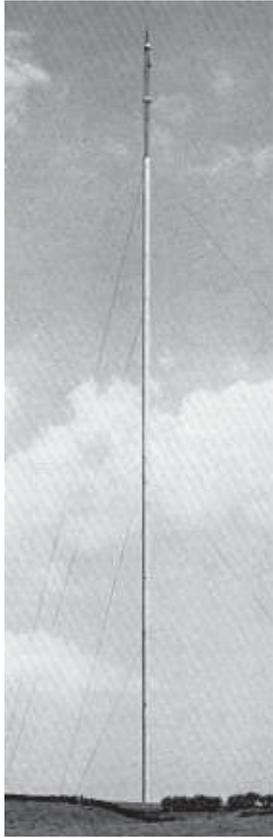


morning. At that time of day, 3:56 a.m. BST on July 21 in Scotland, I was the only person in the hotel watching! This year, listen out for special event stations such as NA8SA on July 18-26 to celebrate Apollo 11’s

"That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind." Blurry picture taken from the TV broadcast as Neil Armstrong became the first human to set foot on the moon at 10:56 pm EDT, July 20, 1969.

success, all of forty years ago.

Color television in the UK was confined to just one channel until November 1969 when the BBC and ITV both began duplicating their monochrome 405 line VHF services on UHF 625 lines color. This was the precursor to a huge boom in color TV adoption during the early 1970s, with three channels available in UHF color throughout most of the UK.



Ill-fated Emley Moor TV mast, 12 miles south of Leeds in Yorkshire. The 900 foot tubular steel section sat below a 350 foot lattice section, supporting antennas for VHF and UHF television.

the equipment room, which has stunning views across the Yorkshire moors and contains amateur radio beacons. It's a fascinating location.

MCMLXXIX: Radio Amateurs remember the year 1979 for one very significant event – the World Administrative Radio Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland. As a result of WARC '79, the band 10100 - 10150 kHz was allocated to amateur radio on a secondary basis. The bands 18068 – 18168 kHz and 24890 - 24990 kHz were also allocated but could not be fully used for several years until fixed stations were re-accommodated. The 30, 17 and 12 meter bands are fully part of the busy amateur radio spectrum these days – except during contests, when they become peaceful backwaters of quiet solitude for the contest-averse.

1979 is also the year when I acquired my first



ITU Headquarters in Geneva Switzerland, location of the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference. This picture is from the 2007 World Radiocommunication Conference, a year when yr Ed. also happened to visit Geneva.

personal computer. This particular machine was not an IBM PC — they did not arrive until a couple of years later — but as recorded in a previous issue of the *PCARA Update*, I started out with a Commodore PET.

In other news, 1979 is remembered as the year of a partial core meltdown in the nuclear generating station at Three Mile Island, near Harrisburg PA. The event coincided with release of the movie, “The China Syndrome”, starring Jane Fonda and Michael Douglas, in which a similar incident was portrayed in California, complete with urgent Teletype printouts.

Applications of digital electronics were not confined to computers. This period at the end of the 1970s marks a transition from traditional amateur radio equipment based on a continuously-tunable VFO, crystal oscillators and vacuum tubes. The new wave of equipment was fully solid state with a frequency synthesizer and digital display. Some examples include the Icom IC-701, Kenwood TS-120S and on VHF the Yaesu FT227. If you are buying HF equipment from this era, just remember that it will not include the three WARC bands. Looking on the bright side, surface mount components had not arrived yet, so equipment from this period can still be serviced by human hand.

MCMLXXXIX: By 1989 the IBM PC had become well accepted. The PC XT, PC AT, PS/2 and all kinds of clones were showing up in homes and offices. PCs in businesses were starting to be connected together in networks. A few viruses had already emerged, but in 1989 the “Friday 13th” virus received a lot of publicity.

Apart from Tiananmen Square and the fall of the Berlin wall, 1989 was the year that electrochemists Stanley Pons and Martin Fleischmann reported production of excessive heat and neutrons when heavy water is electrolyzed at a palladium electrode. “Cold fusion” attracted a lot of publicity until it appeared that Pons and Fleischmanns’ results could not be reproduced reliably. Work on these low energy nuclear reactions

continues to this day, with some positive findings — there may yet be something in it!

In Chicago, the 312 area code ran out of numbers and Illinois Bell split the area in two, with the suburbs moving to a new area code, 708. More splits followed around cities as subscribers added extra lines for their multiplying fax machines and modems. (Remember those?)

In space, the first of 24 Global Positioning System (GPS) satellites was put into orbit. The full constellation was completed with satellite number 24 in 1994. In amateur radio, 1989 was the year the 17 meter (18 MHz) WARC band was released to U.S. amateurs by the FCC. Mobile transceivers such as the Yaesu FT-4700 and Icom IC-901 began to appear with detachable remote-control front panels, suitable for mounting on dashboards too small for a full-sized radio. Despite a congressional hearing, ARRL lost a fight with the FCC to retain the lower 2 MHz of the 220-225 MHz band, and 220-222 MHz was subsequently reallocated to commercial land mobile use. Also in 1989, ARRL decided to petition the FCC for a no-code license, leading to code-free Technician licenses becoming available in 1991, with full privileges on all bands above 50MHz.

MCMXCIX: We now move on to recent history. 1999 was famously the year of “Y2K” preparation, with organizations mobilizing teams to ensure that no computer bug would bring civilization to a grinding halt. The problem was that many computer systems — including Microsoft DOS and Windows — only used two digits to store the year part of the date, so the transition from “99” to “00” at the end of 1999 might result in all sorts of unexpected events. Concerned countries like the U.S.A. spent billions on fixing the problem while others such as Italy practically ignored it. New Year’s Eve 1999 finally came and went with only minor problems around the world — some pointed to this as proof of how successful the remediation efforts had been while others argued that the whole Y2K business had been a hoax.

Significant events from the final year of the 20th century... administration of the Panama Canal was turned over to... Panama. NASA lost radio contact with the MARS Polar Lander as it entered the Martian



The Millennium Dome in London.

atmosphere — some thought the Martians were responsible. In London, a Teflon-coated fiber glass canopy rose beside the River Thames and opened on New Year’s eve as the Millennium Dome. I remember visiting the “Dome” in 2000 — the best part was Rowan Atkinson’s movie “Blackadder: Back & Forth”, while the

spectacular stage show was — in my view — unfathomable. The Millennium Dome closed at the end of 2000 with significant financial problems due to insufficient visitors.

In amateur radio, 1989 was the first full year that Riley Hollingsworth, K4ZDH was in his new role of enforcing amateur radio rules at the FCC. He held the post for ten years, retiring in July 1998. Also in 1999, the ARRL introduced its e-mail forwarding service for members, which provides an incoming e-mail address of <mycall>@arrl.net. On the equipment front, Icom had just introduced the IC-706MkIIIG transceiver, a radio with everything you might need, including all-mode coverage from 160 meters to 440 MHz, audio DSP and all in a tiny box that would fit in your carry-on.

Finally, it was in 1999 that the Peekskill/Cortlandt Amateur Radio Association came into being, with its own 2 meter repeater on 146.670 MHz. Happy birthday PCARA!

- NM9J

Low cost transceiver

Some members have been trying out low cost VHF and UHF transceivers from Hong Kong, as advertised on the Internet. Feidaxin radios are available from <http://www.asiaradiosales.com>. The Feidaxin FD-268A is the VHF model, covering 136 - 174 MHz FM. Measured power output was 5 watts or 1 watt, frequency accuracy was satisfactory and the sensitivity seemed to be adequate. The radio can be ordered from China for \$69.90, including Li-ion battery, battery charger and a “free” clip-on microphone/earbud. A spare Li-ion battery and SMC to BNC adapter would only cost an additional \$20.

A few things that are not so good deserve a mention. This equipment is *not* FCC type-approved, meaning it has not been tested to meet FCC limits for frequency stability, transmitter bandwidth and spurious emissions — so it could not be sold commercially in the USA. The connections for an external microphone were further apart than a standard Icom/Radio Shack speaker-mic. There is no DTMF tone generation. The supplied SMA antenna did not appear to be resonant on 2 meters — substituting a known-good BNC antenna brought about a significant improvement in signal strength. Standard SMA whip antennas might not fit this radio because the SMA connector is recessed below the transceiver’s top surface.

- 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 Jun 7: PCARA Special Event Station **W4H**, Bear Mountain State Park, 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

June meeting: same location, 3:00 p.m.

Sat-Sun Jun 27-28: Field Day, Walter Panas High School, 300 Croton Avenue, Cortlandt Manor.

Hamfests

Sun Jun 7: Hall of Science ARC Hamfest, New York Hall of Science 47-01 111th Street, Flushing Meadows Corona Park, Queens NY. Opens 9:00 a.m.

Sun Jun 14: LIMARC Outdoor Hamfest, Briarcliffe College 1055 Stewart Avenue, Bethpage, NY. Opens 9:00 a.m.

Sat Jun 20: Raritan Valley RC W2QW Hamfest, Piscataway HS, Hoes Lane & Behmer Road, Piscataway, NJ. 7:00 a.m.

Sun Jul 12: Sussex County ARC Hamfest, Sussex County Fairgrounds, Plains Rd, Augusta NJ.

VE Test Sessions

Jun 7: Yonkers ARC, Yonkers PD, 1st Precinct, E Grassy Sprain Rd, 8:30 a.m. Contact D. Calabrese, (914) 667-0587.

Jun 11: WECA, Westchester Cnty Fire Trg Center, 4 Dana Rd., Valhalla, NY. 7:00 p.m. Contact Stanley Rothman (914) 831-3258.

Jun 15: Columbia Univ VE Team, 2960 Broadway, 115 Havemeyer Hall, New York NY. 6:30 p.m. Contact Alan Crosswell, (212) 854-3754.

Jun 19: Bergen ARA, Westwood Regional HS, 701 Ridgewood Rd, Washington Twnshp, NJ. 7:00 p.m. Contact Donald C Younger, (201) 265-6583.



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