



# PCARA Update



Volume 6, Issue 9

Peekskill / Cortlandt Amateur Radio Association Inc.

September 2005

## Are you ready?

Recent disastrous events resulting from hurricane Katrina ravaging the Gulf Coast of the United States should have forced us to ask ourselves, "Are we prepared to deal with emergencies, be they natural or man-made in origin?" Four years ago we experienced another series of catastrophic events that also caused us to ask the very same question. Well, as amateur radio operators, how prepared are we?

There was interest expressed in having another Foxhunt in October. We will be discussing this at the September meeting. Please join us in planning this enjoyable event!

I hope to see each of you at the **September 11<sup>th</sup>** meeting at Hudson Valley Hospital Center.

- 73 de Greg, KB2CQE

## More code comfort

You may recall the FCC's July 19 "Notice of Proposed Rule Making" in which the 5 wpm code test would be dropped from all new amateur radio licenses.

At present, a code-free Technician can gain access to Novice HF privileges by passing the 5 wpm code test. There was speculation that elimination of the 5 wpm test by the FCC would allow code-free Technicians to operate in the Novice/Tech+ sections of the HF bands, including SSB and data on 10 meters. However, the FCC has *not* proposed to extend Novice HF privileges to all Technicians. The only way for code-free Technicians to gain HF privileges in future will be to pass the General Class license examination.

As mentioned in the July *PCARA Update*, your editor feels that the current licensing structure is a disincentive for youngsters. The Technician Exam covers a great deal of material relevant to running full power on the HF and VHF bands. But under the new arrangement proposed by the FCC, Technician theory alone is no longer a path to HF privileges. The route to HF privileges will now require further study for a second theory examination. How much incentive is that for youngsters who would like to try out short wave?

Contrast this with the situation in Britain, where the entry-level "Foundation License" introduced in 2002

requires a practical training course followed by a 25-question exam. The successful licensee acquires an M3 callsign, permitting operation on *all* U.K. amateur bands (apart from 10 meters), with a power restriction of 10 watts and commercial equipment only. For those who want to move up, the Intermediate license allows 50 watts while the Advanced license permits 400 watts pep on all bands. Practical training appropriate to the power level is required along the way.

This seems a more gradual, balanced approach than our 'big bang' Technician test. Let's hope something similar emerges from the FCC to attract and retain more newcomers who might be interested in an amateur radio license.

- Malcolm, NM9J



*Amateur Radio attracts youngsters! Clint KB2ZRJ with daughter Samantha Beth at the August PCARA meeting.*

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# Adventures in DXing

– Karl, N2KZ

Summertime can be so inspirational. You can drift out on a lake, look up, ponder the clouds, and wonder what the world is all about. You can also ask yourself why the sun has been so active! Oh! The remorse of not being able to send your Morse! I won't dwell on disappointment. Let's begin by saying that I love to be low. (What do I mean? Read on!)

Each and every operating band is like another town along the way. They all have a personality and signature. The crowd each band draws is like the same old gang you'll find night after night in a local gin mill. Often you will hear the same old voices (or fists) joining in the fraternity of the band. Hang around long enough on any one band and people will recognize you as if you were Norm or Cliff on an episode of "Cheers." The average propagation characteristics and informal frequency allocations become the chairs, tables and familiar corners where you know to go to hang out with your buddies. Some operator's habits are so predictable! Eventually the band closes up, everyone leaves, and we all wait for a new day with new surprises.

I'm sure it comes with no surprise that my favorite band is filled with dahs and dits. 30 meters might seem like a perfect choice for someone like me. It's a wonderful compromise between high and low bands and it's the only band that is digital only. Actually, I do like 30 meters, but my heart can be found much lower down!

To me, 80 meters is the place to be. It is where old legendary operators have sent passionate messages chasing rare DX with their straight keys and bugs for 80 years and more. The old Novice segment of 3700 to 3750 kilocycles used to be packed with crystal-controlled voices chirping away, often across wide and wild spacing, making delightful QSOs from a cacophony of keystrokes. It's also the place of my birth (on amateur radio, at least.) My first QSO was on 3700 with W1EES on New Year's Day 2000. I think this event was as mysteriously arranged as the day Red Sox won the World Series under a sky hosting a lunar eclipse. I don't believe this was mere coincidence! W1EES? I don't think I have ever heard such a simple callsign just yearning for a beginner's ears!

I'm convinced if you listen carefully to 80 meters you can hear anywhere in the world. European hams can be found around the midnight hour nearly every night especially in the lower 25 just above 3500 kHz. Later on, Oceania and Asia visit just before dawn. I enjoy the late afternoon propagation that brings in the crowd from Maritime Canada and then New England.

To me, 80 meters is a lot like Iowa. You can visit



*"Victim of lowbander's disease" Karl, N2KZ is pictured at home, with TV and LF antennas in the background.*

the endless wide-open spaces or the little towns where CW hams congregate. 3500 to 3525 holds the serious and passionate DXers. 3525 to 3560 shelters seasoned operators looking for moderate speed QSOs. You'll find the Fists CW club folks around 3558. Above 3560 is usually a small spattering of RTTY, PSK31 and other computer-driven digital modes carrying on. The wide-open cornfields sway in the breeze from the end of RTTY-land to 3675! A handful of specialty nets, including a gang who send the old Continental Morse code, are found in these desolate parts. The ARRL's powerful W1AW broadcasts code practice on 3581.5. 3675 to 3725 houses the beginner's band where the Technician plus HF and Novice hams test their wings with their straight keys and paddles. It's an entertaining and unpredictable area. You might meet an old seasoned ham with a legendary solid fist or a baby bird operator who might take 20 minutes to get through the ritual of name, QTH and RST. The little wedge, at the top, between 3725 and 3750 can reveal amazing finds. Some of my deepest and most endeared DX has been found there.

To really appreciate 80 meters, you need to work the band with tube gear. Backlit LCD readouts just won't do! Amber photons emitting from a #47 pilot lamp peeking out from behind a glass dial face is required for full ambience. Homebrew panels painted in battleship grey with a homemade face and markings make an excellent second choice. QRP with just one or two tubes? Add 20 bonus points!

80 meters is the land of the endless rag chew. It is not unusual to spend hours, not minutes, in a single QSO. My record is just over three hours, and we were just getting started! You can't imagine how frenetic 20 meters in a contest sounds to these ears!

As you become familiar with 80 meters, you will find it very challenging. Riding the grey line, where stations in dusk and dawn lift out above the noise for only a few minutes, requires research, patience and

luck. What miracles can be found when the sun rises and sets! Auroral conditions can bring in far away lands rarely heard to astonish and dumbfound you. I've been caught wanting to run upstairs at 3 in the morning to gleefully tell my wife "I just worked Columbia!" (I stopped myself to retain my happy marriage!) Many exotic remote locations can be caught as you fish for new delights. You might find a lighthouse, a remote village, or even a QRP operator.

Adding to the experience is "static salad" frequently featured especially during the summer. After a while, you build mental filters for the crashes, pops and cracks of QRN common to these parts. Distant DX stations will often send their calls and QTH many times slowly to handshake with another ham. It's all a part of the low band game.

Personally, I operate 80 meters QRO with a Heathkit HW-16 at 90 watts and QRP with a Small Wonder Labs SW-80+ with a mighty 2 watts output. QRP on 80 meters is amazing. Many people receive a nice robust signal from my palm-sized SW-80+. My antenna is an interesting dipole held above my roof by a piece of PVC pipe placed over a bathroom breather pipe up about 30 feet. I look forward to meeting you on 3540 or 3700!



*Karl's Heathkit HW-16 three-band novice transmitter/receiver dwarfs a Small Wonder Labs SW-80+ QRP CW transceiver. [Photos courtesy N2KZ.]*

Operating on 80 meters is not easy. You might think your RF electrons have an expired passport. Sometimes it is very hard to get out of the country! Skill, patience and experience digging through the noise are essential for success. The rewards are sweet. Work a mobile station on 80 meters, QRP to QRP, who just happens to be riding around in Germany or adventure with another beginner ham in rural Australia. It is a nirvana of joy and thrills!

### **Why do we do it?**

If a stranger walked up to you on Field Day and asked you why you like ham radio, what would you say? We all have our reasons. For me, it is self-esteem and escape. I tend to take these two concepts to the extreme! It is lots of fun to do things that other people can't. Being a ham radio operator is exotic enough! Communicating to random people, all over the world, using an ancient cryptic code is better still. It's the ultimate secret chat room! Add a few handfuls of oddball CW acronyms to your coded messages. The neighbors now have confirmation that you are a spy! How do explain to an outsider what *RST 579 QTH KATONAH, NY SO HW?* means and why? It might be an interesting tap dance!

I've learned the best thing to do is smile like a Cheshire cat when you're sending. You should see the expression on my wife when I start to giggle or laugh at what my correspondent is sending. Maybe I am wired differently than most, but at least I'm having fun!

Adding to the covert status of this mode is the simple fact that no simple mortal knows what you are "talking" about. They do know that you actually understand these beeps. Eventually you will be asked: "I am from Planet Earth. Where are you from?" A good friend of mine took this concept to the next level: "N2KZ? Was R2D2 already taken?"

CW operation has an additional interesting attribute. To those uninitiated into this odd culture, everybody sending CW sounds the same. Of course, a seasoned ear can hear the subtleties of every fist, bug and paddle. You begin to know what they are going to say words ahead. You can read them no matter how crazy their "swing" or oddball weighting is. Everyone still has a voice, but the accents are entirely different along with the language.

Three qualities constitute "good stuff:" Signals that are really weak. Signals from locales very far away. Signals from exotic places. The ultimate QSO would be working a new ham operating from a yak-feeding outpost 270 miles outside of Ulan Bator, Mongolia. His transmitter is a modified garage door opener using a cattle-retaining fence as an antenna. The sending key was made from abandoned Telco wire glued into a fossilized clamshell! You are running QRO with your 250 milliwatt Tuna Tin 2 and a dipole. Working Antarctica on 15 meters with my HW-16 was a close second! You can't escape further than this!

Your shortwave magic carpet can take you to lighthouses, boats and people camping in remote woods or on mountaintops. PCARA Field Day on Bear Mountain comes to mind. Pure joy arrives when I work stations along the coast in Maritime Canada. My favorites are the special event stations that are activated now and then from the old Marconi transmitter

sites on Cape Cod (W1AA or KM1CC) and up in Newfoundland (VO1MRC). Conversing with them really feels good! This is why I love ham radio!

So, as you carry me off to the loony bin, just remember that my delusional behavior is most likely due to intense RF exposure since childhood. Some people understand this syndrome quite well although there is no cure. Autumn and winter are coming. I understand lowbander's disease becomes much worse during these seasons. Attend PCARA meetings every month and observe progress of my "disease" for yourself!

### Something New

Three items caught my eye recently. Elecraft is now offering a backlight kit for the LCD display of their very popular K1 transceiver. The complete modification kit (p/n K1BKLTKIT) is now available for \$19.95. To see this attractive addition, look at: [www.elecraft.com/K1/](http://www.elecraft.com/K1/)

[K1\\_backlight\\_detail.jpg](#).

Sirius Satellite Radio has introduced an interesting portable player. Available in October, the Sirius S50 is a recorder/player capable of storing up to 50 hours of audio. It is not a satellite radio! It docks to a satellite radio or computer to download mpg and wma files or record Sirius programming. Select three of your favorite Sirius channels and the S50 will record a sample of them for your playback. Why



*Sirius S50 MP3 player*

didn't they include a Sirius receiver? Complete details are included in a Sirius press release:

<http://www.shareholder.com/sirius/ReleaseDetail.cfm?ReleaseID=171462&cat=&newsroom=> .

XM Satellite Radio is now offering the third generation of their popular low-cost Rody receivers. Smaller than the familiar Rody2, the new Rody XT is a sleek, concise, full-featured receiver with a list price of \$99.99. All I want for Christmas...



*Rody XT satellite radio receiver.*

Until next month, keep CWn and happy trails...  
- de N2KZ "The Old Goat." Dit dit.

## Saving Daylight?

The summer of 2005 will be remembered as a period of ill-advised changes. On June 3 New York's popular oldies station WCBS-FM switched format, becoming "Jack FM". On August 1, the Canadian-based cable and satellite channel NewsWorld International was replaced by Al Gore's youth-oriented "Current TV", in an attempt to blend television with the interactivity of the Internet. And at the end of July, Congress gave final approval to the energy bill with a measure to extend daylight-saving time by four weeks.

Daylight saving time in the U.S.A. normally runs from the first Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October. For 2005, the dates are from Sunday April 3 to Sunday October 30.

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 extra month of lighter evenings should save a little energy because of reduced need for lighting... for example Halloween on October 31 will gain an extra hour of light for the little ghouls and goblins to collect their candy. But there will certainly be added problems.

First of all, mornings will be darker during those four weeks. Early March sunrise in Peekskill/Cortlandt will move from 6:20 a.m. to 7:20 a.m. — and children will be setting off for school before dawn. There is also the possibility of more road accidents in the dark mornings.

The next problem concerns electronic timing devices. The current dates for Springing Forward and Falling Backward were set in 1986 when Congress updated the Uniform Time Act of 1966. Since then, a variety of electronic items have been manufactured on the assumption that those dates would continue indefinitely. I have a Pulsar digital watch that moves its hands forward automatically on the traditional dates. I also have an Emerson Research digital



*Pulsar digital watch shifts to daylight saving time on the first Sunday in April and returns to standard time on the last Sunday in October.*

alarm clock that does the same thing, using giant LED digits.

And of course, practically everyone reading this article has a computer containing a battery-backed up clock that adjusts itself on... the first Sunday in April and the last Sunday in October. Your choice in 2007 will probably be to adjust the computer clock manually, or wait for Microsoft to ship an update to the operating system — whatever it is by then. Do you think Microsoft will be as quick shipping updates for its obsolete operating systems such as Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows 2000 and Windows XP? You might have to wait a long time!

On the brighter side, anyone with a radio controlled “atomic clock” should have no problem with the new dates. WWVB, transmitting on 60 kHz from Fort Collins, Colorado continuously sends data bits indicating whether or not DST is in effect in the USA and whether the current day is a transition day, between standard time and DST.

Radio signals have a habit of crossing national boundaries, so our neighbors north of the border might be a little confused when their radio controlled clocks make the jump to daylight time three weeks too soon. At the time of writing, the individual Canadian Provinces were debating whether to shift their own daylight saving periods to remain in synchronism with the United States. The main drivers for this re-alignment are the airlines and various other sources of cross-border commerce.

If you visit Europe or have schedules with friends there, it is worth noting that the other side of the pond changes its clocks on the last Sunday in March and the last Sunday in October. This means that Great Britain is 5 hours ahead of Eastern time — apart from a single week at the end of March/beginning of April, when Britain springs forward first to be 6 hours ahead of Eastern time.

Assuming Europe does not match the U.S.A.’s time change, then in 2007 when the U.S. springs forward on the second Sunday in March, moving one hour closer to Greenwich Mean Time, Eastern time will only be 4 hours behind Britain. This condition will last for two weeks until Britain itself leaps forward on the last Sunday in March.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
UK	GMT		GMT+1						GMT			
Eastern 2005	GMT-5		GMT-4						GMT-5			
Eastern 2007	GMT-5		GMT-4						GMT-5			

Table showing beginning and ending of daylight saving time for British Isles (top row) and United States Eastern time zone, before and after changes in U.S.A.

At the other end of the year, Europe falls backward on the last Sunday in October while the USA will wait until the first Sunday in November 2007. The result is another week when Eastern time will only be 4 hours behind Britain.

Confused? Well let me give you my recommendation for saving daylight. If I was in charge, I would ditch the daylight saving time business and leave the clocks on standard time all year round. I would then ask everybody to *get up an hour earlier* when Spring arrives! This would allow people to enjoy the early mornings and save energy in the evening. In order to encourage this commendable behavior, I would also order all TV transmissions to be switched off at 10:00 p.m. With no more late night TV keeping everyone awake, the improvement in productivity would be enormous. Follow the example of the farmers — get up at dawn and work some DX!

- Malcolm, NM9J

## MBARC raffle

Mount Beacon Amateur Radio Club (<http://www.qsl.net/mbarc>) is holding a fall raffle as its latest fundraiser. There are only 500 tickets printed.

The grand prize is an Icom IC-706 MKIIG HF/VHF/UHF transceiver, second prize is a Yaesu VX-150 2m HT, and third prize is a 1 year subscription to CQ magazine. The drawing will be held at the MBARC picnic, Sunday September 25, 2005. Ticket holders need not be present to win. Tickets are \$5.00 donation each. For tickets, contact an MBARC member or any one of the following:



Contacts: Rich, n2zqx at hvc.rr.com  
 Jim, k2css at hvc.rr.com  
 Hal, hbrilliant at aol.com

## AH6MP obituary

Bill NA2M reports that former Croton resident John Anthony, AH6MP/G3NDY became a silent key in June. John’s original U.S. call when he lived in Croton was N2CBI. The obituary in the *Journal News* (<http://www.nyjnews.com/obituary/obit.php3?id=1799825>) describes how John had recently returned from his nomadic life in the U.S.A. to Shrub Oak, New York.

# Direction finding antenna

The next PCARA foxhunt has been provisionally scheduled for October. If you are thinking of taking part, one of the items you will need is a directional antenna for two meters. Ideally you need a highly directional beam to pinpoint the position of the fox, but you also need an antenna that can be pulled quickly from the hunter's vehicle, swung around to take a bearing, then replaced in the vehicle without disassembly or damage.

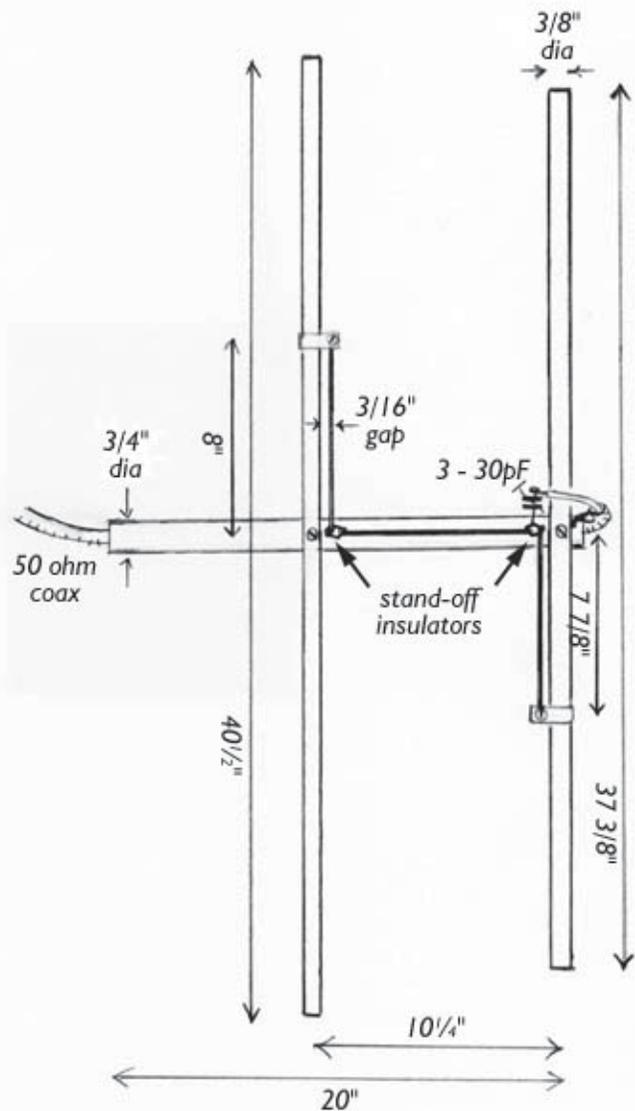
Small Yagi antennas are the usual favorite for direction finding in the U.S.A. and PCARA members have fabricated some clever designs based on elements cut from a steel tape measure. However, a two-element Yagi with optimum spacing around  $\frac{1}{4}$ -wavelength between radiator and reflector occupies a 20 x 40 inch rectangle — quite a lot of space for a small vehicle.

An alternative to the parasitic Yagi antenna is the "end-fire" array in which *both* half wave elements are fed with appropriate phasing. Optimum element spacing is less than for a Yagi and a distance of  $\frac{1}{8}$  wavelength is quite acceptable. Such an approach can provide similar gain to a two-element Yagi, with only half the boom length.

In Europe, where vehicles are generally smaller, this type of antenna is popular for VHF direction finding, where it is known as the "HB9CV". The two driven elements can both be connected to the metal boom, resulting in a rugged mechanical arrangement. The two elements of an HB9CV antenna are not identical in length, so they are called 'Reflector' and 'Director', with the shorter director facing in the direction of maximum gain, just like a Yagi.

The gamma matching/phasing line uses a single copper wire, supported above the boom and alongside the elements on suitable insulators. I used small stand-off ceramic insulators and soldered enameled copper wire to the tags. Note the crossover arrangement of this line for correct phasing. Coaxial feeder is connected to the gamma matching line at the center of the shorter 'director' element through a series capacitor. For transmitting, this should be an air-spaced or mica-spaced component. The 3-30pF variable capacitor should be adjusted for minimum SWR — typically 1.3:1. Once this capacitor has been properly adjusted, it can be replaced with a fixed silver mica capacitor of equal value. The outer conductor of the coaxial cable should be connected to the director/boom clamp alongside the matching capacitor.

I built my HB9CV antenna from a component kit that was available in the U.K. You should be able to fabricate a similar antenna from aluminum tubing or



Plan view of 2 meter HB9CV antenna suitable for direction finding. The design employs 3/8 inch and 3/4 inch aluminum tube. The combined gamma match/phasing line is fabricated from 16 gauge copper wire.

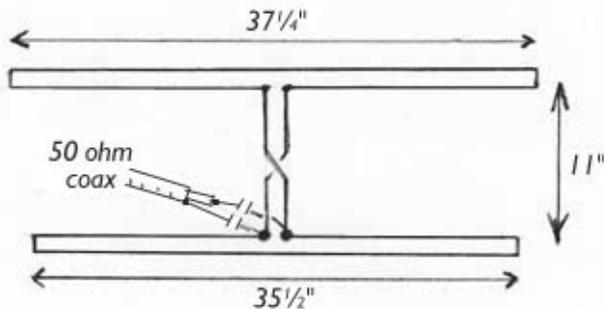
copper tubing plus copper wire from the hardware store. An alternative might be to cannibalize parts from a small TV or FM antenna — for example, Radio Shack



HB9CV antenna for 2 meters. The gamma match/phasing line is connected to the elements with copper clamps. A magnetic compass is attached to the boom for bearings.

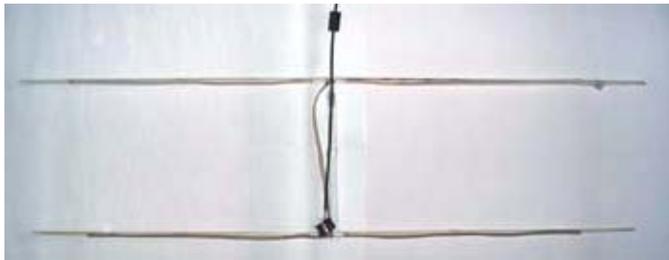
sells a 5-element FM Yagi for \$25.

A third alternative might be to build the antenna support from PVC tubing, then thread copper wire through the tubes. In this case, you might prefer the "ZL Special" arrangement, with folded dipole elements fabricated from 300 ohm ribbon.



*ZL Special antenna for 2 meters fabricated from 300 ohm ribbon cable. The feed point can be matched to 50 ohms with a pair of series-connected 50 pF mica capacitors. A 1:1 choke balun is recommended for use with coaxial cable.*

The ZL special antenna has limited forward gain, but possesses a very good front-to-back ratio of 15dB or more – this can be a valuable asset for a direction finding antenna, since the null off the back of the beam can be much sharper than the peak in the forward direction.



*"Proof of concept" 2m ZL Special antenna consists of 300 ohm ribbon cable taped to fiberglass driveway marker rods. Coaxial cable is connected to the feed point via two series-connected mica compression trimmers. A ferrite choke is clamped over the coaxial feeder cable.*

Whatever directional antenna you choose for the fox hunt, don't forget to try it out beforehand! Connect your antenna to a suitable transceiver with an S-meter, take it outside and try to locate a steady signal, such as a local repeater. The HB9CV antenna is suitable for horizontal or vertical polarization, so rotate the boom for best signal strength. Can you obtain a clear peak reading in the direction of the signal source and a deep null of the back of the beam? If the direction indicated by the antenna corresponds with the true bearing of the station, then you are ready for the hunt.

- NM9J

## Here and there

### Hudson Division

ARRLs Hudson Division has a new section entitled "Newsletter of the month" on its web site, <http://www.hudson.arrl.org>. The first award goes to the Peconic Amateur Radio Club and Editor Paul Birman, WA2JPJ for the August 2005 issue of *PARC Newsletter*.

Division Director Frank Fallon N2FF has recommended that clubs should send their newsletters each month to [n2ff@arrl.org](mailto:n2ff@arrl.org). Just to make sure Peekskill/Cortlandt Amateur Radio Association is not overlooked, N2FF has been added to the *PCARA Update* distribution list.

For the latest information on ARRL and Hudson Division activities, ARRL members are invited to subscribe to the *Beacon* electronic newsletter at the "Members Only" section of the ARRL web site. Go to "Member Data Page" then check "News and information from your Division Director and Section Manager".

### Hamfest happenings

Ray W2CH and Marylyn KC2NKU report that they did not have much luck selling items from the club table at the Tri-State ARA hamfest at Matamoras PA on August 14. Several club members joined in, including Mike N2EAB, and Bob N2CBH. Ray and Marylyn were also at the the Oakland Hamfest on August 20. All sellers were outside the building, including KJI Electronics. It started to rain a couple of times, but not too much.

### IRLP news

PCARA's IRLP node #4214 continues to be available via the KB2CQE repeater on 449.925 MHz, PL 179.9 Hz. Two stations recently worked via the node are Jay AF2C and Merrill KG4IDD, both of Palm Coast, Florida but former residents of this area. They were on the look-out for Billy, WB2MKQ. Their local IRLP node in Flagler County, FL is #4246, on 145.41 -0.6 MHz.

### Minding your e-mail

ARRL provides an e-mail forwarding service for members so that mail addressed to  [<call>@arrl.net](mailto:<call>@arrl.net) is forwarded to an address specified by the member. These e-mail addresses can attract a lot of spam if published on the Internet. From September 1, ARRL has added spam filtering and virus scanning to its e-mail forwarding service. This is an improvement over the previous situation, but in your Editor's opinion it would be even better if ARRL would "mung" (disguise) e-mail addresses of members it chooses to publish on its own web site! For example, if you are a club official or Volunteer Examiner Liaison, your e-mail address is highly likely to appear in plain text on ARRL's site.

- 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 Sep 11:** PCARA Sept meeting, HVHC, 3:00 p.m.

## Hamfests

**Sun Sept 18:** Candlewood ARA Western CT Hamfest, Edmund Town Hall, Rt 6, Newtown CT. 8:00 a.m.

**Sun Sept 25:** LIMARC Outdoor Hamfair & Electronics Flea Market, Briarcliffe College, 1055 Stewart Avenue, Bethpage NY, 8:30 a.m.

**Sun Oct 2:** Hall of Science ARC, 47-01 111th St., Flushing Meadows Corona Park, Queens. 9:00 a.m.

**Sat Oct 8:** Bergen ARA Hamfest, Westwood Regional HS, 701 Ridgewood Rd, Washington Township NJ. 8:00 a.m.

## VE Test Sessions

**Sep 4, Oct 2:** Yonkers ARC, Yonkers PD, 1st Precinct, E Grassy Sprain Rd, 8:30 a.m. Contact D. Calabrese, 914 667-0587.

**Sep 12:** Split Rock ARA, Hopatcong HS, Rm C-1, Hopatcong, NJ. 7:00 p.m. Contact Sid Markowitz (973) 724-2378.

**Sep 23:** Bergen ARA, Westwood Regional HS, 701 Ridgewood Rd, Wash Twnshp NJ. 7:00 p.m. Contact Donald C Younger, (201) 265-6583.

**Sep 24:** PEARL, Bureau of Emergency Svcs, 112 Old Rt 6, TOPS Facility, Carmel, NY. 9:00 a.m. Contact NM9J.

**Sep 26:** Columbia Univ ARC, Watson Labs, 612 W 115th St. New York, 6:30 p.m. Alan Crosswell, 212 854-3754.



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