

**Finger Lakes  
Chapter #29  
Founded March 29, 1966  
W2PPS**



**March 2009  
Newsletter**

**Chapter Information**

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[www.qcwa.org/chapter029.htm](http://www.qcwa.org/chapter029.htm)

**February Meeting**

**W2BCH – 70 years  
K2HH – 75 years**

*(Continued on page 2)*

29 hardy individuals managed to find the new meeting location at the Twin Trees Too restaurant on Friday, February 27<sup>th</sup>: Jim Mozley-W2BCH; Joe Dreher-W2TKG; Fred Herbs-WB2PEM; John Rockdashil-WB2DVE; Frank Decker-W2XF; Dick Steinback-WA2MRU; Frank Wiethuechter-K2RSY; Sharon May-KA2TNK; John Soergel-WA2DGC; Viv Douglas-WA2PUU; John McKee-WB2YGN; Roger Hamilton-WA2AEW; Jim O’Keefe-W2SY; George Cook-W2RBK (who tried to convince us that his call was still W8LOV); Charlie Floring-W2AK; Tim Colson-N2VZD; Rita Colson-KC2GFT; Mark Chamberlin-WB2PKO; Dave Moon-N2RGU; Gerry Voorhies-KA2DDN; Joe Molinaro-W2FUU; Lou Agresti-W2OPF and XYL Marge; Norm Hinkle-W2NNJ; Dan O’Shea-N2MRE; Jack Roubie-K2JDD; Hugo Keller-K2HH and XYL Betty (who toured through a good part of Solvay before finding the restaurant) and Al Obrist-N2AO.



**W2BCH**

On the positive side, the new meeting location was able to accommodate the crowd, the food was good, the burgers came with fries instead of chips, and the portions were large enough that many left with Styrofoam containers. On the downside, those ordering only soup or salad did not receive any bread, and there was a charge for coffee. There was also some confusion over the billing and it looks like in the future we will receive a single bill but individuals will be told what their “tab” is when they order – so that we then only have to add 26% representing tax and tip to find the total amount owed.

KC2GFT won \$21 in the 50/50 raffle and K2RSY had a long list of items he is selling (including a Yaesu 101-E, Kenwood TS-440S, Dentron GLA-1000 and MFJ 949-D). You can contact Frank at K2RSY@Yahoo.com or at (315) 289-5802 to discuss these and other items.

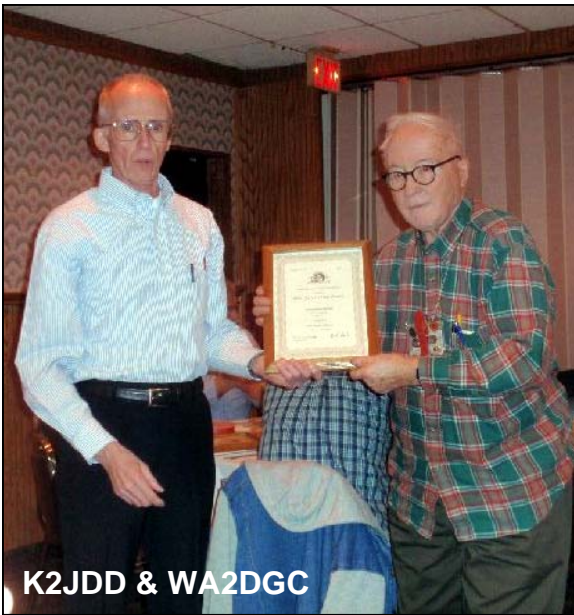
A number of service awards were presented:

**WA2DGC – 50 years  
K2RSY – 50 years**



**K2HH & K2JDD**

**Photos courtesy  
of N2VZD**



holding the 60th anniversary award which was kindly sent to me in the mail. I shall do that as soon as I have a photo taken.

Sorry to hear that Weber's shut the doors with no detailed explanation of why or worse yet, for how long. Ah well. The Twin Trees Too selection looks fine to me, and yeah, I am not Italian, but I love all Italian foods, as well as fare from Germany, Mexico, China, Viet Nam, India.. name it. I am blessed to be married to a lady who lives to cook, from scratch.. breads included. Nothing we eat comes out of a box.. except organic cereals. My health is much better than my budget, so we try to hold travel to necessary food and supply jaunts, often to Wegmans Fairmount and the stores in Camillus, since they are mucho bigger than the ones here in the city of Auburn.

Am not on the air, and the equipment is sitting here in a closet. A stealth antenna sounds great, but I have yet to figure out how to keep the park management from detecting its presence. .. very complicated problem, but we need to live where we are, or in some similar place, and the recent financial debacle has left us with less than we need to live on, and hey, we do what we have to do to survive.

I hope all of you are in reasonably good health, and one of these days - count on it - I shall appear at a luncheon. I miss seeing all of you and having a chance to engage in eyeball QSOs.

73 - Fred-NY2V, QCWA 08888

**N2IK:** Thanks for publishing the whole e-mail string on the Rochester Hamfest fiasco. Good newsletter as always.

It took a virtual stick of dynamite to get the President of RARA to do the obvious publicity. Blaming Lee was really lame. And thinking no one would notice the other site was really stupid as it had been the official site for years. Of course the old site was filled with hyperbole about the success of the hamfest of old while the hamfest was declining in front of our eyes. Sad that the OM would not let go of the old site and all that that implies. They were charging \$175.00 a table for indoor vendors. With the attendance dropping, the vendors could not cover their costs and went looking for another venue. Butler, PA on Sunday. I am surprised they stayed at the Dome so long with that cost structure and making no money on the food.

I think they have a chance to save the Rochester Hamfest in a low cost format and recover some vendors they lost. A good one day fest may well succeed. Look at Elmira for an example. But they will need some patience as it takes a while for attendance to recover when a fest changes day or location. RARA should be able to ride it out as they have over 600 members and a sizable treasury.

Some possibilities to consider for QCWA meetings: Twin Trees II where LARC has the Christmas Party, Denny's on South Bay Road, Ruby Tuesdays on Erie Boulevard, and the new Steak and Sundae on Teall Ave just north of Shop City. The Steak and Sundae has the best food of all of them and lots of parking. They are also larger than many of the others.

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## Upcoming Birthdays

### March

- 3<sup>rd</sup> - Stanley Carpenter-W2LVK
- 7<sup>th</sup> - Jeryl Wright-NK2C
- 9<sup>th</sup> - Don Langham-W2CVJ
- 25<sup>th</sup> - Fred Herbs-WB2PEM

### April

- 9<sup>th</sup> - Al May-WA2KFV
- 9<sup>th</sup> - Louis Agresti-W2OPF
- 13<sup>th</sup> - Norm Hinkle-W2NNJ
- 15<sup>th</sup> - Richard Goslee-KG2I
- 17<sup>th</sup> - Harry Rothenhoefer-W2HLR
- 25<sup>th</sup> - Jack Roubie-K2JDD
- 25<sup>th</sup> - Richard Steinbach-WA2MRU

### May

- 1<sup>st</sup> - David Spillett-KA2CTN
- 12<sup>th</sup> - Dave Vittum-W1DV
- 17<sup>th</sup> - Ken Hauenstein-AA2OU
- 24<sup>th</sup> - Hugo Keller-K2HH



## We Get Mail

**NY2V:** Hi all... My apologies for not seeming interested in the QCWA and not showing up in Syracuse for luncheons and for RAGS meetings. I haven't even gotten to supplying a photo of me

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Hope your health is improving and you are feeling great,

73 de Walt N2IK

**WB2PEM:** Good lunch but there were a few comments about the food (gripes that there was no bread/butter with the soup/salads, not enough choices on the menu, etc). Some people still were suggesting alternate places for lunch. I guess that everyone got enough food, there were no complaints about the quantity and quality.

There was a lot of confusion about paying for lunch. Their computer has a limit of 24 items, they have to print out separate bills for anything over that. Hopefully things will be better next month. (Jack explained to her how it was at Weber's.) Everything worked out in the end. (Our waitress also has a party of 50 people in the next room, she served us and them by herself at the same time).

I have copies of the new free Ham Radio magazine on the internet, e-magazine HAM-MAG (A French publication: [http://ham.france.free.fr/crbst\\_17.html](http://ham.france.free.fr/crbst_17.html). And the second edition of World Radio is on the CQ website.

Here are some 'Grid Square' calculator web sites:

[www.arrl.org/locate/gridinfo.html](http://www.arrl.org/locate/gridinfo.html)  
[www.arrl.org/locate/grid.html](http://www.arrl.org/locate/grid.html)  
[www.arrl.org/locate/grid.html](http://www.arrl.org/locate/grid.html) (Europe Site)

Hope that your income tax prep work goes well.

73,Fred-WB2PEM

**W2XF:** In answer to your question about the suitability of Twin Trees II, it was generally satisfactory. Location is reasonably accessible by automobile for persons familiar with the area. Parking space was excellent but it is necessary to cross Milton Ave to reach the restaurant, which could be a problem for handicapped walkers. Food was satisfactory, but not exceptional, and choice was much more limited than Weber's. Meeting space was good, but set up with individual round tables. It might be set up in a configuration like Weber's if that is preferred.

Service was only fair and hampered by another party in the next room that was due to arrive shortly after us. We were advised to order early to avoid a problem in the kitchen because of the other party. This may have been a problem for latecomers. When the coffee carafe was empty at our table it was not replaced.

Waitress tried to be helpful, but there was a considerable wait for checks. A glitch occurred with separate checks and they could not be provided for one table. Apparently, the computer limits the number of checks the waitress can put into the system and she couldn't accommodate the entire group.

I expect that some of these issues could be resolved if we were to make that our regular meeting place, but it may be desirable to investigate other places before making a final decision. Perhaps

Saratoga Steaks might be an option.

Regards, Frank-W2XF

**TCARC:** We have launched the new TCARC website, I want to thank Bill Klinko-KC2OYN for all of his hard work and creativity on this site. I hope you all enjoy the new site, it is clean and easy to navigate. We will continue to update the pages of the site as we have content. The Field Days and Members pages are a work in progress, so make sure you visit the website often to watch the progress.

Here is the link: [tcarc.compcenter.com/](http://tcarc.compcenter.com/)



## Blu-Ray Experience

Right around Christmas, Donna and I decided that maybe now was the time to upgrade from a regular DVD player to a Blu-Ray player. We found that the least expensive player we could buy locally was a Samsung model BD-P1500 at Best Buy for \$250. Here are our experiences after several months of using this player.

First – right out of the box you'll probably want to connect the player up to the Internet. Most players have a LAN (RJ-45 Ethernet) connector on the back panel and you simply plug the player into your home network the same way you would plug in a computer. The player will recognize the internet connection and log onto its home web site and look for firmware updates. Don't be surprised if it finds some. As the Samsung manual points out, "..... the Blu-Ray standard is evolving and firmware updates will be released as the standard changes." So, does this mean that your player won't work right out of the box? Probably not but there may be a few "bugs" in your player's firmware or improved features that you won't be able to use if you don't allow the player to occasionally connect to the internet. It doesn't have to stay connected all the time – probably several times a year would be okay.



Second – I don't know that this is unique to the Samsung but while playing a commercial Blu-Ray disk, the video will play continuously but about every fifteen minutes, the audio will drop out for several seconds and then resume. This isn't a major problem but it is mildly annoying.

Third – I have a number of "home made" DVDs – many of them are copies of old Beta or VHS home videos that I pulled into my computer, edited, and then burned to a DVD. These have always played correctly on my regular DVD players. A few play correctly on the Samsung but most have varying degrees of problems. The most annoying was a DVD of my son's wedding where the audio lagged the video by about 45 seconds. I'm not sure

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whether this is a “bug” in the Samsung’s firmware that will be corrected in a future update, or a basic incompatibility between this Blu-Ray player and home made DVDs.

Fourth – Blu-Ray does offer much higher resolution and the added storage space on the disks does allow for a lot of additional features and bonus material. But they do cost about twice the price of a conventional DVD. And while I haven’t bought many Blu-Ray disks (I borrow most of them from the Liverpool Library which is now beginning to carry them), the quality of many of the Blu-Ray disks doesn’t appear to me all that much better than conventional DVDs. Yeah, the resolution is better, but not the order of magnitude improvement that the media advertising would lead you to believe. I think this may be due more to the fact that some of the disks were reissues of old movies in the new Blu-Ray format rather than new movies that were shot in a way that took full advantage of the new format’s capabilities.

Fifth – The Samsung play doesn’t “boot up” as fast as the older DVD players. Depending upon the Blu-Ray disk being played, the player might take almost two minutes of reading information from the disk before the menu was displayed. And one particular Blu-Ray disk (I won’t tell you the title because I’m not sure whether I want you to know that I’m a fan of the “Planet of the Apes” series) has a five minute “commercial” for all the movies that studio has released in Blu-Ray format. So before you can watch that movie, you wait while the player boots up for two minutes, then you watch the five minute commercial, then you finally get to the menu where you can take control. What’s worse – that disk often “locks up” during the commercial so you have to cycle the power off and on and start the process all over again!

And this is more of a personal frustration with the whole videotape/DVD/Blu-Ray production process but it really annoys me to pay for a disk and then have to watch about three minutes of various messages concerning how the FBI and INTERPOL aggressively prosecute those folks who engage in video piracy. Give me a break – I paid for my disk – and do they really think the pirates who didn’t pay for their disk will read the warning and think, “Oh my goodness. I didn’t know that was wrong. I’d better mend my ways!” Oh well, I’m probably just getting crotchety in my old age.....

So if you don’t mind spending the \$\$, buy a Blu-Ray player, but right now I’m not sure that the added features are worth the cost. And there are some rumblings in the industry that Blu-Ray may never be the breakthrough success that DVDs were. As the thinking goes, distribution of movies and videos is now moving more toward on-line downloading and less toward selling hard copies of the movie/video on a disk.

73, Steve-N2TKX



## Soldering and Desoldering

*[Reprinted With Permission from February 2009 Electric Radio Magazine]*

By Gary E. Musgrave, Ph.D., WA4ODY  
553 Crestview Drive  
Hixson, TN 37343

I have a few pet peeves related to the radios I restore. Probably the worst of these is to have to clean the staining from tobacco smoke from a radio. It simply permeates everything. The other, and almost on equal footing is damage or other problems caused by the use of poor soldering technique. We all began to solder at some point. The ARRL used to present proper technique in their Handbook. Almost all of us have built a Heathkit of one type or another. Heath was very good at providing instructions for proper soldering technique. I am certain that almost all of us quickly read the soldering section and went on to build the kit without further consideration of the instruction to PRACTICE the stated technique. The myriad of cold solder joints, solder bridges, solder globs, burned wires and components, butt joint wire splices, wires not mechanically connected to the pin or terminal, and so on are testaments to the lack of proper technique we have all enjoyed at one time. Most of us who have decades of experience in the hobby have evolved and use reasonably good soldering practices when building or repairing. Unfortunately, this is not the case for everyone who possesses a soldering iron.

A lot of problems in radios are the direct result of cold solder joints. A proper solder joint should be shiny, not dull gray or granular in appearance. The dull appearance is caused by movement of the connection before the solder has solidified. If movement occurs as the joint is cooling through the transition point (the narrow range of temperature in which the solder is in an amorphous or plastic state) from liquid to solid, the solder will crystallize (the dull gray appearance). This increases the resistance of the joint and causes it to be brittle. Another problem commonly observed with soldering technique when restoring vintage electronics is the lack of a good mechanical connection of the leads to their terminals. In most of these cases, the wire leads are simply placed through holes in the terminal and the solder is relied upon to hold them in place. Other problems seen are related to burned insulation, overheated components (which can change their value or render them otherwise defective). Although I have no intention to provide a short course in soldering technique, I must at least say that before anyone undertakes a restoration project a few basic principles should be adopted.

First, when working on vacuum tube circuits, use a good quality 40 or 60 watt soldering iron. The shaft diameter should be relatively small, say 3/8” or less, and should have a small 1/8” wide screwdriver style tip. Higher wattage irons will apply excessive heat to the joint and its connected components. Lower wattage irons will not effectively transfer sufficient heat to the joint for it to be heated quickly enough to apply and then flow the solder properly. If the shaft diameter is too large, it will be very difficult to position the iron on the joint being soldered without causing damage to adjacent wiring or components. Thinner is better. As for the tip, I find that the flat surface of the 1/8” screwdriver tip easily can be applied with full contact to the joint. Pointed or conical style tips do not present sufficient contact area to the joint

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for efficient heat transfer. Although a much larger tip is not recommended, here however, thinner is not necessarily better because the smaller diameter tip has less thermal mass and thus will cool unacceptably when applied to the joint. Anything of smaller diameter than 1/8" falls into this category.

From my experience, a good soldering station is the absolutely best thing you can have if you do a lot of soldering on not only vacuum tube circuits, but also printed circuits requiring a wide range of temperature settings. Such a station will possess reworking capability, i.e., active vacuum solder suckers, drills, compressed air, variable temperature controlled tips, and the like. If you have big bucks available (some exceed \$1500.00), then this is definitely the way to go; however, for vacuum tube work, it is definitely overkill. I find that the least expensive stations offered for \$150.00 or so work well, but they possess neither bells nor whistles. And, if they are in more than infrequent use, they will tend to fail within less than a year. The other extreme from the soldering station is the infamous soldering gun with the dual heat trigger. This is junk. If used, the quality of your soldering definitely will reflect the lack of constant heat at the tip among other things. And, it is virtually impossible to not squeeze that trigger fully to the high heat position.

Next, Use the correct type of solder. Surprisingly, problems caused by earlier repairs being made using acid core solder still are seen, but fortunately only very occasionally. In almost all cases, a radio wired using acid core solder is beyond repair or restoration. It should go without saying to use only resin core solder on electronics. Although the diameter of the solder used should not be an issue (and it generally is not) one should avoid using the thick, 1/8" or greater, diameters. Solder of large diameter is often found on the surplus market for bargain prices. Thick diameter solder is fine for high wattage (100 watts or more) irons used in special applications where a large amount of solder must be flowed; however, it abruptly will cool the tip of your 40 or 60-watt iron when applied, thus causing a poor solder joint. The extra thin solder (approximately 1/32" or less) will work well on printed circuit boards, but a lot of it will be used in making even one solder joint in a vacuum tube circuit. The best overall diameter from my experience is about 1/16".

The solder alloy is typically comprised of 60 % lead, 40% tin, and is designated as '60/40'. I stay away from today's exotic no-lead solders when restoring radios because I find it difficult to obtain a good quality solder joint when these alloys mix with the residual original solder on a joint being repaired. The standard 60/40 alloy has been used for what seems to be uncountable decades, and it does produce high quality joints if no movement occurs as the temperature of a newly soldered joint cools through the transition point. There is an alternate 63% lead, 37% tin (63/37) alloy solder that works very well for those having problems avoiding cold solder joints. The 63/37 alloy has a different melting temperature than the 60/40 alloy, but this really is of little consequence when using the recommended iron. The advantage of the 63/37 alloy is that as the joint cools through the transition point, the solder does not go through the plastic or amorphous stage that is characteristic of 60/40 alloy. With this alloy, as a new solder joint cools, the solder transitions immediately from liquid to solid, thus minimizing the possibility for movement causing a cold connection. In-

deed, it is movement of the joint while the 60/40 alloy is within the amorphous phase that causes most cold solder joints. Regardless of the alloy used, however, keep the joint stable while the solder is cooling. Oh, and suffice it to say that the use of silver solder is not recommended for vacuum tube work.

A critical soldering technique that one must always master has nothing at all to do with the application of solder to a joint, but rather to its preparation. Wires must be mechanically well connected to the terminal. Solder is used ONLY to establish a good electrical connection, NOT a mechanical one. The Collins specification states that wires should be placed within a connection such that their insulation is positioned just before contact with the terminal, and that the bare end undergoes a minimum three-quarter wrap around the terminal. The wrapped wire end is then crimped using a needle nosed pliers to secure the connection. After all remaining wires to be connected to the joint are treated thusly, solder is applied ONLY in sufficient quantity to 'wet' the connection. Solder should not be applied generously. The final appearance of the solder on the connection should be shiny and it should exhibit a concave surface between the wire and the terminal. If the solder bulges outward (convex surface) then the solder has not adhered to and thus bonded with either the wire or the terminal, and a poor (not cold) electrical connection has been produced. Remember that the purpose of solder is to provide an electrical bond, not a mechanical one. Oh, and also remember to use a Q-tip soaked in flux remover to expunge the excess flux from the newly made joint.

As a final note, if you are relatively unskilled at making good solder joints, then by all means go to the parts store and procure a handful of multi-terminal tie points and a roll of #20 or #22 gage tinned and insulated stranded copper wire. Strip a half inch of insulation from the wire being careful to not cut or nick the wire strands. Wipe the tip of the hot iron on a damp sponge to clean it (it will be shiny when clean) and apply a small bit of solder to the iron tip. Tin the wire end just prepared by quickly placing it into the solder on the iron tip until the liquid solder flows throughout the stripped end of the wire strands (add a little more solder if necessary). Use flux remover to clean flux residue from the newly tinned wire. Wrap and crimp the tinned wire end onto a terminal of a tie point. Again clean the iron tip by wiping it on the damp sponge. Apply a very small amount of solder to the iron tip. Quickly apply the solder to the wetted tip of the iron (the wetted tip helps to transfer heat from the iron to the terminal efficiently) to the terminal (flat surface of the tip against the joint and wire) while simultaneously applying the solder to the terminal and wire connection (NOT directly to the iron tip). Melt and flow only enough solder to wet the crimped connection of the wire to the terminal and then remove the iron and then the solder in that order from the terminal. Note that most irons maintain their tip temperature around 750 to 775 °F and the melting point of electronic solder is in the neighborhood of 650 °F. This sequence of application and removal of heat and solder to and from the joint prevents the temperature of the solder joint from exceeding the melting point of the solder alloy. Use this process, along with your properly selected soldering iron and solder, to PRACTICE, PRACTICE, and PRACTICE some more until you get proficient at the skill. And, if you should make a bad connection, it is no tragedy. Just remove the solder from the joint, let it cool, clean it, and re-

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apply the solder correctly. I have found that simply reheating a cold solder joint oftentimes does not improve the situation.

As for desoldering a connection in preparation for replacing a defective component or circuit rework, DO NOT cut the wire at the terminal. It is a poor technique (that has been taught in the military for quick field repairs), and the new component still needs a place to reside within the confines of the terminal. For proper desoldering and terminal preparation, a few tools are required: an inexpensive set of dental probes, a good quality plunger type solder sucker, a bulb type solder sucker, and copper braid solder remover that has been treated with a flux-like material to improve its wetting characteristics. First heat the joint to be repaired with a soldering iron until the solder becomes liquid. While applying heat to keep the solder flowable, use the solder sucker to remove the bulk of the solder from the connection. Then place the desoldering braid onto the joint and apply the iron to the braid. Remove the last of the solder on the joint and around the connected wires with the braid. Then using a sharp dental pick, pry the end of the wire or lead being removed sufficiently away from the terminal and straighten it. Some heat might be required during this process. Then pull the wire free of the terminal. Use a Q-tip soaked in flux remover to clean the terminal before proceeding to complete the repair.



## Jeff Foxworthy on Upstate New York

If you consider it a sport to gather your food by drilling through 36 inches of ice and sitting there all day hoping that the Food will swim by, you might live in Upstate NY.

If you're proud that your region makes the national news 96 nights a year because Saranac Lake is the coldest spot in the nation, and Syracuse gets more snow than any other major city in the US, you might live in Upstate, NY.

If your local Dairy Queen is closed from October through May you might live in Upstate NY.

If you get 131 inches of snow in a week and you comment that 'winter's finally here', you might live near Oswego in Upstate NY.

If you instinctively walk like a penguin for six months out of the year, you might live, bundled up, in Upstate NY.

If someone in a Home Depot store offers you assistance, and they don't work there, you might live in Upstate NY.

If your dad's suntan stops at a line curving around the middle of his forehead, you might live in Upstate NY.

If you have worn shorts and a parka on the same day, you might live in Upstate NY.

If you have had a lengthy phone conversation with someone who dialed a wrong number, you might live in Upstate NY.

YOU KNOW YOU ARE A TRUE UPSTATE NEW YORKER WHEN:

"Vacation" means going South past Syracuse for the weekend.

You measure distance in hours.

You know several people who have hit a deer more than once.

You often switch from "heat" to "A/C" in the same day and back again.

You can drive 65 mph through 2 feet of snow during a raging blizzard, without flinching.

You install security lights on your house and garage and leave both unlocked.

You carry jumper cables in your car and your girlfriend/wife knows how to use them.

You design your kid's Halloween costume to fit over a snowsuit.

Driving is better in the winter because the potholes are filled with snow.

You know all 4 seasons: almost winter, winter, still winter, and road construction.

You can identify a southern or eastern accent.

Down South to you means Corning New York.

Your neighbor throws a party to celebrate his new shed.

You go out for a fish fry every Friday.

Your 4th of July picnic was moved indoors due to frost.

You have more miles on your snow blower than your car.

# March 2009

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
<p><i>1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0600Z—North American QSO Party ends</li> </ul>	<p><i>2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7:30pm—OCREC Net, 147.30R (WA2PUU) (1st)</li> </ul>	<p><i>3</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8:00pm—"This Week In Amateur Radio", 147.18R (KB2FAF)</li> <li>• 7:00pm—SARC Weekly Net, 147.18R</li> </ul>	<p><i>4</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7:00pm—Swap Net, 147.00R</li> </ul>	<p><i>5</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7:00pm—Camillus VE Session (KB2ERJ) (1st)</li> </ul>	<p><i>6</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7:00pm—Rome ARC VE Session (K2GVI) (1st)</li> </ul>	<p><i>7</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11:00am—MoST Technician Course (N2TKX)</li> <li>• ARRL International Phone DX Contest</li> <li>• Lancaster ARC Hamfest, West Seneca (N2GDU)</li> </ul>
<p><i>8</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long Island Mobile ARC Hamfest, Hicksville (K2KNB)</li> <li>• ARRL International Phone DX Contest</li> <li>• Daylight Savings Time Begins</li> </ul>	<p><i>9</i></p>	<p><i>10</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8:00pm—"This Week In Amateur Radio", 147.18R (KB2FAF)</li> <li>• 7:00pm—SARC Weekly Net, 147.18R</li> </ul>	<p><i>11</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7:00pm—Swap Net, 147.00R</li> <li>• 7:30pm—Skyline ARC Meeting (AB2G)</li> </ul>	<p><i>12</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7:30pm—RAGS Meeting (W2BCH) (2nd)</li> </ul>	<p><i>13</i></p>	<p><i>14</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11:00am—MoST Technician Course (N2TKX)</li> <li>• Public Service—St. Patrick's Day Parade</li> </ul>
<p><i>15</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North American RTTY Sprint</li> </ul>	<p><i>16</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7:30pm—OCREC Net, 147.30R (WA2PUU) (3rd)</li> </ul>	<p><i>17</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8:00pm—"This Week In Amateur Radio", 147.18R (KB2FAF)</li> <li>• 7:00pm—SARC Weekly Net, 147.18R</li> <li>• St Patrick's Day</li> </ul>	<p><i>18</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7:00pm—Swap Net, 147.00R</li> </ul>	<p><i>19</i></p>	<p><i>20</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7:00pm—MOARC VE Session (KG2DI) (3rd)</li> <li>• 1st Day of Spring</li> </ul>	<p><i>21</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11:00am—MoST Technician Course (N2TKX)</li> </ul>
<p><i>22</i></p>	<p><i>23</i></p>	<p><i>24</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8:00pm—"This Week In Amateur Radio", 147.18R (KB2FAF)</li> <li>• 7:00pm—SARC Weekly Net, 147.18R</li> </ul>	<p><i>25</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7:00pm—Swap Net, 147.00R</li> <li>• 6:30pm—Fulton ARC VE Session (KC2PAM)</li> <li>• 7:00pm—Fulton ARC Meeting (W2TQF) (4th)</li> </ul>	<p><i>26</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7:00pm—LARC Meeting, "ECOM" (WB2DVE) (4th)</li> </ul>	<p><i>27</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11:30am—QCWA Luncheon, Twin Trees Too Restaurant (WB2PEM) (last)</li> </ul>	<p><i>28</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11:00am—MoST Technician Course (N2TKX)</li> <li>• Orange County ARC Hamfest, Walkkill (AA2DS)</li> <li>• CQWW WPX SSB Contest</li> </ul>
<p><i>29</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CQWW WPX SSB Contest</li> </ul>	<p><i>30</i></p>	<p><i>31</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7:30pm—Madison-Oneida ARC Meeting, Verona (last)</li> <li>• 8:00pm—"This Week In Amateur Radio", 147.18R (KB2FAF)</li> <li>• 7:00pm—SARC</li> </ul>	<p><i>1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7:00pm—Swap Net, 147.00R</li> <li>• April Fool's Day</li> </ul>	<p><i>2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7:00pm—Camillus VE Session (KB2ERJ) (1st)</li> </ul>	<p><i>3</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7:00pm—Rome ARC VE Session (K2GVI) (1st)</li> </ul>	<p><i>4</i></p>