



North Fulton Amateur Radio League NFARL eNEWS

January 2022

*Over 41 Years Promoting
Service | Friendship | Education | Fun*

www.nfarl.org



James C. Stafford W4QO (SK)



This is to inform you of the passing of Jim Stafford, W4QO. Jim had been sick with stage 4 cancer for quite some time and it finally got the best of him December 27, 2021. Jim is survived by wife Marilyn, son Michael Stafford, daughter Alecia Owens, and grandson Calvin Owens. Jim was one of the few individuals who did not complain of his illness and just kept looking straight ahead in life. He touched so many people with his positive and helpful attitude. Jim never met a stranger and people naturally migrated to him when he was in the room. Jim loved to work with youth and was responsible for many getting into ham radio.

Jim graduated from Purdue with an Electrical Engineering degree and then went to MIT for an advanced degree. Jim worked his entire career at Bellsouth/AT&T in multiple states. He retired as a

senior engineering manager.

Jim was a ham for over 60 years having mastered CW with the help of his mother. Jim was involved in many clubs and aspects of the hobby. Jim enjoyed everything ham radio and especially QRP. He thought it was the most challenging and he was up to the task. Jim was past president of QRP ARCI, MATPARC (Metro Atlanta Telephone Pioneers, and North Fulton Amateur Radio League (NFARL). Jim's wife Marilyn, K4ZOL, is also a ham. Jim was president of NFARL in 2010 when the club was named Dayton Hamvention Club of the Year and Jim was named Ham of the Year. Jim was awarded the ARRL Herb S. Brier Award in the 1990's for the best in Amateur Radio training and recruitment. Jim was known by many as "Quaker Oats", because of the W4QO call sign. He was named to the QRP Hall of Fame and was awarded the "5 Band QRP DX Award". One never had to guess what Jim was thinking because he would tell you, but he was always ready to help you with anything.

Jim's other passion was woodworking and he was exceptional in his talent. He built many things as part of a business he owned. Look at Jim's QRZ page and you will readily see how amazing he was. There are few times in life that we are fortunate enough to have a friend like Jim. We will

NFARL January club meeting video is available on YouTube at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oCiERJM6x6g>

President's Corner / John Norris, N4IHV

I wish everyone an excellent 2022. Once the Omicron surge subsides, it appears the worst of the Corona Virus may be behind us. Hopefully, life can begin to return to normal. We have many excellent meetings and activities scheduled for the year. Put the 3rd Tuesday of the month on your schedule for the club meetings. Please let us know if there is a specific topic you would like us to discuss or present at a meeting. Let's all come together and make 2022 an exceptional year.

Our January meeting will be devoted to Jim Stafford, W4QO, see page 1 for details. We also lost other members of our ham community: Bill Reed, K4YJI, Larry Boden, AA4ZC and Gary Bush W6GB.

Warren Merkel, KD4Z will be going over printed circuit design for our February meeting. Ian Kahn will discuss the operation of N1MM at our March meeting and Warren Merkel will return to introduce everyone to Node Red (look it up) in April.

73 Jim, Bill, Larry, and Gary.

John Norris

NFARL President, N4IHV

147.060 Repeater Faults / Mike Roden, K5JR

On January 16, 2022, Joe Schippert AJ2Y reported several NFARES members experienced problems with received signal strength on 147.060 during the Sunday night net. Those participants south of the repeater antenna location did not experience the signal weakness phenomena. During activity on January 17, 2022, the repeater stopped responding.

The following day, I was able to get eyeballs on the site.

Good news, the antenna was still standing as expected.

Better news is the repeater works in the parking lot next door.

And even better news, with the help of Mike/AD4MC, I was able to confirm that the receiver is working probably.

So, that likely means a power amplifier failure in some form. It will take a real site visit to determine which of several common (or uncommon) failures it is. I'll coordinate with the City for a "weather friendly" visit.

In the meantime, should any further issues be encountered, please feel free to let us know. You can email me at k5jr.clubs@gmail.com.

Mike / K5JR
Alpharetta GA
NFARL repeater guy

February Club Challenge / Scott Straw, KB4KBS

For a fun on-air activity in February, let's go chasing after Canadian stations!

There are 13 Provinces and Territories in Canada and 10 bands, 160-6. Lets see which club member can come closest to working all 130 slots...

Simple rules:

- 1, Contest runs from 0000ET 01-FEB-2022 through 2359ET 28-FEB-2022.
2. Contacts must be confirmed by LOTW. Deadline for confirmations is 03-MAR-2022.
3. Any mode can be used to make the contacts, but they must be made from operators home QTH, no remote TX allowed.
4. Canadian stations can be worked on multiple bands and all contact will count.
5. Entries should be emailed to Activities@NFARL.org. Deadline for receipt of entries is 2359ET 10-MAR-2022.

Below you'll please find a sample table that can be used for tracking. You can download an Excel file using the link here: [Canada Challenge](#)

Results will be published in the March eNEWS.

Scott Straw
 KB4KBS
 Roswell, Georgia USA
 North Fulton Amateur Radio League
 Southeastern DX Club
 Texas DX Society (#215)

Put your totals for each band in the top row

13 PROVINCES/TERRITORIES			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			160	80	40	30	20	17	15	12	10
VY0	NU	NUNAVUT									
VY1	YT	YUKON									
VY2	PE	PRINCE EDWARD IS									
VE1	NS	NOVA SCOTIA									
VO1-VO2	NL	NEWFOUNDLAND and LABRADOR									
VE2-VA2	QC	QUEBEC									
VE3-VA3	ON	ONTARIO									
VE4	MB	MANITOBA									
VE5	SK	SASKATCHEWAN									
VE6	AB	ALBERTA									
VE7-VA7	BC	BRITISH COLUMBIA									
VE8	NT	NORTHWEST TERR									
VE9	NB	NEW BRUNSWICK									

Simplifying CW in the Shack / Steve Randall, KO4VW

Since W4QO got me fascinated with CW and I started getting keys, things started getting more complicated. I like to use my straight key whenever I want or my single lever paddle for higher speeds. I had to unplug cables and turn the keyer function on or off in the radio to be able to switch. I complained about this to W4QO and he told me to get a K1EL Winkeyer USB. That way I could not mess with the keyer settings in the radio. Parallel connection of wires to the key input on the radio from the straight key and Winkeyer enables them to work without unplugging anything.

The Winkeyer is also very useful for sending macros or Morse from text. Winkeyer is supported as a standard by almost all contesting software. It will send clean code regardless if your computer stutters. Now, everything works all the time without changing menu settings or unplugging cables. While some are of the opinion these aren't necessary, it sure makes things easy for a setup like mine.

As you probably know Tech Fest was canceled again this year. In preparation I had ordered some silicone baking mats to use as soldering mats for kit building. I have sometimes had problems with my keys sliding a bit, especially the paddle when first sitting down and sending. It occurred to me that one of these might make a great pad for my shack. It's perfect!!!! These are cheap and can be found online or at any store that sells kitchen items. They just want to lay flat as well so the edges don't curl. This was a very cheap and great solution to something that had given me problems for a while.

If you want to know more about the Winkeyer or anything else CW related join us for **CW CHAT**. All the Zoom info is on the NFARL.org website. We get people started in CW using the W4QO method, and every session is a memorial to Jim. We also try to advance each other's skills at their individual pace, and we have a great time talking about CW for at least an hour. So if you decide to join us make your presence known to me. As we get more people in there I might not notice you if you don't say something. I'm getting better at Zoom though.

73

Steve Randall
KO4VW



Congratulations to New &/or Upgraded Ham / Wes Lamboley, W3WL

Kevin Henry was the sole test-taker on January 8, 2022. He was most pleased we were available, as he has wanted to get into ham radio for several years. He is from Nebraska and a graduate of University of Nebraska with a degree in Computer Science. He moved here for his job as a Software Engineer at "WorkDay". Please welcome Kevin to the Club!

It is notable that Ian, NV4C, has never canceled a session in the 200 or so sessions he and the VE team have hosted. This is a great testament to the dedication the VE examiners put into our amateur hobby. Be sure to thank Ian and the team as well!

73,

Wes

W3WL



sota-pota Spots / Mike Riley, KN4OAK

Next month will mark the 1 year anniversary of the NFARL Discord channel "**sota-pota**". This channel was initiated through efforts from Richard N1RBD, Tom N4NFM, W4QO, and other hams who were interested. These folks, who were active in the Summits on the Air and Parks on the Air programs, put the channel together as another tool to enable those NFARL members and friends who weren't able to trek out into physical sites (other than their shacks) to go "hunting / chasing" for the SOTA / POTA "activators".

You can go to the NFARL web site page "[POTA / SOTA Central](#)" and learn more about these programs. Chasers / hunters / Sloths can participate from home as well as the field. If someone would like to be added (or make sure they are already added) to the list to contact N1RBD at his QRZ email or send a DM on Discord.

This table provides a quick overview of the NFARL Discord sota-pota channel activity for January 2022 to date.

Spot reporter (multiples not included)	count
Ham HookBOT — 01/08/2022	16
Ham HookBOT — 01/15/2022	15
Ham HookBOT — 01/01/2022	10
Ham HookBOT — 01/18/2022	10
Ham HookBOT — 01/05/2022	8
Ham HookBOT — 01/16/2022	3
Ham HookBOT — 01/19/2022	3
Ham HookBOT — 01/17/2022	2
total	67

Digging deeper in the data shows that there were 81 spots entered containing text "*NFARL MEMBER SPOT - *"

Look for more detail next month!

Close Calls

On several occasions amateur radio has come perilously close to being permanently banned. How close our hobby is today to demise from external forces and from problems of our own making is open to conjecture. In some respects we are not working in our best interests.

Here's my version of ham history in a nutshell:

Marconi began experimenting with Hertzian Waves in the 1890s. He was the first amateur radio operator. It was called "wireless" and "wireless telegraphy" at the time. The term radio came into general use around 1920. The term is derived from the Latin word 'radius,' meaning ray or beam. I'll use the word "radio" to describe events prior to the 1920s for simplicity sake.

In 1901 Marconi claimed to have spanned the Atlantic, sending the single letter "S" in Morse Code from Poldhu, England to St. John's Newfoundland. The event was viewed with skepticism that lingers to this day. Experts then and now claim it would have been impossible to span the Atlantic on Marconi's operating frequency (approximately 850 KHz) during the daytime. Marconi, to his credit - and across his entire career - never claimed to understand what made radio work. He also claimed he had no idea what frequency he was transmitting on in 1901. Also, Marconi's receivers were 10 to 20 dB less sensitive than what we use today. It's true you can't work across the Atlantic on 160 meters during the daytime. So, did Marconi make it across in 1901?

The answer to that has never interested me. Had it never been done again it would be worthy of debate, but the art of radio advanced rapidly, leaving the question to historians and moot for the rest of us. In 1902 Marconi conducted shipboard tests and demonstrated daytime reception 700 miles from Europe and nighttime reception at 2,200 miles. What seemed dubious in 1901 became obvious in 1902. By 1907 Marconi had a transatlantic network up and running. He was charging a fee to send messages between North America and Europe. These were called "Marconigrams," distinguishing them from telegrams.

The telegraph companies had transatlantic cables in place by 1858 - installed at huge capital expense. They viewed Marconi's radio messages as unwelcome competition. This was the first glimmer of interest in outlawing radio. It was commercially motivated and didn't concern ham radio. Ham radio was barely beginning in 1907, but by 1912 things had changed drastically.

My personal view is Marconi did make it across in 1901. Not on his fundamental frequency of 850 KHz, but on some frequency higher in the HF region. Marconi's spark transmitter and receiver were, for all practical purposes, un-tuned. Marconi was radiating and receiving broadband signals on frequencies from the fundamental all the way up into high HF. At some frequencies the signal was bouncing off the as-yet-unknown ionosphere. If Marconi made it across in 1901 he probably did it on or near one of today's HF ham bands. Marconi had the first-ever DX SWL experience in 1901 and it might have occurred on 20 meters!

I bring up Marconi for several reasons. First, it's important to note how quickly Marconi's radio environment went from being the only ham on the air in 1901, to having over 10,000 hams creating QRM by 1912. Marconi is the only ham to ever experience no QRM, but the pleasure of that was short lived and never to return.

By 1907 Marconi was off-and-running, turning a profit from handling transatlantic and ship-to-shore traffic as well as by leasing gear and operators to navies and steamship lines. It took hams another 20 years (December, 1921) to span the Atlantic for the first time. The 100th anniversary of that event (December, 1921) just occurred. I suggest reading about the "transatlantic tests of 1921" in the QST archives.

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Around the Shack / continued from previous page

Amateur "ham" radio began when people read of accounts of Marconi's experiments in newspapers and magazines and decided to experiment on their own. Ham radio caught the public's attention. It was fascinating and the technology was accessible. How accessible? You could put a key in series with a battery and the primary of a Model T spark coil, hook one side of the high voltage secondary to an antenna and the other side to ground, and you were on the air. If you tune your car's radio to the bottom of the AM band you can hear your car's ignition noise. That is the same signal as generated in 1901. You own a spark transmitter.

By 1912 the airwaves were bedlam. Hams, commercial stations and the navies of the world were in competition and QRMing each other. The transmitters were all spark-gap rigs, each one spreading its signals across wide swaths of spectrum. Multi-kilowatt power levels were common. A lot of the QRM was unintentional, but some of it was deliberate. Deliberate QRM (DQRM), the bane of today's DXing enjoyment, began before 1910.

If you wanted to use the airwaves, running someone else off became a near necessity. Commercial stations and hams had a particularly acrimonious relationship. The commercial ops were trying to earn a living. The ham down the street wanted to have a good time and work some DX. DXing and contesting go back to the very beginning.

Our First Close Call

In April, 1912, the Titanic sank and ham radio nearly sank with it. The Marconi operators on board the Titanic saved many lives. Their CQD (CQ-Distress was used before SOS) brought the RMS Carpathia to the rescue, albeit many hours after the sinking. Had it not been for radio, everyone would have perished.

The sinking of the Titanic was a watershed moment for radio and amateurs were deemed an unwelcome source of QRM. Had there been a little more QRM that April night the Carpathia would not have heard the CQD. Something needed to be done. The QRM problem had been growing steadily and in all honesty, many hams had a superior attitude and were indifferent to commercial and naval interests. Pleas from commercial stations to QRX while they completed a message were sometimes ignored or replied to in a derogatory manner. Many hams had superior gear, equal or superior power and an unwillingness to give way. There were no regulations after all. Nobody "owned" radio.

In 1912, Marconi was busy making money selling Marconigrams and leasing radio equipment and operators. The navies of the world were in communication with their ships for the first time and their governments expected priority over both the commercial and amateur stations. Also, World War I was on the horizon and the world's navies were getting prepared.

The cruise lines were enjoying communicating with their ships as well. Imagine sailing the Atlantic before radio. Cruise ships would leave London and never reappear in New York. What happened to such ships? Nobody knew until radio came along. Before radio, ships simply disappeared forever.

Money always enters into big decisions. The cruise lines earned good money selling Marconigrams between sea and ports. Ship radio rooms copied "wireless press," enabling timely newspapers to be printed and sold onboard ship. Ship radio rooms were busy money makers.

In 1912, there simply was insufficient spectrum for everyone. The prevailing but false belief was that operation below 500 KHz at high power was necessary to communicate over long distances. This exacerbated the crowding. How many multi-kilowatt spark rig signals will fit below 500 KHz? Not many.

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Around the Shack / continued from previous page

No less than 28 bills to regulate radio failed to pass the US Congress before 1912, but the sinking of the Titanic galvanized intent. Regulations had been imposed in Europe beginning in 1905. Lobbying before the congress included the US Navy, the Marconi Company and its competitors, and an uncohesive collection of interested amateur parties. Primary among those were the Wireless Association of Pennsylvania and the Junior Wireless Club (later to become the Radio Club of America (RCA)). The ARRL had not yet formed. Positions varied widely. Many called for the abolishment of amateur radio. The Navy proposal called for complete control of radio by the Navy given its strategic importance. The Navy would license commercial stations for secondary use and ham radio would be no more.

A compromise was worked out. Facing oblivion, amateurs grudgingly accepted being relegated to the useless wavelengths of 200 meters and down (1.5 MHz and up) along with a power restriction of 1 KW. Ham radio had weathered its first brush with extinction, but at what appeared to be a great price.

All of the above, plus the formation of the ARRL is covered in a great book by Clinton B. Desoto: *200 Meters & Down*. Published by the ARRL. Available from Amazon. I suggest every ham read it. It's enjoyable and eye-opening.

By the end of 1912, the US Congress passed the Radio Act of 1912 and licenses, assigned call signs, power limitations, frequency limitations and regulations in general came about for the first time (in the US). US hams left the hobby in droves. Being relegated to useless frequencies along with power restrictions took the fun out of the hobby. At that time no one knew the ionosphere existed. The hams had gotten stuck with the near-useless part of the RF spectrum - until the opposite was discovered!

Organized in part to defend ham radio against further attempts to curtail or outlaw it, the ARRL was co-founded by Hiram Percy Maxim in 1914. The first edition of QST was published in December, 1915. You can find it in the QST archives.

Our Second Close Call

U.S. hams were ordered to stand down in April, 1917. World War I had arrived. The cessation order was specific. All antennas were to be lowered to the ground. All transmitters and receivers were to be disconnected from antennas and grounds and rendered inoperative.

US and many friendly nations' hams proved to be a huge help to the war effort. Their communication skills were invaluable. Some countries had banned amateur radio by 1912. Their error became evident in the form of a lack of trained operators and radio expertise.

Armistice was declared November 11, 1918, but not for amateur radio. Amateurs started clamoring to get back on the air and enjoy new technologies the war years had produced. Superhetrodyne receivers were a wartime invention.

Beginning with the armistice, the US Navy restarted its efforts to kill amateur radio for good. The Navy's efforts played out mostly in the US Congress. See *200 Meter & Down* for the details. The ARRL won the day. By November, 1919, US hams had temporary licenses and permission to operate. It was a close call! Hams needed to mind their technical and operating manners or the Navy and/or commercial interests would be back in Congress trying to shut us down again. Nobody understood this better than Hiram Percy Maxim, who had led the fight in congress to restore amateur radio.

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As early as 1917, Maxim began writing QST articles using the nom de plume "The Old Man," sometimes abbreviated as T.O.M. T.O.M.'s topics admonished against what he called "Lousy Operating" and "Rotten QRM." Maxim foresaw the shuttering of ham radio as World War I started and the fight coming up to get it reinstated post-war.

Maxim was an avid operator (call sign: 1AW). "Lousy operating" was an annoyance to him but understood to be due, in part, to shaking the rust off after two years of silence during the war. The QRM and DQRM problems were still with us and different than "Lousy Operating." Technical advancements had narrowed signals. Spark was gone by 1920. QRM and DQRM were self-inflicted threats to ham radio's frequencies and existence. Operating practices would matter the next time spectrum allocation decisions came up, as they most surely would.

To get his point across, T. O. M invented one of ham radio's most sacred symbols – the Wouff Hong. It was and is an instrument of torture to be used on "lousy operators" radiating "rotten QRM." It was designed to strike fear into the hearts of the miscreants on the air.

The Wouff Hong first appeared in corporal form in 1919. You can read all about the Wouff Hong on the ARRL website and many other places on the web. The original Wouff Hong hangs in the ARRL. See Figure 1.



Figure 1. The first instance of a Wouff Hong. This original hangs at ARRL Headquarters.

Continued on next page—



Figure 2. Cast aluminum Wouff Hong place settings from the 1938 ARRL National Convention. These are highly prized.

L.B. Cebik posited "...in the end, the Wouff-Hong really is a symbol, meant to prod each operator's conscience and steer him or her toward constant improvements in operating skills and behavior."

Sadly, rotten operating is still with us. My view is there are two kinds of rotten operators. There are the beginners who mean well and only lack experience, and then there are the miscreants who view intentionally QRMing others as some sort of pleasurable pastime. The Wouff Hong was devised for the latter group.

Our Third Close Call?

Is there a close call on the horizon? I think not.

As any crystal ball gazer can tell you however, predicting the future is largely guesswork.

Fortunately, pressure to move HF spectrum from hams to commercial broadcast and military interests has abated. It's hard to justify a million dollar per year operating budget for a HF shortwave broadcast station when hardly anyone is listening anymore and the internet can do the same task. HF broadcast is quickly dying out. For SWLs the trend is sad. Radio Moscow's multi-megawatt blowtorch is gone. Radio Netherlands - the 250 KW station that was always loud from Bonaire - is gone. The trend continues. Wikipedia keeps an up-to-date list of shortwave broadcast stations. The list keeps shrinking. The military has satellites and other means that don't threaten our spectrum.

Spectrum defense has now shifted to UHF and above, where bandwidth requests from commercial carriers bombard the FCC for spectrum for "5G" and whatever follows. In my opinion, hams will

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Around the Shack / continued from previous page

lose most allocations above 1 GHz. Today, Hams make scant use of those frequencies. This has not gone unnoticed. Secondary use accommodations may be possible. But that's not going to sink ham radio.

Another threat I don't think will sink the hobby is what's happening every evening on 75 meter (and 40 meter) SSB. The 75 meter alcohol fueled, racist rhetoric, radical politics, obscene language, lack of ID stations would make a passerby, or the FCC, wonder what the hobby has become. Those activities have turned 75 SSB into the ham radio citizen's band. It's deplorable, but I don't see it as a threat to ham radio's existence. It IS a shame the Wouff Hong is an imaginary instrument.

I think – and this is just my own opinion, our biggest threat is obsolescence. You can call anywhere on earth from a cell phone. Breakthrough inventions no longer come from our hobby. Emergency communications are, usually, handled via sophisticated UHF netting systems plus cell phones, allowing police, fire and other agencies to effectively communicate without us.

Meanwhile, there are both emergency and routine communications tasks the “amateur service” still fulfills and fulfills well.

When Hurricane Maria devastated Puerto Rico in 2017, for days most communication from the island was via ham radio using HF WinLink. The attack of 911 is another example of hams to the rescue. Ham radio still provide communications “when all else fails.” How well is that known outside our community?

Then there are the planned events that could use some help. I have attended the Leadville 100 mountain bike race that begins in Leadville, CO at 10,000 feet. From there it winds its way up to 14,000 feet over a 100 mile course. A lot of the participants are unable to finish and wind up scattered along the course – some in need of medical support. Existing communication systems can't begin to cover the course that winds through these mountains – but hams can. From the Leadville 100 to the local Fourth of July parade there is a place and a need for ham radio.

Ham radio will be best off making our public support function know far and wide. We have a lot to offer.

73,

Hal N4GG

Do you like Hal's articles? Drop us a note at enews@nfarl.org and let us know what it is about Hal's articles that you enjoy!

Winter Field Day is Coming / Mike Riley, KN4OAK

Another year has passed. It's January again and Winter Field Day (WFD) is almost upon us. Although WFD hasn't traditionally been associated with an organized NFARL club event, we do urge members to consider operating and contributing your QSO scores to **North Fulton ARL**.

WFD is organized by Winter Field Day Association (WFDA). "*WFDA is a dedicated group of Amateur Radio Operators who believe that emergency communications in a winter environment is just as important as the preparations and practice that is done each summer but with some additional unique operational concerns*"¹. You should review the web site at www.winterfieldday.com for detail information. Additionally a complete set of rules can be found at [Rules](#), and are useful in helping prepare for the event.

If you're interested in getting together as a group and using the club call sign for a WFD even, please contact Steve Randall KO4VW, at KO4HVW@gmail.com or sign up at [NFARL-WFD](#) and we'll get back to you with details.

¹From <https://www.winterfieldday.com/>

Identify the Youngest Person in the Photograph

Here's a quick contest to try your skills- Identify the youngest person in the photograph below.

We'll give you until February 14, 2022 to submit your entry to enews@nfarl.org. The first three correct answers will be eligible for a prize to given at the February 2022 NFARL club meeting. The prize will consist of something orange and somethings that can used for connections.



Extra Extra! / From the Extra Class Question Pool

New info for Technicians and Generals and a refresher for Extra Class Licensees!



E9A06—

What is the effective radiated power relative to a dipole of a repeater station with 200 watts transmitter power output, 4 dB feed line loss, 3.2 dB duplexer loss, 0.8 dB circulator loss, and 10 dBd antenna gain?

- A) 300 watts
- B) 2000 watts
- C) 126 watts
- D) 317 watts

See answer on the last page!

The new Amateur Extra-class license examination question pool, effective from July 1, 2020, through June 30, 2024, has been released and is available at the National Conference of Volunteer Coordinators (NCVEC) [website](#). Note the new Technician class license examination question pool will be effective July 1, 2022.

Ian NV4C and his team hold license test sessions on the second Saturday of each month. For more information including upcoming test dates, [click here](#).

Contest Corner

These are some contests and events besides the "routine K1USN, CWops, and other organizational events" scheduled to occur the near future

Contest Name	Time & Date
+ RSGB AFS Contest, SSB	1300Z-1700Z, Jan 22
+ North American QSO Party, SSB	1800Z, Jan 22 to 0559Z, Jan 23
+ NA Collegiate Championship, SSB	1800Z, Jan 22 to 0559Z, Jan 23
+ AWA Linc Cundall Memorial CW Contest	2300Z, Jan 26 to 2300Z, Jan 27 and 2300Z, Jan 29 to 2300Z, Jan 30
+ NAQCC CW Sprint	0130Z-0330Z, Jan 27
+ CQ 160-Meter Contest, CW	2200Z, Jan 28 to 2200Z, Jan 30
+ Winter Field Day	1900Z, Jan 29 to 1900Z, Jan 30
+ QCX Challenge	1300Z-1400Z, Jan 31
+ ARRL School Club Roundup	1300Z, Feb 14 to 2359Z, Feb 18

NFARL Upcoming Events and Dates

- **Every Sunday — NFARES net** - 8:30 PM - 147.06 MHz (+) PL 100
All licensed hams are welcome, you do not need to be an ARES member!
Check NFARES.org for more information.
 - **Every Monday — Tech Talk** - 8:30 PM - 145.47 MHz (-) PL 100
NFARL's flagship technical based "non check-in" net. The net is always better when using the web based chat room (Discord) but Internet is not required to join the net. Check [NFARL Nets](#) for more information and "how to". Here's the link to the NFARL server on Discord web app <https://discord.gg/spr2a9D>
 - **Every Wednesday — Hungry Hams Lunch Bunch** - 11:15 AM
Location: Slope's BBQ, 34 East Crossville Road, Roswell, GA 30075 (770) 518-7000

Dining Room now OPEN . Get Take Out if you can't stay!
 - **Every Thursday — YL Net** — 8:00 PM - 9:30 PM - 145.47 MHz (-) PL 100
Check NFARL Nets [website](#) for "how to." This is a great opportunity for YL's to get on the radio with other YL's! OM's (guys) are welcome to listen in to this YL net.
 - **Every Wednesday — CW SIG** — 8:00 PM on ZOOM.
<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84722087419?pwd=VIN2d0xvQVhKcDIUL0R4N1hQMTQ2UT09>
Meeting ID: 847 2208 7419; Passcode: CW-CHAT
- **Every Saturday — Royal Order of the Olde Geezers "Breakfast"** - 8:45AM-10AM
This informal breakfast group on Saturday mornings is NOW ***AGAIN*** meeting IN PERSON. **A notice that Lodge Number 1 of The Royal Order of the Olde Geezers, will convey its weekly soiree at Reveille Cafe, 2960 Shallowford Road, Marietta 30066 in the Kroger shopping center (Shallowford Rd and Sandy Plains). The festivities commence at 8:45 am on Saturday.**
- **Second Tuesday — NFARES Meeting - Feb 8, 2022** ***Presently- Online meetings only*** Check NFARES.org for more information.
 - **Second Saturday – VE Testing - NFARL Feb 12, 2022 session: COVID-19** ***Restrictions in place. By reservation only.*** See the ["Test Sessions"](#) web page for details & registration process. Contact Ian at nv4c.ian@gmail.com for questions / concerns / reservations.
- **Third Tuesday — NFARL Club Meeting** - July 20, 2021, 7:30 PM
LIVE meeting! NEW LOCATION! Preston Ridge Community Center
— February 2022 Meeting: KiCad - An Electronics Design Automation Suite for Schematic and Printed Circuit Board Layout.
Door opens at 7PM for Social Networking. Meeting begins promptly at 7:30.
- **Fourth Tuesday – NFARL Executive Team Meeting** - January 25, 7:00 PM
Online meeting only
— monitor website and NFARL Groups.io reflector for updates.

Contact Us

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North Fulton Amateur Radio League

P.O. Box 1741
Roswell, GA 30077

nfarl.org

eNews can be located online at:
<https://www.nfarl.org/enews/eNewsIndex.html>

Club Repeaters

Frequency—Description	P.L. Tone	Location
145.470 (-) EchoLink Node 560686 NF4GA-R	100 Hz	Morgan Falls
147.060 (+) Primary ARES Repeater	100 Hz	Roswell Water Tower
* 224.620 (-) Joint Venture with MATPARC	100 Hz	TBD
443.150 (+)	100 Hz	Roswell Water Tower
444.475 (+)	100 Hz	Morgan Falls
* 927.0125 (-)	146.2 Hz	TBD

* Currently off the air

Club Call signs: NF4GA and K4JJ

Extra Extra answer: D (question E9A06)

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