

HORSHAM AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

HARCNEWS

Coming Shortly

Apr 3rd Club Evening Rebecca by Brian Kendell G3GDU

Apr 17th Social Evening The Plough at Coldharbour

May 1st Club Evening Dayton + Repeater Update
by Mike senior G4EFO

April 2003

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Contest News

It's official, HARC wins the 'David Hill G4IQM Memorial Trophy' 2002 for taking first place in the team event of the November 2002 Top Band Club Calls Contest. Twelve HARC members plus the Club Call G4HRS operated by G3ZBU took part.

For the team event the top five highest scoring member only stations were counted. This gave HARC a score of 5012 points the second place group the 'Hadley Wood Contest Group' score 35049 and our nearest rivals the Worthing and District ARC were third with 3404 points. In all there were six teams in the team event.

My congratulations to all that entered the Club Calls Contest (G3SWC, G3WZT, G4TPO/P, G4JHI, G3OGP, G3NPF, G4LRP, G4FQR, G4HRS/P operated by G3ZBU, M3DFV, M0DEY, G3PYC and M3GCR).

HARC also retained a top 10 position in the High Power section of Last September's SSB Field Day even though for all but 2 hours we were running 100 watts, 'QRP' by HARC standards! Again well done to all that took part and operated G4HRS/P.

The above results can be found on the RSGB Members web site (they were posted on the 25th Feb).

Hopefully the results should be published in RadCom in a few months time. Also don't forget to keep a watch out on the web for the results of the January 2003 CW and SSB 80m AFS contests.

So there you have it, HARC may be a small club in comparison to others, but as was said to me over the air on 2m its not the quantity of club members, it's the 'quality'..... My thanks again to a 'quality club'

73's Adrian G4LRP

Military Aircraft - HF Frequency guide



F-117A Stealth Fighter

Since the conflict in Afghanistan last year the HF military aircraft frequencies have become very active. The increasing threat of hostilities in Iraq has led to

considerably more radio traffic. Transmissions on the following frequencies are usually U.S.B. and a good starting point is 11.175MHz.

Ground Station Callsigns

USAF HF GCS

Network Frequencies

Andrews	ADW	4.724 MHz
Ascension	HAW	6.712 MHz
Croughton	CRO	6.739 MHz
Diego Garcia	JDG	8.992 MHz
Elmendorf	AED	11.175MHz
Guam	GUA	13.200MHz
Hawaii	HIK	15.016MHz
Keflavik	IKF	
Lajes	PLA	
McClellan	MCC	
Offutt	OFF	
Salinas	JNR	
Sigonella	ICZ	
South Atlantic	MPA	
Yokota	JTY	



C-17a GlobeMaster

RAF Frequencies & Callsigns

4.742 MHz	Haven, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Viper, Architect
5.702 MHz	Architect
6.739 MHz	Architect
8.965 MHz	Architect
9.031 MHz	Haven, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Viper, Architect
11.205 MHz	Architect
11.247 MHz	Haven, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Viper, Architect
13.257 MHz	Haven, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Viper, Architect
15.031 MHz	Architect
18.018 MHz	Architect



E-3D Sentry (AWAC)

NATO AWACS

2.2505 MHz	6.6735 MHz	10.1720 MHz
3.0810 MHz	6.6900 MHz	10.3150 MHz
3.0890 MHz	6.6930 MHz	10.4290 MHz
3.2250 MHz	6.6950 MHz	11.2280 MHz
3.8000 MHz	6.7000 MHz	11.2705 MHz
3.9000 MHz	6.7280 MHz	12.1650 MHz
4.4785 MHz	6.7540 MHz	15.0160 MHz
4.5420 MHz	6.7600 MHz	15.0180 MHz
4.7200 MHz	6.7625 MHz	15.0500 MHz
4.7560 MHz	8.5005 MHz	17.9965 MHz
4.7580 MHz	8.8990 MHz	18.0090 MHz
5.6911 MHz	8.9650 MHz	23.2410 MHz

Alister's Archives

March 2003

Most exciting news is the results of the fourth Horsham Foundation Course: all 4 candidates have passed! We wish them success in their amateur radio operating. After one year there are now over 6000 new hf amateurs licensed; an almost unbelievable 32 just from our little efforts.

I would like to thank David G4FQR and Adrian G4LRP for their invaluable assistance, and the other Club members who have given their time to the cause.

The highlight of the last course

was building a 2m quarter wave antenna and trimming it to the correct length for best SWR. We achieved an almost perfect match with two cuts.

A question to me as to why a 1kW linear is legal was answered by the fact that when this linear is only running at 400W it will generate a much cleaner signal than a 400W amplifier at the same power level.

One topic I have wanted to write about recently is about global warming; is it a good idea to drive to an emporium and buy a linear amplifier?

A Web site, www.sciencenet.org.uk, offers scientific answers (also freephone 0808 800 4000).

I asked,
Is global warming also caused by the level of sunspot activity? How much extra energy reaches the Earth during sunspot maxima compared to minima? I have heard that when the Thames froze, no sun spots were recorded at that time.

The basic answer is yes, sunspot activity, and the solar cycle, are important factors in global climate change. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Third Assessment Report, 2001, has summarised information at http://www.grida.no/climate/ipcc_tar/wg1/245.htm.

Over the 11-year solar cycle there appears to be an average difference of about 1W/m^2 between maxima and minima, which translates to a total variation of about $5 \times 10^{12}\text{W}$ over the total surface of the globe. In the reconstructed time series of solar activity on the above website there is a period of no activity in the latter half of the 17th century, in which time the Thames did freeze. In simulations of global climate change at the

Hadley Centre (<http://www.metoffice.com/research/hadleycentre/index.html>) both solar and volcanic activity, and greenhouse gases are needed to simulate the climate of the 20th century. The early 20th century warming (about 1910-1945) is ascribed largely to solar and volcanic variability, the warming of the late 20th century can only be explained by greenhouse gas forcing. Science Line.

Further searches on the Internet revealed more interesting data (WWW.ABD.ORG.UK) in that our 22 year sunspot cycle is not that stable, and the sunspot maxima vary from 18 year to 26 years. Most of the greenhouse effect gases come from volcanos; transport contributes less than one percent of this. Experts seem to think we are still leaving the last ice age.

Last month an article in the Times and on Teletext said that scientists were busy trying to make genetically modified food that would stop sheep and cattle from burping! In a 1991 Royal Society for Chemistry book, *What's Your Reaction?*, it states that each cow produces 73,000 litres of methane a year. So what is the best thing you can do for the environment? Stop driving? Give away your linear? No, eat as much steak as you can!



Chairman helping out at Foundation course



The new 2m quarter wave antenna