



HAM HUM

Published by

AK-SAR-BEN RADIO CLUB, INC. - Omaha, Nebr. 68101
Post Office Box 291 - Downtown Station



Vol. XXV
No. 4

April 1975

NEXT MEETING

WHEN: FRIDAY - APRIL 11, 1975

TIME: 7:30 P.M.

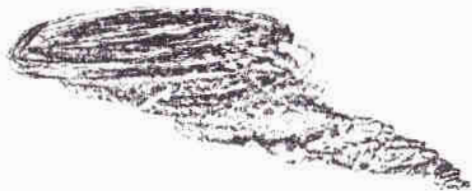
WHERE: NEW LOCATION

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF AMERICA
1920 South 44th Street, Omaha, NE
(Ground floor entrance-plenty of parking.)

PROGRAM: LT. COLONEL VERNON VON, Commander of Base Weather Station, and MR. JOHN HANCOCK, Chief Forecaster, Offutt Air Force Base, will give a slide presentation and pictorial guide on tornadoes along with a film on the Scottsbluff tornado. A question and answer period will follow.

REFRESHMENTS-EYEBALL QSOs-VISITORS WELCOME

(SEE CENTER FOLD FOR DETAILS ABOUT AUCTION)



HAM HUM is the official organ of the Ak-Sar-Ben Radio Club, Inc., of Omaha, Nebraska, mailed monthly to all members and to others upon request.



Next copy deadline: April 18th

Published by
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Annual Dues:
 Regular member\$7.50
 Regular member and XYL 9.00
 Student member 3.50
 (due and payable each Jan. 1)

New member initiation fee\$1.00
Quarterly for balance of year:
 Regular member\$2.00
 Regular member and XYL 2.45
 Student member 1.00

UPCOMING EVENTS TO MARK DOWN---

- April 11 - Weather Communication Meeting
 Comm. Workers Union
 Hall 1920 S. 44th
- April 13 - Transmitter Hunt
- April 20 - AUCTION Holiday Inn
 Highrise Convention Ctr.



"WEATHER WATCH"

The following operating guide for AREC weather watch operations was given approval by Bob, WAØDHU, and the AREC core group on 7 March.

Individual copies will be given to AREC members, but to provide the widest dissemination so others will know what AREC is doing, we'd like to get it published in HAM HUM.

An updated list of people in the Weather Watch Input Group should be ready as soon as I make a few more phone calls to confirm candidates. When we have it firmed up, it will be made available for all hands.

73,

Dave Wells

* * *

AREC WEATHER WATCH OPERATIONS – INITIAL REPORTING AND NET CALL-UP (Douglas and Sarpy Counties – NE)

1. The normal method of initiating AREC weather watch operations will be as set forth in the memo of understanding between AREC and Detachment I, 3rd Weather Wing. That is, the chief forecaster on duty will determine that reporting from the AREC via the net may be needed and thus will notify one of the members of the AREC Weather Watch Input Group. This member will then go to the weather station, and if deemed necessary by the forecaster, will activate the net for weather watch operations. The primary means of doing this will be by contacting an AREC Core Group member; if necessary, however, this may be done on the air directly by the member at the weather station.

2. Other circumstances could require reporting before weather watch operations are established on the AREC net. It is possible that AREC members could observe severe weather indications before the Offutt weather station is aware of them and thus before operations are started through the procedures outlined above. In this case, it is appropriate that the information be relayed to base
April 1975

weather. The difficulty is in knowing if the base forecaster is already aware of the activity and in avoiding saturation of base weather with duplicative reporting. To this end, AREC members observing these indications should attempt to report them (by any means available) to one of the Weather Watch Input Group members. These members will, to the extent feasible, act as collation and filter centers in passing information to base weather; at the same time they will, to the extent feasible, advise the general AREC members on the air as to what information is already known to base weather. If a general member is unable to contact anyone in the Weather Watch Input Group, and after due consideration judges the weather conditions to have a serious potential for causing property damage and/or casualties, he should then try to relay his report directly to base weather (294-3459/2073). There is no substitute for mature and careful judgment in making this decision! Once this has been done, the reporting member must advise other members, on the air, of what information has already been passed. It follows that, if a member is

unable to monitor the repeater (and thus determine net and reporting status), he should not attempt to report directly to base weather. These procedures will hopefully preclude unnecessary reporting to the weather station.

3. No matter how the initial indications of hazardous weather reach the Offutt station, whether through their own resources or from AREC, weather watch operations on the AREC net will be initiated only at the request of 3rd Weather Wing Det 1, based on their judgment that such reporting is needed. Once the net call-up has been accomplished, net procedures will be in accordance with standard AREC practices.

NEW MEMBERS ADDITIONS TO ROSTER

R. J. (Dick) Chevalier, KØFRA
5505 South 94th Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68127
Phone: 331-3343

William A. Dumbleton, WBØNPS
4607 Chicago Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68132
Phone: 551-0577

Thomas L. Thiessen, KØPQR
2708 North 65th Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68104
Phone: 556-9120

James B. Wilson, Sr., WBØJPN
6616 North 46th Avenue
Omaha, Nebraska 68152
Phone: 455-4259

RECENT CONTRIBUTORS

Repeater Fund

Royal M. Enders, KØLYO
John Gebuhr, WBØCMC
Charles A. Michel, KØQVL
William A. Schwiesow, WAØSOA

Thanks to all!

March 8, 1975

Ak-Sar-Ben Radio Club
Box 291, Downtown Station
Omaha, Nebraska 68101

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check which is a donation to your Auto Patch and Repeater projects.

Thank you for your efforts in these projects and for making these services available to some of us "outsiders."

73,
Robert H. Fricke, WØPOL
408 North 12th Street
Ashland, Nebraska 68003

NOTES FROM MEMBERS

The article on page 10 of the March 1975 issue of Ham Hum reminds me of an antenna I once used at Nebraska University - a long thin wire shot by bow and arrow to a TV antenna on an adjunct building loaded up very good until an angry group of students showed up to find out why their reception had turned bad. My antenna fell victim to rage!

Charlie, KØQVL

THE WORLD OF AVIONICS

Slides, tape recordings, and diagrams all were part of the March meeting when Kaye Ramsey, W0SBZ, explained the world of avionics to the Ak-Sar-Ben Radio Club. In case you are wondering, avionics is not an integrated circuit, but simply the term that is used to describe the many uses of electronics in modern day aircraft. We couldn't have had a better man to explain all of this, since Kaye has a degree in electrical engineering in addition to owning his own plane (the beautiful green one in the slides) and two instructors' ratings, one of those being the coveted Instrument Instructor license.

The talk began with pictures of the "dashboard" (I think that's what you call it!!!) of his Cessna Cardinal. There were so many meters one couldn't tell whether he was looking at a piece of radio gear or reading the gas gauge. However, all of this maze of instrumentation was very satisfactorily explained to us. First were the NAV-COMS which is the term for the transceivers that are used for navigation and communication. These most hams could identify with. Part of the navigation system was the VOR (VHF Omni Radio) which enables the pilot to fly directly to the station without having to correct for wind drift. Next we viewed the transponder which actually "talks" to the radar on the ground and tells who we are in the plane. These things not only identify the aircraft but the newer ones tell the man on the ground what altitude the plane is at. If the expressways get any



V. Kaye Ramsey, W0SBZ

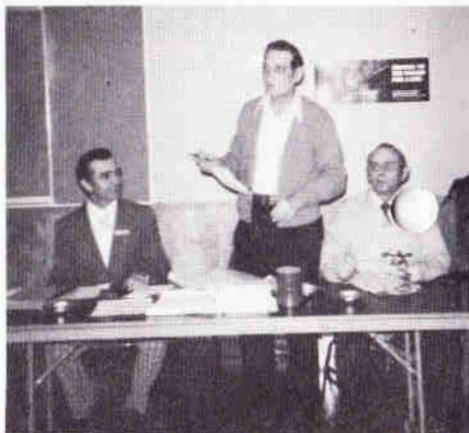
busier, we're going to need these contraptions in our cars!

Just in case the VOR isn't working, Kaye showed us that even a broadcast receiver would do the job. This gadget was called the ADF (Automatic Direction Finder). Of course this model was more than a Japanese transistor radio and cost a few megabucks more but it does do the job while you're listening to your favorite AM station. If you don't like to listen to AM radio, you can tune in the exotic beacons and listen to the fascinating morse code identify the station. Don't get too excited about increasing your code speed, because these things go so slow even I can copy after about the third time around. Up to this point, I was able to follow fairly well, but Kaye decided to show us how to "shoot" an ILS approach.

I really didn't think Kaye was that kind of a guy who could shoot anyone, but then we all have our

weaker points! Now one thing I did learn was that the letters ILS stand for Instrument Landing System but frankly, after all of those intersections, marker beacons, glide slopes, and DME's I felt seasick. It was a challenge just to try to understand what Kaye was talking about without showing my ignorance but he had to demonstrate it with a sound movie! He reassured us that it really wasn't that bumpy and if that is really the case, why was he wearing a parachute???

The crowd of over 100 persons showed their appreciation for the excellent program with a round of applause. Truly, it was a very well organized program with sufficient explanation for all to understand. After adjournment, the usual coffee and donuts were enjoyed and to add to it all, Kaye's XYL Jill, WNØNYH, made the coffee!



L to R:
 President Mike, WBØBMV
 Secretary Bill, WAØZUR
 Treasurer Bob, WNØLYU



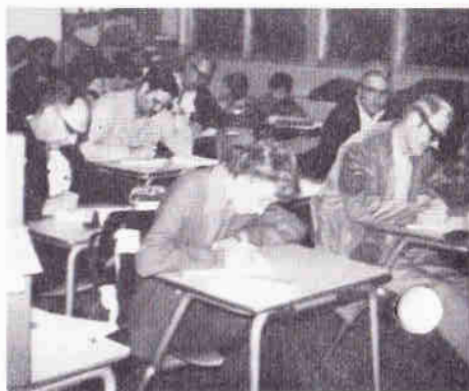
General Class Instructors
 Bob Lockwood, WAØDHU
 Bob Conley, WNØLYU



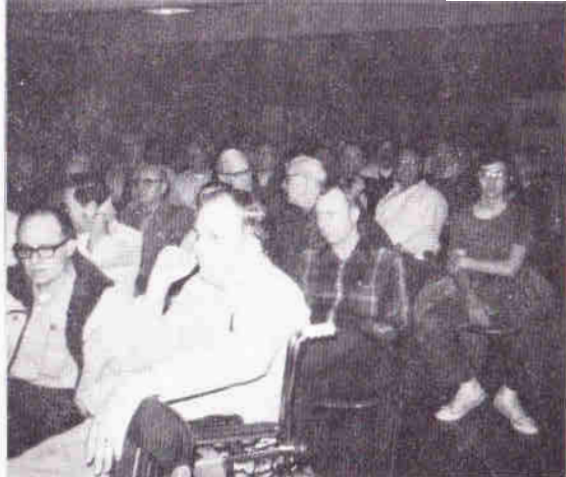
Novice Class copying code



Novice Class Instructors
 Hilton Norton, WBØHPP
 Lloyd McElhane, KØDKM
 Chuck Juvenal, KØKKL

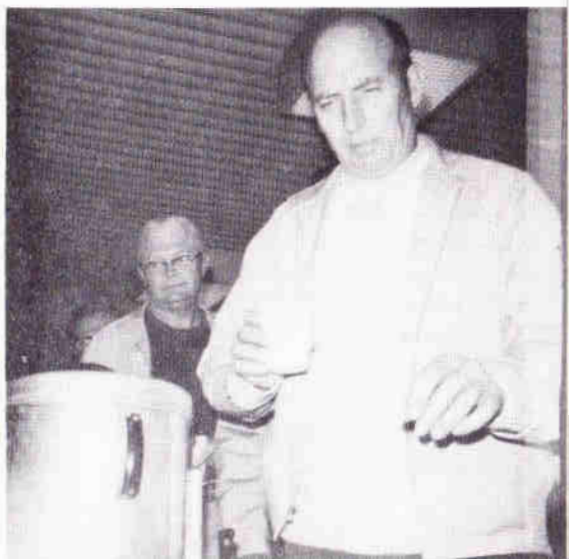
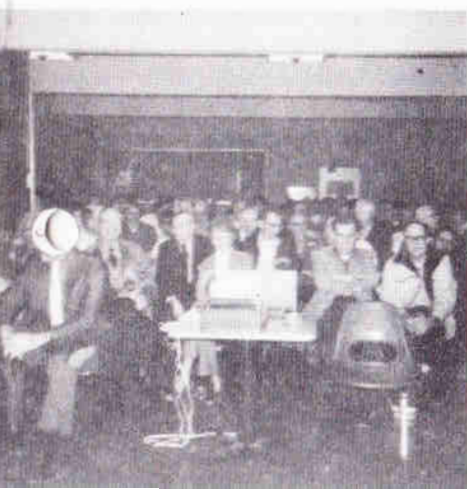


General Class copying code



Photos by
Jon Penner
WBQGQT

RADIO CLUB CROWD



TORNADO REPORT

By—Gary D. Maples, WØOXT
Secretary, Douglas County AREC

On Thursday, March 27, 1975, a freak, small tornado struck two areas in southwest metropolitan Omaha. Members of the Douglas County AREC and other local Amateurs responded quickly and effectively to the emergency situation.

Normally, this type of report starts out by covering the activities of those operators who performed some specific duty during the emergency situation, and ends with a hearty thank you, "to others who also participated." However, one of the first and largest "thank you's" should go to each of the following operators:

K3CRF	WØBCB
WAØPCC	WØEGR
WØDXA	WØMFL
WØWRT	WAØZUR
WØLNI	WØSBZ
WØDDZ	WØCES

All of the above did exactly what they were supposed to do. They checked into the AREC Net on 34-94 and then stood by. They did not clutter the channel with useless chatter or make constant and disruptive inquiries of the Net Control Station. Although, none of these stations ever received a specific duty assignment, they were that important reserve group that could have been put into service should the situation have turned out to be more serious or widespread than it was. It can be very frustrating to stand by monitoring when your true urge is to press the mike button and "do something." Thanks to all those operators for

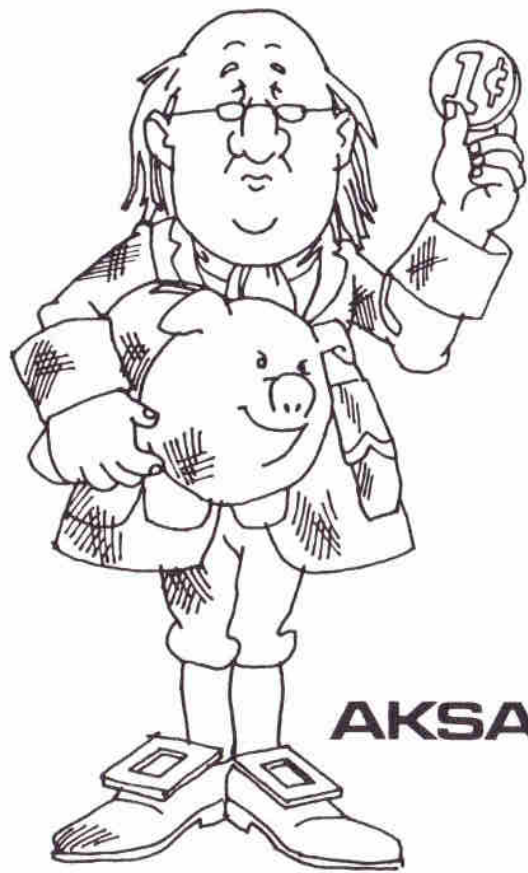
volunteering their services, and more important, their patience.

The tornado struck shortly before 1800 hrs. The first warning that most amateurs had was when sirens started going off all over the city. A quick thinking WØRMB, Cecil, activated the AREC Net shortly after 1800 hrs. Due to RMB's portable location, he could not effectively handle net control. Fortunately, WØBKZ, Paul, was available on the 34-94 Omaha repeater, and answered RMB's request for someone to assume NCS. BKZ did a fine job of handling the net during the first hectic minutes, and is to be complimented for his willingness to jump in when he was most needed. Net Control was passed to WØCMC, John, at approximately 1810 hrs. CMC's cool head and calm manner kept things moving until approximately 2000 hrs when he was relieved by WØOXT, Gary, (operating from John's location and continuing to sign WØCMC), who handled NCS from then until close of net operations at 2105 hrs.

Mobiles were dispatched to the stricken area, many of them being on the way before a tornado warning was eventually broadcast by local radio and TV. The following mobiles entered the emergency areas and performed initial damage assessments or later entered on specific assignments:

WAØIWF, Frank
WAØWRI, Joe
WØMAH, Bill
WØGAJ, Rip
WAØGEH, Marty
WØGOJ, Frank

Other mobiles dispatched to the edge of the emergency areas to await



**BRING YOUR
OLD EQUIPMENT
AND
OLD MONEY**

TO

**AKSARBEN RADIO
CLUB**

AUCTION...

SUNDAY-APRIL 20, 1975

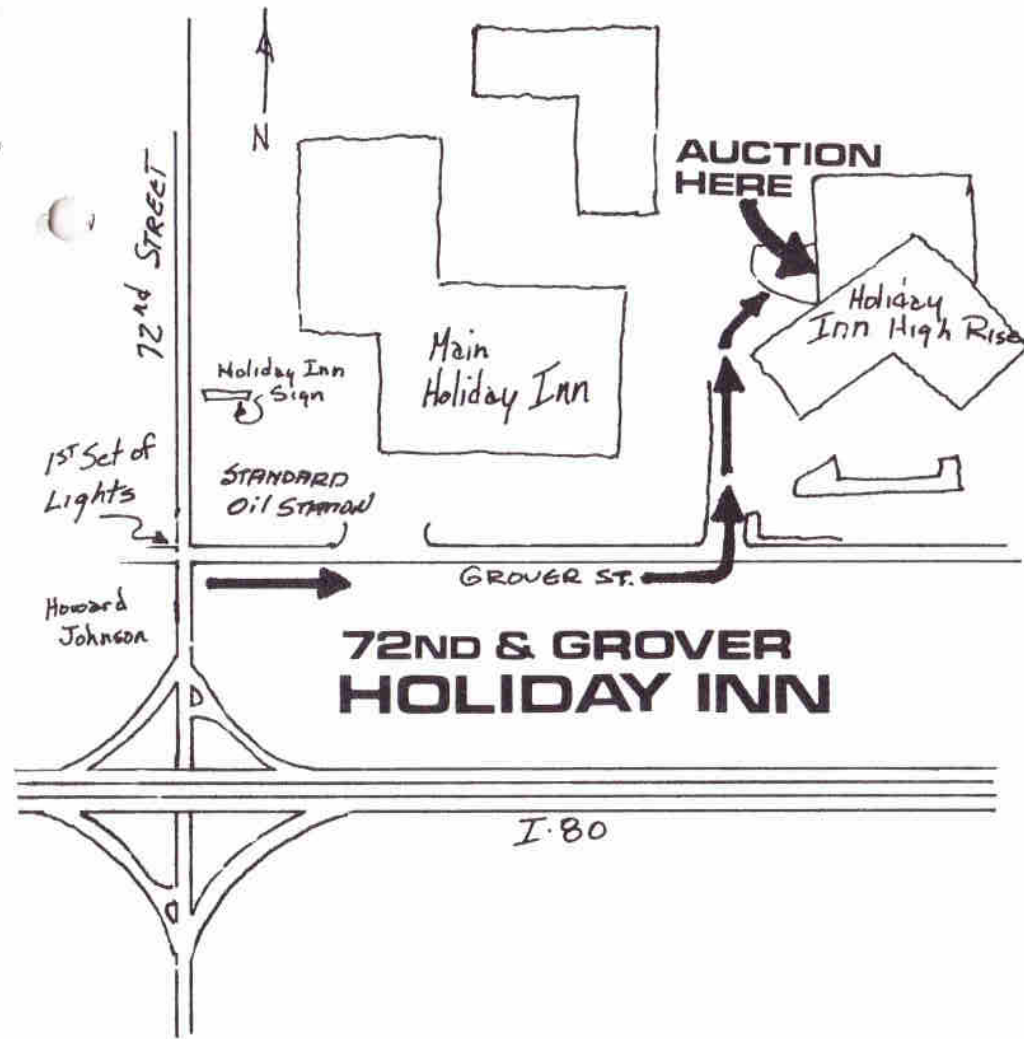
CHECK-IN 11:30 AM

AUCTION 2:00 TO ? PM

HOLIDAY INN

- HIGH RISE ANNEX
- CAUCUS & DOCUMENTS ROOMS

TERMS: CASH! CONSIGNOR RECEIVES FULL PAYMENT
LESS 10% OF SALE PRICE. CONSIGNOR MAY BID ON
OWN MERCHANDISE-\$1.00 CHARGE FOR BUY-BACK.
MERCHANDISE AUCTIONED IN ORDER REGISTERED.



BUFFET LUNCH AVAILABLE

11:30 AM - 3:00 PM

- SALADS
 - ENTREES
 - DESSERTS
- \$2.95**

ALL AMERICAN DINING ROOM

further instructions were: WØRMB, Cecil; WØHXL, Dick; and WØEGP, Fred. WØKCK, Larry and WAØROP, Rick, were standing by mobile, but were not dispatched.

After the initial damage assessment, JF, GEH, and GOJ ferried Red Cross officials (Mr. Olsen, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Hillsman) to the stricken area and remained on-site to furnish communications for them. During net operations, KØPQR, Tom, handled traffic to locate storage places for personal belongings and also phone patched Mr. Olsen of the Red Cross to Mr. Noyes of the Civil Defense. WA7VIL, Mel, handled traffic to both the Red Cross and to Offutt Weather. WAØDHU, Bob, took care of notifying local authorities that we were in the emergency area, and did the behind the scene work as the local Emergency Co-ordinator. WØAUH, Lyman, handled traffic regarding notifying members of the AREC that the net had been activated and also located a portable generator for possible use.

IWF, GEH, and GOJ did an excellent on-site job of furnishing communication and transportation for the Red Cross officials. I am sure that the officials were impressed by the professionalism of these three operators, and the general abilities and organization of the entire net operation. One remarked that of the six previous tornado situations he had been involved in, only one other one had such effective communications, and that had also been handled by amateurs. No doubt the phone patch between Red Cross and Civil Defense was a very good example of the things amateurs are capable of.

While several houses were totally

destroyed by the tornado and additional ones were damaged, the tornado was fortunately relatively small and did not cause widespread damage or injury. After observing the situation, the Red Cross officials decided that the full services of the Red Cross would not be needed, as the damaged area was not widespread and the problems were well under control by local authorities and neighbors.

In summary, I would say that we as amateur radio operators did a lot of right things and a few wrong things, but overall, local amateurs demonstrated their willingness to serve and passed the test of a real emergency. Since I have re-created these events from memory, I apologize to anyone I have inadvertently forgotten to mention or misplaced as to the service he performed.

MEMBER NEWS

Stephen R. Hutchinson has a change in call from WNØGTJ to WBØGTJ.

Also, the call for Lloyl L. (Butch) Burks has changed from WNØNGD to WBØNGD.

Congratulations to you both!

11 March, 1975

Editor HAM HUM:

Inclosed is a check for donation to the repeater fund.

The Land Line calls from other members tell me that I am not forgotten at the Club. Since my major surgery several years ago, and the resulting complications, I don't get around outside very much, and never

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drive at night. So I spend lots of time in the shack, working the members of the General Motors Firebird Net and other Hams on the amateur frequencies, as well as the Nets of Air Force Mars. The weekly broadcast from Air Force Headquarters is usually received each Wednesday, and copies mailed to key Mars Members who either do not have teletype facilities or are away from home at the times of transmission. Making tape recordings for correspondence and listening to replies also takes some of my time.

Fellow Hams are invited to work this station, usually on frequencies around 7.260 to 7.280 MHz. Under present conditions, the "Skip" may prevent it, but I wish I had more Nebraska Rag-Chewers. Most stations worked are in California, Pennsylvania and other Eastern locations. I seldom am Mobile anymore, but surely enjoy working from the "Base Station."

73,

Royal M. Enders, KØLYO

COAST GUARD AUXILIARY

As communications officer for Division I, U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary I received the following memorandum regarding licensed radio amateurs.

The memo is pretty well self-explanatory. I will sincerely appreciate an article in the HAM HUM regarding the memo.

Should any Club member be interested they can drop me a line at P.O. Box 3001, Omaha 68103.

Best regards and thank you.

Bob Hendricks, WNØEBA

SUGGESTIONS FOR RECRUITING RADIO AMATEURS FOR THE U.S. COAST GUARD/NAVY/MARINE CORPS MARS PROGRAM

As indicated at our meeting in Lincoln, Auxiliarists desiring to participate in the program will need to align themselves with a radio amateur who is, or will become, a member of both the Auxiliary and NAVMARCOMARS. For all elected officers, recruitment of this amateur would be a necessary first step.

a. Find a licensed radio amateur who lives in your telephone base rate area and who is interested in information on membership in the Auxiliary and MARS. Most communities have active radio clubs. Contact them for assistance.

b. Explain the Auxiliary's purpose and programs to these amateurs as you do to any other prospective member. Most likely he will be familiar with MARS.

c. Explain why you particularly want his membership in the Auxiliary.

d. Inform him that he may participate in USCGA/NAV-MARCOMARS communications though he is a conditional member of the Auxiliary — explain that he has a year to complete his Auxiliary training.

e. Inform him that as a qualified amateur and member of the Auxiliary, his acceptance into NAVMARCOMARS is routine.

f. Outline the subjects on which he will be examined. These are listed in the CG 302 Manual (You will

notice that boating-oriented subjects are not required for amateur radio operators).

g. The amateur may wish to know a few other things before committing himself to membership. All of these questions may be answered by having him check into the Coast Guard Auxiliary Amateur Radio net. This is an informal net and it meets every Tuesday at 1800 CDT on 3899 MHz. He will need no special equipment to check in to this *AMATEUR RADIO NET*.

26th ANNUAL ARMED FORCES DAY COMMUNICATIONS TESTS

Military-to-amateur communications tests will again be an eagerly awaited highlight of the nation-wide 1975 observance of Armed Forces Day, scheduled for Saturday, May 17.

The 26th anniversary of Armed Forces Day will find military radio stations and "ham" radio enthusiasts celebrating more than a quarter century of solid cooperation – and mutual high regard – between the U.S. amateur radio community and the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force.

Key features of the annual tests include crossband operations in continuous wave (CW), voice (SSB) and radioteletypewriter (RTTY) modes. CW, and RTTY receiving tests are also on tap.

Amateurs who make a confirmed two-way contact with any of the military stations taking part will be awarded special QSL cards commemorating the 26th Anniversary tests. In

further recognition of their operating abilities and technical expertise, amateurs may qualify for special certificates by receiving and accurately copying an Armed Forces Day message from the secretary of Defense. This message is transmitted in both CW and RTTY during the receiving tests.

No QSL cards are sent to acknowledge interception by short-wave listeners (SWL). But anyone with the necessary equipment and skills can copy the Secretary's message and become eligible for a certificate.

The '75 Armed Forces Day slogan is "American Forces – Vigilant, Vital, Volunteer." The emphasis is on the vital need for strong, efficient, motivated military personnel to preserve and protect the American way of life.

Military communicators point out that the slogan applies equally well to the role of the American radio amateur – who, for the past 26 years, has volunteered his services, time and again, in an exemplary and mutually beneficial partnership with his military counterparts.

MILITARY-TO-AMATEUR CROSSBAND TESTS

The military-to-amateur crossband operations will be conducted from 17/1300 GMT to 18/0245 GMT. The military stations WAR, NAM, NPG, and AIR will transmit on military frequencies and listen for amateur stations transmitting in those portions of the amateur bands indicated. The operators at the military stations will specify that portion of the amateur sub-band they are tuning. Information on frequencies available from Ham

RTTY RECEIVING TEST

The radioteletypewriter "RTTY" receiving test will be transmitted at 60 words per minute. A ten minute CQ call for tuning purposes will begin at 18/0335 GMT. The special Armed Forces Day message from the Secretary of Defense will be transmitted at 18/0345 GMT. This test is

to exercise the technical skill in aligning and adjusting of equipment by the operator, and serves to demonstrate the growing number of amateurs becoming skilled in this method of rapid communications. Transmission will be from the following stations at frequencies listed.

TRANSMITTING STATION	FREQUENCIES (KHz unless otherwise indicated)
WAR - Army	4030, 6997.5, 14405
NAM - Navy	4012.5, 7385, 14385
NPG - Navy	4010, 7347.5, 139.225 MHz 148.410 MHz
AIR - Air Force	7315, 139.975 MHz

SUBMISSION OF TEST ENTRIES

Transcriptions must be submitted "as received." No attempt should be made to correct possible transmission errors.

Time, frequency and call sign of the station copied as well as the name, call sign (if any) and address, including zip code of the individual submitting the entry must be indicated on the page containing the test. Each year a large number of acceptable copies are

received with insufficient information or the necessary information is attached to the transcription and was separated, thereby precluding the issuance of a certificate.

Entries should be postmarked no later than 25 May 1975 and submitted to:

Armed Forces Day Tests
Chief, Navy-Marine Corps MARS
4401 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20390

Slightly Lit Ham leaving Hamfest: "Shay fellow, call me a cab."

Uniformed man: "Sir, I am not a doorman, I am an officer of the United States Navy!"

Lit Ham: "Awright, Awright—then call me a boat. I gotta get back to the Hotel."

de HARC News

HOW TO LOSE FRIENDS AND INFLUENCE POOR OPERATING PRACTICE

OR

"Let's put simplex where it belongs"

When is the last time you heard a simplex QSO on a repeater output frequency? If you had your two meter rig turned on, chances are it was just last night.

Almost everyone has, at one time or another, worked simplex on 146.94 (including the authors) and has been clobbered by the repeater. When you stop and think about it, isn't it kind of silly to compete with the local machine output? How many times have you heard, "Say again, OM, the ID'er gotcha."

Even more, the standard practice of working simplex on 94, is now becoming common on 76, 88, and other outstate repeater output frequencies. About now you're saying to yourself, "OK, I know I shouldn't work simplex on a local repeater output, but what's wrong with it on an outstate repeater frequency, I won't cause any interference!" Right On! It's true, you won't bother anybody in Lincoln, for example, if you work simplex on 76, 85, or 97. They'll talk to each other and not even know you're on the air. But what about the local ham in Omaha who was listening to that outstate repeater? Worse yet, maybe he was working the outstate repeater! If you can't hear the outstate

repeater and didn't check the repeater output frequency for local use (which few stations have the capability of doing anyway), you have no way of knowing if someone is using the frequency. We'll bet the local op has a

few choice words for you about the time you get that irresistible urge to call your buddy across town with your handie-talkie and choose to do so on an output frequency of a repeater you can't hear. Even from a base station, just because you can't work or even hear a particular outstate repeater, doesn't mean that nobody else can either.

Did you know that here in the regional area, every standard repeater frequency between 146 and 147 MHz, except one, either now has, or will have in the next few months, a repeater in operation on it? With a little help from a good beam antenna, almost anyone of these repeaters is workable from Omaha, on a consistent basis. In case you don't already know about them, a location and frequency list follows this article.

With the gaining popularity of Two Meters and the increased usage of our local repeaters, we have all heard stations QSY from a machine to "five-two." But, have you paid attention to how many of them return to the machine, or to 94, because 52 was already in use? Gentlemen, we submit that someone had a darn good idea when 146.40 thru 146.60 was set aside for Simplex operations. With standard spacing, the following simplex frequencies are available: 146.43, .46, .49, .52, .55, and 146.58. The problem is, except for a very few stations who use .43 and .49 for "private" conversations, only .52 is

now being used for simplex in our local area.

We would like to suggest that the need for usage and popularization of another simplex "channel" is evident. To this end, the authors began several weeks ago to use 146.46 for simplex operations. Naturally, we had the frequency all to ourselves. Then, much to our surprise, we found that we had been joined by first one station, then another. We now have quite a group on "46," including at least one station who is crystal controlled.

Realizing that we had a good start toward our goal of another popular simplex frequency, the authors took it upon themselves to contact the proprietor of our local friendly ham store and inform him of our project. He was not only enthusiastic about this prospect, but he also stated that he would be willing to lay in a stock of 46 crystals for the more popular Two

Meter rigs, if this is the frequency that everybody wants.

We would propose that 46 is as good as any other simplex frequency. But the main point is, let's put simplex where it belongs. On a frequency already made for it. Think of the advantages: you can rag chew for hours at a time, there's no repeater ID'ers, there are no timers and time-outs, there are no double squelch tails, and if you get long-winded, nobody will care. Besides, working simplex on a local basis using 52 or 46, leaves the repeaters that much more available for mobiles who need to use them, urgent or emergency traffic, and outstate stations who need to use a repeater to get into Omaha. Also, by not blocking repeater output frequencies, Omaha stations are permitted to work or monitor outstate repeaters. 73's and see you on simplex.

Tom, KØPQR
Gary, WØOXT

IN	OUT	FREQUENCY AND LOCATION LIST
146.01-	.61*	Lincoln, Neb., University of Neb. Rprtr.
	.04-64	Bellevue, Neb.
	.07-.67	Fremont, Neb.
	.10-.70	Council Bluffs, Iowa (RTTY)
	.13-.73	None
	.16-.76	Lincoln, Neb.
	.19-.79	Creston, Iowa and Yutan, Neb.
	.22-.82	Council Bluffs, Iowa
	.25-.85	Lincoln, Neb. and Savannah, Mo.
	.28-.88	Clarkson, Neb.
	.31-.91	Kansas City, Mo.
	34-.94	Omaha, Neb. and Des Moines, Iowa
	.37-.97	Clarinda, Iowa and Sioux City, Iowa
	.37-.97**	Lincoln, Neb.

*Not yet on the air.

**Temporary frequency, will soon move above 147.00.

HAM HUM SWAP

WANTED: PS-150-120 AC Power Supply for SR-150.
Glenn Holder, KØTFT, Hinton, Iowa 51024

FOR SALE

OR TRADE: SWAN 250 with new 117XC P.S.
Absolute mint condition.
Bernie Chap, WBØEYT, 4656 Harrison Street,
Omaha, Nebraska 68117; phone: 731-0128

WANTED: 3 or 4 foot 19" relay rack.
Jon Penner, WBØGQT; phone: 571-5076

FOR SALE: R-390 Receiver, TMC SSB Adapter, all in tabletop rack mount
OR trade for transceiver.
Jeffrey J. May, WØONM; days phone 333-0850, ext. 326;
nights phone Lincoln 477-9816.

FOR SALE: 312B-4, \$125.00; DC-3 supply, \$60.00; DC-4 supply, \$70.00;
Clegg 27-B AC supply, \$300.00. Sell or swap.
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de HARC News

Two boys were walking down the street together. One boy was eating an apple. The one with no apple said to the boy with the apple, "If I had an apple, I would give it to you."

The boy with the apple said, "What are you kicking about—I got it, ain't I?"

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