

ANDEX



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HCJB HISTORY



Early HCJB Studio

Taken about 1940, this picture is an interesting reminder of the past. It shows what was then considered to be a very modern radio studio. There was nothing else like it in Quito. In fact, HCJB was one of the few radio stations operating in Ecuador at that time. Air time was quite limited, with programs broadcast for a couple of hours in the morning, again for a short period at noon, and for a longer time in the evening.

The "modern" equipment used included the two Western Electric double-button carbon microphones, one for the announcer and the other for the musicians. The control operator had a small mixing amplifier to regulate the output of the two microphones and combine it with program material from 78 rpm records. Only single speed turntables were used with heavy pickup arms since this was before the day of 45 rpm discs or long-play recordings. Of course tape recorders had not yet been developed for ordinary use. Except for short musical numbers on commercially produced 78 rpm records, all programming had to be "live."

This studio was located in the center of Quito,

about two-and-a-half blocks from the main Independence Plaza. On the left, under the Ecuadorian flag and behind the guitarists, glass windows made it possible for spectators to view the programs from an audience area. In the early days it was very popular for visitors to stroll in and observe the activities. The man seated on the extreme right was Sr. Francisco J. Cruz M. who worked with HCJB from the beginning and served as Station Manager for many years until his death.

About 1943 a new studio building was constructed in the rapidly growing northern section of Quito. When these improved facilities became available, the old downtown studio was no longer needed. In fact, not long afterward, the building was torn down to make way for more modern construction. The only surviving memories of the old days are in pictures such as this one, which we felt would be of interest to many DXers.

DX BOOK SHELF

If you are just getting started in shortwave listening and there are many things you don't quite understand about the hobby, you should find the answers in the book we are reviewing this month. The Shortwave Listener's Handbook, by Norman Fallon, is written just for you! Even if you're an experienced listener or DXer, you'll find many valuable tips in this excellent book.

The purpose of this book is to introduce the average listener to the international shortwave broadcast bands and help him become, if he so desires, a true DXer. This convenient guide covers everything in a simple, easy-to-understand style. It will help you understand what shortwave radio is all about, how receivers and antennas function, how to choose the proper equipment for your needs, and how to operate your electronic gear to get the best results. Included is a listing of the sta-

continued on page 4

DXer OF THE MONTH



Tom at his listening post

Among the 54 DXers who attended the Convention of ANARC, the Association of North American Radio Clubs, which was held recently in Montreal, Canada, was Thomas G. Gavaras, our DXer of the Month for November. During the Convention competition was held in two categories: language recognition and identification of interval signals. Tom outdid himself by winning both contests. More recently he entered the DX Party Line Interval Signal Contest and again was able to correctly identify all 15 of the interval signals included. Tom has proven himself to be very well informed in matters pertaining to shortwave radio.

Tom lives in Wayzata, Minnesota, a suburb of Minneapolis. He was among the early DXers to join ANDEX and is charter member No. 168. As an active DXer he was instrumental in organizing the Minnesota DX Club and now serves as president. The Minnesota DX Club is one of the most successful regional clubs in North America. It stresses community service and is gaining new members. Members are accepted from those who

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HCJB Broadcast Director - Thomas Fulghum

English Program Director - Imogene Booker

ANDEX Executive Director - Clayton Howard

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Quito, Ecuador

live in the Minneapolis area and who are able to attend the monthly meetings.

Tom is also an active member of several other excellent clubs, including SPEEDX, the North American Short Wave Association, Lunar (AM-SSB) Club, and several others sponsored by shortwave stations in different countries.

For his shortwave listening and DXing, Tom uses two receivers. A Hammarlund HQ-180 provides excellent reception on the shortwave bands. The second receiver, an Army RT8, covers the medium and long wave bands. He also has a choice of antennas, either a dipole or a longwire running in a westerly direction. The proof that this equipment will give excellent results in the hands of a competent DXer is that Tom has listened to shortwave stations in 168 countries. Of these, 130 have been verified! This is a record many DXers would like to equal! Tom has a Polomar Frequency Standard as well as reel-to-reel and cassette tape recorders to assist his DXing.

Tom is a 17-year-old high school student and has certainly established himself as an outstanding DXer during the six years he has been interested in this fascinating hobby. Other interests include stamp and coin collecting, chess, politics and world events. As a means of popularizing DXing among other students he recently wrote an article on the hobby which was printed in his school newspaper. Tom has also been a frequent contributor of DX tips to the DX Party Line, help that we at HCJB appreciate very much.

Our congratulations to Tom Gavaras and, at the same time, a word of appreciation for all that he has done to promote the hobby of shortwave listening.

THANKSGIVING DAY

For our ANDEX members in Canada, this special holiday has just passed, while our members in the United States are still looking forward to the traditional turkey dinner. Did you realize that the first Thanksgiving Day was observed in the early fall of 1621?

Governor Bradford, the governor of Massachusetts, issued a proclamation setting aside a day "For thanksgiving unto God for the plenteous

harvest." On the appointed day, after attending church, the colonists and friendly Indians came together for the Thanksgiving dinner. What a wonderful time they had, with wild turkey, pumpkin pie, and scores of other tempting foods! But with all their feasting and merry-makings they did not forget to thank God for His blessings.

Today, more than 350 years later, Christians can enter into the same spirit of that first Thanksgiving Day.

Why are Christians thankful? They are thankful because they do not have to save themselves. If they were saved by their own efforts they could never have peace and assurance. They would never know when they had done enough to satisfy God. God makes it very plain in His Book that it is "not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us" (Titus 3:5).

Christians are thankful because they know their sins have been forgiven. "The blood of Jesus Christ God's Son cleanses us from all sin" (I John 1:7). Everyone is a sinner and no one will ever be saved until he recognizes this condition and turns to God for mercy.

Christians are also thankful for the blessings that their God showers upon them as He daily supplies their needs. They are thankful for the glorious future that awaits them, for "Eye has not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God has prepared for them that love Him" (1 Corinthians 2:9).

Even if you are not a Christian you have much for which to be thankful. All the temporal blessings that you enjoy come from God's hand, for "He makes His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sends rain on the just and on the unjust" (Matthew 5:45). You should be thankful that you have been spared to hear God's message of salvation. Although God hates your sin, He does love you and He "is longsuffering to usward, not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance" (2 Peter 3:9).

"For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believes in Him, should not perish, but have everlasting life" (John 3:16). We would invite you to believe God's Word, receive God's Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, as

CARTOON CORNER



"DARLING, YOU HAVE PUT MY
NEW CLOTHES LINE TOO HIGH UP"

*Drawn by Robin Edmundson, ANDEX #1686
of North Ireland*

HCJB WINTER SCHEDULE

Effective November 2nd, 1975, HCJB will be making a few frequency changes in its broadcast schedule. This will be in operation during the period from November 2nd, 1975, until March 7th, 1976.

To North America:

0100-0500 GMT: 11.915, 9.560, 6.095 mHz

0500-0700 GMT: 9.560, 6.095 mHz

1215-1230 GMT: 11.740 mHz

1230-1630 GMT: 15.115, 11.740 mHz

To South America:

1230-1630 GMT: 15.435 mHz

To South Pacific:

0500-0700 GMT: 11.915 mHz

0700-0830 GMT: 11.915, 9.745 mHz

0830-1045 GMT: 9.745, 6.130 mHz

To Europe:

0715-0830 GMT: 9.760, 6.130 mHz

1730-1800 GMT: 17.730, 15.315 mHz

1900-2030 GMT: 17.730, 15.300, 11.740 mHz

(Due to special program commitments, 6.095 mHz will not be available for English programming to North America between 0100 and 0300 GMT during the month of November.)

(Frequencies are subject to change as conditions indicate.)

your personal Savior and you will be able to say at this Thanksgiving season, "Thanks be unto God for His unspeakable gift" (2 Corinthians 9:15).

RADIO PASTAZA



Bolívar Carillo transmitter operator

One of Ecuador's major rivers is the mighty Pastaza which rises in the central part of the country and flows for several hundred miles in a southeasterly direction until it joins the Marañon and then on into the Amazon. The Province of Pastaza in Ecuador's eastern jungle area is drained by this large river so logically deserves the name. Puyo, a city of several thousand people, is the capital of the province and it is natural that the only shortwave radio station in Puyo should be called Radio Pastaza.

Two radio stations in Puyo are owned by the Provincial Union of Professional Chauffeurs of Pastaza. Radio Pastaza operates in the 90-meter band with a power output of 1,500 watts using a frequency of 3.315 MHz. The other station is called La Voz del Oriente and operates on a frequency of 1,370 kHz medium wave with a power of about 500 watts. Both stations carry the same programs and are on the air from 1130 to 1700 GMT and again from 2330 to 0300 GMT. All programming is in Spanish and consists mostly of commercially sponsored shows with some news and cultural events included.

The studio is situated on the third floor of the Union's office building in Puyo with the transmitters a short distance away on the edge of the town. The control room is quite small and contains a locally-made mixing amplifier, two Lenco L-75 turntables, and two simple tape recorders. A microphone made by Phillips in Holland is used for the announcer. Programs are relayed to the transmitters by wire lines. Like most stations in Ecuador, Radio Pastaza depends on recordings for most of its musical releases.

Both transmitters were built in Quito by Ecuadorian engineers and have provided good service to Puyo and the outlying areas of the jungle. The antennas are supported between tall bamboo poles which are readily available in this tropical region. On medium wave an inverted "L" is used while on shortwave the antenna is a dipole with delta matched feedline. Call letters assigned to the stations are HCVO7 for medium wave and HCRP7 for shortwave. However, these call letters are seldom used on the air.

Sr. Oswaldo Jara, manager of these two stations, gave us a very warm welcome when we visited the facilities recently. He showed us a number of letters that had been received from DXers in other parts of the world and assured us that they are happy to receive reception reports. Since they do not have either QSL cards or pennants, they reply with a verification letter. Naturally, these letters will be written in Spanish. It is also recommended that reception reports be written in the Spanish language. It would be helpful to send along return postage in the form of unused Ecuadorian postage stamps.

Radio Pastaza is one of the very few shortwave stations operating in the 7th radio district of Ecuador, which comprises the entire eastern jungle region. The station is heard with a clear signal in Quito during the evening hours so there is a good possibility that it can be heard in other areas when conditions are favorable. Send any reception reports to the following address: Radio Pastaza, Puyo, Pastaza, Ecuador. Listeners in North America should take a look for Radio Pastaza around 0300 GMT and we wish you good success.

continued from page 1

tions you can expect to receive most easily from different parts of the world with some basic information concerning each one. There is a valuable glossary to help you understand the terminology connected with the shortwave hobby. For those who enjoy building some of their own equipment, there are several simple construction projects that will help your receiver do a better job.

This helpful book contains 136 pages and is published by Hayden Book Company, Inc., of New York. If you can't find a copy for sale locally, it can be obtained from SWL Guide, 414 Newcastle Road, Syracuse, New York 13219.