

ANDEX



INTERNATIONAL

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DXer OF THE MONTH



Jeff White, 1977 ANARC Convention Chairman

During the month of July one of the busiest DXers anywhere was Jeffrey White of Schaumburg, Illinois, in the United States. As one of the founders and leaders of the Woodfield International DX Club, or WINDX, Jeff was deeply involved with the preparations for the 1977 Convention of ANARC, the Association of North American Radio Clubs. The convention took place at the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge in Palatine, Illinois, and some sessions were held at the Woodfield Shopping Center in Schaumburg. The Woodfield Shopping Center is the largest enclosed shopping mall in the world. WINDX had the pleasure of hosting the ANARC Convention and Jeff White served as convention chairman.

In recognition of Jeff's efforts which made the ANARC Convention a great success, and for his work which has helped to establish WINDX as a major DX club in the Chicago area, we are happy to name him DXer of the Month for October, 1977. He will receive an attractive certificate, as do all those who are chosen, in acknowledgment of this honor. He is ANDEX member No. 2311.

Jeff White became interested in shortwave radio about five years ago and has found the hobby extremely fascinating. He enjoys both DXing and shortwave listening as well as building up a growing collection of QSL cards. Other hobbies include stamp and coin collecting, photography, and world affairs. He heard HCJB for the first time back in 1972 when he started DXing.

The receiver used by Jeff is the very popular Realistic DX-150B with a 50-foot inverted-L antenna. This equipment has given him excellent reception. In addition he has a Sharp RT-480U stereo cassette recorder. Most listening is done during the evening hours, from 0000 until 0300 GMT. However, Jeff has just entered Northern Illinois University in DeKalb, about 60 miles west of Chicago, and this may have an effect on his listening pattern. He has a portable Panasonic RF-2200 receiver on order which should be ideal for his dormitory room. His ingenuity will be challenged by the problem of how to install a good antenna in a college dormitory. He has applied for a job with the university radio station, WNIU-FM, where he hopes to get some additional radio experience and training.

Jeff's voice has been heard frequently on the DX Party Line over HCJB. Sponsored by the WINDX Club, Jeff has prepared a weekly report called "Qué Pasa?" which is carried on the mid-week broadcast of DX Party Line. Kevin Mikell, another WINDX member, will be helping Jeff with these broadcasts in coming months. Any DXers in the Chicago area are welcome to attend the meetings of the WINDX Club. They are held in the Schaumburg Public Library twice each month. The October meetings will be held on the 21st and the 28th.

ANDEX congratulates Jeffrey White for his many contributions to the hobby of Dxing and wishes for him many years of continued success.

ANARC CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS



Dave Browne, ANARC Executive Secretary, calls convention to order



Happy DXers enjoy convention activities



Five-month old Jennifer Lynne Hagen, youngest DXer to attend the convention

AN UNUSUAL STORY

How quickly can you find out what is so unusual about this DXing story?

"I am a young boy just starting high school. I find DXing unusually fascinating. About six months ago I bought an old two-band radio from my buddy, Bill. This is an old radio built in Canada prior to my birth. Bill found it in his attic with a thick coating of dust which had built up gradually. I was happy to find that this old radio still works and I can pick up programs from thirty or forty nations with surprising clarity. Stations in Australia, India, Japan, Italy, Russia, China, Colombia, Norway, and South Africa burst forth from my old radio almost daily. What a fascinating hobby! It fills many hours with a lot of joy. It will do as much for you! I can visit most parts of this world right in my own room without rising from my soft chair. How about that! I plan to buy a communications radio just as soon as I can find cash for such a big outlay. I don't know how to find that many dollars right now, but I will soon. Watch my display of QSL cards grow with a good radio! I am also planning to join a good DX club as soon as I can."

This story looks so ordinary that you would think that nothing is wrong with it at all, and in fact, nothing is. But it is unusual. Why? If you study it and think about it you may find out. I am not going to assist you in any way or coach you. If you work at it for long, it will dawn on you. Try your skill. Par is about half an hour. Watch for our solution in a month or so.

ANDEX International —

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THE "BIBLE" OF SHORTWAVE LISTENING

by Wil Pounds

Have you seen the latest copy of **The World Radio TV Handbook**? It contains up to date information for the "promotion of a better understanding among the peoples of the world." This unique radio handbook is designed to help the international radio listener obtain maximum enjoyment from his receiver.

This handbook provides detailed information, by country, of radio stations and broadcasting organizations of every country in the world. It gives the frequency, program schedules, identification signals, frequency changes, beams, and time of each transmission.

No serious DX'er would be without his copy of **The World Radio TV Handbook**. All of your favorite stations, and then some, are listed in this four hundred page book. Do you have your own personal copy of the "Bible" of DX-ing? It is available in the United Kingdom from: Billboard Publications, Inc., 7 Carnaby Street, London, W1V 1PG, and in the U.S. from: Billboard Publications, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, New York, N. Y. 10036.

Just as no serious DX'er would be without his radio handbook, in the same way no individual who is serious about life would be without his own copy of the Bible. It tells you where you can find God. On what frequency does He operate? Where do we find Him? How can we identify the true God and the Messiah? What kind of interference do we have to annul? What is its source? And what about QSL, or verification? How can we know that we have received Him as our own personal Saviour?

The answers to these questions are found in God's authoritative handbook. Why not keep both handbooks on your receiver desk for quick and easy reference?

One of the greatest helps to be found in the radio handbook is the information on where to find your favorite station. Stations are constantly having to change frequencies because of propagation conditions and interference. Often only one of the frequencies on a program will be changed so the new frequency can be determined by tuning

in the other frequencies and listening for the announcement of the frequencies being used.

However, the wonderful message in God's handbook, the Bible, is that He never changes His frequency. You can always find Him ready to receive you. He is always ready to listen to your voice. Why not tune Him in right now?

The Bible says, "If you confess with your mouth Jesus as Lord and believe in your heart that God raised Him from the dead, you shall be saved: for with the heart man believes, resulting in righteousness, and with the mouth he confesses, resulting in salvation. For the Scripture says, whoever believes in Him will not be disappointed . . . for whoever will call upon the name of the Lord will be saved" (Romans 10:9, 10, 11, 13).

RADIO PROPAGATION

By Jim Heck Part 4

QUITO-SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA. Sunspot number 21 for Sept. 1977.

0600 GMT	MUF=11.5 mHz
0800 GMT	MUF=13.1 mHz
1000 GMT	MUF=9.6 mHz
1200 GMT	MUF=10.2 mHz

HCJB uses 25 and 31 from 0630 until 1030 and 49 meters from 0830 to 1200 GMT in order to maintain communications with this area.

QUITO-CHICAGO, USA. Sunspot number 21 for Sept. 1977.

0000 GMT	MUF=18.7
0200 GMT	MUF=11.2
0400 GMT	MUF=8.8
0600 GMT	MUF=9.1
0800 GMT	MUF=8.8

HCJB uses 25 and 31 meters from 0030 to 0500 GMT and 25, 31 and 49 meters from 0500 until 0700 GMT. It can be seen that for Chicago (and east) the 25 meter signal will begin to be lost around 0200 GMT. Only 31 and later 49 meters will be usable after that time. (Note: 25 meters continues to reach the West Coast U.S. until around 0400 GMT).

For the DX'er who does not feel that he can handle the above approach, but still would like

to begin to learn how to use inospheric radio propogation predictions, we would also recommend the following as an approach. Since January 1977 the American Radio Relay League's monthly publication has included charts from the three general areas of the U.S. (west coast, midwest, and east coast) to eight different areas of the world. These areas are Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Australia, South Pacific, South America, Central Asia, and Southern Africa. Since Central Asia and Australia are almost on the other side of the world from the U.S., charts are also included for long path circuits. **QST** costs \$12.00 U.S. per year for U.S. addresses, \$13.50 in Canada, \$14.50 elsewhere, and is available from the ARRL, Newington, Conn. 06111, U.S.A. **QST** includes many technical and informative articles for radio amateurs which are very useful to shortwave listeners.

Whichever of the two approaches you adopt, we are sure that you will get a thrill from predicting when you will be able to pick up that rare DX station.

ON TO THE TOP

By Don Jensen Part 5

In the last installment of this series we mentioned that most serious DXers build up a list of those stations they most want to hear. Call this your "want list." Compile a book on each station included in your "want list." The minimum information, of course, is frequency and the time when it is being heard by others in your area. Comb the club bulletins for more tips; schedule, language used, etc. Is there an especially favorable time when reception can be expected to be best? Perhaps the normally strong utility station on the same frequency is off on Sundays. Can it be heard only on occasions after a powerful nearby station signs off? What type of programming would you expect to find? Country and western music? Outdated U.S. pop music? A French newscast? In short, get all the background data you can. It will all help if and when you actually do hear the station.

Tune as often as possible for your most wanted stations. Trying for them seven times a week is better than six. Six times a week is better than four. Make the odds work in your favor!

OK, you've followed the various tips suggested

earlier in this series. You've tuned in a signal that may, or may not, be a real DX station. Now you have to identify it. This is where the going really gets tough. It's the test that separates the men from the boys, the place where DXing experience really counts.

The first case to consider, strange as it may seem, is just what constitutes an identification. Identifying a station should be an easy thing, theoretically. Either yes or no, go or no-go! Practically, though, station identification comes in varying degrees of certainty. Although this certainty spectrum is a continuum from total certainty about a station's identity to complete uncertainty, let's divide it into four broad brackets.

POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION — You're 100% sure of the station's identity because you heard the call letters or station name clearly announced. There are other ways to positively identify a station, of course. For instance, if you hear "Moscow Mailbag" you don't need anything else to know you are tuned to Radio Moscow. Now all this is a snap when you're dealing with strong-signal stations broadcasting in English. But our topic is rarer DX, and identifications of these outlets are harder because they are usually weaker, plagued with interference, and broadcast in languages other than English.

TENTATIVE IDENTIFICATION — No definite identification or announcement is heard, or if heard it is not fully understood. However, various clues in the programming, etc., lead you to believe strongly that station "X" is the one you are hearing.

POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION — Again, no station identification is heard but some factors lead you to suspect that station "X" is being logged. However, those factors might also apply to other stations. In short, your degree of certainty as to identity is rather low.

UNIDENTIFIED — Here you either have no idea, from announcements or program details, as to the identity of the station, or you have a very low degree of certainty as to which of several, or many, possible stations you may be hearing.

to be continued

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