



ECUADOR'S NEW PRESIDENT



President Jaime Roldós takes office

It was cold and a strong wind was blowing. A group of HCJB engineers had just climbed the bell tower of the San Francisco Church in downtown Quito. In spite of the exhausting climb and the heavy loads they had carried, they were chilled. Now they found themselves high above the city, surrounded by huge bronze bells, and exposed to the full force of the bitter wind. Why were they here? Were they interested in a good view of the old colonial portion of Quito? No, they were here on an important mission and they quickly set to work. They had carried with them a bulky FM transmitter and associated equipment in order to relay some special programs out to the HCJB studios about five miles to the north. As usual, things didn't go quite as planned. The voltage in the power line was low. That, combined with the cold wind, kept their soldering iron from reaching full temperature and slowed down the work. A near calamity took place when, without any warning, one of the large bells clanged, scaring them almost out of their wits!

This was all part of a very busy week for the HCJB engineers. Ecuador had been ruled for seven years by a military government. Recently elections were

held and a new elected president was soon to be installed in office. Many special activities were planned and HCJB had been asked to broadcast the festivities. It was felt that more reliable communication could be maintained between the scene of the activities and the HCJB studios by installing our own FM link. What better place to locate the transmitter than the bell tower of one of the larger churches?

President Jaime Roldós Aquilera was inaugurated on Friday, August 10, 1979, but the action began a few days earlier. Eight engineers and some one-hundred man hours were involved in these special broadcasts. They began on Wednesday afternoon as some of the nearly seventy official representatives, from as many countries, were arriving at the Quito International Airport. HCJB was on hand to report the arrival of Rosalynn Carter from the United States, among many others. Thursday morning many more dignitaries arrived at the airport, including several heads of state. Thursday afternoon the HCJB microphones were installed at the Presidential Palace to broadcast to the world the official reception given to the many delegates by the Ecuadorian government.

Friday was the big day. The 10th of August had been chosen for the return of power to a civilian government because it is one of Ecuador's most important holidays. It was on this day in 1809 that the first shout for independence was uttered in Quito. Thirteen years later the decisive battle was fought and independence actually came to this country. The 10th of August is celebrated each year throughout all of Ecuador. The ceremony started in the Legislative Palace at 9:00 A.M. and was followed by activities in other locations. The festivities continued most of the day. For the first time in history, President Roldós gave a portion of

HISTORY OF RADIO

By Kenneth Vito Zichi

Part 3

Last time we looked at the development of a commercial awareness in radio circles in the United States. Another factor that was very influential in the growth of radio was the beginning of networks. Most of the early stations were owned and operated by Westinghouse, the same parent company that started station KDKA. The idea of a network of stations carrying the same programming came later.

At first, performers, from full orchestras to the popular singers of the day, were more than willing to perform live at the station's studios simply to receive the publicity involved. This situation did not last very long. In 1923, just three years after KDKA's first broadcast, the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP) sued station WOR in Newark, New Jersey, for payment for use of material covered under its copyright. ASCAP won that suit and it soon became evident that this may have been the proverbial straw that broke the camel's back. Even before this, the problems of financing radio stations were becoming very difficult. Radio manufacturers were the primary supporters of the first stations. The rising costs and the self-limiting nature of the market, aggravated the situation.

In 1922, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company began what it called "toll" broadcasting. They simply allowed anyone who could pay the opportunity to use its radio station. At first the company wanted nothing to do with the actual programming, but in time this attitude changed. This encouraged the development of commercial radio as we know it today in the United States. The fact that AT&T had long-distance voice lines already in existence, helped foster the growth of radio networks.

In 1926, after a great deal of legal and financial hassling, AT&T, RCA, GE, and Westinghouse entered into an agreement that resulted in the formation of the National Broadcasting Company, better known as NBC. By 1927, NBC had two national networks which provided programming to at least five-million radio sets. Some years later one of these networks was separated from NBC and became what is now the American Broadcasting Company, or ABC.



Mrs. Rosalynn Carter arriving in Quito

his speech in the Quichua language for the large Indian population. HCJB, also for the first time, covered the inauguration in Quichua as well as Spanish. It was truly an exciting and eventful day!

Friday did not bring an end to the special broadcasts carried by HCJB, however. Saturday included a special press conference from the Hotel Colón. Sunday morning many of the dignitaries left from the Quito airport to return to their own countries. The final event was a broadcast on Monday from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was a week of history-in-the-making for Ecuador. The HCJB engineers, under the leadership of Dave Roth, did an excellent job. Not only were people here in Ecuador able to listen in on the many activities as they took place, but many Ecuadorians resident in other parts of the world were able to keep informed as these broadcasts went out over short-wave. HCJB congratulates our engineers for an important job well done! Also, congratulations to Ecuador and its new constitutional government under the leadership of President Jaime Roldós.

ANDEX International—

is the official publication of Andes DXers International, a DX Club operated in conjunction with DX Party Line broadcast over Radio Station HCJB and sponsored by the World Radio Missionary Fellowship, Inc. It is mailed bimonthly to all members.



HCJB



International Program Director — David Manney
English Program Director — John Adams
ANDEX Executive Director — Clayton Howard

Address all mail to: ANDEX International
Casilla 691
Quito, Ecuador

DXer OF THE MONTH



John Houlton listens to DX Party Line

This month we would like to have you meet a DXer who lives in England. John E. Houlton has been interested in shortwave radio for about three years. The first time he heard HCJB was just a year ago, in January of 1979. He has tuned our way frequently during the past year and entered our Interval Signal contest in July. He found it to be a lot of fun.

John lives in the city of Weybridge which is about twenty-five miles south of London. At times he finds DXing a bit difficult due to the large amount of local interference. He is employed as a signal technician by the British Railways. He does shift work which means that his working hours vary from week to week. As a result, his shortwave listening is also on a very irregular schedule. He has his shortwave receiver turned on from two to four hours each day. Some weeks he listens between 1600 and 2400 GMT, and other weeks it is between 2200 and 0130 GMT. Listening at different hours on different days should help him find a larger variety of stations.

The receiver used by John is a Grundig Satellit 2100. This is an excellent radio made in Germany. For an antenna he uses either the built-in telescopic rod or an outdoor random wire. As a stand-by receiver he also has an old three-band domestic transistor model. A good pair of headphones makes listening enjoyable without bothering the rest of the household.

John joined ANDEX about ten months ago and received membership number 3200, an easy number to remember. He is also a member of the Radio Society of Great Britain, the BBC World Radio Club, and some others operated by international shortwave broadcasters. His interest in shortwave radio is shared with other hobbies, including gardening and driving his car. He is active in his Railway Social Club where he serves on the management committee. John's life is filled with many interesting and fulfilling activities.

Our best wishes go to John Houlton as we begin the New Year, 1980!

ANDEX RUBBER STAMPS



A number of ANDEX members have expressed the desire to obtain rubber stamps with the ANDEX logo. Up to this time they have not been available. However, we are happy to announce that we have found a reliable source. From now on, we will be able to accept orders for ANDEX rubber stamps.

These stamps, using your own ink pad, will reproduce the ANDEX logo on almost any material including your stationery and reception reports. The size will be approximately the same as that shown above. The price is only \$2.00 in U.S. funds, sent to you by airmail anywhere in the world. We feel this is a real bargain.

Send your order for one or more ANDEX rubber stamps to ANDEX, P.O. Box 3000, Opa Locka, FL 33055 in the United States. Be sure to include \$2.00 in U.S. funds for each stamp ordered. Please be patient and allow several weeks for the stamp to reach you. They will be mailed directly from the manufacturer in California.

ANDEX jacket patches are still available. The price is \$1.00 for each patch.