

ANDEX



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ANARC REPORT

The 1983 convention of the Association of North American Radio Clubs (ANARC) was held July 15-17 in Rosslyn, Virginia. The convention was hosted by the Washington Area DX Association. Final attendance figures have not been announced, but it has been estimated that over 300 people attended the convention, making it the largest in ANARC's history.

The convention began on Friday, July 15, with equipment exhibits and club displays in the afternoon, followed by a reception in the evening.

Saturday featured seminars on a wide variety of topics, including publicizing radio listening, trends in broadcasting and equipment, computers in the radio hobby, and commercial

shortwave broadcasting. Four concurrent seminars were held on various aspects of each hobby area represented at the convention . . . shortwave, medium wave, FM/TV, and UTE/PSB.

The final seminar took the form of the annual Broadcasters Forum. Stations represented were BBC, HCJB, Radio Canada International, Voice of America, WRNO, Radio Earth, Radio Peking, Radio Netherlands, Belgian Radio-TV, Radio Zambia and Radio Sweden. HCJB was represented on the panel by Ruth and John Stanley.

On Saturday evening, the annual banquet was held with Phil Irwin and Pat Gates of VOA and Joseph Costello of WRNO as guest speakers.

Sunday's lineup of events included the ANARC Annual General Meeting and the auction to benefit the Handicapped Aid Program. Over \$2,200 was raised for HAP with the sale of such items as radio station pennants and T-shirts at the auction.

One of the more unusual items auctioned was a "moon rock" (see below for a better description), from the Pifo transmitting site of HCJB, given to the convention by the Stanleys.

The 1984 convention will be held in Toronto, Canada.

Thanks to Woody Seymour, Jr., Box 848, Sanford, North Carolina, 27330, USA, for writing the above report of the convention. Woody is ANDEX No. 3.

John and I enjoyed our time at the convention and especially enjoyed meeting as many ANDEX members as we did.

ABOUT TO FALL

Remember that old nursery rhyme. . .

*Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall,
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall,
All the king's horses and all
the king's men couldn't put
Humpty together again.*

I guess everyone eventually figures out that Humpty is an egg and when an egg falls, you really can't put it together again.

This next verse is not so much for nursery people as for us. . .

*Lord, what I really wonder about Humpty Dumpty is. . .
Why was he up on that wall?
Everyone knows if he hadn't been, he would have
avoided that fall.
Was it merely a whim, or response to a dare. . . or did
you have purpose in his being there?
Regardless, I do know that what all the king's horses
and all the king's men couldn't, THE KING could!
And even more. . . "Now unto HIM who is able to keep
us from falling. . ." Amen and Amen and Amen.*

The next time you feel like you are falling. . . hold on to THE KING!

MOON ROCK

Occasionally for various reasons, the wires making up the antennas or transmission lines here at HCJB fall to the ground. Usually, this causes the transmitter to turn off. Sometimes, however, the radio frequency energy on the wires goes into the ground producing an intense heating effect. This quickly burns the dirt into a clay brick-like substance and can even melt the brick into a glassy rock-like substance. We, sometimes, gather these so-called "moon rocks" as souvenirs. Any ANDEX member visiting Pifo will be welcome to take a sample home!

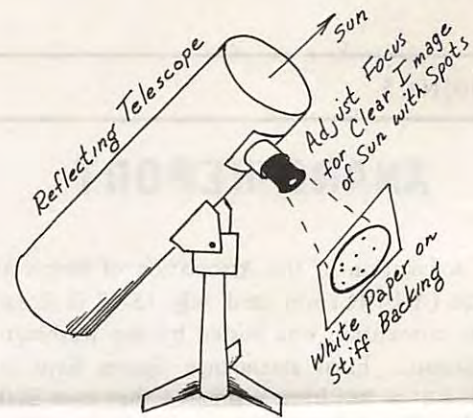
FEARLESS FORECAST : SUNSPOTS

By John Stanley

Most DXers know that the sunspot number is related to reception conditions on the shortwave bands. Less well known is that the use of the sunspot count is gradually being replaced with a new indicator of solar activity which is called the solar flux. This is a measurement of the amount of hiss or "white noise" that the sun is producing at a radio frequency of about 3,000 MHz. This corresponds to a wavelength of 10cm and is usually called the 10cm flux.

The use of solar flux rather than sunspot number has several advantages, not the least of which is that it can be measured on cloudy days. Since the specialized radio receiver that measures the strength of the sun's transmissions on 10cm is an electronic instrument, it is less subject to human error than is the counting of visible spots. And since spots tend to clump together and cover each other the counting of them is always a bit difficult. Even skilled observers do not always get the same result. Sunspot numbers have one great advantage. . . they have been continuously observed for many years. Until quite a few more years of solar flux observation have taken place, both systems will continue to be used.

Since it is probably beyond the means of most ANDEX members to build their own 10cm solar receiver, direct observation of solar activity can probably best be done optically. This can be quite interesting and rewarding, but certain precautions must be taken. It is possible to observe sunspots with the naked eye under very special conditions. This summer I had the thrill of observing a sunspot group early one morning while traveling on route I40, east of Knoxville, Tennessee. As the sun began to appear through a very thick morning fog, I noticed a smudge near the center of the disk. My wife and son both confirmed seeing the same thing at the same location on the disk. Very disturbed radio conditions a few days later were a dramatic confirmation that something was taking place on the sun.



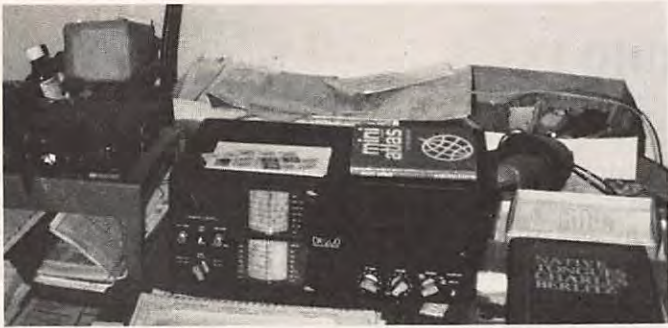
Do not look directly at the sun! You may permanently damage your eyes. Thick, black filters made of very dark photographic negatives can make direct solar observation relatively safe. Use of binoculars or a telescope should not be attempted unless special solar filters are used. It is possible, however, to project the solar image onto a screen using a telescope. This is, perhaps the best simple way to look for spots. Projection methods can produce a large image of the sun, allowing you to see single spots clearly, not just the huge groups that the naked eye can discern.

Recent attention has been given to Chinese reports of naked eye sunspots dating back more than a thousand years before the invention of the telescope. The Chinese, it seems, were adept at noticing smudges on the reddened disk of the setting sun. These provide, along with tree rings and other climatological records, some indication of the very long-range changes in solar activity.

So it would seem that even though tediously counting those strange, black spots on the solar disk may not be either the best or easiest means of trying to figure out what the sun is up to, it has been around for a long time and may be with us for a long time to come. If you add solar observation to your bag of tricks, you will be a better DXer as you gain personal experience of what to expect as the face of "Old Sol" changes from day to day and month to month.

And now for my long-term predictions as to what the sunspot number will be doing for the next few years. Sunspots will continue to decline for at least four more years reaching a minimum of less than ten. Around 1987, the new cycle will begin and will reach a new maximum a few years later in about 1991, plus or minus a year or two. The peak of the next cycle will be average, running about 80, give or take 40. That's about all anyone can say at this point since long-term predictions of the cycle have proven notoriously unreliable!





If you look closely, you will see on this member's radio desk, a book called **NATIVE TONGUES - CHARLES BERLITZ**. After seeing that, you would not be surprised to find out that one of his hobbies is languages. He lists English, Spanish, Italian, French and Greek. Wouldn't it be nice if someone from each of those language areas wrote to congratulate Wilbur O. Fogg for being the special DXer from the United States of America?

Wilbur Fogg lives at 4719 O'Meara Drive in Houston, Texas, 77035. He is 64 years old and is a retired Episcopal priest. Now that you know his profession, you will understand when I tell you that another hobby of his is the Bible.

But Wilbur has still another hobby. You guessed it . . . listening to the radio! He is new at this hobby and has been at it



SPECIAL DXer FROM THE USA

for only two years. Probably took it up when you retired . . . right, Wilbur? He heard HCJB about a year ago and decided to join ANDEX early this year. His membership number is 4591.

His receiver is a DX200 and with it he uses a longwire of random length - - about 125 feet, he says. Wilbur tries to listen at least an hour every day in the evening. In addition to SWL, he enjoys CB and owns three CB transceivers.

Wilbur, we hope that this new hobby of yours will prosper. Let me be one of the people to congratulate you, in English, for being chosen SPECIAL DXer.

SPECIAL DXer FROM THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

It was very easy to write this article about our special DXer from the German Democratic Republic because of two reasons. One reason was that this member wrote a lot of interesting details about himself and his equipment and the other reason is that he writes often to ANDEX and it is easy to write about a friend.

André Tatter is our special DXer and his address is Ginsterweg 6, DDR-4500 Dessau 8, German Democratic Republic (East Germany). André's town, Dessau, is a town of about 100,000 inhabitants situated in the central part of the G.D.R. and is located on the Elbe River. Look it up, folks, I just did!

André is 23 years old and after passing 12 classes in school, he learned the profession of an electric fitter. After working at that for a time, he decided to go back to school and is now studying in the field of electrotechnical engineering with special emphasis in apparatus construction. André studies at a technical university in Ilmenau and hopes to receive his diploma in 1985.

André has been a DXer since 1977 when he began with an old, eight-tube, table-type receiver. A couple of years ago, he was able to buy an old Navy RX with 17 tubes. . .the double conversion Wolna-K which is made in the USSR.

He uses this receiver with a self-constructed 40m long wire, a 30m dipole, a T2FD antenna (also known as W3HH antenna), and also uses several kinds of FM and TV Yagi-style antennas.

His first contact with HCJB came in September, 1977, as he listened to our German Language Service. Since 1981, he has been a member of ANDEX (ANDEX No. 3768). Through PEN PALS INTERNATIONAL, André has made friends with radio listeners all over the world. He sends special greetings to Ken Gore, John Demmitt, Ray Violette, Nan Hawthorne Tedford, Kari Nieminen, Malcolm Williams, Janos Kovacs and D.A. Daley. And, since André doesn't want to ignore anyone, he sends greetings to the great family of radio-listening enthusiasts everywhere!

We wish you well, André, with your studies, your radio listening, and your large "family" of friends. Congratulations, André Tatter, for being chosen one of our SPECIAL DXers.



MARRIED ON SHORTWAVE RADIO!

PART 2

Before Helen could board ship, her baggage including the strange, large disc was inspected by wartime officials. In the final rush to board ship, the disc was almost left behind!

With great anticipation, Helen finally reached the port city of Guayaquil. Straining to catch a glimpse of Clayton, Helen saw only the J.D. Clark family on the dock. What a disappointment! Unknown to Helen, Clayton had come to Guayaquil, waited patiently for an entire week, but had had to return to Quito because no specific information about the ship's arrival was given because of wartime security. However, when Clayton heard Helen's voice on the telephone from Guayaquil, he boarded the first plane from Quito to Guayaquil. What a happy reunion at last!

During the wedding rehearsal, they discovered to their dismay that the famous disc had been damaged. In one spot, the pastor was heard repeating over and over again "cherish... cherish...cherish..." Undaunted, the couple left the problem to be solved by the control operator who was responsible for carefully and gently guiding the needle on to the next groove. The wedding was on!

Clayton and Helen were united in marriage with the entire shortwave world glued to their radios. That was September 12, 1942. When a deluge of mail came pouring in from listeners, HCJB sent a wedding photo and a sample Otavalan wedding ring to each listener.

Later, three lovely children were born into the Howard's home—Ruth Ann, Chuck, and Leland. Today all are serving the Lord with their families in places like Japan, United States, and here at HCJB. The ten grandchildren are a delight to the grandparents.

Clayton has served faithfully in many areas of engineering and has become known as "Mr. Fix-it-all." For years, Helen lovingly and patiently taught MK's and other Quito children in the HCJB Kindergarten. In addition, Clayton and Helen's lives have touched countless Ecuadorian children in child - evangelism classes.



HELEN AND CLAYTON HOWARD

About 20 years ago Clayton and Helen took over the HCJB DX PARTY LINE program. In conjunction with the program they founded the ANDEX Club in 1974. People of all ages and from a variety of countries, including some Iron Curtain countries, are enthusiastic members of ANDEX.

In 1977 the ANARC Convention awarded Clayton its INTERNATIONAL DX-ER OF THE YEAR AWARD. Congratulations, Helen and Clayton, on your more than 40 years of married life and standing as unique pillars of strength in Heralding Christ Jesus' Blessings.

After talking with the head of our Printing Office last week, I came away with the good news that the print shop can handle colored photos in the printing of the ANDEX bulletin. This should also be good news to the many of you who wrote to say that it is very difficult to get black and white photos made.

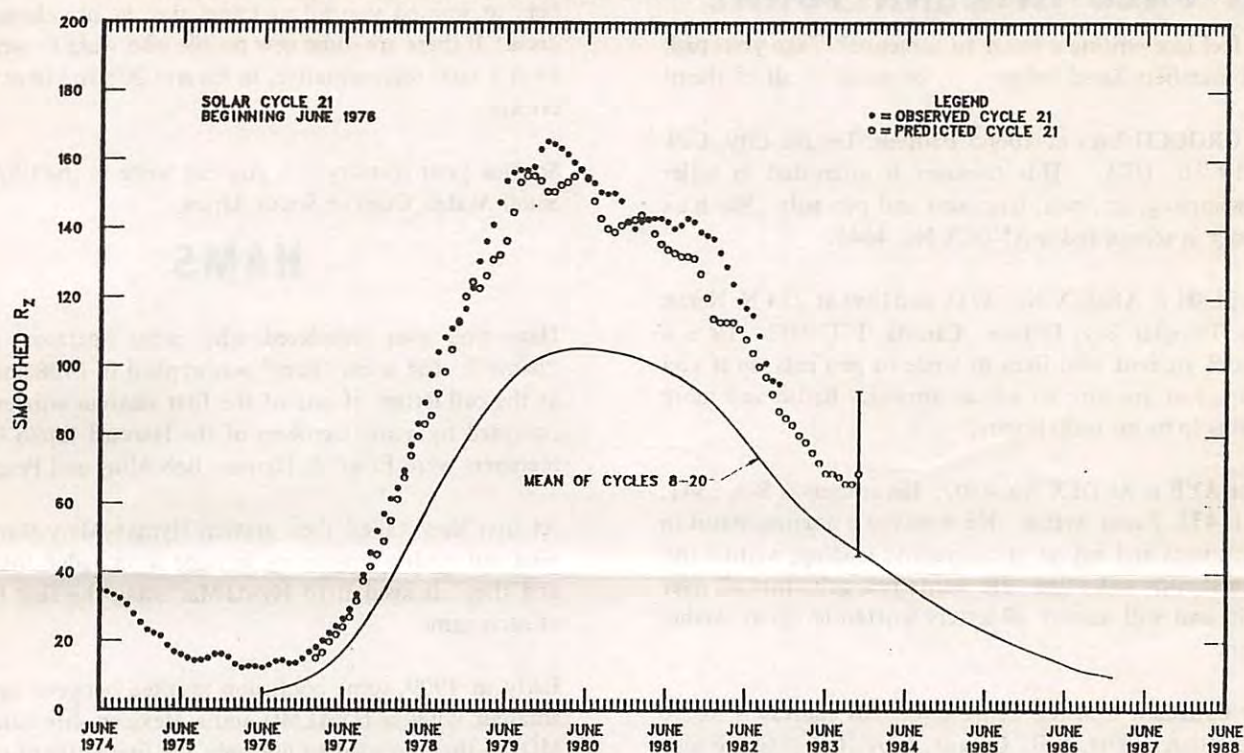
So everyone that would like to enter the SPECIAL DXER contest that we have every issue can now send me details about yourself and your equipment and enclose a colored photo. (Black and white prints are still accepted also.)

As long as we still have some problems with the mail, however, please send the information via our Florida office so that your photo doesn't get lost in the mail. The Florida office address is listed on the back page of this bulletin.



"Pardon me. Looks like we're up a little too high...."

OBSERVED AND ONE-YEAR-AHEAD PREDICTED SMOOTHED SUNSPOT NUMBERS



*World Data Center A for
Solar-Terrestrial Physics*

PAY

Two more local offices of HCJB have agreed to handle the ANDEX membership payments. Members of ANDEX living in Australia and Italy, please take notice. When your renewals come due, I will be putting a slip of paper in your ANDEX mailing to remind you that you can pay at your local office instead of trying to figure out how to get your money to the HCJB office in Florida.

The address of the office in Australia is HCJB-WRMF-ANDEX, GPO Box 691, Melbourne, Vic 3001, Australia. The fee for one year of airmail service for the ANDEX bulletin will be \$Aust 5.00. If you wish surface mailing, it would be half of that amount.

For those of you living in Italy, the address is HCJB-ANDEX, Via Cavallotti, 16, 41043 Formigine (Modena), Italy, and the fee will be L.6.000.

Other local offices and yearly fees are: New Zealand members, remit \$5.75 (New Zealand dollars) to HCJB-ANDEX, P.O. Box 27-172, Auckland 4, New Zealand. Malcolm Williams, ANDEX Member No. 3072, Rd. 10, Frankton, New Zealand, helps keep an eye on fellow ANDEX members.

United Kingdom members, at the time of renewal, should remit the sum of 2.50 pounds to HCJB-ANDEX, 63a Main Street, Bingley, West Yorkshire, England, BD16 2HZ.

Canadian members should remit \$5.00 (Canadian dollars) to HCJB-ANDEX, 3251 Sheppard Ave. E., Scarborough, Ontario, Canada, M1T 3K1.

United States of America members . . . take notice of a slight change of address . . . remit \$4.00 to HCJB-ANDEX, P.O. Box 553000, Opa Locka (Miami), Florida, 33055-0401.

We are still working on getting other local offices into the payment system . . . West Germany, Holland, Finland, and maybe some others. Just be patient.

As you know, there have been severe problems with the mail coming into Ecuador. As a result, some of you have asked if you can send reception reports to your local office. I think it would be better to send them to the office in Florida if you have to use an envelope for your mailing. If you can make your reception report on an airmail or a postcard, continue to send them to us here in Ecuador.

If you have suffered because of the mail problems . . . that is, have not received your regular ANDEX mailings, have not received QSL cards for reports given, have not received an ANDEX patch, rubber stamp or T-shirt when you ordered it, please give us a second chance. Write me via Florida or on a postcard or airmail here in Ecuador and I'll try to straighten out the problem.

HERE

PEN PALS INTERNATIONAL

Do you feel like writing a letter to someone? Take your pick of these members listed below . . . or write to all of them!

ANITA CROUCH lives at 10665 Fairhall, Temple City, California, 19780, USA. This teenager is interested in roller derby, swimming, art, pets, languages and pen pals. She is an 11th grader in school and is ANDEX No. 4645.

RICK WELSH is ANDEX No. 4715 and lives at 234 N. Norah Street in Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada, P7C 4H2. He is a high school student who likes to write to pen pals, so if you write him, you are sure to get an answer. Radio and more radio seems to be his main hobby.

HANI DRAYE is ANDEX No. 4707. His address is Box 3341, Riyadh 11471, Saudi Arabia. He works as a documentalist in the government and enjoys photography, reading, writing and collecting stamps and coins. He wants pen pals from all over the world and will answer all letters written in either Arabic or English.

Another Canadian is MIKE LEBLANC. His address is Route 2, Box 9, Bouctouche, N.B., Canada, E0A 1G0. Mike is also a student and likes to collect stamps and coins. He is ANDEX No. 4694.

JUAN B. MOAS lives at C/23 N. 3407, Playa, Havana 13, Cuba. His main hobby is DXing (TV, FM, SW), but he also enjoys photography, stamp and coin collecting, music and electronics. He will answer anyone who writes to him in either Spanish or English. He is ANDEX No. 4547.

COSTA CONSTANTINIDES of 15 St. John's Road, Houghton 2196, Johannesburg, Republic of South Africa, is ANDEX

No. 4575. He corresponds with many of the ANDEX members so wanted you all to know that he has changed his address. If there are some new people who want to write to him, he is a sales representative, in his late 20's and likes rugby and cricket.

So pick your country . . . you can write to the USA, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Cuba or South Africa.

HAMS

Have you ever wondered why radio operators are called "hams"? The word "ham" was applied in 1908 and was used as the call letters of one of the first amateur wireless stations, operated by some members of the Harvard Radio Club. The members were Elbert S. Hyman, Bob Almy and Peggy Murray.

At first they called their station Hyman-Almy-Murray. Tapping out such a long name in code soon called for a revision and they changed it to Hy-Al-Mu, using the first two letters of each name.

Early in 1909, some confusion resulted between signals from amateur wireless HYALMU and a Mexican ship name HYALMO, so they decided to use only the first letter of each name. Thus, the call became HAM.

In early pioneer, unregulated days of radio, amateur operators picked their own frequency and call letters. Then, as now, some amateurs had better signals than some commercial stations. The resulting interferences finally came to the attention of congressional committees in Washington. They gave much time to proposed legislations to critically limit amateur activity.

In 1911, Elbert Hyman chose the controversial Wireless Regulation Bill as the topic for his thesis at Harvard. His instructor insisted that a copy be sent to Senator David I. Walsh, a member of one of the committees hearing the bill. The senator was so impressed that he sent for Hyman to appear before the committee. He was put on the stand and described how the little amateur station was built and he almost cried when he told the crowded committee room that if the bill went through, they would have to close up the station because they could not afford the license fees and all the other requirements which were set up in the bill.

The debate started and the little station HAM became a symbol of all the little amateur stations in the country crying out to be saved from menace and greed of the big commercial stations who didn't want them around. Finally, the bill got to the floor of Congress and every speaker talked about the poor little station "HAM".

And that's how it started. You will find the whole story in the Congressional Record of the USA. Nationwide publicity associated HAM with amateurs.

From that day to this and probably to the end of time, in radio, an amateur is a HAM.

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.



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