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ANDEX INTERNATIONAL

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Ebenezer Scrooge comes to Latin America



For decades Charles Dickens' classic story, *A Christmas Carol*, has captivated readers with its poignant message and colorful characters. The unscrupulous Ebenezer Scrooge, hapless Bob Cratchet and his dying son, tiny Tim, have become synonymous with the Christmas season.

Now HCJB has adapted the timeless tale into a two-hour, made-for-television movie designed for Spanish-speaking viewers across the Americas. Called "*Canción de Navidad*," the movie was produced in Quito by the staff of HCJB's television department.

"This is the first time the story has been done as a screenplay in Spanish," says Ken Haron of HCJB's Teleproducciones Vozandes. "Unlike the original story, it's set in modern-day Latin America. But in some ways it's closer to the story that Dickens wrote than some of the English screenplays."

HCJB missionary John Gowan, who adapted the script with Ecuadorian writer Mónica Rivas, says the Spanish ver-

sion "enhances the Christian aspect of the story.

"Unfortunately some other screen adaptations have failed to emphasize the gospel message which is so clearly and wonderfully woven into the original story."

One of the themes being emphasized in the HCJB adaptation is the need for people to respond to the needy in their own community. Gowan believes few stories speak to this theme as powerfully as Dickens' story.

The production features a cast of more than 90 professional and semi-professional actors from Ecuador, Colombia, Chile and Argentina.

"*Canción de Navidad*" was produced in conjunction with Reforma TV, the Spanish television arm of the Christian Reformed Church in North America. The movie will be distributed to dozens of TV stations across Latin America. Recently HCJB signed a contract with Ecuavisa—Ecuador's largest TV network—to air the program across the country this Christmas.

Person to Person



Brent Allred
ANDEX Director

As I write this it is just over a month before we say "good-bye" to 1989 and welcome in a new year and a new decade. I wonder what this past year has brought you? Take a moment to reflect back on the past twelve months.

Now look forward. What are your thoughts as we enter the 1990s? What will you do differently, or not do at all?

Many people often start the new year by turning over a new leaf and choosing to start living a better life. This is good, but it is not the answer to taking care of the past and making sure things go better for the future.

When a person trusts Jesus Christ as his Savior, not only is the future assured, but the sins of the past are taken care of as well. Christianity does not involve the turning over of a new leaf, but the birth of a new life.

The Bible says, "Therefore, if anyone is in Christ, he is a new creation; the old has gone, the new has come" (2 Corinthians 5:17).

Most of us have tried the new leaf, and it has failed. What we need is a new life—the life that is found in Jesus Christ.



HCJB's AM Signal Improved

HCJB continues to set the standard for broadcasting excellence in Ecuador—this time by installing the country's first AM directional antenna array. Located on a mountain overlooking the city of Quito, the array features two AM towers which work together to send a clearer radio signal to Quito and outlying areas.

Assistant Technical Services Director Charles Jacobson says the antenna array, completed in July, has noticeably improved HCJB's 50 kw AM signal. "The original single tower, installed on Mount Pichincha in 1975, radiated energy in all directions. This meant that much of the energy was being absorbed by the mountain and a nearby canyon, greatly reducing the signal to the south end of Quito. But the new array has solved the problem."

Work on installing the new tower began in June 1988. More than 16 km of ground radials were laid around the base of the tower. These act as part of the antenna, propagating the signal out from the ground.

Erecting the actual tower took only four hours one day, using HCJB's technique of raising the tower in one piece. Engineer Tom Barnts said the crew had to battle winds and very cold temperatures. Fellow engineer Claude Beachy felt they were using only one-third of their energy to do the work; the rest was used in dealing with the environment.

HCJB's AM signal reaches far beyond Quito. The station can be heard clearly from San Gabriel in northern Ecuador to Ambato in the south—a distance of more than 240 km.



Raising the new tower (the old tower is to the far left of the picture). Quito city can be seen in the valley.

Correction

The frequency HCJB broadcasts a daily **Radio Nacional del Ecuador** program is 15220 kHz, not 15270 kHz as reported in the last bulletin.

FEBC on Saipan

As mentioned in our last issue, the Far East Broadcasting Company moved to Saipan when the organization was forced to find an alternative site for their Okinawa-based operations. In 1981 ground was broken for what is today Radio Station KFBS on Saipan.

The 12-acre site at the northern end of the island was developed out of raw jungle. "Many formidable challenges faced the development, including the presence of many thousands of pieces of unexploded ordnance left from World War II," says Doug Campbell, FEBC's field director on Saipan.

"The basic purpose of KFBS was to act as a replacement for the lost facility from the island of Okinawa. But through the years, KFBS has taken on a much broader role. Specifically, broadcasts into the Soviet Union, China and Indonesia are received with such signal strength that KFBS is becoming a primary sending station for Christian programming to those areas—not only to augment other Christian broadcasts from FEBC, but Christian broadcasts from TWR and HCJB as well."

Ideally located on 120-meter tall Marpi Cliff, KFBS has an unhindered transmission path to its prime target area. "The cliff gives a good elevation," reports engineer Larry Podmore, "so that the take-off angle is quite low, giving a good reach into the Asian continent."

The station's antenna system consists of three arrays pointed at various directions, extending from Southeast Asia to Japan. The three four-band antennas are manufactured by TCI.

"The two southern antennas," says Podmore, "occupy bands between 9 and 17 MHz. The northern antenna is a modification of these antennas, which enables it to be be-

tween 7 and 17 MHz. That's due to the fact that Russian radios can't cover the higher frequencies."

The antennas are fed from four 100 kw Continental transmitters. These transmitters are in turn fed from a control room which has an automation system in it, allowing for columns of tape and cassette machines to be routed to the various transmitters.

KFBS's transmission is essentially from 7 p.m. until 5:30 a.m. (0900-1930 UTC) and from 7 a.m. until 11 a.m. (2100-0100 UTC). Although the station does not broadcast in English, correct reception reports will be verified with an attractive QSL.

KFBS transmitter site on Marpi Cliff



KFBS QSL-card

English Broadcaster Honored



At HCJB's Annual Meetings in September, English Service broadcaster Dee Baklenko was honored for her many years of service with the station. The bronze plaque with which she was presented reads, "In appreciation to Dolores Baklenko for 26 years of consistent dedication to broadcast excellence. Your service has been an example to us all."

Dee began working in the English Service of HCJB soon after she arrived in Quito in 1964. Listeners first heard her reading letters on programs such as Caribbean Call and Musical Mailbag. Today she is one of HCJB's most popular programmers as hostess/coordinator of Happiness Is.



LATIN LOG



BOLIVIA - La Voz del Trópico, 4747 kHz, heard at 2245 with folk music. Announcement: "La Voz del Trópico, transmitiendo desde Villa Tunari, Cochabamba, República de Bolivia. Una voz boliviana con el sentir de un pueblo." (Camporini, Radio Panorama)

CHILE - Radio Patagonia Chilena, Coyhaique, 6080 kHz has been heard around 1130 UTC with the ID "Sintonizan ustedes Radio Patagonia Chilena...somos La Voz de la Undécima Región." (Onda Corta)

COLOMBIA - La Voz del a Caña, Cali, operates 24 hours a day on 1500 kHz with 15 kw of power. The address is Calle 4D No. 34-24, Cali-Valle. (Gaviria, Colombia)

- La International Ondas del Orteguzza, Florencia can be heard daily from 1000-0300 UTC on 4975 kHz with 10 kw. The address is Calle 16 No. 12-42, Florencia, Caqueta. (Gaviria)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC - Radio Mil can be heard via Radio Clarín on 11700 kHz 2242-2300. Address: Apartado 1372, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. V/s Pedro Justiciano P., Director. (Radio Panorama)

MEXICO - Radio Universidad de Sonora, XEUDS, 6115 kHz. QSL letter received in six months from Roberto Algarra J., Jefe de Producción. (Onda Corta)

URUGUAY - Radio Sarandí, Montevideo, 4900 kHz heard back on shortwave on October 19 at 2215. Slogan: "Un regalo para todo el día, Radio Sarandí." (Radio Panorama)

CLANDESTINE - Radio Quince de Septiembre, the voice of the Nicaraguan Contras, continues to be heard nightly on 6214.4 kHz, but not on its former parallel frequencies. Address: Apartado 348, 1200 San Jose, Costa Rica. (ACE)

- Radio Venceremos can be heard regularly on 6637 and 3504.8 kHz. The station verifies with a personal letter. V/s Anita Ocampo. Return postage required. Address: El Salvador Media Project, 335 West 38th Street, New York, NY 10018, U.S.A. (ACE)



STATION PROFILE: La Voz de los Centauros, Colombia

La Voz de los Centauros in Villavicencio, Colombia, was founded in 1963 by the present owner, Sr. Marco Antonio Torres. The station derives its name from the flag of Meta Department in which La Voz de los Centauros is located. The flag features a centaurus on either side of a shield.

At first the station operated independently, but later it joined the LIDER network as an all-music station. In May 1982 the station changed networks to GRC in order to relay news and sports programs. A year later La Voz de los Centauros became part of the CARACOL network. Today CARACOL supplies 35 percent of the station's total program output. Local programming consists of music and local news.

La Voz de los Centauros operates a 10 kw transmitter on 1140 kHz



medium wave (HJKW) and a 5 kw transmitter on the shortwave frequency of 5955 kHz (HJOQ). The station is on the air daily from 4 a.m. to midnight local time (0900-0500 UTC).

Sign-on usually consists of test music and an opening announcement, followed by "Madrugada Campesina" at 0900 UTC, and "Buenos Días Colombia" at 0906. Being a CARACOL affiliate, the five-minute, "Informativo Caracol," is relayed every hour on the hour. Following each newscast the station gives a full ID of "Esta es la Voz de los Centauros en Villavicencio. HJKW 1140 kHz, 5955 kHz onda corta banda internacional de 49 metros. Emisora afiliada a la primera Cadena Radial Colombiana, CARACOL, la gran compañía."

The station's address is Apartado Aéreo 2284 y 3265, Villavicencio, Meta, Colombia.

Station information from LA-DXing, Radio Nuevo Mundo, Japan.

the CPRV page

COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE RADIO VERIFICATIONS

Among the most attractive QSLs from the early years of shortwave are those of Central and South America. Although some stations used letters—as many do today—most used very distinctive cards.

Now-silent Panama had many shortwave stations over the years, one of which was Radio Miramar whose 1938 QSL is shown here. Also shown is a 1939 card from National Police Radio, TG2X of Guatemala. Radio Delcar in Chiclayo, Peru is still active (listed on 1520 kHz), but La Voz del Yaque in the Dominican Republic has been silent for many years. Note the power and frequency of the Yaque card—50 watts on 6185 kHz. It wouldn't have much of a chance there today.

If you are interested in ensuring your QSLs are saved when you are no longer able to enjoy them, send a business-size SASE to CPRV Registered Collections Coordinator John C. Herkimer for full details. His address is P.O. Box 54, Caledonia, NY 14423, U.S.A.



New HCJB Award

In 1985 HCJB became a partner with Far East Broadcasting Company, Trans World Radio and SIM International's Radio Station ELWA. Together, in a spirit of cooperation, they are combining expertise, equipment and information to bring gospel broadcasts to the world's major language groups via radio by the turn of the century. The partnership is known as the "World by 2000."

In conjunction with that partnership, *DX Partyline* is offering a special award called "The World by 2000 Confirmed Stations Award."

There are 11 shortwave stations scattered around the world that are part of the World by 2000 project. Far East Broadcasting Company has

FEBC in Manila, Philippines; KFBS in Saipan; KGEI in San Francisco, California; and FEBA Radio in the Seychelles. Trans World Radio has TWR Monte Carlo, Monaco; TWR Bonaire, Netherlands Antilles; KTWR Guam; TWR Swaziland; and TWR Sri Lanka. And finally, there is ELWA in Liberia and HCJB in Quito, Ecuador.

The award HCJB is offering will be issued to listeners who have verifications from at least one World by 2000 station in each of the five geographical areas of Europe, the Americas, Africa, Asia and the Pacific. Those verifications must include at least one verification from FEBC, TWR and HCJB. In other words, TWR verifications from each of the five

areas is not acceptable—the other two major stations must also be represented.

An example of verifications that would be eligible for the award would be TWR Monte Carlo for Europe, HCJB for the Americas, FEBA Radio for Africa, FEBC Manila for Asia, and KTWR Guam for the Pacific.

To receive this award, send us a list of the five station verifications you are entering, together with a photocopy of each of the verifications, ensuring that the details of the confirmations are clearly shown.

The address to send your entry is *DX Partyline*, HCJB, Box 691, Quito, Ecuador.

Special DXers



Lucy Halon

Lucy Hanlon of Pomona, New Jersey, U.S.A. is one of our Special DXers for this issue. She began SWLing and DXing in November 1988, and the first station she heard was HCJB. The program was Saludos Amigos, HCJB's international friendship program.

Her first receiver was a Realistic DX-360. Lucy says she was looking for a new hobby to fill her time due to a debilitating illness. Several years ago she was diagnosed with a neuro-muscular disease, Myasthenia Gravis, and also an immune disorder, Lupus. Until then she was working at a local college as a secretary, thoroughly enjoying her job because she was constantly in contact with people. Unfortunately, because of these diseases, she was forced to leave her job. For awhile she was too ill to think about her time. However, with good medical care she became much better, but still unable to return to work.

With that first radio receiver, the shortwave listening bug hit her hard, and in December she purchased a Realistic DX-440. Her son mounted a dipole antenna in her attic and ran it down the closet to the receiver. "My reception is very good of most of the programs I listen to. I have ordered an antenna tuner," she adds.

Lucy enjoys all of HCJB's programs and is also enjoying finding other stations on the air waves. "I truly believe that my shortwave listening hobby was an answer to prayer. I derive such a spiritual uplift from the HCJB programs."

Thank you, Lucy, for your comments, and we hope you will receive many letters of congratulations on being chosen as a special DXer. Lucy's address is P.O. Box 277, Pomona, NJ 08240, U.S.A.



Subhia Bheilal

Our other Special DXer is Subhia Bheilal, ANDEX 6281. He lives in Pontianak, Indonesia. He tells us his father came from Saudi Arabia and his mother from eastern Java. Subhia is a student at Enterprise Management Academy and hopes to enter some international business concern.

The first station Subhia heard was Radio Australia in 1979; in fact his first QSL card came from that station. Soon he joined the Rafansclub they sponsored. From their bulletins he learned of other shortwave stations and wrote to many of them. He now has a total of 122 QSL cards from 32 stations throughout the world. He is a member of several other radio clubs.

The equipment Subhia uses includes a Conion three-band transistor portable with an outdoor antenna seven meters high and 11 meters long.

Subhia also enjoys jogging, skipping, swimming, tennis and reading newspapers and magazines. He would like to correspond with friends from around the world.

You may send your letters of congratulation to Bheilal S., Hasyim Street J1. Prof. Dr. Hamka, C. Padi VII/007-009 2nd floor, Pontianak 78115, INDONESIA.

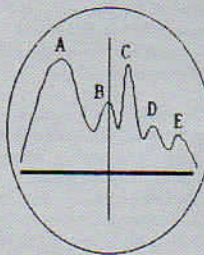


What's a Panadaptor?

A "Panadaptor" is a device designed to "look" at the IF frequency your radio is designed around and is meant to graphically display the signals near where the radio is tuned. It displays all the signals from, say, plus or minus 100 kHz as "humps" (see illustration).

For example, suppose you are tuned to the BBC on 15070 kHz and you see something like the illustration below on your "Panadaptor" screen. The BBC is the hump labeled "B." WWV on 15000 kHz would be the hump labeled "E," and the hump marked "A" could be some powerhouse station or another on 15100 kHz.

As you can see, you can tell several things about a signal with just a glance at the screen that would otherwise take a lot of head-scratching. The relative height of the humps indicates signal strength, the location shows you the frequency, and you can judge modulation quality and other



A "typical" output of a graphic frequency spectrum analyzer might look something like this drawing, with each "hump" of the trace indicating a station. The station you are tuned to is the one under the cross-hair ("B").

signal characteristics once you become more familiar with how to use the device.

Yes, it is a fun toy, but hardly a necessary accessory. But that was not always the case. "Panadaptors"—or "graphic frequency spectrum analyzers" as they are generically called ("Panadaptor" is a brand name used by Panaromic Radio Corp., a manufacturer in the 50s and 60s)—have their origins in World War II.

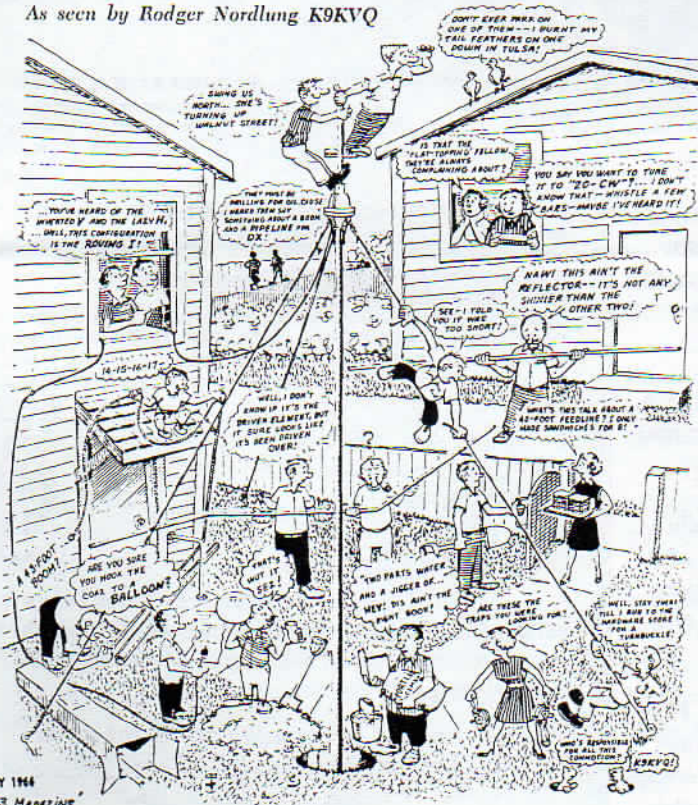
During the War, to protect their secret broadcasts, the Germans would send a few letters of a message on one frequency, shift to a different frequency for the next couple of letters, and so on. In that way, anyone who did not know the pre-arranged frequency shifts would be unable to follow the transmission. So the "Panadaptor" was developed to spot the shifts and allow the operators to quickly re-tune so as not to miss anything.

Modern utility DXers use the device for a purpose not unlike the original. Since broadcasts in the VHF bands are often only a few words long at any one time, it is very hard to spot the station—unless they have a "Panadaptor" hooked to their set and they are watching the screen.

Adapted from an article by Kenneth Vito Zichi in the Michigan Area Radio Enthusiasts Member's Newsletter.

The Antenna Bee

As seen by Rodger Nordlung K9KVQ



MAY 1966
"73 Magazine"

Fast Talking

BBC Radio Oxford staff were left speechless after witnessing the latest successful attempt on the world fast talking record.

Local businessman Sean Shannon came into the studios for a live rendition of the famous "To be or not to be" soliloquy from Shakespeare's "Hamlet." Watched by editor of the Guinness Book of Records, Donald McFarlan, and presenter Phil Rapps, the high-speed chatterer rattled through the 260-word speech in just 26.8 seconds.

"I tried to follow what he was saying, but could only catch about one word in 50," said Rapps.

"After Sean had finished, the tape was slowed down and put through a harmoniser to bring it up to normal voice pitch. Donald McFarlan then listened and counted the words before coming back into the studio, where I was able to announce that the record had been broken."

(via DX-Kuuntelija)

via CIDX

Pen Pals

CARL SMITH - 3109 West Richert, Fresno, CA 93722 U.S.A. - ANDEX 4850 - 26 years old and single - Hobbies are DXing, stamp and postcard collecting, jigsaw puzzles, reading and watching TV - Would like pen pals from anywhere.

MUHAMMAD MUNAWAR NAEEM - P.O. Box 9011, Lahore 54570, Pakistan - ANDEX 6475 - 35 years old - A teacher with hobbies of DXing, music and traveling - Would like pen pals from anywhere.

NORMAN W SMITH - P.O. Box 285, Stephentown, NY 12168-0285, U.S.A. - ANDEX 5197 - Would like to correspond with someone in Europe or Asia in English - Hobbies are writing, reading, philately and chess - Norman is 18 years old and in first year of college.

JENNY WALKER - 232 Wolf Willow Crescent, Edmonton, AB T5T 1T2, Canada - ANDEX 6279 - 19-year-old student - Interests include music (all types), reading, SWLing, and corresponding with others - Prefers pen pals outside of North America.

MOHD. ABDUL KALEEM - 1-11-84, Begumpet, Hyderabad 500 016, Andhra Pradesh, India - ANDEX 6834 - Would like pen friends from anywhere.

MICHAEL C. JONES - Rt. 3, Box 146 A, Collins, MS 39428, U.S.A. - ANDEX 6180 - 37 years old - A long-time licensed amateur radio operator and DXer - Would like to hear from friends in Russia or Australia.

PAUL GAGER - Schlossgasse 9, A-7301 Deutschkreutz, Austria - ANDEX 6317 - 36 years old - Would like pen pals from other countries in order to exchange folklore music cassettes, stickers and pennants.

ROBBIE REEVES - 1743 Mountain Ave., Santa Barbara, CA 93101, U.S.A. - ANDEX 6749 - Likes DXing, worldwide stamp collecting, and learning about other cultures - Would like correspondence from Europe, Africa or the Soviet Union, but will answer all mail.

MICHAEL PACE - RR No. 2, Box 21, Tipton, IA 52772, U.S.A. - ANDEX 4982 - 29 years old - Hobbies are SWLing and reading - Will answer all who write.

TARUN SETHI - G-96 Paschim Vihar, IWC, New Delhi 110063, India - ANDEX 6874 - An 18-year-old student who would like to hear from friends all over the world - Hobbies, besides SWLing, include stamp and coin collecting and learning about other countries.

SZABO LAJOS - 6767 Opusztaszer, P.O. Box 20/617, Hungary - ANDEX 6528 - Works as a plant protection engineer - Hobbies are SWLing, letter writing, and cycling - Also enjoys corresponding about religious things - Writes in English, Hungarian and Russian.

FEES FOR ANDEX MEMBERSHIP MAY BE PAID IN THE CURRENCY OF THE COUNTRIES BELOW BY SENDING TO THE ADDRESS GIVEN:

AUSTRALIA	A \$6.50	HCJB—ANDEX, GPO Box 691, Melbourne, Vic 3001, Australia
CANADA	C \$6.50	HCJB—ANDEX, 2110 Argenta Rd., Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5N 2K7
FINLAND	FIM 25 to the bank	Send fee to: Radio HCJB, Helsingin Sp/Helsingfors Sb, 405506-09630716. Send application form to: Radio HCJB, PL-101, 15111 Lahti, Finland
ITALY	L 7.000	HCJB—ANDEX, Via Cavallotti, 16, 41043 Formigine (Modena), Italy
JAMAICA	J \$25	HCJB—ANDEX, Jamaica Office, P.O. Box 31, Kingston 6, Jamaica
NEW ZEALAND	NZ \$10	HCJB—ANDEX, P.O. Box 82-296, Highland Park, Auckland, New Zealand
SWEDEN	Equivalent of \$5.00 USA dollars	Fees to: Postgiro 68 06 80-6 OR to bank giro 332-4407. Send application form to: Radio HCJB, Box 110, 54201 Marnestad. Check the current exchange at your bank to determine the fee.
SWITZERLAND	Sfr. 10	Send Fees through the postal system to: Radio HCJB-Schweizer Arbeitszweig, Mannedorf, P.C. Glarus 87-3468. Send application form to: Radio HCJB-Schweizer Arbeitszweig, Postff. 119, 8708 Mannedorf
UNITED KINGDOM	3 pounds 75 pence	HCJB—ANDEX, 131 Gratton Rd., Bradford, West Yorkshire, England, BD 1 2HS OR send to Post Office giro account 625 2311 by using a transfer form from a members Girobank account or using the "Transcash" service available at all post offices in the U.K.
U.S.A.	US \$5.00	HCJB—ANDEX, P.O. Box 553000, Opa Locka (Miami), Florida 33055-0401
WEST GERMANY	DM 12	Margot Stegmiller, Hebelstr. 32, D-6908 Wiesloch, Federal Republic of Germany Account Nr. 2074 15-675 Postgiro Ludwigshafen

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WHERE THERE IS NOT A LOCAL OFFICE:

Applicants may use the United Kingdom post office giro account by sending the equivalent of three pounds and 75 pence.

IF YOU LIVE ANYWHERE ELSE, REMIT \$5.00 (U.S.A. dollars) to: HCJB-ANDEX, P.O. Box 553000, Opa Locka (Miami), Florida 33055-0401.

APPLICANTS WHO HAVE DIFFICULTY PAYING THE MEMBERSHIP FEE MAY APPLY FOR OUR SPONSORSHIP PROGRAM. THE AMOUNTS LISTED ARE THE FEES FOR A FULL YEAR OF AIRMAIL SERVICE. MAKE CHECKS/MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE TO HCJB-ANDEX. INTERNATIONAL REPLY COUPONS MAY BE USED TO PAY THE FEE. WE REQUIRE TEN (10) IRCs PER MEMBERSHIP. UNUSED POSTAGE STAMPS ARE NOT ACCEPTED AS PAYMENT.



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