

# ANDEX



## INTERNATIONAL

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### QUECHUA SERVICE



*José M. Naula - on the air*

Starting with Colombia in the north and continuing through Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and as far south as Argentina live several million Quechua Indians. They are the descendants of the once powerful Incas who ruled this part of South America. Starting in 1932, shortly after HCJB began its operation on Christmas Day of 1931, HCJB has presented programs in the Quechua language for these many Indians.

One of the first to listen to HCJB back in 1932 was Mrs. Carmela Ochoa. As a girl she had grown up on a large hacienda and, by playing with the Indian children, had gained a good knowledge of their language. As a result of listening to HCJB, she found Jesus Christ as her Savior and felt a burden to help spread this wonderful Good News to her Indian friends. She was the first to prepare programs in Quechua and present them over HCJB. She continued these programs for many years until failing health made it impossible. The programs were stopped in 1965.

After a two year gap, Nancy Woolnough was able to get Quechua reestablished on the broadcast schedule with the assistance of José Juan Naula

and his wife who spoke and sang. In 1969 Ralph Horn was assigned the responsibility of directing the Quechua programs. Although Ralph did not speak the language, he was able to coordinate the efforts of those who did. Alfonso Guayasamin, although not an Indian, was of great help at this time. He was another who grew up on a large hacienda and learned the language as a child from the Indian children with whom he played.

In 1972 the Quechua programs received a tremendous boost when Dick Farstad took over the direction of the programming. His 11-1/2 years of experience in the language had well prepared him for this responsibility. Currently the Quechua Service broadcasts 33-1/2 hours of programs a week, and most of them are prepared by Dick and a talented Indian Christian, José Manuel Naula. Another Naula, Victor M. Naula, who is studying medicine at the Central University in Quito, also helps as he has time.

One of the biggest problems in broadcasting in Quechua is that the language is not the same in different areas. Because of the isolation of the Indians, several major dialects have developed as well as many minor splinter groups. There are seven major dialects, and HCJB has recently increased its broadcasts to include all seven. They are the following:

1. Chimborazo dialect -- the major group in Ecuador living around the area of Riobamba. Probably 180,000 Indians live in this area, and a total of two million can understand this dialect.
2. Otavalo dialect -- spoken by about 100,000 Indians living in the northern part of Ecuador.
3. Oriente dialect -- spoken by about 30,000 Indians living in the jungles of Ecuador.
4. Ayacucho dialect -- spoken by about 500,000 Indians in Peru.

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## MEET THE STAFF

## QUECHUA HIGHLIGHT



*Mr. and Mrs. Dick Farstad*

In 1956 the world was shocked with the news that five missionaries in Ecuador had been killed by the savage Auca Indians in an attempt to reach them with the Gospel of Jesus Christ. As a result, many young people were challenged to dedicate their lives to the same cause of reaching isolated Indian tribes. One of these young men was Dick Farstad.

Born in Yonkers, New York, Dick moved to Washington, D. C., at the age of eleven, where his father had obtained employment. It was in Washington that Dick attended high school. This was followed by a period of training at the Emmaus Bible School in Chicago. While a student at Emmaus he met Jane, one of the other students, who later became his wife. Bible School was followed by several years when Dick worked with Pitney Bowes Company, manufacturer of postage meters. After being challenged with the needs of the jungle Indians in South America, Dick studied linguistics at the University of Oklahoma as well as missionary medicine at the Bible Institute of Los Angeles.

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### **ANDEX International --**

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Sunday, November 4, 1974, was a highlight in the lives of thousands of Quechua Indians living in the southern part of Ecuador. This was the day for which they had prayed for a long time, and many had worked hard to make it possible. As early as 4:00 A.M. they began to arrive at the mission station in Colta. They came by every possible means of transportation. Some walked for hours, many rode their burros, others pedaled bicycles, and large numbers came in rented trucks or chartered buses. Thirty-eight Indians were counted as they climbed down from the top of one bus in addition to the many crowded inside. They came by the hundreds and thousands. The occasion was the presentation of the new Quechua New Testament, the first really accurate, up-to-date version. By 10:00 A.M., when the ceremony began, it was estimated that between 4,000 and 6,000 Indians had gathered.

The story leading to this tremendous gathering is very interesting. The first missionary to work among the Quechua Indians of Ecuador began her work in 1902. Mrs. Woodward settled in the Indian area of Caliatá where she lived in a typical mud hut with a thatch roof. She did whitewash the walls to make it a bit cheerier! As the years went by she was joined by others in her effort to win the Indians to Christ. Time went slowly and the work was difficult and discouraging. It was not until 1954, following 52 years of hard effort, that the first group of Indians was baptized. Four Indians, three women and one young man, took this public step to indicate the change in their lives. During the same year a Quechua New Testament was published which had taken years of work by Mrs. Woodward. However, the work continued to be slow and the results discouraging.

During the late 1960s things began to change, and there was evidence that God was beginning to work in the lives of the Indians in this area. A number of factors worked together to foment the change. These included radio programs in the Quechua language, medical work, the available New Testaments, personal witness by the few Quechua Christians and missionary schools. The Indians were accepting Christ as their personal Savior in increasing numbers. In 1971 the first three Indians were ordained to be pastors to their own people. Now there are 13! In May of 1971 one of the largest single baptismal services was



held in a remote mountain spot where 155 Indians made public profession of their faith in Christ. In Chimborazo Province there are now more than 120 churches, started and built by the Quechuas themselves, with more each month as the Christian community continues to grow rapidly.

The climax was the enormous group which assembled for the presentation of the new translation of the New Testament last autumn. Indians came by the thousands from distant locations in their hunger to get a copy of this Book. A large percentage of the first printing was sold that first day. It was the message revealed in this Book that had changed their lives and now they could buy a copy and read it for themselves. This Book, the Bible, can change your life as well. For most ANDEX members the Bible is freely available in several versions. Do you have a copy? If so, do you read it regularly, every day? Your spirit needs the food that can be obtained only by reading this Book. Start to read it now and see how it can change your life. The same message that has changed thousands of Quechua Indian lives and transformed them from mere beasts of burden on the large haciendas into happy, self-respecting children of God can give you the same joyful assurance of salvation through faith in Christ!

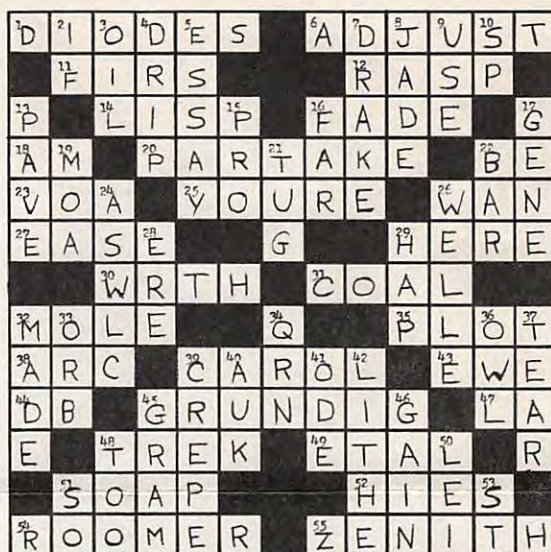
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5. Cuzco dialect -- spoken by about 600,000 Indians in Peru.
6. Ancash dialect -- spoken by about 1,000,000 Indians in Peru.
7. Cochabamba dialect -- spoken by about 1,500,000 Indians in Bolivia.

There are also approximately 10,000 Quechuas in Colombia and another 10,000 in Argentina. They have migrated across the borders from Ecuador and Bolivia. The picture is very complicated and varies from region to region with some groups understanding more than one of the dialects.

HCJB is the only station attempting to reach all these groups of Indians. Programs contain items of news, hygiene, education and the Gospel. Most of the programs are prepared locally, but some are received from other stations that carry Quechua programming, such as Radio Amauta in Peru and Radio Cruz del Sur in Bolivia. Response to these programs has increased greatly in recent months. A year ago an average of 30 letters a month were received from listeners. Last month the total was

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about 200 letters. This is very good considering the fact that many of the Indians are illiterate.

Plans call for a continued strengthening of the Quechua Service. A full-time worker from the Cuzco area of Peru would be a real help in the programs beamed to that country. It would also be good to have HCJB personnel make more trips to the areas where the Indians live in order to follow up the radio broadcasts and create more interest in the radio programs.

## QUECHUA SCHEDULE

Although the Quechua programs from HCJB are directed primarily to the areas of South America mentioned above, there is a good possibility that some of them might be heard by listeners in other parts of the world. If you want to try listening for them, here is the complete schedule. At some times there are two different dialects on the air at the same time, using different frequencies.

0900-0930 GMT	690 kHz, 6.065 mHz, 9.680 mHz, 11.745 mHz
0930-1030 GMT	690 kHz
1030-1100 GMT	6.065 mHz, 9.680 mHz
1630-1700 GMT	690 kHz, 6.050 mHz (Saturday & Sunday only)
1800-1830 GMT	9.745 mHz, 11.745 mHz, 15.240 mHz (Sunday only)
2130-2200 GMT	690 kHz, 6.050 mHz, 9.745 mHz, 11.895 mHz
2200-2230 GMT	6.050 mHz



## DXer OF THE MONTH

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*Helmut Heindl - Andex No. 88*

During the month of August, 1974, HCJB was happy to receive a visit from ANDEX member No. 88, Helmut Heindl, who came all the way from Landsberg, West Germany. Helmut was on a tour of Latin America and Quito was one of the stops. This is our first "DXer of the Month" to have actually been in Quito and seen the operation of HCJB firsthand. He was thrilled when Roger Stubbe gave him his only HCJB pennant. The members of the HCJB German Service saw to it that Helmut was well treated while in Quito.

Helmut is 23 years of age and is presently studying to be a machinist. As a student he finds it difficult to do much DXing during the school year except on Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoons. During the holidays, however, he averages at least five hours each day in front of his receiver. He finds the hours between 1400 and 1900 GMT to be the best and most convenient.

It was during 1968 that Helmut became interested in shortwave listening and HCJB was the second station he was able to hear. During the years he has sent 192 reception reports to HCJB. Number 150 was delivered personally during his recent visit. He has been very successful in his hobby and now has verifications from 182 countries as well as 14 pennants.

The receiver used by Helmut for establishing his excellent record is a Grundig Satellit model 208. This receiver has a built-in telescopic whip antenna,

The Farstads arrived in Ecuador in 1960 to begin their missionary work with the Plymouth Brethren. They settled at the jungle base of Arajuno which was close to the area occupied by the Aucas. However, it was not in God's plan for them to work with the Auca Indians. Instead, they had the opportunity to work among the Quechua Indians, many thousands of whom live in that part of the Ecuadorian jungle. They continued to serve at Arajuno until the end of 1971. These eleven and one half years with the Quechuas gave them a good knowledge of the Quechua language as it is spoken in that part of South America.

Since the beginning of 1972 the Farstads have been associated with HCJB where Dick has been directing the Quechua broadcasts. Now that large numbers of the Indians have been able to purchase the cheap Japanese transistor radios which are sold everywhere, they are listening to radio programs. Dick feels a tremendous challenge to give them the Gospel in their own language through the facilities of HCJB. There are several small local stations in Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia that reach a limited audience with Quechua programming, but only HCJB has the facilities to reach the entire area consistently by using several transmitters and frequencies. Some of the HCJB programs are picked up and rebroadcast by the smaller local stations which adds to the effective outreach from Quito.

but, to give better reception, he uses a 20 meter inverted "L" on the shortwave broadcast bands and a Hy-Gain TH3JR 3-element beam when he listens to the amateur radio bands. An antenna tuner helps to give optimum results on the various bands and a cassette recorder is on hand to record anything that might be of special interest.

In addition to being a member of ANDEX, Helmut also belongs to the ADDX in Germany and to the ISWL in England. Radio controlled model aeroplanes also find a place of interest among his activities. He also enjoys travelling as is obvious from his recent trip to Latin America.

We wish Helmut continued success in his DXing hobby. We also trust he will find it possible to make more trips abroad. It would be nice to welcome him back to Quito again and renew our acquaintance which was all too brief!