

ANDEX



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QUITO RADIO CLUB



A typical amateur radio transceiver

The Quito Radio Club, with its headquarters in the capital city, is made up of more than 250 members, all of whom are united for a single purpose: to serve others, to learn more about radio communications, and to prepare themselves for any emergency. The club has been growing, slowly but constantly, and carrying out various activities. In recent years it has demonstrated that in many ways it can serve the progress of Ecuador.

Ecuadorian law requires that all radio amateurs in the country join one of the radio clubs which have been established in all the major cities. Amateur licenses are then granted by the government in cooperation with the clubs. The clubs, and their members, are convinced that Ecuador needs a dependable communications network. To help in this regard, they are in the process of installing a series of repeater stations throughout the country that will make it possible to communicate easily from one end of the land to the other. Distance will be reduced as this makes possible efficient communication in case of any disaster or national emergency. As in many other countries, the radio amateurs of Ecuador have become a high-priority reserve group in case any calamity should occur.

Conscious of its responsibility, the Quito Radio Club has been preparing its members and increasing their knowledge in the complicated field of radio. The club has carried out many simulated emergencies which have required the members to climb mountains, descend into the valleys, or even go to the beaches or jungle. This has given the club members experience under conditions as nearly like those of an actual disaster as possible. Serving the community is the motto of the radio amateur.

Another activity which involves the amateurs is the field of medicine. In many cases radio amateurs have been able to secure medicines that are needed urgently but are not available in the country. Uncommon types of blood or serums have been flown in and lives have been saved.

Government authorities, and especially the police, have found in the Quito Radio Club and the radio amateurs a spontaneous desire to help in any time of need. Frequently the amateur operators have placed a great deal of valuable equipment and personnel at the disposal of the officials and emergencies have been solved successfully. Another service provided by the radio amateurs is that of helping people keep in contact with their loved ones living or visiting in other parts of the world. Many of the amateurs have two-way radio equipment in their cars and have been able to summon help from the scene of a serious traffic accident. The radio amateur is always prepared to provide whatever help he can.

A number of HCJB personnel are active amateur operators. If you do any DXing on the amateur bands, keep an eye out for one of our HCJB operators. You have a good chance to hear some of us. If you are an amateur operator yourself, we'd welcome the opportunity to talk with you and tell you more about HCJB and Ecuador. We'll be looking for you!

QUICHUA FESTIVAL



Quichua musical group performing

During the first two weeks of May, 1979, there was a great deal of activity going on in one small section of the HCJB transmitter building in Pifo. Several engineers were working against a deadline. Even the wife of one engineer was involved. Long hours were spent in the construction of a new 10,000 watt transmitter designed to operate on the 90-meter band. In the June, 1979, issue of ANDEX International we included an article giving much of the details of this new transmitter.

What was the reason for the deadline? Why did this new transmitter need to be on the air by a certain date? This transmitter was designed to serve the Quichua Indians of Ecuador, and much of the cost for the construction was provided by the Ecuadorian Quichua Church. They had been looking forward to this new service with keen anticipation. It was to be their radio voice in Ecuador. To properly celebrate the inauguration of this increased programming in their own language, the Quichua Church itself had organized a musical competition. This was to be held in Quito at the

same time as the new transmitter went on the air. The dates had been set for the evenings of May 17, 18, and 19. Arrangements had been made to use the gymnasium of the Alliance Academy, across the street from the HCJB studios. Musical groups were being formed by twenty-nine different churches from many areas of Ecuador. The new 90-meter transmitter had to be on the air by the 17th.

Although the transmitter was not operating at full power of 100% modulation, programming actually began on the 16th, one day early! It was ready to carry the musical competition the next three evenings. Only twenty-four of the expected twenty-nine musical groups arrived but this was sufficient to make a gala occasion for the many Indians who attended. All the music performed during the three evenings was Christian and in the typical Indian style. Most of the songs were composed by the Indians themselves. Instruments used included guitars, drums, flutes, and rondadores, to accompany the singing. The gymnasium was filled each evening with between two and three-thousand people. The clapping and cheering showed that all were having a wonderful time.

About half of the groups were eliminated the first night. The number was reduced even more on the second night. Sunday night produced the winners. A group of qualified judges had been assembled to pick the winners. The top groups will travel to Lima, Peru, in the fall to enter an international competition at that time.

It was in this way that the new 90-meter frequency of 3220 kHz was officially inaugurated. Although designed to cover Ecuador, reception reports have already been received from DXers in the United States and New Zealand. Perhaps you can pick it up as well.

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HCJB



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DXer OF THE MONTH

A warm dry wind blows off the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. As the air reaches lower altitudes its temperature rises even higher. Heralded by a low clear arch under heavy clouds, the warm air spreads out over much of central Alberta in western Canada. On a late winter day the temperature may rise as much as sixty degrees in just a few hours and the snow melts, providing food for the hungry cattle. This is the chinook wind, named for the Chinook Indians who lived at the mouth of



Wesley Neal, ANDEX member No. 2977

the Columbia River where these winds were thought to originate.

The chinook wind is common in the central part of Alberta. Does this type of natural phenomena have an effect on shortwave propagation? Wesley Neal should know. He lives in Eckville, a small town about halfway between Edmonton and Calgary. This is in the center of a rich agricultural area where some of the world's finest wheat is grown. The region is also noted for its dairy products and coal deposits. It should be a good area for DXing as well.

Wesley is a student at the Eckville high school, currently attending the eleventh grade. He has many interests with DXing prominently mixed in with amateur radio, sports, model ship building, astronomy, woodworking, and some others. He does his shortwave listening on a Realistic DX-160 receiver. When he joined ANDEX in early 1978, he was using a random-wire antenna about 75 feet long. He has now switched to a multi-band dipole which gives good reception on all bands from eleven to forty-nine meters. In the picture you can also see an AM-FM portable receiver with built-in cassette recorder and a Science Fair Globe Patrol receiver. A large world map on the wall behind his equipment makes it easy for him to locate the stations as he hears them.

ANDEX is the only club Wesley has joined up to this time and he is member No. 2977. He does most of his listening during the evening hours, between 0000 and 0330 GMT. He listens for two or three hours a day and sometimes longer on weekends. During his first eight months in the hobby he was able to identify about twenty-five countries. As with many others, HCJB was one of the first stations he heard. He has undoubtedly heard many more stations during the last year.

Wesley Neal has made an excellent start in the DXing hobby and the future can only be better. We congratulate Wesley and are happy to introduce him to our ANDEX members as the DXer of the Month for November. We wish you lots of success in all your activities, Wesley.

HISTORY OF RADIO

By Kenneth Vito Zichi

Part 2

Last time we looked at the early design and evolution of the basics of radio technique. Now let's look at the development of radio as a communications medium. At first radio was seen only as a practical means of business communications between two points that could not be connected by wires, such as ships at sea and their control centers. With the advent of voice transmissions, the interest of the public was sparked by this new miracle that could transport the human voice, and even music, through the air.

From the date of the first voice broadcast in 1906, various far-fetched ideas about the possibilities of the new medium were proposed. For example, the word television was first coined in a scientific magazine in 1907. By the beginning of the second decade of this century, Dr. De Forest had developed a practical amplifier tube. Using this tube he began irregular broadcasting from New York and Paris. From these demonstrations, and De Forest's own enthusiasm for broadcasting to the public, grew the interest in amateur radio and broadcast listening. By 1912 the situation was such that a law was passed requiring a government license to operate a radio transmitter. However, this did little to reduce the chaos on the airwaves.

With the beginning of World War I, a ban was placed on all transmitting except by the government. The armed forces found the new medium most useful in aiding the war effort. In fact, the navy was so excited with the prospects of wireless that it proposed a navy monopoly on the use of radio. Needless to say, no one else was as excited as the navy with this suggestion. After the war ended the idea of a total government monopoly over the radio spectrum was considered. However, the proposal was eventually killed. This was partly due to public dissatisfaction with the idea, but mostly because of the outcry of amateur-radio enthusiasts as represented by the American Radio Relay League and its president, Hiram Percy Maxim.

Soon the airwaves were returned to public use. Without the ban on broadcasting that had been imposed during the war, many people began sending radio signals for the general public as De Forest had done earlier. Now there was a different atmosphere to the broadcasting experiments. People were beginning to realize the commercial application of radio. In 1920 a Pittsburgh store placed an advertisement in a local newspaper announcing the sale of pre-manufactured radio sets. This ad was, in a rather roundabout way, to have a profound effect on the world of radio.

Officials at Westinghouse saw the advertisement and decided that perhaps there was a commercial future for this new invention. Based on the receivers built for the army during World War I, Westinghouse designed and built radios that anyone could use and enjoy. They also started a station, KDKA, in Pittsburgh, to help create a need for the sets they were manufacturing. Although these first commercial stations carried no paid programming, these early ventures were the crude beginnings of the mammoth radio and television industry of today.

From American Shortwave Listeners Club
16182 Ballad Lane, Huntington Beach, CA
92649, Used by permission

To be continued

MEET THE STAFF

We'd like to have you meet Pastor Ron Cline. Ron has been in Quito for the past three years where he serves as pastor of the English Fellowship Church, sponsored by HCJB. He has had many years of experience as a pastor, college administrator, and counsellor. He has a license from the state of California in counselling and guidance. He has been involved in summer camp work and is in constant demand as a conference or retreat speaker. He, and his wife Barbara, have three teen-age children, and he is well acquainted with the problems of youth today.

Pastor Ron can be heard regularly on two programs aired by HCJB. Check your program schedule for the times and frequencies when you can hear *I PROMISE YOU* and the Wednesday edition of *HAPPINESS IS* in your locality. We're sure you'll enjoy these programs.

We remind you that HCJB is here to serve you. If you have any spiritual questions or problems,

please feel free to write to us. We'll do our best to help you find the answers that will satisfy your particular need.



Pastor Ron Cline in his study

WHAT WOULD YOU SAY?

By Pastor Ron

THREE DIFFERENT PEOPLE:

A fifteen-year-old boy, a twenty-two-year-old woman, a forty-seven-year old professional.

THREE DIFFERENT EXCUSES:

"I can't be a Christian because I am afraid people will laugh at me." I thought of Jesus hanging on the cross for my sins with the people laughing.

"I can't be a Christian because I know too many Christians who are bad." I thought about standing before Jesus giving an account of myself. I wonder how that excuse will hold up.

"I am already a good person. I am sure I can make it on my own." I wondered why Jesus died. I wondered why John 3:16 was written in the Bible.

("For God so loved the world that he gave his one and only Son, that whoever believes in him shall not perish but have everlasting life" John 3:16).

ONE END RESULT:

"To as many as receive me, I will give to them the power to be the sons of God." Jesus said it and he meant it!

The three left as they came in — ALONE!