

# ANDEX



## INTERNATIONAL

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June-July, 1984

### SAYING GOOD-BY

ANDEX founder and DX PARTY LINE host for 22 years, Clayton Howard and his wife, Helen, are retiring after 43 years of active service with HCJB.

This quiet couple has become a part of DX history. They founded ANDEX in 1974 and directed it through mid-1981. They are known to many thousands around the world as helpful and inspiring radio friends of shortwave DXers. The priority of their lives throughout the 43 years has been to glorify God first, help others next, and be concerned with themselves last. As a result, their missionary career has been full and effective.

Clayt was born in 1918 of missionary parents in Canton, China. He graduated from Wheaton College in Wheaton, Illinois, with a B.S. in Physics, and did graduate work one more year before going to Ecuador with HCJB in May, 1941. Helen, raised in a pastor's home in Illinois, graduated from Wheaton College in 1942. Their friendship began while they were both at Wheaton. After a flurry of letters between Helen in Illinois and Clayt in Ecuador, Clayt asked Helen to be his bride across the miles during an HCJB radio program as his mother placed the engagement ring on Helen's finger. She came to Ecuador in 1941, and, again, radio played a remarkable part in their lives as they were married before a microphone that broadcast the ceremony to the shortwave world.

The following years were busy and anything but dull. Their duties brought them into contact with the political turmoil of revolutions and the natural disaster of a devastating earthquake. Assigned to the Engineering Department, Clayt worked in all the technical areas of the growing pioneer missionary radio station. While working with designer Clarence Moore he built the first test model of the quad antenna, now widely used by amateur radio enthusiasts. At one point Clayt was a frightening part of a demonstration of God's protection. He was on an antenna tower when it fell, but because the top of the tower hit a mud wall it did not hit the ground and Clayt was saved from being crushed.

Throughout the years Clayt has contributed a strong bass singing voice to HCJB choir radio programs and concerts. In 1977 he was honored by receiving the ANARC INTERNATIONAL DXer of the Year Award. He is a licensed "ham" with the call letters W9KJZ. Helen taught in the HCJB kindergarten and in Ecuadorian child evangelism classes, and has done much hospital visitation and secretarial work.



Three children were born into the Howard's home. All grew up in Ecuador, went to the United States for their college education, and married. Clayt and Helen delight in their ten grandchildren.

They plan to fly to the United States July 31, spend a month at their home in Orange City, Florida, and a month in Wheaton, Illinois, then head back to Orange City, visiting one of their sons and DXers on the way. Clayt says he then plans to put his Ecuadorian rocking chairs to some use. He mentioned a few other plans such as representing HCJB and compiling historic slides and other material for HCJB archives. When asked to give a parting message to ANDEXers, the Howards said, "Tell them we appreciate all the friendships we have with ANDEX members. Stop in to see us if you can. We want to keep in contact with as many DXers as possible and we will try to answer all who write to us. Our concern for all of you is best expressed in Philippians 3:10, 'that you might know Christ...'"

As of December 1, 1984, their address will be: 20 Westlake Drive, Orange City, Florida 32763, USA.

DX PARTY LINE will continue after the Howards leave, so stay tuned in!

By Doris Hastings

## FEARLESS FORECAST: SPECIAL FREQUENCIES

Last issue I listed a group of frequencies to see how many of them you could identify. How well did you do? Below are the correct identities of the special frequencies. I also want to mention how the frequency is or is not appropriate to the intended use.

2182 is a frequency assigned to maritime emergency calling on voice. This is obviously a very important service since it affects the safety of life. The frequency chosen is low enough that it would never have a problem with a skip zone. It will therefore provide reliable communications at night out to a considerable distance. During the day, ground wave has a range of several hundred miles.

3220 is one of the frequencies of HCJB's Quechua Language Service. It was chosen so as to provide reliable service starting at 4 a.m. local time. That is when the mountain Indians of Ecuador rise to start the day. Since MUF's are at a minimum just before dawn, a low frequency must be chosen to avoid a skip zone.

7335 is the frequency of CHU, the Canadian Time Service. This provides a daytime coverage out to 1000 miles or so and at night reaches much further. It, like other time services, is repeated on other frequencies to provide good 24-hour coverage.

7400 is a channel that VOA (Voice of America) is now using to South America with Spanish in the evenings. The 41-meter band (7100-7300) is not available in the Americas as it is a ham band. As we approach the bottom of the sunspot cycle, 49 meters will, at times, be the only official broadcast band able to get through on some paths. This will increase the temptation for out-of-band operation.

15,070 is a well-known BBC (British Broadcasting Company) frequency. Technically an out-of-band frequency, the BBC has been using it for so long that no one would suggest they move. This frequency and the next one also fall into the part of the spectrum that gives the most consistent DX coverage. The 19-meter broadcast band and the 20-meter ham band are the places to count on for good DX, high sunspots or low.

15,335 is used by several stations, but for me the most interesting is All India Radio in the Tamil language. This station represents my best consistent DX. I can hear it most mornings via the long path over the South Pacific. The signals travel more than half way around the world to reach me. This long path signal is also audible in the eastern USA about local sunrise. (It is best in the wintertime, December and January.) You may hear a 1.5 kHz beat note or heterodyne between All India Radio and Radio Nacional de Colombia which for some reason operates off the designated channel frequency.

20 MHz is, of course, WWV, the time and frequency station in Boulder, Colorado, USA. It is on 24 hours a day and makes a quick check on MUF to your location.

21,390 is the frequency used by hams as an intercontinental calling frequency. Many Latin American hams are heard here including many HCJB hams. The Halo Net brings together missionaries from many countries each afternoon. They meet on this channel and then move off to an agreed frequency.

### *HCJB Missionary Ham Calls*

*HC1BW - Orbra; HC1CY - Clayton; HC1HL - Eleanor; HC1IX - Bill; HC1JD - John; HC1JH - Jim; HC1JX - John; HC1KN - Glen; HC1KS - Don; HC1MN - Marty; HC1RN - Ruth; HC1RQ - Roger; HC1RT - Roger; HC1SK - Mats; HC1WD - Bill; HC1WR - Sam; HC4JS - Jon; HC7KH - Herb; HC7LW - Bob*

21,840 is another out-of-band broadcast with VOA English. This provides good daytime listening into Quito.

The above two frequencies are such that skip will almost always be present. The next four are high enough that skip will always be a factor.

26,020 is HCJB's well-known 11-meter, 100-watt broadcast. This will be harder to hear during the bottom of the sunspot cycle, but will be audible at times.

27,185 is channel 19 of "breaker one nine" fame. Assigned to Citizen's Band, it is commonly used by truckers. With thousands of truckers on the air at any given time, it provides a quick check of propagation.

27,255 is a frequency assigned for radio control. Strange buzzes may be directed to someone's radio-controlled airplane. Here we hope that the ionosphere allows only local signals to be received, otherwise, someone a thousand miles away may be operating YOUR plane. Actually, radio-controlled activity should be on a higher frequency to avoid undesired ionospheric propagation. The higher bands are replacing 27,255.

29,450 is the frequency to listen to for out-of-this-world signals. Several of the amateur satellites use this frequency for their beacons. These pass over every hour or so and can be identified by a callsign "RS" followed by the number of the satellite and data about its operating parameters.

This is in Morse Code and will not be strong, but is readable on a decent receiver with an outside antenna. You will note a systematic QSB (fading) characteristic of signals coming through the ionosphere from a moving source. The frequency is chosen to be above the frequencies the ionosphere normally blocks so that the signal can reach the earth.

KNOWING which part of the shortwave spectrum should be used for a specific task and why is one of the most important goals of ionospheric studies. It adds a lot to the excitement of the shortwave DXing hobby.

By John Stanley

## SPECIAL DXer FROM PAKISTAN

Turn to your maps, friends, and locate Pakistan. This is a new country from which to have a Special DXer so you should make sure you know where it is.

Pakistan is located in Asia on the north-west border of India. Now, find Karachi, It is on the coast facing the Arabian Sea located near the many mouths of the Indus River.

In Karachi there is a Post Box Number and it is 8181. It belongs to our Special DXer for this issue. Javaid Azim is 30 years old and owns his own electrical shop in Karachi.

As you can see by the picture, Javaid enjoys the hobby of collecting pennants, stickers and QSL's of international broadcasters. He is an official monitor for NHK (Japan) and Radio Korea. In fact, he is the founder of the Radio Korea Listeners' DX Club of Karachi which celebrated its first birthday on October 3, 1983.

His receiver is a PI 101 Ten Bander and with it, he uses a 30 meter long wire as well as an antenna tuner. He tries to spend at least an hour a day listening to his many favorite stations.

Although Javaid has been interested in shortwave listening since 1970 and heard HCJB in 1982, he did not join ANDEX until last October, making him ANDEX No. 4799.



Javaid speaks both English and Urdu with equal ease so when you write to congratulate him, you can use either language. Why not write him on a postcard as he also enjoys collecting postal or view cards from all over the world.

And, finally, since another one of his special interests is radio contests, why not think up one or two for use with our ANDEX members, Javaid?

Congratulations, Javaid Azim, Post Box No. 8181, Karachi - 38, Pakistan, on being Special DXer for this issue and also for being our solo representative of ANDEX in the country of Pakistan.

## SPECIAL DXer FROM THE USA

This Special DXer listens to his radio six or seven hours a day so shortwave listening must be a very important hobby for him. But he also has some other interesting hobbies such as stage magic, travel, and sightseeing. But, first, let us meet him.

Michael J. Neuverth lives at 2218 Sonoma Drive in Colorado Springs, Colorado 80910, USA. He is 35 years old and is a travel agent and a master automotive technician. With that combination of abilities, he can travel wherever he likes and when his car breaks down, he can fix it.

Michael has traveled to various countries including a two-year term with the US Army in Vietnam and a R & R (rest and recuperation) trip to Thailand. He hopes some day to visit Germany as that is where his great-grandparents came from.

Michael has been interested in shortwave since May 27, 1968 when he got his first SW receiver. At present, his equipment consists of a Hallicrafters Model S-120 Four Bander and a Hallicrafters Model TW-2000 with 8 bands. He uses a Hy-Gain antenna Model SW-9 and a Gold Line VHF shortwave antenna tuner. He recently bought a Realistic Model DX-400 to add to his listening corner.

The first QSL cards that he received were from HCJB way back in 1971. They picture the HCJB complex at night and the stereo control room at HCJB. Michael says he wouldn't give them up for any amount of money even though he has



a whole stack of QSL cards now from various stations. He joined ANDEX in March and is ANDEX No. 4913.

Michael learned his stage magic from the owner of a magic shop located just a half a block from his house. The owner is now a professional magician who travels all over Europe performing. Michael says he tries to spend some time every day practicing his magic and finds it a real thrill to entertain people.

Stamp and coin collecting also are a part of Michael's life and he enjoys writing to people. Being of German-Bohemian nationality, Michael would especially enjoy hearing from some of the ANDEX members in Germany. I would also suggest that all the stamp and coin collectors in our membership and the would-be magicians write to Michael to say congratulations on being chosen Special DXer for this issue.

## THE KENWOOD R-2000

The most interesting aspect of the R-2000 is its tuning system which combines some of the best features of digital and analogue tuning. The basic tuning system is digital. A frequency synthesizer locks the receiver to the selected channel providing crystal stability. Ten memories can recall as many channels at the touch of a button, including the mode (FM-AM-SSB-CW).

These advantages are not at the expense of old-time knob tuning, however, for the R-2000 uses a large conventional dial knob to tune also. This is accomplished by using the knob rotation to input pulses into the synthesizer counter to raise or lower the frequency with a right or left turn. Three different tuning speeds are push-button selectable. These change the amount by which the dial increments the synthesizer, giving a nice simulation of a dual speed knob, except that in this case it is three speed and exceptionally smooth mechanically. All backlash, stiffness and other problems associated with mechanical analogue tuning are eliminated.

Instead of a bandswitch, the R-2000 offers two push buttons which serve to raise or lower the MHz section of the synthesizer. This is a bit slow when stepping over a large span of the frequency range. One solution is to program at least one channel in each of the bands commonly used so as to be able to jump instantly to bands of interest.

The memory also makes possible other useful techniques. For example, several memories could hold the various English frequencies of HCJB for instant switching. Thus, even a short fade could be reason to jump to an alternate channel so as to avoid missing anything.

For DXers, this ability to jump quickly is very useful for positively identifying a station on an unusual or new frequency without waiting for an I.D. If the program parallels that of a known release, you know you have the same station.

Scanning is not as useful on shortwave as on VHF where channels are busy only a small percentage of the time. However, even on shortwave, scanning could be useful and once frequency synthesis and memory tuning are designed into a radio, scanning is easy to include at low cost.

So much for the exotic features of the R-2000 . . . what about the mundane, but essential factors such as selectivity, sensitivity, etc.?

The R-2000 comes with two IF bandwidths, a third is optional. The wide AM position provides adequate bandwidth for conventional double sideband reception and good audio fidelity. On SSB or "narrow" AM, which is the same filter, SSB reception is satisfactory and AM signals can be pulled through QRM.

Fidelity is better on the "narrow" AM position if the carrier is offset. To do this, tune one or two kHz above or below the

carrier frequency. This emphasizes one sideband at the expense of the other. Besides allowing discrimination against QRM above or below, it improves treble response.

In SSB mode, the narrow option selects a CW filter. The R-2000 I reviewed did not include this option.

The sensitivity of the R-2000 was satisfactory. However, I cannot refrain from mentioning what I consider a serious design compromise which is appearing in more and more receivers, especially those with exotic digital features. The tip-off is the RF attenuator switch. In the case of the R-2000, this allows up to 30 dB to be switched into the front of the receiver to prevent overload by strong signals. This amounts to throwing away 99.9 percent of the signal arriving at your antenna.

Why do such a thing? It is done because of the broadly tuned front end of the receiver. The RF selectivity (as opposed to IF selectivity) is inadequate to prevent strong signals near, but not on, the desired frequency from blocking or desensitizing the receiver.

A good but expensive solution is to provide a pre-selector knob, sometimes labelled "antenna trim" or "antenna." A less expensive solution is to provide an attenuator which reduces strong signals below the overload point, but also reduces the desired signal. With wide band, general-coverage, synthesized receivers, it is quite costly to provide selectivity in the RF stages and manufacturers are, no doubt, counting on the fact that for many listeners the broad front end will be satisfactory.

However, if you live near a powerful ham or commercial station or even have a CBER in your block, you may not get the full sensitivity of the R-2000 due to front end overload. The solution is to use an external pre-selector. This will, however, limit your scanning to a narrow range of frequencies.

One other minor complaint is that on the model I tested, the exact tuned frequency jumps several hundred hertz when switching from USB to LSB. This is probably a calibration problem, not a design error. It implies that absolute calibration of the receiver must be no better than a few hundred hertz. That's not bad, but not nearly as good as a synthesized receiver should be.

Inclusion of the FM mode is useful on shortwave only around 29.6 MHz where a few hams use FM and around 27 MHz where a few utilities use it. The FM mode adds very little to the R-2000's capabilities unless the VHF converter is included.

Purchase of a separate VHF scanner would be a logical option to buying this converter as it would allow simultaneous monitoring of SW and VHF. It seems to me that few users would be willing to interrupt SW listening to scan VHF, but for some users that might be acceptable.

If any of you ANDEX members own a KENWOOD R-2000, let me know what you think of it.

## DX TIPS

Frank Schwartz, Jr. of 414 Sabra Drive, Wilmington, North Carolina 28405, USA, recently wrote to say that he had received verification from some Ecuadorian stations. He received a card and pennant from Radio Jesús del Gran Poder, Cas. 133, Convento de S. Francisco, Quito, Ecuador. This station broadcasts on 5050 kHz with 5 kW of power. Franz received a card from Radio Quito, Ap. 57, Quito, Ecuador. Radio Quito is a mediumwave station which broadcasts on 760 kHz from 1000 to 0515 UTC with 25 kW of power.

C.R.E./R. Dif. del Ecuador, Ap. 4144, Guayaquil, Ecuador, also responded to Franz' report with a letter and pennant. C.R.E. is listed on 4765 kHz, but has been heard on 4656 with 5 kW of power between 2300-0400 UTC.

After hearing from Franz, I thought you might enjoy seeing a list of stations operating on the tropical band here in Ecuador. In the following list, there are only the stations that are running over 5 kW of power. Give a listen and find out what you can hear from Ecuador.

1.	3210 kHz	10 kW	R. Federación: 1100-0300 UTC
2.	3220	10	HCJB: 0900-0500
3.	3350	5	R. Cenit: 1230-0500
4.	3380	10	R. Iris: 1100-0300
5.	3395	25	R. Zaracay: 1000-1400, 2000-0500
6.	3985	10	Esc. Radiofónicas Populares: 1000-1300, 2100-0300
7.	4680	5	R. Nal. Espejo
8.	4790	5	Sistema de Emis, Atalaya: 1000-1330, 0100-0455 (also re- ported on 4781)
9.	4795	5	La Voz de los Carás: 1300-0400
10.	4800	5	R. Popular de Cuenca: 1000-0700
11.	4810	5	La Voz de Galápagos: 1215-0400
12.	4834	5	R. Federación: 1100-0300
13.	4857	5	Ondas del Zamora, "Canal Juve- nil": 1130-1900, 2100-0545
14.	4870	5	R. Rio Amazonas: 1030-1300, 1700-0400
15.	4910	10	Emis. Gran Colombia: irregular
16.	4940	10	R. Nacional del Ecuador: 0930-0430
17.	4960	10	R. Federación: 1100-0300
18.	4980	10	Ondas Azuayas: irregular
19.	5015	10	Escuelas R. Populares: 1000-1300, 2100-0300
20.	5025	5	R. Splendit: 1100-0530
21.	5045	5	Ondas Cañaris: 1100-0330
22.	5060	5	R. Nal. Progreso
23.	6140	5	R. Visión

The addresses of the stations are as follows:

1. R. Federación, Domingo Comin 17-38, Sucúa, Morona Santiago, Ecuador
2. HCJB, Cas. 691, Quito, Ecuador

3. R. Cenit, Expressa Radial Cenit, Ap. 4065, Guayaquil, Ecuador
4. R. Iris, Cas. 1018, Quito, Ecuador
5. R. Zaracay, Cas. 31, Sto. Domingo de los Colorados, Ecuador
6. Esc. Radiofónicas Populares, Ap. 4755, Riobamba, Ecuador
7. R. Nal. Espejo, Cas. 352, Quito, Ecuador
8. Sistema de Emis, Atalaya, Cas. 204, Guayaquil, Ecuador
9. La Voz de los Carás, Cas. 608, Bahía de Caráquez, Manabí, Ecuador
10. R. Popular de Cuenca, Av. Loja 953, Cuenca, Ecuador
11. La Voz de Galápagos, Misión Franciscana, Puerto Baquerizo Moreno, Isla San Cristóbal, Galapagos, Ecuador
12. See Address # 1
13. Ondas del Zamora, "Canal Juvenil", Cas. 173, Loja, Ecuador
14. R. Rio Amazonas, Cas. 7, Shell, Pastaza, Ecuador
15. Emis. Gran Colombia, Cas. 2246, Quito, Ecuador
16. R. Nacional del Ecuador, Cas. 82, Quito, Ecuador
17. See Address # 1
18. Ondas Azuayas, Cas. 49-80, Cuenca, Ecuador
19. See Address # 6
20. R. Splendit, Cas. 1352, Cuenca, Ecuador
21. Ondas Cañaris, Cas. 731, Azoques, Cañar, Ecuador
22. R. Nal. Progreso, Cas. Letra V, Loja, Ecuador
23. R. Visión, Cas. 4817, Manta, Ecuador

These stations will be broadcasting in either Spanish or Quechua, but ID's should be possible even if you don't understand the language. Good luck!

## NEW CLUB

Frankie P. Gittens, ANDEX member 2327, wrote to tell us of the formation of a Caribbean Shortwave Listeners Club. This is a new club in the Caribbean for Caribbean people. There is no membership fee at the moment. Frankie would like as many shortwave listeners as possible in the Caribbean region to become members. You can write to him at Apt. No. 8, El Dorado, Black Rock, St. Michael, Barbados.

Some of you have asked recently about the use of IRC's. International Reply Coupons can be used as a method of payment for your ANDEX dues. The problem with them from your point of view is that it costs more to pay for your subscription using IRC's than with any other method. As one member wrote, "After buying 24 IRC's to pay for one year's membership, I realized that it had cost me \$15.00. Why do you require so many?"

The answer to that question is that it is difficult for me to cash them in. It cannot be done here in Ecuador. In the States, they are redeemable for the price of a 20-cent stamp each so we don't get very much of what you have paid for them. The only reason why I continue to let them be used for payment is that if there is no other method to be used by a member, perhaps he is able to get his hands on some IRC's. Remember, they must be stamped by your post office when you buy them.

## TO LIVE OVER

If I had my life to live over, I'd dare to make more mistakes next time. I'd relax, I would limber up. I would be sillier than I have been this trip. I would take fewer things seriously. I would take more chances. I would climb more mountains and swim more rivers. I would eat more ice cream and less beans. I would perhaps have more actual troubles, but I'd have fewer imaginary ones.

You see, I'm one of those people who live sensibly and sanely hour after hour, day after day. Oh, I've had my moments, and if I had it to do over again, I'd have more of them. In fact, I'd try to have nothing else. Just moments, one after another, instead of living so many years ahead of each day. I've been one of those persons who never goes anywhere without a thermometer, a hot water bottle, a raincoat and a parachute. If I had to do it again, I would travel lighter than I have.

If I had my life to live over, I would start barefoot earlier in the spring and stay that way later in the fall. I would go to more dances. I would ride more merry-go-rounds. I would pick more daisies. (Written by an 85 year-old lady in Kentucky)

## SAME COLOR

Have you noticed that the color scheme of ANDEX ran into a small hitch for No. 1 and No. 2 of Vol. 11? If you save your ANDEX bulletins in a binder of some sort, you have probably noticed that we had two green ANDEX bulletins in a row.

Let me tell you why that happened. Our Print Shop was in the process of running 75,000 letters on the very press that was needed to run off the April-May issue of ANDEX. If I had to wait until the finishing of the 75,000 letters, our ANDEX issue would have been very late. Therefore, the Print Shop agreed to run my ANDEX issue after the first color was printed on the 75,000 letters. That color happened to be green!

It was not until the new ANDEX issue was off the press and in my office that I realized that we, by simple luck, had managed to have two green issues right after each other.

By the way, in case you wonder when the ANDEX bulletins get mailed bi-monthly, let me give you the following guideline. We try to get the mailing to the HCJB post office by the 20th of the first month...that is, the current issue being June-July, we have had it ready for mailing on June 20. This may be a

help to you in deciding when to send your various pieces of information to us for inclusion in ANDEX.

There are times when we don't make that deadline. The April-May issue was about two weeks late leaving Ecuador because of heavy business in the Print Shop. Since there was also a new schedule of HCJB programs being printed, we felt we should wait for it to be finished so that we could include it also with the mailing.

When I see that the mailing is going to be late, I tell Clayton Howard to make an announcement to that effect over DX PARTY LINE so some of you will know what is happening.

The best guideline is to wait patiently until you are quite sure that the ANDEX mailing has passed you by, then write to let me know and I will send you another. Remember though, the ANDEX mailing is BI-MONTHLY, not MONTHLY. Happy reading!

## PEN PALS INTERNATIONAL

PETERKIN A.B. SESAY lives at 14 Dakiyai Street, Kenema, Sierra Leone, West Africa. Peterkin is in his twenties and is a teacher. His hobbies include DXing, music, collecting stamps, postcards and banknotes. He also likes to read and go on scouting activities. He is ANDEX No. 4937.

BRUNO VAN DOOREN is ANDEX No. 4178 and is 41 years old. He lives at Bochtenstraat 23, B2310 Rijkevorsel, Belgium. He can correspond in Dutch, French, English or German and will answer every letter he receives. Bruno enjoys writing letters, photography, postcard collecting, radio, electronics and, of course, DX-SWL.

HENRY L. HARMON lives at 110 South 9th Street in Moorhead, Minnesota 56560, USA. He is 38 years old and would enjoy hearing from anyone, anywhere, any age. Henry enjoys his radio listening activities and would like to get into ham radio as well. He works in a factory and enjoys fishing, painting and driving when he is not working. Henry is ANDEX No. 3829.

CHRISTOPHER MALONE lives at Ave. Juan de Ascaray, Bloque B, Apt. 204, Ciudadela Jardin Jipijapa, Quito, Ecuador. He is 28 years old, a native-born Californian and can write letters in either Spanish or English. His hobbies are collecting QSL's, Super 8 filming, photography, piano playing and listening to all kinds of music. If anyone wants to know more about Quito or Ecuador, write to Chris. His ANDEX No. is 3600.



### ANDEX International

is the official bi-monthly 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.



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Opa Locka (Miami), Florida, 33055-0401, USA

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Casilla 691, Quito, Ecuador

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