



Writing Useful Reception Reports

Reception reports come into our office in all shapes and sizes. From skimpy, virtually useless reports written on pieces of scratch paper no bigger than 2 inches square, to lengthy, elaborate reports which are sometimes just as useless. What then is required for a report to be useful to the station to which it is sent? After all, a good, detailed reception report is worth a great deal to a station in terms of frequency planning and programming.

This article will offer a few guidelines to help make your reports more useful than they may be now, and, at the same time, possibly increase your chances of obtaining a QSL. Note that the following guidelines apply only to reception reports sent to international broadcasters. When sending reports to low-power stations in Africa, Asia or Latin America, the approach is much different (this may be addressed in a future edition of the bulletin).

1. NAME AND ADDRESS. Although this is so obvious, an amazing number of people omit it. As some hand writing leaves a lot to be desired, make sure you PRINT your name and address in block letters, or type it.

2. DATE OF BROADCAST. Write this in full (e.g. February 11, 1987). Abbreviated versions such as 2.11.87 have different meanings depending where you live. Specify whether you are using UTC date or the date you heard the program if that differs from UTC.

3. TIME. This should be stated in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) or its predecessor, Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). If you

are in doubt as to the difference between your own local time and UTC, listen on the hour or half-hour to most international broadcasters (VOA, BBC, HCJB) who announce the time in UTC. Simply work out the hours difference between your time and UTC. Use this information to make a conversion chart to keep by your radio for handy reference. Alternatively, put a clock set to UTC by your receiver. Note that UTC is always the same and is not affected by local changes in summer or winter time.

4. FREQUENCY. The frequency you quote should be accurate to within 5 kHz if possible. Saying, "I heard you on about 6 MHz," is not sufficient. If, however, your receiver cannot give an accurate frequency read out, say so in your report. A number of international broadcasters (including HCJB) announce the frequencies they are using at their hourly and half-hourly station breaks, which may help you determine the frequency you are hearing them on.

If you know that a station is using more than one frequency at the time you are listening, check as many of these as possible and note how well each is received. A report on one single frequency on one day of listening is not that valuable to a station. A much more helpful approach is as follows:

a. Note the reception quality of a number of frequencies carrying the same program over a period of three to six days.

b. When a particular frequency is blocked by interference, check to see whether another frequency nearby is more suitable as an alternative.

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Person to Person

Brent Allred
ANDEX Interim Director



Greetings from the beautiful city of Quito!

For several years now there has been talk from various stations of the possibility of eliminating verification cards for reception reports. We have seen a number of stations change their QSLing policies, maybe as a first step to eliminating them altogether. And the controversy continues, according to Ken MachHarg's report on ANARCON 87, with some stations beginning to make QSLs harder to get.

Have DXers and shortwave listeners been the cause of these cut-backs and changes for the worse in QSL policies? While I wouldn't go as far as to say they have been the main cause, I don't think they have helped matters. Some of the reports we receive here at HCJB do nothing to promote goodwill between hobbyists and broadcasters. And so we have included the first of a two-part article on how to make your reception reports more useful to the stations you write.

As a QSL-collector myself, I would be very sorry to see stations take the approach of dropping QSLs. DXing wouldn't be the same without those little cards to prove our distant catches.

Just as DXing wouldn't be the same without QSLs, so life wouldn't be the same for me without Jesus Christ. QSLs give purpose to my DXing. Jesus Christ gives purpose and meaning to my life.

While He was on earth, Jesus said, "I have come that you might have life, and have it to the full" (John 10:10). The Christian life, lived with Jesus Christ in control, is a worthwhile life--an abundant and fulfilled life.

If you feel that your life is without purpose and meaning, that there should be more to life than what you're experiencing now, could I suggest that you take Jesus Christ at His word. Allow Him to give your life the purpose and abundance that He promises.

LETTER MONTH - October is letter month at the Voice of the Andes. We always appreciate receiving letters from our listeners, but this month we are especially interested to hear from you. What do you like about HCJB? What don't you like? Your comments and suggestions are important. As a special incentive we are offering an attractive 1988 desk calendar featuring two watercolors by Doug Thompson, of our 1986 "Birds of Ecuador" QSL fame. This bulletin will possibly be reaching you toward the end of October, so how about writing that letter right now?

ANTENNA CORNER: SW Antennas: Placement

by John Beck

In previous columns we have discussed some of the materials needed in erecting a shortwave antenna. This time let's determine where we can place an antenna. The basic rule of thumb is to get as much wire up as high and as clear as possible. Receiving antennas work by cutting across the electromagnetic signal being put out by the transmitting station. Therefore, to a certain extent, the more wire we have up, the greater a signal will be induced into the antenna and down to the receiver.

Look around your property. What natural supports do you have available? Could a simple mast be put up? Remember that the antenna doesn't have to run in a straight line, but the ends can be bent back. Figure out approximately how much room you have to work with. If possible, try to orient the antenna running broadside to the area of the world you want to hear signals from, since horizontal antennas tend to be more or less directional.

Let me pass on a word of caution. You will be tempted to use one of those fantastic power-line poles which are standing there begging for an antenna to be hung from them. Don't do it! Don't cross over or under a set of power-lines with an antenna. Don't attach one end of the antenna to the pole. To do so is to simply invite disaster. There is a danger that either the power-line could fall on the antenna or vice versa and destroy at the least your radio's front end. This same voltage could also charge the chassis. If you happen to be in contact with the radio, you could be seriously injured or even killed. In short, don't take the chance; it's just not worth the risk. There is also an additional advantage to staying away from power lines. They tend to induce 60 or 50 cycle hum and other noises into the receiver. So it's best to simply steer clear of them.

As soon as we have determined the area we have to work within, we can start investigating what type of antenna would best suit our needs. More about that next time.



ANARCON 87 Report

by Ken MacHarg

New receivers, improving reception conditions, and the new Christian Science Monitor station were the main topics of conversation at this year's Association of North American Radio Clubs Convention (ANARCON 87) held in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Nearly 400 hobbyists, broadcasters and equipment suppliers attended this year's event which was sponsored by ODXA, the Ontario DXers Association.

Most regular listeners were excited about the improving conditions on the shortwave bands caused by the recent upswing in the sunspot cycle. In fact, an excellent seminar on propagation combined with improved reception whetted the appetites of many radio enthusiasts to try their luck at DXing those obscure stations on the tropical bands.

Technical attention was paid to several new receivers by Sony, the Grundig receivers which are available in North America for the first time, and the various manifestations of the Sangean receivers under different brand names and prices. Some felt that the new Sony 2003 was a big disappointment in that it seems to be the old 2002 model in a new case. However, many were excited about the new Sony ICF Pro 80 which looks like a hand-held scanner, but really is a shortwave receiver.

Many broadcasters were present at the convention, including the new Christian Science Monitor World Service shortwave station. This ambitious broadcaster received rave reviews not only for its clear signal around the world, but for its brand of quality, objective independent news reporting in the same fine style as their newspaper.

This year's event was more balanced than some in the past, with something for everyone. Sessions were planned for professional broadcasters, beginners to the hobby, and those who have specialty interests such as RTTY.

Broadcasters shared their concerns about declining operating budgets for some stations, and the impact this will have on future programming. Everyone from medium size stations such as Radio Canada International to the biggies like the Voice of America expressed these concerns.

Shortwave programmers also talked at length about QSL cards. These highly prized items are the source of some controversy, with some stations wanting to eliminate them altogether, others wanting to limit them to those who write more in a letter than just a request for a QSL, and still others churning them out at a high rate as good public relations. Swiss Radio International is thinking of requiring program comment as well as technical information before they will issue a QSL.

Representing HCJB at ANARCON this year were David Pierce, an HCJB special representative in Toronto, who put in many hours at the HCJB table passing out information and talking with folk who came by, and Ken MacHarg, host of the SALUDOS AMIGOS program.

The ODXA folks offered a fast paced, information filled weekend, quality hospitality, and an enthusiasm for shortwave that will be hard to match. Congratulations to ODXA for a fine job.

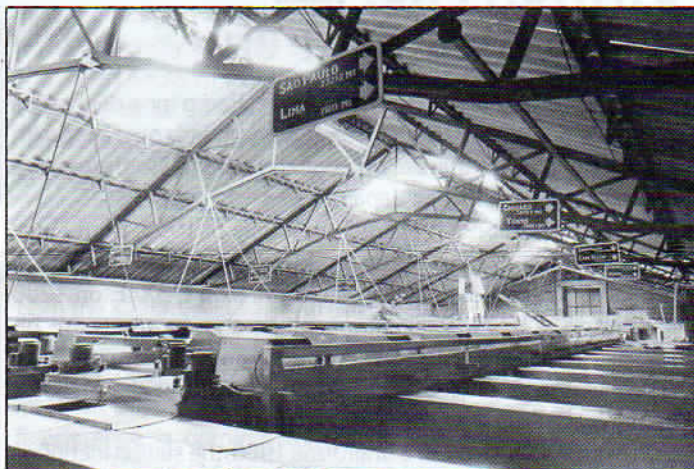
Next year's ANARC convention is scheduled for Long Beach, California. If it is like the one this year, you won't want to miss it!

New Antenna Switcher

Connecting nine shortwave transmitters to as many as 26 possible antenna systems can be a complicated business, especially when you only have a couple of minutes to execute a number of changes. To carry out that type of routing, HCJB uses an antenna switch matrix at its Pifo antenna and transmitter site. This matrix consists of eight rows of 10 switches plus another 90 double-pole, double-throw switches that do the actual routing through the matrix to connect the transmitter with the appropriate antenna.

Up to the present time that system has been run by an electromagnetic cam device. This consists of a hundred gold-plated contacts that move on the cam and are actuated or unactuated, depending on what has been mechanically programmed into the device. That system worked fine for almost 20 years, but is beginning to fail.

Work is now nearing completion on a project to have a computer to think through this matrix and make the necessary connections. As Mark Kerk, director of the Pifo engineering group indicated, "It gets complicated because the computer not only has to do all the connections we tell it to, but it also has to think through problems and do re-routing automatically. In other words, to think as the engineer thinks." The computer is now installed at the Pifo site and work is progressing on the wiring from the computer to the switcher.



HCJB's antenna switching room

The switcher assembly has two sections--a low power section capable of handling up to 100 kw of signal strength power from the transmitter, and a high power section, which is made for the 500 kw transmitter. It is hoped that the sections will be compatible under the new system. This would enable a low-powered transmitter to be fed into a high-powered antenna. Such a feature would allow for greater versatility in operations and would enable programs to be kept on the air when there are problems. It would also mean that more programs could be included in the HCJB schedule.



BOLIVIA - San Miguel 3320 kHz opens at 0900; Radio Fides 4845 kHz also opens at 0900; Radio Illimano 4945 kHz closes at 0500 UTC. (Arthur Cushen, DXPL)

BRAZIL - Radiobras English service to Europe is at 1700-1800 UTC on 15265 kHz, and to the Americas at 0200-0300 UTC on 11745 kHz. (Cushen, DXPL)



COSTA RICA - Radio Lira International is to increase power to 5 kw and add new frequencies of first 11870 kHz, and later 9725 and 5970 kHz. (SCDX 1955)

WBI - BBC World Broadcast Information. News items credited to the BBC Monitoring Service or World Broadcast Information are copyrighted and may not be reproduced elsewhere without permission from the BBC Monitoring Service.

ECUADOR - Radio Tarqui has been reactivated and has been noted on 4971 kHz between 0000 and 0400 UTC sign-off, and again from sign-on at 1040 to past 1130 UTC. (ODXA)

- Radio Ecos de Oriente, Lago Agrio, formerly on medium wave only, now operates on shortwave. Noted at 0045 UTC on 3269.3 kHz with news in Spanish. (Parks, ODXA)

HONDURAS - HRXK, La Voz de la Mosquitia returned on 4910.4 kHz on June 6 and was heard from 2350 sign-on until 0145 UTC. Program consisted of campesino music and gospel programs. (Reinstein, via FRENEX)

PERU - Radio Acari has been heard on 6300 or 6304 kHz from 0145 until sign-off at 0384 UTC. Radio Nuevo Cajamarca can be heard on 5800 kHz around 0300 UTC. (SCDX 1956)

VENEZUELA - A relay of Radio Nacional de Venezuela's domestic service in Spanish is currently heard on 11861 kHz in parallel with 5019 kHz for much of the broadcast day (1000-0400 UTC). Radio Nacional de Venezuela's external service is heard on 11693 and 9540 kHz with one-hour broadcasts in Spanish at 1100, 1400, 1800, 2100, 0000 and 0300 UTC. Each broadcast starts with a 10-minute news bulletin. (WBI 34)

STATION PROFILE: Radio Inca del Perú

For fans of Andean folk music, Radio Inca del Perú is a station to try and hear. Although only operating with a power of 1.8 kw, the station is often heard in North America and even as far afield as Japan.

The station began operation on July 5, 1952, from small studios in a converted house in downtown Lima. The station broadcasts on medium wave with a call-sign OBX4E on 1280 kHz, using a 10 kw Philips transmitter, and on shortwave on 4762 kHz (variable) using a Peruvian-made transmitter. The antenna is a 25 meter high dipole situated at the station's transmitter site 3 kms from the studio.

From the end of 1978 until June 1980, the station identified itself as Radio Frecuencia due to a change in programming. When that programming change proved unsuccessful they reverted to their original format and name. On October 1, 1983 the station began 24-hour broadcasts.

Verifications from Radio Inca are sometimes slow in coming and may require a follow-up or two. But the wait is worth it, with stickers and pennants usually included with the full-detail card. The address is Radio Inca del Perú, Av. Arequipa 2469, Lima 14, Perú, and a recent veri-signer is Jorge L. Irei Inamine, Gerente Técnico. Return postage in the form of unused postage stamps is suggested.



(Station information courtesy of Radio Nuevo Mundo)

Reception Reports

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5. RECEIVER. This is a useful piece of information to the frequency department. If you are suffering bad reception, one of the first things that will be checked is the type of receiver you are using. Remember that the brand name and model number may not be known in the country where you send your report. Therefore, decide whether your receiver is a DOMESTIC type (i.e. has medium wave, or VHF/FM on it as well as shortwave) or a COMMUNICATIONS type (i.e. made primarily for listening to shortwave broadcasts between 3 and 30 MHz). If you can quote the description given in the manufacturer's brochure this is usually helpful (e.g. 8-band, SW superhet portable).

6. ANTENNA. This useful piece of information is frequently forgotten. Portable transistor radios usually perform adequately on a built-in telescopic antenna. If you are using a piece of random length wire hung out of the window, the best description is "random length antenna." Mention specially built antennas, such as "inverted L" or "dipole," by name.

7. REPORTING CODES. Two internationally recognized codes used to standardize report writing and to compare one report with another are SINPO and SIO. Each letter stands for a specific reception condition and each is rated from 1 to 5, as follows:

S (Signal Strength)	I (Interference)	N (Noise)	P (Propagation)	O (Overall merit)
5 excellent	5 nil	5 nil	5 nil	5 excellent
4 good	4 slight	4 slight	4 slight	4 good
3 fair	3 moderate	3 moderate	3 moderate	3 fair
2 poor	2 severe	2 severe	2 severe	2 poor
1 barely audible	1 extreme	1 extreme	1 extreme	1 unusable

Many listeners cannot distinguish between the "I", which stands for man-made interference, and "N", which stands for natural atmospheric noise. Also, the rating for "P" is not often understood. Therefore, many stations (including HCJB) prefer the simpler SIO code, which eliminates the atmospheric noise and propagational factors.

Most books that cover the subject of reception report writing have a simple method of evaluating a signal. First, they say, judge the signal strength, then look at the level of interference. Finally, fill in the "O" column by taking the average of the two numbers and rounding down to the nearest whole number. So if the "S" was 3 and the "I" 4, the "O" would automatically be "3". This is very misleading.

Instead, you should work backwards. First evaluate the overall rating of the signal. Is it "listenable" or difficult to hear? Now examine the reasons for your "O" rating. The signal may be weak (e.g. a 2), but if there is no interference to the signal you simply have to turn up the volume control to enjoy the program. Thus, an SIO rating of 244 is not impossible.

Likewise, a signal of 442 is possible. This might occur if the signal was strong, there was no interference, but the audio being broadcast was heavily distorted due to a fault in the transmitter. Being critical may alert a station to a problem.

If you give an interference rating of anything below 4, then you should explain why. Is the interference on the same fre-

A Program That Gets Folk Together



An HCJB program produced in Louisville, Kentucky, has played a part in a marriage between a man from the United States and a woman from South Africa.

Melanie Hawes wrote to SALUDOS AMIGOS and asked program host Ken MacHarg to broadcast her name in an appeal for pen pals. Over a dozen people from around the world responded to the request, including Jeff Berg in Firth, Idaho. The relationship between Miss Hawes and Mr. Berg grew through a continuing exchange of letters, and was solidified when Melanie visited Idaho in May of this year. "When she walked off the plane, she was just the same as she appeared in her letters," Jeff said.

Program host Ken MacHarg says he is excited about the marriage. "It's exciting how God used this program to bring Jeff and Melanie together," he said. Ken records SALUDOS AMIGOS, which he calls "HCJB's international friendship program," in Louisville each week and mails it to Ecuador for broadcast. In just over two years, he has heard from nearly 1000 listeners in 51 countries, including 47 U.S. states. On the air Ken reads listeners' letters and responds to them. "Some folk write in for pen pals, others to share their opinion on world topics, and others just because they need a friendly ear," he said.

SALUDOS AMIGOS can be heard in North America on Tuesday at 0200 and 0630 UTC, in the South Pacific on Sundays at 0800 UTC and in Europe, also on Sundays, at 1900 UTC.

quency (co-channel)? If it is, then as you move the tuning knob both the signal you want and the interfering signal will be tuned out. If, however, the interference gets stronger as you tune either up or down the band, the interference is probably coming from an adjacent frequency. It helps to indicate whether the interference is coming from a station on a higher or lower frequency than the one the station you are listening to is on. As has already been mentioned, check around the band for a more suitable frequency to suggest to the station you are reporting on.

We hope these guidelines, adapted from Radio Nederland Wereldomroep's publication "Writing Useful Reception Reports," will be of help to you. Two other important factors to a useful reception report are PROGRAM DETAILS and PROGRAM CONTENT. These will be discussed in the next issue of the bulletin, along with a description of how we here at HCJB use your reception reports.

Special DXers



Harald Koester

A listener from the Austrian village of Rabenstein is one of our Special DXers for this month. Harald Koester, ANDEX 5975, is 46 years old and is married with three children and three grandchildren. Although living in Rabenstein, in the north of the Alps, Harald works 100 kms away in Vienna as a customs officer.

Harald first became interested in shortwave after World War II. Here is his story: "During World War II our land was occupied by the Germans and it was very dangerous to try and listen to foreign radio stations. After the war we were occupied by our liberators, the Allies, and so were our radio stations. From our local stations we could hear the Voice of America and also Russische Stunde (Russian Hour).

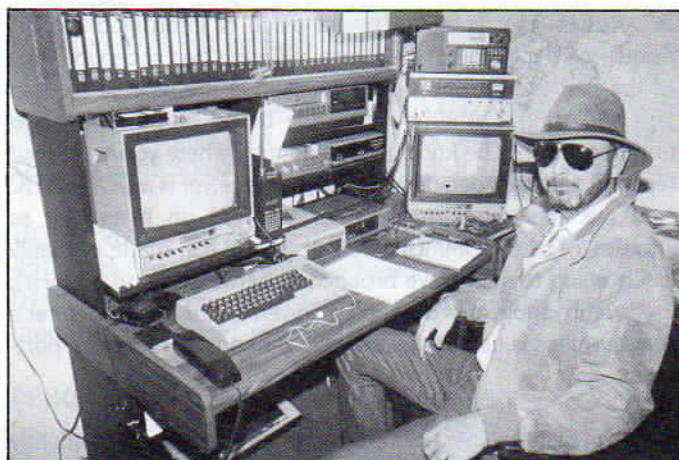
"Things began to change in 1955. Radio became Austrian, television started and new big radio sets were available. This was the time I started shortwave listening. I remember that twice each week I heard Radio Cairo and nearly every evening I heard Radio Luxemburg, which had the best music program in Europe. FM programs started and on medium wave there was better reception of Czechoslovakian and Hungarian stations than of our own stations."

But it wasn't until 1984, after a time in hospital, that Harald began to seriously DX the shortwave bands. "I listened to my old Volksempfänger radio set, built in 1937, and heard Radio Praha. The program was in Czech, which I didn't understand a word of, but I wrote a letter to the station in German and later received my first QSL-card," Harald says.

Harald currently has QSL cards from 40 radio stations in 27 countries. His main receiver is a Grundig Satellite 1400 SL Professional, but he also uses some older sets: an Ingelen, built in 1938, two Radiones, built in 1954 and 1955 and a Minerva, built in 1949. Harald says he likes the older sets "because they have a better tone."

Harald's other interests include reading books, especially of far-away countries, archeology and travelling.

Congratulations, Harald, on being chosen our Special DXer. Harald's address, should you wish to write to him, is St. Poeltnerstr. 44, A-3203 Rabenstein/Piel, AUSTRIA.



Ray Blackstone

Our Special DXer from the United States is Ray Blackstone, ANDEX 5938, of Houston, Texas. Ray is a photographer who took up this profession three years ago after losing his job in the oil industry crash. Most of his work involves making video reports and legal-type videos for attorneys.

Some of Ray's equipment can be seen in his photo. "Next to the computer monitor is a 16-channel direct entry programmable UHF/VHF scanner," Ray writes, "used for monitoring police, fire and local news crews. This keeps me abreast of any sensational happenings that may be of photographic interest." The rest of Ray's video and STV equipment is used for DXing and recording STV stations.

For shortwave DXing Ray uses DX-400 and DX-160 receivers. Both are hooked up to independent 75-foot random wire antennas. "The DX-400 is connected to my C-64 computer, which is interfaced with a Microlog SWL for RTTY reception," Ray says. "I also use the DX-400 to calibrate or find out the exact frequency I'm on on my DX-160."

Ray's other interests include fishing, playing guitar and communicating with people on his computer via modem.

Thank you, Ray, for sharing with us about yourself and for giving us a look at your impressive line up of equipment. If readers would like to send their congratulations and greetings to Ray, his address in 403 West Belt North, Houston, TX 77024-4736, U.S.A.

PROGRAM NOTES

The CALL OF THE ANDES has returned to the Voice of the Andes. The old-time favorite, off the air since 1980, has been back since early September. The program focuses on the Andean region and the rich experiences and background that can be enjoyed in Ecuador. Paul Bell is the producer of the series, pulling material from the archives as well as keeping alert for new material. Listen for the CALL OF THE ANDES Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings in North America at 0200 and 0500 UTC, in the South Pacific at 0715 UTC, and in Europe, Sundays only, at 1900 UTC.

Hats Off To The Panama

Contrary to popular belief, the famous white straw hat known around the world as the Panama hat is actually made in Ecuador, not Panama. During the construction of the Panama Canal Ecuador exported the hats to Panama to shield workers from the glaring sun. Travellers liked the hats and, not realizing their true origin, called them Panama hats.

The hats were originally woven in the Ecuadorian coastal towns of Jipijapa and Montecristi, in the province of Manabí. But the industry moved to the south of the country in 1840 by order of the first president of Ecuador, General Juan José Flores.

The straw for the hat comes from the toquilla palm; in Ecuador the hat is actually called "paja toquilla." The straw is cut and left to boil in water for several hours. It is then laid in the shade until the fiber is needed for weaving. The weavers work in the early pre-dawn hours or in the evening when the air contains more moisture and better quality hats can be produced. Typically, the weaver leans over the hat with his chest on a block that holds the hat in position. Long hours of work in this position make breathing difficult.

In 1906 a photograph of U.S. president Franklin Roosevelt inspecting the construction of the Panama Canal and wearing one of Ecuador's hats sparked off a huge demand for them in the United States. In 1911, hat sales made up 11 percent of Ecuador's total exports. In 1920 the country exported 70,000 dozen hats and in 1943 exports reached 183,000 dozen. How-



Craftsmen at work

ever, sales fell in the 1960's when competition came from Colombia and Japan.

Carlos Elías Barberan, 72 years old, is one of the last exporters of the hat in Guayaquil. He says a good hat takes about three days to make, but a better quality hat can take up to 80 days. The prices for the hats in Ecuador range from about \$9-\$120, but overseas the price can reach as much as \$200. The more expensive hats weigh hardly more than a feather and roll up small without losing their shape. They are sold in small balsa-wood boxes.

Is Life Worth Living?

Life is not worth living if you live it only for

FORTUNE: Jay Gould, the multi-millionaire, said, "I am the most miserable man on this earth."

Ivan Krueger, wealthy head of the world's largest monopoly, committed suicide.

FAME: "I walk up and down thinking I am happy and knowing I am not," said the famous essayist, Charles Lamb.

Edgar Allan Poe, famous poet, drank himself to death.

POWER: Napoleon died a lonely, horrible death on the Isle where he was exiled. Julius Caesar was assassinated.

Hannibal took poison.

PLEASURE: After years of pleasure, Robert Burns wrote:

"Pleasures are as poppies spread,
You seize the flower, the bloom is shed."

Lord Byron, who lived a life of sinful pleasure, lived and died an unhappy man.

But life IS worth living if you live it for **CHRIST**. From all walks of life people have found a life for Christ is a life of joy and meaning.

How does Christ make life worth living?

FIRST: He forgives all your sinful past. As long as you have the guilt of past sins bothering you, a joyous life is impossible.

SECOND: He gives hope and help for the present (Philippians 4:19).

THIRD: Christ promises everlasting life and an eternal home for you (John 1:12, 14:2,3).

Christ can and will make your life worth living. All you have to do is accept that life He offers and follow Him.

(Adapted from "Is Life Worth Living," by Nathanael Olson, American Tract Society)

QX

Answers to your questions about Ecuador, HCJB, technical matters, DXing, etc.

Q: What is "QSB"? Les Morris, III, ANDEX 5923, Clemmons, NC, U.S.A.

A: This is one of the "Q" codes used in ham radio and in the SWLing hobby, and represents the signal for fading. These codes are universally used and recognized regardless of the language of any given country. A few examples of Q-codes used in SWLing are:

- QSA - Signal strength
- QRM - Interference from another station
- QRN - Atmospheric interference
- QSB - Fading
- QRK - Signal quality
- QTH - Location/address
- QSL - Verification



PIETER WOUTERSEN - Spoorstraat 15, 1724 NA Oudkarspel, THE NETHERLANDS - ANDEX 4933 - 52 years old - Will correspond in Dutch with DXers from anywhere in the world.

TAIMUR RAHMAN - C/- I.R.L.C., Konabary, P.O. Box Niil-Nagor, Dhaka, BANGLADESH - ANDEX 5610 - 23 years old - Hobbies are DXing, collecting coins, hunting, and pen pals.

ANAND KAPIL HUNKOO - A-123 Clairfonds Road, Vacoas, MAURITIUS (Indian Ocean) - ANDEX 4081 - Interests are SWLing, reading, collecting stamps, postcards, stickers and pennants.

WILLIAM BLIGHT - P.O. Box 6527, Baltimore, MD 21219-1498, U.S.A. - ANDEX 5852 - 19 years old - Hobbies are photography, DXing, stamp collecting - Would like pen pals from anywhere in the world - Would also like to exchange QSL cards and postcards.

VALENTIN SERRANO - 13 Lutheran Street, Newburgh, NY 12550, U.S.A. - ANDEX 5866 - 14 years old - Hobbies are DXing, music, letter writing - Would like pen pals in Africa, Jamaica, Latin America and the U.S.A.

JOHN SYPEK - 13 Marshall Street, Putnam, CT 06260, U.S.A. - ANDEX 5894 - 20 years old - Would like pen pals anywhere in the world.

SANJAY KUMAR - Kokar, H.B. Road, Ranchi 834001, INDIA - ANDEX 6009 - 20 years old - Hobbies are tennis, SWLing, pop music.

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

AUSTRALIA	\$7.00	HCJB-ANDEX, GPO Box 691, Melbourne, Vic 3001, Australia
CANADA	\$8.00	HCJB-ANDEX, 2110 Argentia Rd., Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5N 2K7
FINLAND	FIM 35 to the bank	Send fee to: Radio HCJB, Helsingin Sp/Helsingfors 5b, 405506-09630716. Send application form to: Radio HCJB, PL-101, 15111 Lahti, Finland
ITALY	L8.500	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	\$12.50	HCJB-ANDEX, P.O. Box 82-296, Highland Park, Auckland, New Zealand
SWEDEN	Equivalent of \$5.50 USA dollars	Fees to: Postgiro 68 06 80-6 OR to Bank giro 332-4407. Send application form to: Radio HCJB, Box 110, 542 01 Mariestad. Check the current exchange at your bank to determine the fee.
SWITZERLAND	Fr. 15	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, Postf. 119, 8708 Mannedorf.
UNITED KINGDOM	4 pounds 50 pence	HCJB-ANDEX, 131 Grattan Rd., Bradford, West Yorkshire, England, BD1 2HS. OR send to Post Office giro account 64 472 4404 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.	\$5.50	HCJB-ANDEX, P.O. Box 553000, Opa Locka (Miami), Florida 33055-0401
WEST GERMANY	DM 15	Margot Stegmiller, Hebelstr. 32, D-6908 Wiesloch, Federal Republic of Germany

AFRICAN COUNTRIES: The applicant must send something ANDEX can redeem for at least \$3.00 (U.S.A.), such as stamps or currency of the country.

If you live anywhere else, remit \$5.50 (U.S.A. dollars) to: HCJB-ANDEX, P.O. Box 553000, Opa Locka (Miami) Florida 33055-0401.

European members who do not have a local office can use the United Kingdom post office giro account by sending the equivalent of four pounds and fifty pence.



ANDEX International



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