

ADVENTIST WORLD RADIO
NWS4.doc
 AWR "Wavescan" - DX Program

* NWS4: Sunday December 31, 2006

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A. Christmas & New Year

It is traditional at this time of the year, around Christmas and the New Year, to turn around and take look back at some of the major events that have taken place in our lives during the past twelve months. We can do this in our program today, and we can assemble some of the major events that have taken place in the international radio world during the year 2006. So, let's take a file of radio magazines, one for each month of the year, and see just what they contain. You could do the same thing in your home by taking the complete file of your favorite radio magazine for the year 2006. We have chosen the prominent NASWA magazine from the North American Shortwave Association, published in the United States.

In January, three areas become evident; NASWA redesigns its webpage, they offer a CD of the entire contents of all issues of the World Radio Handbook from 1947 to 1958, and there is a review of the new trend radio receiver, the Grundig Eton 1XM.

In February, an unusual new QSL card was issued. You will remember the horrendous devastation wrought by Hurricane Katrina in the coastal areas

around New Orleans, and the fact that all of the available radio stations combined their resources into one information network. This QSL card verifies reception reports on any of the FM, AM and SW stations in this temporary network.

In March, it was reported that the BBC London had deleted their well known and rather exotic radio program called, "Calling the Falklands".

In April, there was a report of the Winter Fest at Kulpsville in Pennsylvania, during which Scott Barbour was honored as the "DXer of the Year".

In May, there was an emphasis on radio history with a front cover copy of a 75 year old QSL letter from shortwave broadcasting station 3ME in Melbourne Australia.

In June, there was a full report written by Richard D'Angelo about the American Shortwave Conference that was held in the building that houses the international headquarters of Adventist World Radio in suburban Washington DC.

In July, it was announced that the forty year old Radio Netherlands relay station on the island of Bonaire in the Caribbean is to be refurbished. Do we learn also, that Bonaire will soon become an independent country?

In August, the noted Danish DXer Anker Petersen revealed that the trend in domestic shortwave broadcasting is downward, though there are still 320 of these tropical band transmitters on the air.

In September, the "NASWA QSL Report" featured many old QSL cards, including one from the Radio Club of Angola, dated way back some seventy years ago.

The October issue reminds readers to tune in to the revived annual broadcast from Radio St Helena in the South Atlantic. This broadcast was heard worldwide on 11902.5 kHz, upper side band, early in the following month.

In November, Dr. Kim Elliott at the Voice of America in Washington DC, poses the oft repeated question: Whither Shortwave? And he gives a presentation of the latest trends.

The December issue of the NASWA magazine presents the same concept as we are presenting in this edition of Wavescan. They take a look back over the past year in a unique method by printing in miniature on the front cover of this December issue, all of the covers from the past year 2006.

And what about the future? Well no one has the inherent ability to correctly predict the future, but we can suggest that there will be a further reduction in shortwave broadcasting during the coming year 2007, that fewer stations will issue QSL cards, and that there will be increased experimentation in digital shortwave broadcasting.

Now, what about your life? True, you can not change the past, but you can change the direction of your future. You do not know what will be the events in your life during the next twelve months. However, you do know that the Holy Bible predicts the future, and that eternal life can be yours through a living faith in the Messiah whose birth is honored throughout his world at the time of the Christmas season.

B. American DX Report

* **New Publications:** Several new publications of interest to the international radio monitor have recently become available.

* **Passport to World Band Radio:** We mention first the 2007 edition of the annual publication, Passport to World Band Radio. As always, this highly prized and colorful annual presents several very interesting articles on radio topics, in

addition to the authoritative blue pages that contain the regular schedule of all shortwave stations throughout the world in an easy to read bar code style. You will enjoy reading about the story of “Radio Broadcasting in Taiwan”, and a similar feature on “Radio Broadcasting in Korea”.

Do you need a new radio receiver? Then before you buy, you should first check their evaluation of all currently available shortwave receivers, and then you will be better equipped to make an appropriate choice of the receiver that fits your needs.

In these days of diminishing returns, you will also find the sixty six pages of addresses and QSL information very helpful in obtaining a much desired QSL card from an exotic and distant shortwave station.

And as always, take an in-depth look at the advertising pages, many of which show the latest models available in the Grundig Eton range.

We would say again, the annual edition of Passport to World Band Radio is a must for every serious international radio monitor, and the 2007 edition once again lives up to the high reputation that has been maintained by publisher Larry Magne over the past more than twenty years.

*** Anniversary Publication from the Danish Short Wave Club International:**

Throughout the year 2006, DSWCI, the Danish Short Wave Club International, has been celebrating their fiftieth anniversary. To honor this significant occasion, DSWCI has published a forty eight page volume that contains very interesting radio information over the past half century. There are photographs of people, places, radio receivers and QSL cards. The feature articles tell us about the origins of this prestigious radio club, as well as DXing events in many different countries around the globe.

* **World Radio TV Handbook:** Many reports from Europe & North America state that the new 2007 edition of the World Radio TV Handbook is now available, though up until the time of writing, we have not yet seen this issue.

* **BBC London:** A news release from the BBC London states that the new head of their conglomerate organization is Indian born Dr. Chitra Bharucha. Dr Bharucha was born in Madurai, South India and she migrated to England in 1972. She is a medical doctor by profession, and she will take over the BBC empire on an interim basis in January and she will serve in her new capacity until the Executive Board appoints a permanent leader.

* **Australia:** The Australian Radio DX Club states that digital shortwave broadcasting in Australia will be confined to specific digital bands when licenses for this new medium are issued.

* **Solar Radiations:** Many reports from Europe, the South Pacific and North America give two items of information about solar activity that have a bearing upon international shortwave reception. Back in August, there was a very unusual sunspot, due to the fact that its rotation was in reverse to the normal routine of the usual sunspots. Then, on December 5, there was a total radio blackout for a period of around a quarter of an hour beginning at approximately 1030 UTC. The cause of this total blackout was a solar flare with a value of X9.

* **Pakistan:** A two day international radio conference was held in Karachi just before Christmas to mark the One Hundredth Anniversary of the world's first radio broadcast, staged by Aubrey Fessenden from his wireless station at Brant Rock, MA on Christmas Eve, 1906. More than three hundred people attended the conference, representing major radio organizations from around the world.

Interestingly, a lengthy article in the American newspaper, Radio World, casts doubt on the veracity of this supposed historic event, though there does seem to be some evidence that this broadcast did indeed occur as previously believed.

* **Sarawak:** A recent report from Jerry Berg in Boston, quoting Bob Padula in Australia, states that the Malaysian government is planning to install two new shortwave transmitters in the eastern state, Sarawak on the island of Borneo. This report states that the new shortwave transmitters will be installed at Sibu and Sankei. The new transmitter at Sibu would seem to be a replacement, and the new transmitter at Sankei would be seem to be a new location.

C. Radio Broadcasting in Malaysian Borneo - Sabah

Located at the northern tip on the island of Borneo is the territory known as Sabah. This geographic entity is a state of Malaysia and it occupies an area of 29,000 square miles with a population something over one million people. The capital city, known in earlier years as Jesselton, was renamed Kota Kinabalu in 1968.

Back one thousand years ago, tribal groups were already settled in many areas of Borneo, and European explorers began to visit the area in the 1500s. In the mid 1800s, the British took over the coastal areas of north Borneo, and on January 1, 1942, Japanese forces landed on Labuan island off the coast of Sabah. For a period of more than four years, the island was known as Pulau Maida, in honor of the local Japanese commander. Australian forces landed on Pulau Maida on June 5, 1945, and soon took over the mainland areas of Sabah also. Sabah became the eastern-most state of Malaysia on September 16, 1983.

The story of radio broadcasting in Sabah goes back to the early days of wireless transmission, in the 1920s and 1930s, when two stations were installed, VCK on Labuan Island and VQA at Jesselton. Interestingly, more events in radio history occurred on the small and beautiful, touristy island of Labuan than in the larger territory of Sabah itself. So, let's take a look at these historic events as they transpired on Labuan Island.

Remarkable as it may seem, a total of six radio broadcasting stations were on the air on the island of Labuan in the short span of just two years. Mobile forces of the Australian army landed on Labuan on June 5, 1945 and just six days later, an army photographer took a series of black & white photographs of what was described as a broadcasting station. Obviously, because of the short time span, this had to be an installation that was abandoned by the Japanese.

This is indeed a tantalizing news item. There are no known DX reports anywhere in the world that indicate that the Japanese were on the air from a broadcasting station located in North Borneo. We could ask the question: Was this station then a program broadcasting station, or in reality a station used for the broadcast of communication information to Japanese personnel throughout the area?

Now, just two or three weeks later, an Australian soldier in North Borneo reported to a radio magazine in Melbourne Victoria that he heard on local mediumwave a relay broadcast from the American shortwave station KROJ in California. A correlation of the specific dates assures us that this mediumwave relay of an American shortwave program took place more than three months before the arrival of mobile radio stations from Australia. Could we speculate then that radio personnel in the Australian army on Labuan began to experiment with the Japanese radio station and made a few test broadcasts on mediumwave using a shortwave receiver as a program source?

To add to this intriguing story, we find next, that a month or two later, an Australian soldier stationed in North Borneo visited a broadcasting station that was identified on air as JL2, apparently located on Labuan Island. He stated that the equipment was totally Japanese and that it was a neat operation. Maybe station JL2 was a subsequent usage of the same facility that was photographed by the Australian photographer.

The output power at station JL2 was 50 watts, and the antenna is described as a 100 ft wire, which fits the antenna system as shown in the black & white photograph. This station was heard in North Borneo, the Philippines and New Guinea on a shortwave channel given as 42 metres.

The broadcasting service from station JL2 was followed by Radio Labuan, a 500 watt shortwave station operating from a three ton army truck. This new Radio Labuan began service on October 1, 1945 and it was on the air for a period of six weeks. It is suggested that this was an army communication facility that was taken over for a program broadcasting service. The shortwave transmitter was an American-made Halicrafters model BC610 fed into a half wave center-fed Zeppelin tuned to a 7 MHz channel.

Shortwave Radio Labuan was followed briefly by an AAAS station, unidentified at the time, but operating on 980 kHz. It is presumed that this was the 10 watt Australian mobile station 9AP which was known to be in the area at the time.

Next came another mobile AAAS station, 9AF, which was transported from Sydney Harbour on the American navy vessel, USS "Henry Rice", and delivered to Tarakan in Borneo and then apparently driven overland and ultimately delivered to Labuan Island in October. However, simultaneously, a specific radio building was under construction on Labuan Island and the electronic equipment from the three 3 ton trucks was installed into the more spacious building. This

rather substantial radio station was inaugurated on November 8, 1945, and it was on the air for approximately five months.

Around November 1946, the noted Arne Skoog in Sweden heard a station that he identified as Radio Labuan on the unusual channel 2995 kHz. Nothing more is known about this station, and it could have been the first harmonic from a mediumwave unit on 1497.5 kHz, or a fundamental emission from an army communication station in the 100 metre band.

That's the end of the story about radio broadcasting on Labuan Island, Sabah, North Borneo, until the more recent era when Radio Malaysia established local relay stations on this notable tourist island. So, let's go across the waterways to the mainland area of Jesselton or Kota Kinabalu itself, the modern and progressive state capital of the Malaysian state of Sabah. As mentioned earlier, there was a spark wireless station, VQA, on the air for Morse Code communication with Singapore back in the 1920s and 1930s.

Then, in January 1946, there was a 10 watt mobile station on the air in Jesselton on 980 kHz. This station, with the callsign 9AO, was then transferred to the Indonesian island of Morotai a few weeks later, on March 4. It was then intended that another 10 watt mobile station, 9AP, would be transferred for service in the Jesselton area. However, that plan was deleted due to the fact that Australian servicemen had transferred out to other areas.

Next comes the story of regular radio broadcasting in Jesselton which began in 1952 with an experimental program service from the 250 watt shortwave communication station VS4S. Temporary studios were installed on Bruce Hill, the antenna was a folded dipole a quarter wavelength above ground, and programming consisted mainly of news and announcements.

It was announced in 1952 that a new shortwave station was under installation near Jesselton and it was officially inaugurated in November 1955 with 5 kW under the regular callsign VQA.

Some eleven years later, a new studio building was erected for Radio Sabah on Tuaran Road. This was at about the same time as the Federation of Malaysia was formed and the British colony of Sabah became the eastern-most state of Malaysia. The name of the state capital, Jesselton, was changed to Kota Kinabalu, in honor of the high mountain nearby, five years after federation.

This original shortwave transmitter at Jesselton – Kota Kinabalu was rated at 5 kW and it was in general broadcast usage for a period of nearly twenty years on two major channels, 4970 kHz and 5980 kHz.

However, in 1969, a new radio base was established at Laya Laya, near Kota Kinabalu, and two new 10 kW shortwave transmitters were installed. This new facility was officially inaugurated on May 1, 1971.

These two NEC shortwave transmitters from Japan were in constant usage for many years, and apparently one gave out half a dozen years ago, and the other just more recently. The last known logging of Radio Malaysia Sabah on shortwave occurred on September 27, 2003 when an Australian monitor, Craig Seager, heard the station and made the observation that this station “was not often heard”.

However, in spite of the fact that this lonely shortwave station does seem to be off the air these days, yet the two shortwave channels, 4970 kHz & 5980 kHz, have been registered for use by Radio Malaysia in Kota Kinabalu in more recent time. It is probable that their nationwide mediumwave and FM networks, together with the high powered 700 kW mediumwave transmitter on 1475 kHz, now give adequate radio coverage throughout Sabah.

Back during the era when Sabah was active on shortwave, QSL cards were issued, both by the original Radio Sabah, and subsequently by Radio Malaysia Sabah.

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1. Early Wireless Stations in Malaysian Borneo – Sabah

Entries – Yearbook of Wireless Telephony & Telegraphy

Territory	Call	Location	Information	YBWT&T 82.7	SWL
Sabah	VCK	Labuan		476	
	VQA	Jesselton		476 533	1007 1933

2. Radio Broadcasting in Malaysian Borneo – AAAS Stations Jesselton KK

Timelines

Year	Date	Metres	kHz	kW	Call	Information	Reference
Sabah: Jesselton AAAS Station – 9AO							
1944	Nov 30					Plans announced 21 AAAS stations	GB 90-216
1945	Sep 3	980		10	9AO	Tested 8 pm – MN Australia	LI 79.24 22-9-45
1945	Sep 5				9AO	7 photos of 9AO truck at Camberwell Vic	cas.awm.gov.au
1946	Jan	980		10	9AO	New on air in Jesselton	LI 79.24 19-1-46
1946	Feb	980		10	9AO	On air in Jesselton	LI 79.24 23-2-46
1946	Mar 4	980		10	9AO	Took over on Morotai from 9AD	JF-NZRG, QSL letter
1946	Mar	980		10	9AO	On air in Jesselton (?)	NZDXRA 31-3-46 8
1946	Apr	980		10	9AO	May be on air in Rabaul (?)	R&H 77.10 5-46 67
1946	Apr	980		10	9AO	Rabaul error, Morotai correct	R&H 79.13 6-46 67
1946	May 1	980		10	9AO	Listed as in Jesselton (?)	Hocken BCSOTW
1946	May	980		10	9AO	On air in Morotai	NZDXRA copy
1946						Sold to cinema in Pt Moresby	GB 91-217
Sabah: Jesselton AAAS Station - 9AP							
1944	Nov 30					Plans announced 21 AAAS stations	GB 90-216
1945	Sep 6	980		10	9AP	Tested 8 pm - MN	LI 79.24 22-9-45
1945				10	9AP	Tested from Rose Bay Golf Links	R&H 77.10 1-46 34
1945	Sep 6	930		10	9AP	Tested MN - 2 am	LI 79.24 22-9-45
1946	Jan			10	9AP	Plan for 9AP in Jesselton area scrapped	LI 79.24 23-2-46

3. Radio Broadcasting in Malaysian Borneo – AAAS Stations Labuan Island

Timelines

Year	Date	Metres	kHz	kW	Call	Information	Reference
Sabah: Labuan Island AAAS Station – MW Station							
1945	Jun 11					2 photos broadcasting station on Labuan	cas.awm.gov.au
1945	Jul		MW		KROJ	Relay heard on MW in North Borneo	LI 79.24 11-8-45
Sabah: Labuan Island Army Station – JL2 SW							
1945		7145		50	JL2	AIF, all Japanese equipment 42 m 100 ft wire	LI 8-12-45
1945		7145		50	JL2	Heard in Philippines & New Guinea	LI 79.24 8-12-45
1945	Oct 1	7145		50	JL2	Radio Labuan took over from JL2	LI 79.24 8-12-45
Sabah: Labuan Island Army Station – Radio Labuan SW							
1945	Oct 1		SW	500	Labuan	1 st day Halicrafters BC610 ½ wave centre fed Zep7-46	116
1945	Oct 19		7250	500	Labuan	1 st day Radio Labuan American SCR BC 610 R&H	1-46 35
1945		6665		500	Labuan	Radio Labuan replaced JL2 45 m	LI 79.24 8-12-45
1945		6665		500	Labuan	3 ton army truck (communication?)	LI 79.24 8-12-45
1945		7290		500	Labuan	Radio Labuan only AAAS SW station	NNRC 16-2-46 17
1945		7290		500	Labuan	Gunner Fletcher heard Radio Labuan	R&H 77.10 2-46 34
1945	Nov 1		7250	500	Labuan	Last day Radio Labuan	R&H 79.13 1-46 35
1945	Nov 11		SW	500	Labuan	Last day, replaced by AAAS 980 (960?) kHz	RN 7-46 116
1945		7200		500	Labuan	Radio Labuan army station	LI 79.24 17-11-45
Sabah: Labuan Island AAAS Station – Unidentified station (9AP)							
1945	Nov 11		980		AAAS	Radio Labuan replaced by AAAS 980 kHz	RN 7-46 116
1945			960		AAAS	AAAS station unknown call, here before 9AF	LI 3-11-45
1945			980	10	9AP	Known to be in the area	LI 79.24 23-2-46
Sabah: Labuan Island AAAS Station – 9AF							
1944	Nov 30					Plans announced 21 AAAS stations	GB 90-216
1945	May 15			200	9AF	Original date for deployment	GB 90-216
1945	Jul 1 st week	1440		200	9AF	Testing in Melbourne, will go to northern area	LI 7-7-45
1945	Jul 1 st week	1440		200	9AF	QSLs 14 Heyington Place Toorak	LI 79.24 7-7-45
1945	Jul 1 st week	1440		200	9AF	Heard all over Australia 11:30 pm - 6 am	LI 79.24 14-7-45
1945	Jul 1 st week	1440		200	9AF	Good signal, heard widely	R&H 77.10 8-45 34
1945	Jul	1440		200	9AF	Testing, heard in NZ 2 am	NZDXRA 31-7-45
1945	Jul	1440		200	9AF	Heard by Ern Suffolk SA	LI 79.24 28-7-45
1945	Jul	1440		200	9AF	Antenna masts 100 ft 2 hollow pipes 2 sections	R&H9-4534
1946	Aug 16			200	8AF	Announced for Labuan	GB 90-216
1945	Sep 6			200	9AF	Photo on board USS Henry M Rice Sydney-Morotai	cas
1945	Sep	1340		200	9AF	On air, location not yet decided	LI 79.24 22-9-45
1945	Sep	1340		200	9AF	Being installed	NZDXRA 29-9-45
1945	Oct	1440		200	9AF	QSL cards sent out early Oct 1460 (incorrect)	R&H12-45 34
1945	Oct	1340		200	9AF	Location unknown	NNRC 1-12-45 4
1945	Oct				9AF	Construction work began on building	cas.awm.gov.au
1945	Oct	1340		200	9AF	Now on the air on Labuan (?)	LI 79.24 3-11-45
1945	Nov 1			200	9AF	Opening date at Tarakan Borneo	ragusa 1-5-01
1945	Nov 1			200	9AF	4 photos at Tarakan, Kalimantan Indonesian Borneo	cas
1945	Nov 6			200	9AF	Photo building & sign at Labuan	cas.awm.gov.au

1945 Nov 8		200	9AF	Opening date on Labuan	ragusa 1-5-01
1945 Nov 8		200	9AF	14 photos inside building & out Labuan	cas.awm.gov.au
1945 Nov	1340	200	9AF	Now in regular operation	LI 79.24 8-12-45
1945 Dec	960	200	9AF	Good signal day, poor signal night	LI 79.24 5-1-46
1946 Jan	960	200	9AF	On air on Labuan	LI 79.24 19-1-46
1946 Jan	1340	200	9AF	On air on Labuan (incorrect channel)	NZDXRA 31-1-46
1946 Feb	960	200	9AF	On air in Labuan	DXSA 82.1 3-46 4
1946 Feb	960	200	9AF	Visited by Gerry Lane, nice station	LI 79.24 23-2-46
1946 Feb		200	8AF	Similar to 9AG mobile	R&H 77.10 2-46 34
1946 Apr	960	200	9AF	Station not listed, closed	R&H 77.10 5-46 67
1946 May 1	960	200	9AF	Listing	Hocken BCSOTW

Sabah: Labuan Island AAAS Station – Radio Labuan

1946 2995 Heard by Skoog in Sweden RN 12-46 152

4. Status of all AAAS Mobile Stations in November 1945

Call	Watts	Location	Country	Information	Reference
9AA	250	Pt Moresby	PNG	Fixed station	R&H 77.10 11-45 34
9AB	200	Lae	PNG	Already on air	R&H 77.10 11-45 34
9AC	200	Torokina	Bougainville	ABC news	R&H 77.10 10-45 34
9AD	200	Morotai	Indonesia	On air late November	LI 79.24 8-12-45
9AE	200	Jacquinet Bay	New Britain	Transferred to Rabaul	R&H 77.10 3-46 53
9AF	200	Labuan Is	Borneo	Not yet arrived	LI 79.24 8-12-45
9AG	200	Balikpapan	Borneo	Already in service	LI 79.24 3-11-45
9AH	200	Melbourne	Australia	Redesignated as 9AT Japan ?	LI 79.24 22-8-45
9AI*	10	Brisbane	Australia	Shipped out in October	LI 79.24 13-10-45
9AJ	10	Wewak	New Guinea	Already on air	LI 79.24 3-11-45
9AK"	10	Melbourne	Australia	Test broadcasts	R&H 77.10 9-45 34
9AL	10	Faro Island	New Britain	Already on air	R&H 79.13 6-46 67
9AM	10	Kure	Japan	9AM = WVTW = WLKT	GB 91 31-3-47
9AN	10	Melbourne	Australia	Redesignated as 9AT ?	(No references)
9AO*	10	Jesselton	Borneo	On air Jesselton December	LI 79.24 19-1-46
9AP*	10	Jesselton	Borneo	980 kHz, known to be in the area	LI 79.24 23-2-46
9AQ	10	Kure	Japan	9AQ = WVTX = WLKU	GB 91 31-3-47
9AR	10	Kure	Japan	9AR = WVTZ = WLKW	GB 91 31-3-47
9AS	10	Melbourne	Australia	Never completed?	LI 79.24 22-9-45
9AT-1	200	Kure	Japan	Originally 9AH ?	LI 79.24 23-2-46
9AT-2	10	Kure	Japan	Originally 9AN ?	LI 79.24 23-2-46
9AU				Unused callsign	
9AV	10	Kure	Japan	9AV = WVTY = WLKV	GB 91 31-3-47
9AW				Unused callsign	
9AX				Unused callsign	
9AY				Unused callsign	
9AZ				Unused callsign	

5. Radio Broadcasting in Malaysian Borneo – Sabah

Timelines

Year	Date	Metres	kHz	kW	Call	Information	Reference
Sabah: Radio Sabah Jesselton – Kota Kinabalu							
1947	Dec		7237	1	VS4S	Listed as operating this channel with 1 kW	RN 1-48 164
1952				.25		Experimental broadcasts news announcements	84.89 36
1952				.25		Temporary studios on Bruce Hill	RTM 84.89 36
1952				.25		Radio Sabah inaugurated	RTM 84.89 39
1953	Feb		7237	.25		Folded dipole ¼ wavelength above ground	RN 3 3-53 151
1954	Sep		7237	.25		Radio Sabah currently 250 w 7237	R&H 79.14 10-54 106
1954	Dec		7237	.25		Radio Sabah currently 250 w 7237	R&H 79.14 1-55 90
1955	Feb		7237		VS4S	Heard in Sweden	RN 3-55 158
1955	Nov					Radio Sabah officially inaugurated	RTM 84.89 39
1955	Dec		7237	.25		Currently 250 7237 new evening schedule	R&H 1-56 114
1956	Feb		7237	.25		New studios, same schedule	R&H 79.14 2-56 104
1954	Sep			7½		New SW @ 7.5 kW 16 element array year end	10-54 106
1954				5		New SW transmitter installed	TDP
1954	Dec			7½		New SW @ 7½ kW tests next Jul	R&H 79.14 1-55 90
1957	Feb		7280	5	VQA54	5 other SW channels available	R&H 79.14 3-57 98
1962	Nov		4970	5		Box 222 Jesselton, QSL letter	R&H 79.15 12-62 117
Sabah: Radio Malaysia Jesselton – Kota Kinabalu							
1963						New studio building Tuaran Road	RTM 84.89 36
1963	Sep 16					Malaysia formed, now Radio Malaysia Sabah	Letter
1968			4970			Jesselton changed to Kota Kinabalu	R&H 79.16 11-68
1969			SW	10		Two new SW NEC HFB-215 installed	TDP
1969	Dec 20		4970			Only SW channel shown on QSL card	QSL card
1970	Jan 26		4970			Only SW channel shown on QSL card	QSL card
1971	Jan 11		4970			Only SW channel shown on QSL card	QSL card
1971	May 1		SW			New SW transmitter base at Laya	RTM 84.89 36
1971	May 14		4970			Only SW channel shown on QSL card	QSL card
1971	May 25		4970			Only SW channel shown on QSL card	QSL card
1972	Sep 18		4970			Only SW channel shown on QSL card	QSL card
1975	Apr 29		5980			Only SW channel shown on QSL card	QSL card
1975	Jul 18		5980			Only SW channel shown on QSL card	QSL card
2003			RTM			New HQ address on Labuan Island	WRTVHB 2003
2003	Sep 27		5979.4			Final known entry; not heard often	ADXN 10-03 5
2005	Oct 30		SW			Both channels 4970 & 5980 registered for B05	Email
2007			5980	10		Only one SW channel shown 5980 kHz	PP2WBR 2007

6. WRTVHB Entries for Radio Stations in Malaysian Borneo – Sabah

Timelines

Year	kW	kHz	Call	Information
Radio Sabah - Jesselton				
1947				No entries for seven editions
1954	.25	7237	VS4S	First entry, Post & Telegraphs, one hour daily
1955	.25	7237	VS4S	Extended hours new equipment ordered England, including 5 kW SW
1956	.25	7237	VS4S	New equipment ordered from England, including 5 kW SW
1957	5	7180		1 st listing at 5 kW, new studios and extended hours planned
1958	5	7180		1 st listing 930 kHz MW .25 kW
1959			VQA	1 MW & 7 SW channels listed, each different VQA with number
1960			VQA	Similar listings
1961		5980	VQA	1 MW 930 kHz @ .5 kW & 1 SW 5980 kHz @ 5 kW
1962		4970	VQA	Also MW 930; and only 1 SW 4970 kHz
1963		4970	VQA	Future plans, FM
1964		4970	VQA	1 SW & 1 MW
1965		4970	VQA	Now Radio Malaysia Sabah, 1 MW @ 1 SW 5 kW each
1966		4970	9WD	New callsign, also new 100 kW FM
1967		4970		Similar listings
1968		4970		Similar listings

Radio Malaysia – Jesselton, Kota Kinabalu: Local Radio

1969	MW			KK Tenon 2 @ 5 kW & 10 kW; KK Tawai 1 @ 5 kW; also FM
1970	MW			3 @ 5 kW & 10 kW
1971	MW			KK 2 @ 20 kW; Tenon 1 @ 10 kW; Tawau 1 @ 10 kW
1972	MW			KK 2 @ 20 kW; Tenon 1 @ 10 kW, Tawau 1 @ 5 kW
1973	MW			6 channels located at KK, Tenom, Tawau, Sandakan & Kudat
1974	MW			8 channels listed
1975	MW			5 channels listed
1976	MW			5 channels listed, new 600 kW MW
1977	MW			10 channels listed
1978	MW			13 channels listed
1979	MW			13 channels listed
1980	MW			13 channels listed
1981	MW			13 channels listed
1982	MW			13 channels listed
1983	MW			13 channels listed
1984	MW			13 channels listed
1985	MW			13 channels listed
1986	MW			13 channels listed
1987	MW			13 channels listed
1988	MW			13 channels listed
1989	MW			13 channels listed
1990	MW			13 channels listed
1991	MW			13 channels listed
1992	MW			13 channels listed
1993	MW			13 channels listed
1994	MW			13 channels listed
1995	MW			13 channels listed

1996	MW	13 channels listed
1997	MW	13 channels listed
1998	MW	13 channels listed
1999	MW	13 channels listed
2000	MW	13 channels listed
2001	MW	13 channels listed
2002	MW	12 channels listed; KK MW at Kampung Laya Laya 700 kW 1475 nearby
2003	MW	12 channels listed; KK MW at Kampung Laya Laya 700 kW 1475 nearby
2004	MW	12 channels listed; KK MW at Kampung Laya Laya 700 kW 1475 nearby
2005	MW	12 channels listed; KK MW at Kampung Laya Laya 700 kW 1475 nearby
2006	MW	12 channels listed; KK MW at Kampung Laya Laya 700 kW 1475 nearby

Radio Malaysia – Jesselton, Kota Kinabalu: Shortwave

1969	5	4970	Located at Tawai
1970	5	4970	Located at Tawai
1971	5	4970	Listed as Kota Kinabalu
1972	10	SW	KK, 4 channels 4 5 & 7 MHz
1973	10	SW	KK, 2 channels 4970 & 5980 kHz
1974	10	SW	KK, 2 channels (also 15295 kHz with 100 kW)
1975	10	SW	KK, 2 channels & 15295 100 kW
1976	10	SW	KK 2 channels & 15270 100 kW at Sandakan
1977	10	4970	KK, 4970 kHz only; 100 kW not listed for Sabah
1978	10	4970	Kota Kinabalu
1979	10	4970	Kota Kinabalu
1980	10	4970	Kota Kinabalu
1981	10	4970	Kota Kinabalu
1982	10	4970	Kota Kinabalu
1983	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 4970 & 5980 Malay & English
1984	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 4970 & 5980 Malay & English
1985	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 4970 & 5980 Malay & English
1986	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 4970 & 5980 Malay & English
1987	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 4970 & 5980 Malay & English
1988	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 4970 Malay, 5980 Malay & English
1989	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 4970 Malay, 5980 Malay & English
1990	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 4970 Malay, 5980 Malay & English
1991	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 4970 Malay, 5980 Malay & English
1992	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 4970 Malay, 5980 Malay & English
1993	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 4970 Malay, 5980 Malay & English
1994	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 4970 Malay, 5980 Malay & English
1995	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 4970 Malay, 5980 Malay & English
1996	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 4970 Malay, 5980 Malay & English
1997	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 4970 Malay, 5980 Malay & English
1998	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 4970 Malay, 5980 Malay & English
1999	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 4970 Malay, 5980 Malay & English
2000	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 4970 Malay, 5980 Malay & English
2001	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 4970 kHz Radio 3, 5980 kHz Radio 6
2002	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 5980 kHz only, Blue Network
2003	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 5980 kHz only, Blue Network
2004	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 5980 kHz only, Blue Network
2005	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 5980 kHz only, Blue Network
2006	10	SW	Kota Kinabalu 5980 kHz only, Sabah V FM (inactive?)

7. RDBI-PP2WBR Entries for Radio Stations in Malaysian Borneo – Sabah

Timelines

Year	kW	kHz	Call	Information
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Radio Malaysia – Kota Kinabalu: Shortwave

1985	10	SW		Two transmitters 4970 kHz & 5980 kHz
1986	10	SW		Two transmitters 4970 kHz & 5980 kHz
1987	10	SW		Two transmitters 4970 kHz & 5980 kHz
1988	10	SW		Two transmitters 4970 kHz & 5980 kHz
1989	10	SW		Two transmitters 4970 kHz & 5980 kHz
1990	10	SW		Two transmitters 4970 kHz & 5980 kHz
1991	10	SW		Two transmitters 4970 kHz & 5980 kHz
1992	10	SW		Two transmitters 4970 kHz & 5980 kHz
1993	10	SW		Two transmitters 4970 kHz & 5980 kHz
1994	10	SW		Two transmitters 4970 kHz & 5980 kHz
1995	10	SW		Two transmitters 4970 kHz & 5980 kHz
1996	10	SW		Two transmitters 4970 kHz & 5980 kHz
1997	10	SW		Two transmitters 4970 kHz & 5980 kHz
1998	10	SW		Two transmitters 4970 kHz & 5980 kHz
1999	10	SW		Two transmitters 4970 kHz & 5980 kHz
2000	10	SW		One transmitter only 5980 kHz
2001	10	SW		One transmitter only 5979 kHz
2002	10	SW		One transmitter only 5979 kHz
2003	10	SW		One transmitter only 5979 kHz
2004	10	SW		One transmitter only 5979 kHz
2005	10	SW		One transmitter only 5979 kHz
2006	10	SW		One transmitter only 5979 kHz
2007	10	SW		One transmitter only 5979 kHz

8. Radio Broadcasting in Malaysian Borneo – Political Events

Timelines

Year	Date	Metres	kHz	kW	Call	Information	Reference
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Sabah: Political Events

1942	Jan 1					Japanese forces landed on Labuan	Internet
1942						Labuan island renamed Pulau Maida after Japanese officer	ABC website
1945	May 1					Australian forces began re-capturing Borneo	Internet
1945	Jun 5					Australian forces landed on Labuan Island	Internet
1945	Jul 1					HMAS Kanimbla paper, combined invasion at Balikpapan	Ebay item
1963	Sep 16					Malaysia formed, now Radio Malaysia Sabah	Letter
1968						Jesselton name change to Kota Kinabalu	R&H 79.16 11-68

9. QSLs from Malaysian Borneo – Sabah

Call	Location	kHz	kW	Year	Date	QSL	Information	Holder	Reference
Sabah - Radio Sabah									
	Jesselton	7260	5	1955	Dec 21	Card	Text with logo		Copy tripod
	Jesselton	4970	5	1952		Letter	Schedule folder also	ATC	NZ 12-62 117
Sabah - Radio Malaysia Sabah									
	Kota Kinabalu	7180	10	1972		Card	Outline map	GD	USA Copy
	Kota Kinabalu	SW	10	1974	May 8	Letter	Small letterhead	AMP	Sri LankaAMP
	Kota Kinabalu	1475		1974	May 8	Card	Outline map Jesselton	AMP	Sri LankaAMP
	Kota Kinabalu	5980	10	1975	Feb 5	Card	Outline map Jesselton	AMP	Sri LankaAMP
	Kota Kinabalu	750		1976	Oct 22	Card	Outline map Jesselton	EO	NZ AWR
	Kota Kinabalu	750		1976	Oct 22	Ltr	Small letterhead	EO	NZ AWR
	Kota Kinabalu	4970	10	1981	Sep 20	Card	Outline map reprint	AMP	India AMP
Australian Army Amenities Stations									
9AD	Morotai	1440	200	1946	Feb 25	Letter	Army letter	ATC	NZ Copy
9AF	Melbourne	1440	200	1945	Jul	Card	AAAS design LP	Vic	LI 20-10-45
9AF	Melbourne	1440	200	1945	Jul	Card	AAAS design MV	Vic	R&H
9AF	Melbourne	1440	200	1945	Jul	Card	AAAS design LP	Vic	R&H
9AF	Melbourne	1440	200	1945	Jul	Card	AAAS design ES	SA	R&H
9AF	Melbourne	1440	200	1945	Jul	Card	AAAS design ATC	NZ	R&H
9AF	Melbourne	1440	200	1945	Jul	Card	AAAS design ATC	NZ	Hocken
9AF	Melbourne	1440	200	1945	Jul	Card	AAAS design FW	NZ	Hocken
9AF	Melbourne	1440	200	1945	Jul	Card	AAAS design AMP	SA	Card
9AF	Melbourne	1440	200	1945	Jul	Card	Text side	ATC	NZ 84.61TWIME 162
9AP	Sydney		10	1945				Yates	NSW R&H 1-46 34
RL	Labuan	7250		1945				Clark	Aust R&H 1-46 36