## Samoa on Shortwave

# by Jerry Berg

Distinct from American Samoa, and governed by New Zealand until 1962, now-independent Samoa ("Western Samoa" until 1997) is not a place one thinks of in connection with shortwave broadcasting from the Pacific. But as Adrian Peterson explained in <u>Wavescan 367</u> (January 6, 2002), Samoa does have a SWBC history. Here we add a few graphics to his story.

As he explained, Samoan shortwave broadcasting began in 1946, when Samoa was still governed by New Zealand. Although the letter below, from 1949, indicates that shortwave was used for just a few months, in 1946, the World Radio TV Handbook, which began publication in

BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT, Administration of Mestern Samoa

P.O. Box 23,

Apia, Western Samoa, 16th June Mr. Roger Legge, 20 Beethoven St., Binghamton, NEW YORK, U.S.A. Dear Mr. Legge, I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th May, 1949. ZMB6 Radio Apia was an experimental station and a forerunner of ZM2AP and the former station was on the air for testing purposes only during the period July to September 1946. Although no logs were kept there is no doubt that your report is correct as identified by the frequency and title of closing announcements. The present Station ZM2AP usually referred to as "Radio 2AP Apia" is not operating on the short wave band, but broadcasts on a frequency of 1420 kilocycles with a radiated power of 2000 watts. Hours of transmission are: - Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays 6.30pm to 9.30pm, Sundays 7.30pm to 8.30pm Samoan time. We thank you for your interest and hope to hear from you again.

1947, carried an entry for these Samoan shortwave transmissions in 1948. And while there was no similar entry for the years after, the 7700 kHz. channel, ZMB6, was shown in the WRTH shortwave frequency table in the 1949-50 edition.

The station was heard by a few stateside listeners, as the following snippets from Ken Boord's *Radio News* columns indicate.

## December 1946

"Apia Radio," 7.700, Apia, Western Samoa, with a call of ZMB6, was heard testing in September, 12:05-1:05 a.m., signal strength was fair, but had considerable interference. (Legge) Also heard on West Coast. (Dilg, Balbi)

#### January 1947

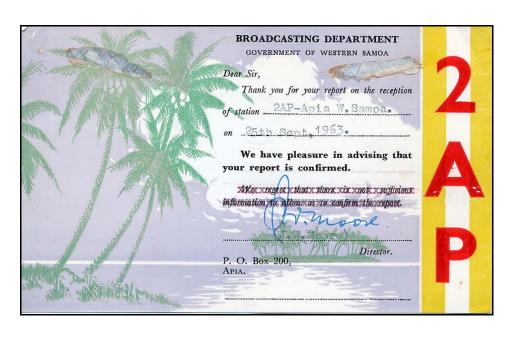
WESTERN SAMOA—ZMB6, 7.700, Apia Radio, which tested in early autumn around 12 midnight-1:05 a.m., has not been heard lately. (Balbi, Dilg)

#### December 1948

Samoa-Arthur Cushen, N.Z., airmails me that Radio Station ZM2AP, Broadcasting Organization, Administration of Samoa, Apia, Western Samoa, has transmissions on 1420 kc. (and irregularly on 7.700); announces as "2AP, Apia, Western Samoa"; has sessions in Samoan and English; schedule for medium-wave outlet is Sundays 0030-0330; Mondays 0130-0230; Tuesdays 0030-0330; Mondays and Tuesdays also at 1500-1600; Wednesdays also at 1600-1700; Thursdays at 0030-0330, 1500-1600; Saturdays at 0030-0330; the 1500-1600 periods are educational and are not broadcast during school holidays.

ZMB6 appears to have been one of several Samoan utility frequencies. In the shortwave lists of the day, other ZMB channels commonly shown were ZMB2, 5750 kHz.; ZMB3, 11500; ZMB4, 15400; and ZMB5, 17700. But these were never used for "broadcasting."

2AP was the next shortwave operation from Samoa. Its shortwave channels were listed in the WRTH for the years 1952 and 1954-1956. Here is a 2AP mediumwave QSL from a later time (1963).



Samoa returned to shortwave in a roundabout way in 1994. Columbus, Ohio DXer William Matthews, who at the time produced a DX segment for Radio Korea's "Shortwave Feedback" program, celebrated his 100th broadcast by arranging for the Samoa Broadcasting Service to prepare a 10-minute special for transmission during one of Radio Korea's English service broadcasts in February. Reports were to be sent to, and QSLs were received direct from, Samoa. It wasn't the real thing, of course, but as one DXer noted, Radio Bahrain shortwave had started out as a relay over Radio Kuwait. So there was always hope.

