UNIVERSAL EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

4. (a) BURMA

(i) News Agencies

The Burma Press Syndicate has as its aim to become the national agency of the new Federal Republic of Burma. The agency was initiated during the middle of 1947, but did not actually begin to function until April 1948. The agency is based upon a co-operative system made up of several important newspapers in Burma and receives the support of the Press Union of Burma, a professional association; and the approval of the Government. The Associated Press has been actively concerned with the foundation of this agency and at present furnishes all its foreign news with the exclusive right to distribute it in Burma. The agency is still too new to be able to make any comparisons about its service, but there are plans for its development in three phases. The first phase which is that now prevailing is purely to distribute the AP service to EPS subscribers. Secondly, it is planned to set up a service to distribute local news within Burma, and, thirdly, to dispatch correspondents of the agency abroad. The EPS has only one office at present in Rangoon in which all its subscribers are located. The agency is a limited company, with a capital of 50,000 rupees. The managing director, who is also president of the board of directors, is the owner of a large daily in Rangoon. The other directors consist of 4 newspaper publishers, one managing director of a Burmese newspaper, and the owner of a large printing firm.

The EPS has a staff of 20 persons engaged on editorial and technical work; this figure does not include personnel employed on administration or distribution services. The office functions 24 hours every day. News is provided to subscribers only in English and includes foreign, political, economic and sports information. Some feature articles are distributed, but there is no photographic service. The government receives 24 copies of the news service for the various ministries and these are paid for at the monthly rate of 145 rupees a copy. Newspapers receive the service for 150 rupees a month, while private subscribers pay 100 rupees a month. The contract between EPS and AP does not exclude the possibility of EPS receiving the foreign news services of other news agencies. The directors of the Burma Press Syndicate are satisfied with the present progress of the agency and the possibilities for developing the service.

Until the recent institution of EPS, Reuters was the only large agency providing foreign news for Burma. Up to 1937, when Burma became administratively independent of India the agency was closely linked with the large Reuters organisation in India. After this date, Reuters functioned independently at Rangoon, although it
was still closely connected with API. Since the beginning of 1948, a British manager has been appointed to the Rangoon office to replace the previous Indian occupant. The Reuter office is organized as a normal sub-office of a large international news agency. Despite changing circumstances and the emergence of BPS, Reuter remains the most considerable news agency in Burma.

Reuter employs 4 sub-editors in the Rangoon office and the personnel are British, Indian and Burmese. In addition there are some 10 other employees for the reception and distribution of the service in the capital. The office works for 17 hours every day. The news is received and distributed in English and totals 12 - 15,000 words daily. There is only a small economic and feature article service. The local distribution of news is only carried out in Rangoon and there are at present offices in other cities of Burma.

Reuter also provides some two dozen copies of its service for government ministries, which are paid for at the same monthly rate as that of BPS. It should be noted that in the case of both agencies this service for official use represents a fair amount of the total revenue received each year. It is doubtful, however, if the Burmese Government will continue to subscribe to both BPS and Reuter services. The cost of the Reuter news service to the individual newspaper stands at an average 250 rupees a month. The fact that the Reuter service is more expensive than that of BPS is tending to make the Burmese press take the latter service. 1 large English language daily, "The New Times of Burma", pays 750 rupees per month for the Reuter service.

Other foreign news agencies are already interested in providing their services for the Burmese press. The part played by the Associated Press in setting up BPS has already been mentioned, and its foreign news service is now being distributed in Burma. The United Press has recently surveyed Burma with a possible view of setting up an office in Rangoon, and the same is true of the Agence France Presse.

(b) Equipment

1. The Agencies

The BPS has little equipment since it is of recent foundation, and it should be recalled that it only serves subscribers in Rangoon with the AP service. The agency has correspondents in Mandalay, Bassein, Akyab and Moulmein, but very little local news is distributed as yet. The telegraph, telephone and radio-telegraph services are utilized for this small amount of traffic. Reciprocally BPS provides domestic news from its correspondents and the dailies which are its subscribers to the AP correspondent in Rangoon.

BPS plan to send out foreign correspondents, the first of whom will be accredited to the United Nations at Laker Success.
The Burmese government will share the expenses for this correspondent, assuming one half of the total cost. At present the only source of foreign news is the reception of the Associated Press Service, and this constitutes about 50% of the total wodage distributed by BPS. The equipment was all furnished by AP, and is some part of that left over from AP's withdrawal from India and Pakistan. It was delayed in arrival and did not arrive until January 1948. The actual reception and distribution of news did not begin until April 1948, when the installation of the equipment had been affected and operators employed and trained. All the equipment is of U.S. manufacture and some of it consists of war surplus stores. Reception in Rangoon is good. It is effected on regular radio telegraphic circuits to Morse. The transmissions from San Francisco and Manila are mainly utilised, but AP morsecasts from Shanghai, Tokio and London are also received. News is distributed by runecyped sheets and totals 6,000 - 8,000 words daily. Urgent news is telephoned to each newspaper subscriber. The news is typeset and distributed in English, each newspaper taking its own translation. BPS is already serving 16 newspapers in Rangoon, mainly Burmese, but also some published in English, Chinese and Indian. Plans to distribute to the provincial press are already under way, and the telephone will probably be utilised, supplemented by air mail.

Reuter has modernised its service since the war, but there is still very little equipment in use, and there are no subscribers outside Rangoon. The Reuter service includes a fair amount of domestic Burmese news, which is collected by means of a number of part-time correspondents in the main centres. Radio-telegraph and telephone are the normal means of communication internally. Reuter dispatches a fair volume of news from Burma, but has no transmission equipment and the information is relayed by cable or radio-telegraphy through Madras or Colombo.

Since the war, Reuter has installed Hellschreibers in Rangoon, the system previously having been entirely by local morsecasts from India. The equipment is now in good condition. Reception is generally 100%, and the normal Far Eastern Service is received from London. The operators are all Reuter employees. News is distributed by telephone for major events, and runecyped sheets are distributed by special messenger to each subscriber. All news handled by Reuter is in English. Reuter has a small radio listening centre for news broadcasts transmitted in South East Asia.

2. Means of Communication

There is a fairly wide telephone system in Burma which was seriously damaged during the war and is neither as extensive nor as efficient as in 1940. Most of the important towns in Burma are linked with Rangoon on open-wire overhead lines, but two important exceptions are Akyab and Moulmein. There are no automatic telephone exchanges and apart from Rangoon the rest of the country is served by the magneto system. The trunk lines are up to date and the switch-boards are temporary and of British Army pattern. There are no press priorities for the telephone. There
are no foreign telephone links and no radio-telephone service. The system is mainly used by the news agencies for the collection of domestic information.

The telegraph system is now working reasonably after only 3 years of rehabilitation. Telegrams are transmitted by teleprinter, but the press has as yet no access to these circuits. At Appendix "A" is a map showing the radio-telegraph circuits in Burma and with the exterior. It should be noted that radio-telegraph links have been provided in many cases where it has not been possible to install land lines, and the circuits shown on the map are complementary to the normal telegraph system of Burma. Arrangements are being made for connections using teleprinter or Morse on the carrier system on overhead landlines to India via Assam. Exterior communications are generally routed by radio-telegraph to Madras and Colombo by Cable and Wireless Ltd. The transmitters operated on the foreign service are of 1 Kw to Colombo and 250 watts to Madras. The internal services use transmitters of 250 watts and 50 watts depending on the distance and intervening terrain.

(c) Professional Training

1. Editorial

See Press Report.

2. Technical

There is a considerable shortage of technicians in Burma to maintain and operate the various means of telecommunications. The equipment is largely army surplus stores, and as such is of robust pattern and of simple design, which can be used without much technical knowledge. The Burma Telecommunications Department does carry out some training of operators, but the number of candidates, despite high salaries, is small. With an extension of telecommunication facilities in Burma, and a wider coverage of the country by the news agencies, the demand for technicians and a standard system for their training is bound to increase considerably.

Conclusions

The scope of news agency work in Burma is still limited by several factors. The country has only just achieved independence. The Press is in a fluid state which does not assist the setting up of regular contracts with a number of subscribers and the provision of a stable revenue for the news agencies. There are many small newspapers which are financially incapable of paying for a news service.

There is a need for news coverage to other centres of Burma, other than the capital, where the large majority of the press is concentrated. Remarkable progress has been made in the rehabilitation of the telecommunications systems, but greater facilities will be required. At the moment the lack or insufficiency of these means of communication
prevent a larger provincial press from coming into existence, and
impede those newspapers at present operating outside Rangoon from
receiving a regular news coverage.

Wider facilities for international communications are also
desirable, together with equal and reduced press rates to and from
all points outside Burma. There are considerable needs for equipment
to serve the news agencies and qualified personnel to operate and main-
tain the machinery.
The rapidly expanding Burmese press appears in the Burmese, English, Indian and Chinese languages and is highly concentrated in Rangoon, the capital. There are many racial groups inside the country, but the fact that 91% of the population speak Burmese either as a mother or secondary tongue has considerably favoured the expansion of the press in Burmese, stimulated by independence. The number of daily newspapers has quadrupled since the war, and 47 were being published in April 1948. Total circulation has increased considerably during the same period, and at present is approximately 164,000 copies a day, this figure representing nearly nine newspapers per 1,000 inhabitants. Poor communications hamper distribution and newspapers take two days by road to cover the 400 miles separating Rangoon from Mandalay. Although no daily is distributed all over the country, some copies of "The New Light of Burma", "The Bhakhat"; "The Htanwaddy" and "The Sun" in Burmese, and "The New Times of Burma" in English, are sent once or twice a week by aeroplane from the capital to Mandalay, Akyab, Tavoy and Mergui. The Rangoon press reaches the two large cities of Bassein and Moulmein fairly rapidly by road and rail. "The Burman", an English language publication which also appears in the capital, is the only daily which is regularly dispatched outside Burma, and has a number of subscribers in India and Great Britain. It should be noted that the Burmese press is in a fluid condition at present, and many small circulation dailies are published for short periods of time. A contributing cause of small circulations is the lack of efficient printing machinery. Only one daily prints 10,000 copies and many newspapers appear with a net sale of considerably under 1,000 copies.

Thirty-seven daily newspapers are published in Rangoon, with a total circulation of 134,000, some 82% of the total for the nation. Before the war there were only eight dailies in the capital, but only five of any consequence. Information about the press of Rangoon will be found in Appendix "A" to this report. As may be seen most of the newspapers have been founded recently. The end of the war has seen the emergence of a large number of Burmese language newspapers. This sudden mushroom growth is fundamentally due to an increase in political consciousness during and after the war, in addition to the attainment of independence. Several newspapers are now in fact the organs of political parties.

The very large majority of the Burmese daily press appears in the morning, but two or three smaller newspapers appear in the afternoon in Rangoon. There is little concentration of ownership in the press. The financial condition of the press is not very good as a result of the small circulations. Due to the limited number of commercial concerns
which operate in Burma, newspaper advertising occupies not more than
25% of printing space, but this does constitute, in a large majority of
cases, the main source of revenue. Prices are fixed by the
individual newspapers and by mutual agreement. The present average
price is two annas per copy (four United States cents) of which 25%
is the proportion allotted to the distribution service or news vendor.
Issues are almost always sold out completely.

Although there are far more dailies in Burmese than any other
language, many of these are very small newspapers with limited circulations.
In some cases recently established newspapers are owned and edited by one
individual. Very few of the newspapers in Burmese can afford large
editorial staffs, and the work of translating, editing, writing and even
proof-reading is shared out among employees. The oldest newspaper in
Rangoon is the Burmese language "Hanthawaddy", founded in 1889. With an
expanding reading public mainly in Burmese, the Burmese language dailies
are increasing their circulations, and when many of the smaller newspapers
have disappeared for economic reasons, a stable and progressive press
will remain.

The English language newspapers are generally well established
and total five dailies in the capital and two in the provinces at
Bassein and Moulmein. Their influence is considerable since, particularly
in Rangoon, there are a great many people who read English; however, they
are unlikely to increase their net sales in the near future. There are
three Chinese language dailies in Rangoon which serve the Chinese
communities. The most influential is the "New China Pao". There are a
number of dailies for the Indian population numbering about one million
inhabitants and mostly situated in Lower Burma. These newspapers appear
in several different languages, the majority in Tamil and Urdu, but
"Andhra Mitra" with 5,000 copies is published in Telugu. "Bala Burma"
in Tamil also has a circulation of 5,000 copies. The Indian language
press is divided between allegiance to Pakistan and India, and with the
return of a number of nationals, it is doubtful if the net sales will do
more than remain static.

There is only a small provincial press in Burma, but this is not
due to a lack of readers, for the general standard of literacy is high
all over the country. The problem of a lack of equipment and communica-
tions are the chief factors. There are few large towns; for instance,
with a population of over seventeen million, Burma has only two cities,
Rangoon and Mandalay, with over 100,000 inhabitants, and the remainder
are spread throughout the country. As a result the distribution of
newspapers is very costly and difficult. Although there is a concentration
of newspapers in Rangoon, there are very few in other cities, and in
particular the Arabian coastal region and the extreme north are very badly
served. The appetite for news is growing in Burma, and a considerable
increase in the number of provincial newspapers and the circulations of
the larger Rangoon dailies can be expected. There are four Burmese
dailies in Mandalay, the most important of which is the "Mandalay Sun"
with 5,400 copies, but there is little more than regional circulation.
Three dailies appear in Moulmein, two of which, "The Myo Saung" (The Moulmein Guardian) and "The Tenasserin" are in Burmese, and another, "The Moulmein Observer", is an Indian owned publication in English. "The Tenasserin", a well produced newspaper, which publishes an important proportion of foreign news, is edited by a Mon leader and is largely read by this community. A bilingual daily "The Sower", is published at Bassein in Burmese and in English, and also a daily in Karen, the local language. At Toungoo the "New Light of the Shan States" published in the Shan language, but with a limited circulation, serves the north-east of the country.

There are many periodical publications in Burma, the large majority of which are printed in Rangoon. Many of them have connexions with the daily press. The larger weeklies are printed in the English language, "The Monday Monitor" a circulation of 9,500 and "The Burmese Review" a net sale of 2,300. The remainder are mainly in Burmese. There are also many monthly publications, the most important of which is "The Dagon Magazine", with 6,000 copies. Magazines and revues are printed on ordinary newsprint. A number of foreign language newspapers are imported regularly to Burma. These are mainly British, American, and Indian newspapers and magazines. "The Statesman", an English language daily published in Calcutta arrives by aeroplane and is sold at the rate of 4 annas.

(a) Raw Materials

1. Newsprint

No newsprint is manufactured in Burma, and the nation must depend entirely on foreign imports. The government, however, is planning to set up a pulp and paper mill in the region of Arakan, in northwest Burma, to utilize an estimated 12,000 square miles of bamboo wood. Electric power will be supplied by a plant that is to use a 75 foot waterfall on the Chauk River. The government has allocated 2,500,000 rupees (755,000 U.S. dollars) for the realization of the whole project.

The present consumption of newsprint is about 1,600 tons a year. It should be noted that a large amount of the supply is used for periodicals as well as the daily press. Consumption in 1948 provides approximately 0.12 kgs., of newsprint per capita. The press of Burma suffered an acute newsprint shortage during 1945-1946, but the situation has been gradually improving. Newsprint imports for representative years, with the percentages of totals imported according to countries of origin, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1937</th>
<th>1938</th>
<th>1946</th>
<th>1947</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BURMESE NEWSPRINT IMPORTS
The Burmese Government provides no subsidy for newsprint imports. Since January 1947 a system has been established whereby newsprint imports, allocation, and price are controlled. Two government officials preside over a Paper Control Board made up of representatives of the Burma Press Union, the Burma Journalist Association, the Publishers' Association and the Writers' Association; representatives of the European, Burmese, Chinese, and Indian Chambers of Commerce; and a delegate of the Burmese Department of Information. This paper Control Board has jurisdiction not only over newsprint but also over other grades of paper. Importers, whether they are import concerns or the newspapers themselves, must obtain newsprint import licences from the "Commerce and Supplies Department", and these are not delivered without the approval of the Ministry of Finance, in view of currency restrictions.

The press has also had to declare individual circulations and newsprint stocks to the government. The maximum printing space is controlled in the number of pages. The quantity of newsprint allocated to a newspaper is dependent upon its circulation. The average number of pages in May 1948 was 4-6 of a very small format. Before the war the few newspapers in existence usually appeared with 12 to 14 pages, and the format was usually larger. Several newspapers have private newsprint stocks, and "The New Times of Burma", "The Ranthawaddy", and "The New Light of Burma" count on a sufficient supply for over six months.

The price of newsprint has been subject to considerable fluctuations. Soon after the war, a commercial concern was the sole importer of this commodity, and prices mounted considerably, at one time reaching 235 United States dollars a ton. At the present time the price cannot exceed a profit of more than 10% of the purchase price. In 1948, the Government has ordered a stock of 1,800 tons from Norway and Sweden, of which 611 tons have already been delivered. The reason for these orders is to release newsprint during times of scarcity, with the double purpose of relieving the shortage and lowering the price. This manoeuvre was used with good results in 1947, when 400 tons of newsprint were released to the market, and brought down the general price. It should be noted that the price has trebled since 1940 and for the smaller newspapers newsprint constitutes the biggest financial outlay. Ninety per cent of all newsprint
consumed in Burma is utilized in Rangoon, but in order to prevent shortages in the interior, the Government has set up since 1947 a separate stock in Mandalay.

(b) Equipment

Burma has very little heavy industry, and all printing equipment and materials necessary for printing processes are imported. Even the most simple replacements and spare parts cannot be manufactured locally. Even before the war the chief cause of small circulations was the lack of efficient printing machinery in newspaper offices. The war has contributed considerably to the deterioration of the equipment, and much equipment was destroyed. Power is now difficult to obtain and many presses are hand driven. The equipment which is now in use is overloaded and few of the newspapers have facilities for the printing of more than 10,000 copies. The general condition of the machinery, in addition to the factors of translating all news items from English and typesetting by hand, delay the rapid publication of news.

The chief need is for new equipment. Orders placed in Great Britain for modern machinery total £20,000, but there is considerable delay in delivery and in some cases equipment ordered in 1946 has not yet arrived. Currency exchange regulations hinder orders from some other producer countries, notably the United States. Every type of equipment is needed. At present some newspapers print in typography, but the older lithography process is generally used by the smaller Burmese newspapers, and the Indian and Chinese press. The daily press does not use illustrations to any great extent, but some periodicals use as much as 30% of the printing space for pictorial reproductions. Photogravure is not generally used, and most of the illustrations are produced by block processes.

1. Composition

The chief barrier to the rapid and efficient production of the press in Burma is in the typesetting. There have never been composition machines in Burmese, Chinese or the various Indian languages. This naturally gives an advantage to newspapers in English, and all other typesetting is done by hand. However, both the large pro-war English language dailies, the "Rangoon Gazette" and "Rangoon Times", both of which had several linotypes, have disappeared. All the present newspapers in English have been founded since the war and have had to obtain new or second-hand equipment. The Government owns four linotypes of British manufacture, all of which are old. Headlines are entirely set by hand in Burma.

2. Stereotyping

There are very few stereotype presses in Burma. The government owns some equipment and also the larger English language dailies. Some orders have been placed. The equipment in use is old, but in good
condition. It is all of British manufacture. With an increase in circulation and particularly in the number of larger and more rapid rotary presses, a good deal of this equipment will be required.

3. Printing Presses

There is a considerable need for printing presses in Burma for the use of the newspapers. Without more actual printing machinery it will be impossible to develop a provincial press. Owing to distribution difficulties a number of small flatbed presses of simple design would seem to be preferable to a few high speed modern rotary presses. The present equipment is mainly of British manufacture, although some German and United States machines are in use. Apart from half-a-dozen rotary presses in Rangoon, the remainder are all flatbed presses, a majority of which cannot use newsprint in rolls. There is considerable difficulty in obtaining spare parts. Most of the recently established newspapers have no equipment and in many cases the printing is carried out by private firms, the government or other newspapers. Mats are all imported from Great Britain.

(c) Professional Training

1. Editorial

The status of journalists is undefined in Burma, and most of the newspapers cannot afford to have large editorial staffs. Salaries are very low, and therefore candidates for employment are normally those who definitely wish to join the profession. There are no qualifications other than a general education, but since all news is received in English, a knowledge of that language is essential. In addition many journalists carry out other tasks on a newspaper, and may even take part in the printing processes.

There is no organized system for the training of journalists either before or after employment. However, there is considerable interest among professional associations. Although few individual journalists have travelled or had experience abroad, a number of senior editors were trained by British or United States Information Services during the war. A very small minority have studied journalism abroad. In 1946 the Government provided a scholarship for a sub-editor of a daily to attend the School of Journalism at the University of Minnesota. It is planned to provide other scholarships in the near future. Six candidates have been chosen for studies of propaganda and publicity methods in three countries, two each in Great Britain, the United States of America and U.S.S.R., which will provide some experience of foreign methods. It appears that Burma is fruitful ground for the preparation of an organized method of editorial training for journalists.
2. Technical

The newspapers in Burma normally recruit their technical staffs by employing and training apprentices at an early age. In many cases the technicians carry out other tasks in addition to the purely mechnical side of producing the newspaper. Since the machinery in use is very simple and does not require a great deal of technical skill there is at present no shortage of personnel to operate the equipment. It is doubtful whether many of them could be described as fully qualified. There are no special schools for training, and there is a shortage of technicians to carry out inspections and small repairs. An expansion of the press, and in particular the import of more up-to-date machinery would provide a considerable problem, since there would be an insufficient supply of personnel to operate and maintain the equipment.

Conclusions

The Burmese press is undergoing an evolution, but the improvement and development of the newspapers are hindered by technical needs particularly in the sphere of equipment. Although the supply of newsprint is still limited this problem is less important, and the present equipment would probably be unable at present to cope with increased imports of newsprint. New equipment is urgently required, particularly small efficient printing presses, for although the need for linotypes is greater these do not exist for the Burmese, Indian and Chinese languages which are employed by the majority of the press. There is a lack of system in both the organization and the facilities for training professional journalists and technicians. The latter will require at least some measure of assistance from outside sources.
# THE DAILY PRESS OF RANGOON

(April 1948)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Founded</th>
<th>Approximate Circulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burmese</td>
<td>Bemakhit (Burma Times)</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daily Herald</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economic Daily</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guide Daily</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hanthawaddy</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Light of Burma</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>11,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oway (Voice of the Peacock)</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daily Thunderer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rangoon Daily</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Sun</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Progress</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Union Daily</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Journalgyaw</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tribune</td>
<td>1947</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tainglongyaw Daily</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tit Bits</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People's Daily</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>3,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Peasants' Voice</td>
<td>1948</td>
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<td>Lon Nyun Daily</td>
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<td>Pyi Thu Khit</td>
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<td>English</td>
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<td>The Burman</td>
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<td>Rangoon Mirror</td>
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<td>The Advance</td>
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<td>Chinese</td>
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<td>Rangoon Evening Post</td>
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<td>Zin Min Pao</td>
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<td>Indian</td>
<td>Tamil - Bala Burma</td>
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<td>&quot;  Senthii</td>
<td>1945</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;  Sudhendra India</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;  Rasika Renjanni</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;  Burma Nadu</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urdu - Daure - e - Jaded</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;  Paigaam</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,500</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telugu - Andhra Mitra</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gujerati - Ratan Burma</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>-</td>
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</table>
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

4 (A) BURMA

(iii) Radio

Organization: Broadcasting in Burma is a State monopoly which has so far been in the hands of a single organization, the "Burma Broadcasting Service", commonly called the "BBS", with headquarters at Rangoon. The "BBS" is dependent on the Ministry of Information and its plant and equipment belong to the State. However, the Government is allowed by law to grant broadcasting rights to private licence-holders, but no request to this effect has so far been lodged.

Its Director is appointed by the Government, which draws up the budget for the financial year (1 October to 30 September). The revenue of the broadcasting service is not derived from the annual licence fees paid on receiving sets; moreover, the number of receiving sets declared is very small and licence fees go towards the general State budget.

There is no higher Broadcasting Board.

Licence fee and receiving sets: The annual licence fee is 10 rupees (slightly more than 5 U.S. dollars). 1,428 receiving sets were declared between 1 November 1947 and 30 April 1948. However, it is estimated at Rangoon that there are considerably more than five thousand receiving sets in the whole country for, in 1946, 1,412 receiving sets were imported, and in 1947, 6,050 receiving sets were imported, two-thirds of them coming from the United Kingdom.

The Government has distributed about 900 sets, free and exempt from any licence fee, to different organizations, mostly in districts a long distance from the capital.

There is no radio-distribution system in the country and, although certain centres are equipped with loud-speakers, community reception is organized only on a small scale and is restricted to a few villages near the capital.

No data are at present available on the number of schools owning receiving sets, but they may be regarded as very few in number.

There is no tax on the sale of receiving sets and spare parts.

Broadcasts: Broadcasts are in Burmese, the official language of the country, which is understood by all the inhabitants; at the request of the Karen and Shan populations, programmes include transmissions in their languages.
The "BBS" also gives daily news-broadcasts in English and Hindustani, as well as programmes in English.

There is no special foreign transmission and, owing to the shortage of receiving sets, no school broadcasting.

Advertising: The "BBS" does not accept any advertising matter.

International Affiliation: "Burma Broadcasting Service" is affiliated with the I.B.U.

(a) Raw Materials: (see below: Manufacturing Possibilities)

(b) Equipment: The "BBS" is provisionally located at Rangoon in decidedly inadequate premises, which had been temporarily equipped during the war to meet the needs of the "Psychological Warfare Department" of the British Army. At present there is no transmission centre in the provinces; the "BBS" is planning to set up a Radio House.

Transmitters: The three transmitters (the distinctive features of which are given in Annex A) were imported and set up by the British Army. They are located four or five kilometres from the studios and offices and for the present are located in temporary barracks.

The medium-wave transmitter covers the Rangoon area and two short-wave transmitters are supposed to cover remote areas of the country.

These transmitters have auxiliary generators to cope with possible breakdowns in current.

The studios are not connected with the transmitters by underground cables but use overhead lines.

The Government had intended to install a new 50 Kw short-wave transmitter, but, after obtaining the advice of an expert, an engineer of the B.B.C., it decided to give up these plans for the moment and to concentrate on improving existing plant and equipment. It is planned to:

1. Take down the existing aerials and set them up again on a better site after transforming them completely so as to satisfy present needs.

2. Obtain the spare parts and additional equipment necessary for improving the existing transmitters.

In addition, it is planned to set up a relay transmitter at Mandalay.

Studios: At present there are only two studios at the Rangoon station:

A small studio used for spoken broadcasts.

A medium-sized studio for musical broadcasts.
These studios were set up in premises which had not been designed for this use. There is only one control room. The studios are equipped with Marconi material (type ORA 6). The microphones are of Marconi, Shure and Western Electric make. There is no studio used solely for recording.

Recording Material: The "BBS" possesses four machines for recording on discs: two portable Marconi machines belonging originally to the British Army (50 and 78 r.p.m.) and two American Presto machines, type K 8 (33 1/3 and 78 r.p.m.)

The "BBS" has no material for wire-recording or any magnetophone; neither does it possess any mobile recording units for running radio commentaries.

Record Library: This includes 2577 English records and 1,023 Burmese records.

Manufacturing Possibilities: In Burma there is no factory or workshop for manufacturing transmitters, recording equipment or receiving sets. At present everything is imported and customs duties are generally 50% ad valorem, reduced to 40% for imports from Great Britain and to 30% for imports from India. The price of these imported receiving sets is high (5 to 700 rupees); this is beyond the means of the great majority of the inhabitants and explains why broadcasting is still a luxury in Burma today.

(c) Professional Training: There is no professional training for radio journalists, announcers or artistes.

The former have usually had some newspaper experience before starting radio work. For engineers the University of Rangoon organizes general courses on electricity but they are by no means specialized to cover radio communications and broadcasting in particular. Before specializing with the "BBS", most of its engineers learnt their trade during the war when they belonged to the British Army Telecommunications Service.

Conclusions: Burma is very short of equipment, receiving sets and skilled staff.

The main obstacle to rational equipment of the country is the shortage of hard currency, which alone would permit the purchase abroad of all the material needed.

The transmitters used today were brought by the British Army; they were manufactured during the war and are not covered by the usual guarantees. The "BBS" has great difficulty in obtaining the spare parts it lacks; these would certainly permit a considerable improvement in its broadcasts.

The recording equipment is inadequate.

An increase in the number of cheap receiving sets is necessary
for a real development of broadcasting in Burma, particularly school broadcasts. The Burmese authorities would be grateful for all aid enabling it to follow the example of India in encouraging the establishment of local factories for cheap receiving sets which would satisfy the essential needs of the country.

A representative of the Ministry of Education is at present in Great Britain studying the problem of increased receiving sets for Burma. Both school and rural broadcasts are doomed to failure as long as this problem remains unsolved.

A shortage of engineers is the main difficulty in the training of staff. The "EBS" would like to be able to send its own engineers abroad to complete their training. The excellent relations existing between the "Burma Broadcasting Service" and "All-India Radio" suggest that a great number, not only of engineers but also of the editorial and programme staff, could usefully complete their professional training in India.
## BURMA

**Burma Broadcasting Service**

**Table of Transmitters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call-Sign</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Power (KW)</th>
<th>Frequency (Kc/S)</th>
<th>Wave-length</th>
<th>Manufacturer and date of manufacture</th>
<th>Date of entry into service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XYZ</td>
<td>Rangoon</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>MEDIUM-WAVE</td>
<td>Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co.Ltd., Model TBM 67A</td>
<td>7/7/47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>314.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XYZ</td>
<td>Rangoon</td>
<td>5 - 7.5</td>
<td>6035</td>
<td>SHORT-WAVE</td>
<td>Marconi Model SWB.II</td>
<td>25/8/45</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>49.71</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>5 - 7.5</td>
<td>9540</td>
<td></td>
<td>Marconi Model SWB.II</td>
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<td>314.5</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Structure

Legislation and regulations on film matters are confined to censorship, taxation, the control of exports of film rentals (as most foreign films come through India, distributors are allowed to send their profits, in rupees, to India but the rentals of dollar-area films cannot be sent back to these areas), and the control of imports of rawstock and equipment through import licenses issued by the Commerce and Supply Department.

Censorship comes under the Ministry of Information which appoints a Board of 14 members representing the Police, the Government film production unit, the film industry (through the "Union of Stage and Screen", see below), educational authorities, the press, and racial minorities. District magistrates can in principle prohibit the showing of a film after it has been passed by the Censors but this has scarcely ever been done.

The Government takes an interest in the sphere of educational and documentary films (see "Educational Film"). There is no other Government participation in, or control of, the film industry.

The most important professional organization is the Union of Stage and Screen which is an "Association of Producers, Directors, Technicians, Artists, Musicians, Composers, Distributors, Exhibitors and Cinema-owners". It has sub-committees for the different technical branches and a total membership of about 650, and is said to represent 95 per cent of the film technicians. This association plays an important part in the purchase of rawstock because the private producing companies all purchase their stock through the U.S.S. which deals directly with the importers, (Kodak and occasionally Gaevert). The U.S.S. also helps find work for unemployed technicians and generally looks after the interests of the industry. It recently succeeded in persuading the Government to lower the entertainment tax from 20 per cent to 6.25 per cent for showings of Burmese films - foreign film exhibition still pays a 20 per cent admission tax. It is also trying to get the Burmese Government to release the dollars necessary for re-equipping the film industry. The U.S.S. has 2 representatives on the Board of Censors.

There are two other trade organizations - the "Cinema Traders' Association" grouping about 20 exhibitors and cinemas owners, and the "Kinema Renters' Society" grouping the American distributing agencies.
COMMERCIAL FILM

1. Exhibition - The war damaged and destroyed cinemas in Burma but no figures are available to show the extent of this damage. At present there are 120 to 150 cinemas in Burma (14 in Rangoon) of which about 50 are equipped for sound film projection (of these only about 10 in Rangoon can be said to have modern equipment in good condition). All other cinemas show only silent films. There are about a dozen first-run houses. There are a large number of small cinemas with bad equipment and seating conditions.

No attendance figures are available but yearly attendance may be estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 10,000,000.

Admission prices might be, approximately, the same as in India where the average is 11 annas per seat.

A tax of 6.25 per cent is levied on gross admission price when Burmese films are shown, and a tax of 20 per cent when foreign films are shown.

Though commercial 16 mm exhibition has not yet started there are indications that small 16 mm permanent or mobile cinemas will start operating fairly soon in the countryside, the advantages of the sub-standard size being considered very great, in view of the shortage of 35 mm equipment and theatres.

Mobile 16 mm units are already exhibiting informational films (see under "Educational Film").

2. Distribution - Most foreign films come to Burma through India, since the foreign distributors have kept to the custom of distributing their films for India and Burma together as they did before 1937 when India and Burma were administratively one. Thus most of the big distributing companies—the 6 most important American companies and Eagle Lion—have their main offices in Bombay and an agency in Rangoon. There are also a number of Indian distributing companies or agencies. The Burmese production companies distribute their films themselves.

The number of features distributed every year is approximately 550 of which 40 to 50 are Burmese films. By far the greatest percentage of films distributed are American ones, British films and then Indian films coming next in order of importance. A very few Chinese and Russian films are occasionally shown. However, Burmese and Indian films run for longer than English-speaking ones and make more profits. On an average one copy of American and British and 2 or 3 copies of Burmese films are distributed.

Arrangements between exhibitors and distributors are usually on a percentage basis. Blind booking is practiced though of late trade showings have sometimes been given. However, some of the owners of the big Rangoon cinemas occasionally buy a copy of a film in India with exhibition rights for Burma, instead of renting the film. Sometimes cinema owners are asked to pay half of the customs duty paid on a film.
The export of foreign rentals is controlled in order to conserve hard currency - however, as most of the foreign films come through India, distributors are allowed to send their profits in rupees to India but the rentals of dollar-area films cannot be sent back to those areas.

The import duty on exposed films is 15 per cent of landed cost for films imported from India, 37.5 per cent for films imported from England or any other country.

3. Production - There were five studios before the war, of these, 3 or 4 were destroyed during the war and, in addition, a fair amount of equipment was lost or damaged. Studios were rebuilt and there are about 6 studios at present, as well as a number of very small ones, (only two of which are equipped for sound film production). However a number of small production companies often shoot almost entirely on location. The studios have between 3 and 5 stages each (about 45 x 80 ft) and are usually used by the owners themselves. Three of the studio-owners also have a laboratory, but none of them has a processing machine.

No foreign capital is invested in any studio.

All the equipment, apart from one sound camera and 4 Eyenos imported after the war, is outmoded, in an unsatisfactory condition, and barely sufficient.

It is estimated that there are 22 production companies in Burma at the moment of which 8 or 9 are of importance - a large number being "mushroom" companies, which come into the industry, make one or two films and then retire again. In 1947 there were only 14 companies; therefore there is now a tendency to increase production.

Two companies produce sound films and silent films, and the rest produce silent ones only. However, two more companies plan to go into sound film production. No foreign capital is invested in any production company.

Burma has been producing 35 mm features since 1920 and about 40 films a year were being produced immediately before the war. In 1947, 24 features were produced and it is expected that more will have been produced by the end of 1948.

Prospects for 16 mm production (mainly of silent films) look very good, as the lower price of equipment is considered to be a great advantage, especially in view of the shortage of 35 mm equipment. Three companies have plans to start commercial 16 mm production of features. One company has already produced a full-length feature in Kodachrome. The Government production unit produces and exhibits 16 mm silent films. This unit has its own laboratory. (See "Educational Film").

EDUCATIONAL FILM

A governmental film organization, the "Stage and Film" Section of the Ministry of Information which was established before the war and
worked with the British authorities during different phases of the war, was re-started in January 1948 with production and mobile projection equipment purchased from the Army Kinema Corporation.

The organization produces news items and informational films mostly on important events and subjects such as the restoration of pagodas, the Agricultural School, the city of Rangoon, festivals etc. Eighty to ninety such films have been made as well as a full length feature film on agriculture (lasting 2½ hours) campaigning for a return to the land.

At the moment, however, the unit has no studio, though the funds to build and equip one have been granted by the Government. A representative of the Rank Organization is to undertake establishing the studio. However, the unit has a laboratory that is said to work very satisfactorily.

The films produced by the unit are exhibited in the villages and sometimes in the schools (especially during the rainy season) by their 16 mobile 16 mm projection units which come under an exhibition officer who is assisted by two projection officers. Twelve of the 16 mobile units are vans, each working with a commentator in charge of the unit and a chauffeur. Each van is equipped with a 3 kw. generator and 2 film 16 mm projectors. The remaining 4 mobile units are river-borne and go down the Irrawaddy covering villages along its banks. Most of the equipment including the vans was bought from surplus army material and are now in a fairly unsatisfactory condition.

For a few months in 1947 the organization had an exhibition branch with one-third of the number of projection units in Mandalay. Since September 1947, however, all the units have come back to Rangoon.

Apart from their own productions these mobile units also show films from the British Information Service, from the United States Information Service, Indian informational films and some of the Rank Organization films - however, most of these films were bought before the war and are now somewhat dated. Thus the Film and Stage Section would like to obtain and would be willing to pay for good educational and cultural films for its library - however, there are budgetary difficulties in the way. Also there are no dubbing facilities available and very few foreign films have so far been subtitled.

The mobile units reach between 200 and 300,000 people every month, and the number of screenings given by them is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Month</th>
<th>Screenings</th>
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<tr>
<td>October 1947</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>122</td>
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<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>153</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 1948</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1947</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- March 1948</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
These figures show the progress made since October 1945 with 20 screenings and October 1946 with 29 screenings. However, the number of school showings does not appear to be a very large one and there seems to be a need for development in this field and perhaps for expert advice and help in the field of audio-visual education.

The British Information Service and the United States Information Service also each have 2 mobile projection vans, and use these to show the films in their library. These films are of a more educational character than the Film and Stage Section's productions. The B.I.S. and the U.S.I.S. also normally use commentators to comment on the films in the language understood by the gathering. The U.S.I.S. generally uses Burmese students who have studied in the U.S.A. and also plans to dub some of its films into Burmese.

Educational films are exempted from the censors' viewing fees.

The Government has also purchased new equipment for the production and projection of filmstrips but no use is yet being made of it.

(a) Raw Materials

There is no local production of rawstock. No reliable figures are available on total consumption of filmstock. The Film and Stage Section consumed 100,000 ft. of 16 mm stock. Private companies have started experimenting with 16 mm film and consumption is going up but there is no difficulty in obtaining amounts needed.

There is at the moment a shortage of 35 mm rawstock but this is not considered very serious and a progressive amelioration of the situation is expected. The main supplier is Kodak (England), but when Kodak cannot satisfy the needs Gevaert probably can as Gevaert stock is beginning to be imported. If the market were free, however, and stock could be obtained, it is considered that production in 1949 would increase considerably. The shortage does not affect the Government's Film and Stage Section.

There is an occasional shortage of chemicals which also does not affect the Government Film unit which seems to be well-supplied and occasionally comes to the assistance of commercial producers when they need chemicals.

(b) Equipment

There is no local production of equipment.

Most of the equipment in Burma, with the exception of one sound camera and 4 Eynesos imported after the war, is outmoded and in a fairly bad condition. The same applies to projection equipment. Thus Burma needs re-equipment especially with regard to cameras, lighting, recording and processing equipment.
These needs are valued at Rs. 500,000 as follows:

- Cameras: Rs. 60,000
- Recording channels: Rs. 100,000
- Processing Equipment: Rs. 100,000
- Lighting Equipment: Rs. 50,000

The balance for miscellaneous equipment, spare parts etc.

There would be no difficulty in obtaining most of this equipment as England could satisfy about 99 per cent of these needs. Prices of English lighting equipment are, however, higher than American. However, producers cannot get the currency to import from the U.S.A. The only other difficulties are delivery delays but these are not considered too serious.

Dollars are, however, available to the Government's Film and Stage Section which was sanctioned funds for the building and equipping of a studio at the beginning of 1948, and ordered the following equipment:

- 1 - 16 mm Auricon Camera (single system, sound)
- 1 - 16 mm Mitchell Camera (silent)
- Gaumont 16 mm sound recording equipment (from England)
- A full set of studio lighting equipment (from England)
- 2 - 35 mm projectors (Phillips - portable) (from Holland)
- Combined 16 mm/35 mm processing machines (through Gaumont from America)
- 1 - 16 mm Bell & Howell printer (from England)
- 1 - Gaumont reduction printer

However, this material has not yet arrived and the transactions seem to be held up for some reason.

Apart from production equipment, projectors, spare parts for projectors and converters are needed, both 35 mm and 16 mm in both the commercial and educational fields. There should be no difficulty in satisfying these needs from the sterling area.

(c) Professional Training

There are no institutions for the professional training of technicians nor are there any scholarship schemes for training abroad. However, the Government is planning to send technicians on a Government scholarship to the University of California to study general film problems.

Efforts are being made to persuade the Government to start a professional training course in film at the University of Rangoon.

It would seem that Burma has needs for trained technicians in both the commercial and educational film fields but it is difficult to assess these needs fully.
Conclusions

Buma's needs may be summarized as follows:

Professional Training: - There seems to be a need for trained technicians in both the commercial and educational fields but the extent of this need cannot be fully estimated.

Educational Film: - There is a need for good educational films. Also there seems to be a need for further development in the use of audio-visual media, and for expert advice and help in this matter.
UNited Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

4 (b) India

(i) News Agencies

The press of India is served by a number of news agencies, but none of the services owned by Indian interests may be said to distribute adequate information. The United Press of India (U.P.I.) which is purely national in character, does not yet serve the entire country, while the Associated Press of India (A.P.I.) which has the largest and most important service, represents and is owned by the British agency Reuter in India. The position of all news agencies in India has, unlike the press, changed considerably since the recent partition and it is as yet too early to generalize about the fluid situation in 1948. In addition to A.P.I. and U.P.I., which has no connexion with United States news services, several other agencies are also active in India. These are: The British Agency Globe; the United Press of America; and the Associated Press of America. The Orient Press of India had moved to Pakistan in August 1947, and at present has almost ceased operations in India. U.P.I. is the only news agency which deals primarily with the distribution and collection of domestic information. All the other information services are concerned with providing the press of India with foreign information and with the dispatch of news of India to the exterior, but A.P.I. distributes domestic information through Reuter, and is concerned largely with its national service.

U.P.I. was founded in 1933 and from a small beginning has increased in importance up to the present date. It is a limited company with a capital of about a million rupees (302,000 U.S. dollars) and its executive board includes a senior government official in West Bengal and the proprietors of 4 daily newspapers. The agency has its head office in Calcutta, and some 20 sub-offices in the principal centres of the nation. There are approximately 300 correspondents, the majority of whom are paid on a part time basis for the amount of news they provide. U.P.I. has foreign correspondents in London, Colombo, New York and Rangoon, but who provide only a limited amount of foreign news. The agency distributes an average 6,000 word daily domestic news service to 120 newspaper subscribers in 20 cities. In addition a certain number of copies are provided for provincial administrations. The news is distributed exclusively in English, except in the state of Hyderabad where translations are provided in Urdu. The price for the U.P.I. service varies according to the subscriber, but there is a maximum charge of 500 rupees a month. U.P.I. employees total some 200 persons, including both editorial and technical staffs.

Since the partition, U.P.I. has begun a large expansion of its news distribution, the most important feature of which is the initiation of a teleprinter service, which began operations in June, 1948. At the moment U.P.I. mainly distributes news of India to the local press.
Foreign news distribution will begin when agreements with foreign news agencies, possibly "Exchange Telegraph" and "Telepress" are concluded. It is planned that the new general service, including foreign news, will cost 1,000 rupees a month to the English language newspapers, and a half that sum to dailies in the vernacular languages. These ambitious plans may well tax to the utmost the limited resources of U.P.I.

A.P.I. is the most considerable of the agencies in India and up to the present can be considered as a subsidiary of Reuters. The partition has caused many changes for this agency, which is still operating in Pakistan. A.P.I. was founded in 1905 and was acquired by Reuters in 1915. It was established as a limited company in India in 1946. The capital is small but is backed by the resources of Reuters and previous governments, which relied heavily on its services, have undoubtedly played a part in its finances. There is a 24 hour a day service carried on by an editorial and technical staff of nearly 400 employees. It should be noted that almost all the posts in the agency are filled by Indians.

A.P.I. has its head offices in Bombay, which is the centre for the reception of news from London. There are 40 sub-offices situated in other large cities. The A.P.I. news service is distributed to all the larger newspapers in India and to numerous central and provincial government offices. The service is distributed by teleprinter and averages 30 - 40,000 words a day. A.P.I. also provides the Reuter foreign news service which generally runs to 10 - 15,000 words daily. These 2 services, foreign and domestic news, are distributed separately and are signed "Reuters" or "A.P.I." respectively. A.P.I. has a special commercial and financial service, but no provision for the distribution of photographic news material. A.P.I. correspondents in India operate as foreign correspondents for Reuters and a large volume of Indian news is transmitted abroad.

The Globe Agency forms part of a group of concerns dealing with news material, owned by Hulton publications (London), its affiliate agencies being the Star Agency (Karachi), A.N.A. (Cairo), and the Near and Far East News Agency (Istanbul). There are close ties for the exchange of information between these various organizations. The Star Agency, operating in Pakistan, was formerly a part of the Globe Agency. Globe was founded in Calcutta in 1943 and has its head office now in New Delhi. There are main sub-offices in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and correspondents in most of the large centres. The agency distributes foreign news and a smaller amount of domestic information through a daily 5,000 word roman typewritten bulletin. The news is contained in the following languages; English, Urdu, Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. The service costs 200 rupees a month to English language newspapers and considerably less to those in the vernacular languages. Globe specializes in short news items, which do not compete with Reuters, and includes a photographic service. The capital amounts to 10,000 rupees and the total number of employees is about 100 persons.

The Associated Press of America began operations in India in 1945 and made a considerable effort to provide a foreign and domestic news service to the Indian press. There were a large number of correspondents, including U.S. correspondents. The head office is
located in Bombay. A centralized news service was distributed by telegraph to the sub-offices. The high cost of this means of communication and general overhead expenses proved considerable and in 1947 A.P.I. withdrew its organization and now has only a few correspondents for the collection and dispatch of news to the U.S. The United Press of America, which began operations in India in 1945, has installed its head office in Bombay. There are sub-offices in Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi, and correspondents in several other provincial capitals. Although little news is distributed in other centres, U.P. has a number of subscribers in Bombay and also dispatches a fair volume of Indian news abroad.

Several other news agencies are represented in India, and there are various sources of additional information. There is a Ministry of Information in India, situated at New Delhi, and with several provincial branches, which provide the press and agencies with information about Government activities. The United States Information Service distributes a daily feature and photo bulletin. The British Information Service publishes a daily news sheet written in English and eight vernacular languages. The Tass Agency of Moscow has a large clientele among the smaller newspapers, and distributes a daily bulletin of news about Russia.

The Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, which includes the main press enterprises in India, has recently formed a type of cooperative organization which is called the Press Trust of India. This organization is probably the nucleus of a future Indian national agency and hopes to acquire from Reuter the ownership and facilities of A.P.I. No clear picture of news agencies can be given in India until this position has been fully clarified.

(a) Raw Materials

Does not apply.

(b) Equipment

1. The Teleprinter System - The A.P.I. uses the teleprinter system extensively and has connections with all the important cities of India. News received in Bombay by Hellschreiber is distributed by the teleprinter system to A.P.I. sub-offices and newspaper subscribers. Lines are hired from the government-owned telephone system on a yearly basis, the rate being 60 rupees (US $18.20) per mile for the first 25 miles of line, and exactly half the price after the first 500 miles. A.P.I. (Reuter) has had a de facto monopoly of teleprinter services for news traffic purposes, since before the war. In 1941 all allocation of new lines were blocked, and it was not until the spring of 1948 that the lines have again become available to other news agencies. The system works efficiently despite old cable and terminal equipment. The machines are of British manufacture, mainly Creed. A.P.I. owns its own teleprinter machines which it rents to subscribers, but some newspapers now have their own apparatus and operators. The A.P.I. advantage of having the only teleprinter system in operation largely explains its predominant position.
U.P.I. has recently been granted lines for teleprinter use, and has already begun installation of its system. The U.P.I. network will include 12 principal lines, the main connexion of which will join the following cities: Calcutta, New Delhi, Bombay and Madras, as principal centres; and, in addition, Patna, Nagpur, Lucknow and Allahabad. Globe has also requested teleprinter facilities from the government telecommunications department.

2. **Radio-Telegraphy** - Three news agencies, A.P.I., U.P., and Globe have arrangements with the Post and Telegraph Department in Bombay for the purpose of reception at Malabar Hill. Details are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System Used</th>
<th>Average Words per day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.P.I. (Reuter)</td>
<td>Hellschreiber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Press</td>
<td>Morse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globe</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hammerlund Super-Pro., Eddystone, RCA AR-88, and other receivers are used. Reception, which is affected through omni-directional aerials is 90% satisfactory. Tariffs are paid to the P.T.D. on a monthly per word basis. Reuter and United Press receive their copy directly in their own offices. Reuter staff operates and maintains its Hellschreiber equipment, and news is also transmitted by this means. There are radio-telegraphy facilities within India and to the exterior. The press benefits from tariff reductions and this system is sometimes used by the news agencies, but rarely by A.P.I.

3. **Other Means of Communication** - The telephone and telegraph systems of India are government owned and operated. The systems give excellent commercial results, expenditures being only about half of revenue. There is some local manufacture of manual telephones, Baudot, Morse equipment and cables.

The telephone system functions irregularly and does not give the same service as before the war. The larger centres have automatic exchanges, with underground cables, but almost all small cities work on the magneto system and are generally connected by overhead land lines. Equipment is of various manufactures and is outmoded and insufficient. At present, there is a delay of several months in the installation of telephones, and a system of priorities for receivers exists. There are plans to modernize and extend the existing telephone facilities. Although the press has no special priority on the system, it benefits from reductions on the somewhat high normal rates. The press and agencies use the telephone mainly for urban calls. There are radio telephone links with many foreign countries, but only by land with Pakistan.

The telegraph system has deteriorated considerably during the war when this service was heavily overloaded. New equipment is urgently needed. Morse, Baudot and teleprinter channels are used for internal communications. The telegraph service is frequently utilized by U.P.I., Globe, U.P., and A.P. There are considerable tariff reductions per word for news agencies and the press, but there is no priority on
ordinary and express telegrams. There is a further category available to the press, known as "flash", but which is very expensive. Telecommunications with the rest of the world are effected through the Overseas Communications Service, a government office. Telegrams routed to or through Great Britain or other parts of the British Commonwealth benefit from very low transmission rates. There are plans to modernize and extend the present telegraph facilities, but these depend upon the inevitable post-war delays for the delivery of new equipment.

Efficient air-mail services are available both internally and with the rest of the world. They are frequently used by the news agencies operating in India for the dispatch and reception of article material, features and a good many news items.

(c) Professional Training


2. Technical - The government-owned telecommunications services have private facilities for the training of their technical personnel. There is some lack of qualified technicians and engineers, but there is an adequate number of operators, many of whom have had experience in the armed forces. The executive staffs are somewhat inexperienced and the partition of India has led to a good deal of movement among personnel who were previously acquainted with particular systems or equipment in one specific location. Steps are being taken to provide more extensive educational facilities for the training of technicians and the present situation is probably a temporary one.

Conclusions

With the position of news agencies in India, and in particular that of the largest, A.P.I., still undecided, there is a natural lack of stability. However, there is adequate news coverage for the expanding press. Technically the news agencies have many requirements, not the least of which is the modernization of telecommunication facilities. A great deal of new equipment is required, and perhaps the most pressing problem is the expansion and rehabilitation of the teleprinter system combined with a larger number of new machines. Technical personnel will be in demand for some considerable time with increasing services, and the provision of more and wider training systems would undoubtedly provide a better future service for the news agencies operating in India.
(ii) **Press**

The daily press of India has undergone considerable expansion during the last few years and at present over 300 daily newspapers appear with an approximate total circulation of 1,100,000 copies. There is thus an average of 3 - 4 newspapers daily for every 1,000 inhabitants. It is noteworthy that although the number of dailies has increased only slightly since the war, total circulation has risen almost 50% on the pre-war figure. It should be noted, however, that increases in net sales tend to be concentrated in the larger cities. It is in these urban areas that most progress has been made, and only in these centres is adequate information and news available to the public.

The majority of the large newspapers in India were founded during the first 25 years of the century but several important dailies, some of which are listed below, have been in existence for a considerable length of time:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspaper</th>
<th>Where Published</th>
<th>Founded</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bombay Samachar</td>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>1819</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneer</td>
<td>Lucknow</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amrta Bazar Patrika</td>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swadasamitran</td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Tamil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

40 daily newspapers may be said to have national circulations. These publications, in addition to several of a more limited distribution, but of national importance, are listed at Appendix "A". There is an increasing tendency for concentration of publication in the larger cities, and at present almost 90% of the dailies which are distributed throughout the nation are published in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and New Delhi. The following list shows the language percentages of national circulation dailies published in the larger cities of India:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LANGUAGE</th>
<th>DELHI</th>
<th>CALCUTTA</th>
<th>BOMBAY</th>
<th>MADRAS</th>
<th>OTHERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujerati</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marathi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telugu</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As may be seen from the above figures, distribution is limited by the fact that vernacular languages are not generally spoken all over the country. English, however, which accounts for 55% of the total circulation of dailies distributed all over India, is universally used and benefits from the fact that machinery such as linotypes and typewriters can be used for its reproduction.

Almost all the national circulation newspapers appear in the morning and are published seven days a week. Many of those dailies have two editions, one for local circulation, and another, called the "dak" edition, for wider distribution largely by railway but also by aeroplanes. The importance of a wide distribution from the large centres is stressed by the fact that subscriptions account for 70% of total sales. Some dailies have evening editions, and several publish Sunday issues enlarged with illustrated supplements. The average format of these larger dailies is 2½ x 17 inches. Several of the more important national dailies have some circulation abroad, notably in Pakistan, Burma, Singapore and East Africa.

Outside the capital, New Delhi, or important centres such as Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, newspapers are distributed in the city where they are published or, at most, regionally. This is due to many factors such as difficulties in establishing efficient communications and distribution services throughout the vast territories of the Indian nation and the lower rate of literacy in the rural districts. The local press is published almost exclusively in the vernacular languages, and serves as one of the chief means of information to vast regional areas. Its importance cannot be judged by circulation figures alone since copies are frequently read to assembled groups. Not sales, in many cases, do not exceed 1,000 copies a day, and in general, the local press is smaller and its equipment is rudimentary when compared with the national circulation dailies.

The press of India is largely privately owned. Up to a few years ago the capital was largely in British hands, but the press is now almost exclusively owned by Indian interests. There has of late been a tendency towards concentration of ownership, with large enterprises controlling fairly high percentages of the circulation of the widely distributed dailies. The more important of these organizations, each of which includes a daily circulation of over 100,000 copies are listed with some of their principal newspapers as follows:

- **Dalmia Group**: "Times of India", "Evening News of India", "Indian News Chronicle", "Illustrated Weekly of India".
  Also two newspapers in Pakistan.

- **Birla Group**: "Hindustan", "Hindustan Times", "Searchlight", three other newspapers.

- **Express Newspapers Ltd.**: "Indian Express", "Dinamani", 4 other newspapers.

Several concerns publish newspapers with the same names, such as the "Ushyaniti", which appears in New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Patna and Rampur. This group also comprises 2 Calcutta dailies, "Advance" in English, and "Patribhoomi" in Bengali.
"The Statesman", an important Calcutta daily, publishes an edition in New Delhi. "Munira Bazaar Patrika", another English language daily, also appears with two editions simultaneously, one in Calcutta and the other in Allahabad. In addition there are many smaller press organisations of a local character controlling several newspapers. Press concerns do not benefit from special provisions for taxation.

One of the chief features of the post-war Indian press is the growth of the newspapers in vernacular languages. Some 2,700 periodical publications are being published, of which about 1,300 are weeklies. The numerous periodicals, although daily newspapers have far greater circulations, provide a variety, and in some cases, an outstanding editorial quality, which make them valuable assets to the progress of the nation. An example is the "Ananda Vikatan", a Tamil weekly published in Madras, which, after starting as a monthly with small financial assets, has built up a circulation of 80,000 copies, the largest of any publication in India. There are 16 children's magazines, 15 of which appear in the vernacular languages. There are also many technical, educational, and literary revues. Particularly important is the economic and financial press, subjects which in India are not covered fully even in the largest dailies. A publication of high technical quality is the "Illustrated Weekly of India", which has a circulation of 60,000 copies and is published in Bombay.

There are no regular publications of importance printed in other foreign languages in India. Many newspapers and magazines in a variety of languages are imported from all parts of the world, but only in the larger cities is it possible to purchase them. The majority of the imported publications arrive from Great Britain, the United States and Australia. There are a large number of regular subscriptions to many foreign newspapers.

(a) Raw Materials

1. Newsprint

There is no domestic newsprint manufacture in India, and the nation is entirely dependent upon imports for its supply. It should be pointed out that all figures, with the exception of those for 1948, are before the partition and therefore include supplies for the areas which now constitute Pakistan. In these circumstances it is difficult to make any hard and fast comparisons with the pre-war position. Imports for representative years, with percentages of the annual totals by countries of origin, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of Origin</th>
<th>1936 - 1939 annual average</th>
<th>1942</th>
<th>1947</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Country of Origin | 1936 - 1939 annual average | 1942 | 1947
---|---|---|---
Newfoundland | - | 14% | 6%
Others | 7% | - | 6%

Total imports in metric tons | 37,500 | 11,250 | 48,700

It should be noted in the above figures that just under one third of the total figure for 1947 is made up of tonnage which was originally contracted for the year 1946 by a special newsprint delegation, sent out by the Press of India, to obtain supplies.

Consumption of newsprint in India has varied. The peak pre-war year was in 1937 when over 47,000 metric tons were imported. The following are the details of consumption from that date in metric tons:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>35,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>36,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>32,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>27,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>18,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>12,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>14,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>23,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>27,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>41,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1948 it is hoped to reach a total of 45,000 tons. The figures of total imports and consumption do not always balance, since stocks remain on hand, particularly since there has been a control, and there are small re-exports. Some imports have been destined for Pakistan in 1947. Consumption of newsprint in India will provide only 0.15 kilograms for each inhabitant during 1948. Circulation figures since the war show an increase of 50% with a smaller number of pages for each newspaper. The shortage of newsprint is felt principally by the small dailies, and a Newspapers Cooperative Society has recently been founded by 25 smaller dailies in vernacular languages, for the purpose of obtaining newsprint. The larger dailies have standing contracts with foreign manufacturers, and several have large stocks on hand. The demand is well ahead of the supply and has been calculated at 70,000 tons in 1948.

A Newsprint Officer, working under the Paper Controller, is in charge of the Government controls on newsprint imports. Since 1942 there has been a Newsprint Advisory Committee, including ministerial officials, representatives of the press and the newsprint trade. Since the war imports have largely been dependent upon the foreign currency exchange regulations and in 1947 the Newsprint Control Order came into force. This Order which is still in existence provides a great many restrictions for the Press. All newsprint transactions must be made through the Newsprint Officer, and the commodity may only be sold to and used by the proprietor of a newspaper. The format may not exceed 432 square inches and daily newspapers are not to give more than 45% of their printing space to advertisement or publicity. The number of pages is also controlled, and
dailies with the standard format of 366 square inches may not appear with more than a weekly average of 10 pages per copy. The price of newspapers is also controlled and the regular 48 page daily newspaper appearing 6 days in the week may not be sold for more than 3 annas (6 U.S. cents) and not less than 2 annas (4 U.S. cents) per copy.

The Indian paper industry has progressed steadily and, with imports of wood pulp, has reached a volume production of 100,000 tons in 1948. The unsatisfactory situation of newsprint imports has led to plans for the establishment of a domestic newsprint industry which will begin production in June 1949. This project is the result of recommendations put forward by an official advisory committee at the end of 1946. Vast quantities of soft woods are available in the forests of Kashmir, and, particularly, in the Central Provinces. Machinery for the newsprint mills, which are to be located near Subbulpore, has been ordered and will reach India in November 1948. Two engineers on loan from the Canadian government have visited India, to assist in planning the installation of the mills. It is hoped that production will rise sufficiently to meet the entire demand for newsprint in India within a few years. Several other projects are being considered for newsprint manufacture; among them is a plan to establish newsprint mills in the vicinity of Madras or Calcutta which would be supplied with pulp wood from the Andaman Islands.

2. Other raw materials

Printer's ink of good quality, and in sufficient quantities for general use, is manufactured in India. There is, however, a shortage of high quality inks, varnish, and other printing materials, all of which must be imported.

(b) Equipment

In general, the equipment used by the press in India is out of date and in bad condition. Little machinery was obtained by the majority of the newspapers during the war. The present difficulties are mainly due to hard currency shortages, delays and delivery by foreign firms, and the fact that prices, controlled by a few companies, are beyond the means of most of the papers and extremely high. The government, however, has been liberal in the granting of import licences, and the possibility of obtaining machinery from France and other European countries is now being investigated.

The demand has increased considerably since India became a Dominion. The larger dailies, which have undergone a remarkable development and are in a good financial position, have imported much new equipment during the last three years, mainly from the United States, and some possess modern printing establishments. These are exceptions, however, and do not reflect the general situation of the press, particularly of the smaller newspapers. It is impossible to provide a detailed summary of the press equipment in India. However, in general, the larger newspapers in the main cities are fairly adequately equipped. The smaller provincial press has little rapid or modern machinery and the equipment is of rudimentary nature.
Composition

Some 200 Intertype and 600 Linotype machines are in use at present. This equipment, generally, is in poor condition, and some machines are 40 years old. Linotype servicing is done by a staff of Indians who have been trained for this purpose. Intertype machines are repaired by 6 United States engineers, in addition to the Indian personnel. Adequate quantities of spare parts are generally available to effect repairs, but some replacements are in short supply. The majority of composing machines are for the English language.

2. Stereotyping

There are very few stereotype presses in India. Only the larger circulation dailies possess them. There are a number of Indian and type founding machines, most of which are of simple design. Print characters are all imported. Lead and tin are supplied in the finished form from China and Great Britain or the U.S., respectively.

3. Printing Presses

Rotary printing presses are almost exclusively used by the large national circulation dailies, and are located in the main cities. The small circulations of the rest of the newspapers do not yet warrant high speed equipment. There are some 25 rotary presses, of which several are in excellent working condition and are of recent United States and British manufacture. The remainder are of older British and German manufacture, but are still capable of efficient reproduction. The majority of the daily newspapers are printed on flat bed presses, and in some cases, the newsprint is used in rolls. Although most of the press appears in typogravure, offset is becoming increasingly popular. Heliogravure is almost unknown. Most of the presses are out of date, but they are in great demand and several have been imported since the end of the war. The smaller newspapers use a simple system utilizing lithogravure impression. There are a few folding machines, these being of German, British and U.S. manufacture.

4. Photogravure

The number of photogravure machines in use in India is very limited. The only newspaper which has an adequate and modern installation is the "Times of India", which also prints the "Illustrated Weekly of India". There are not a great many photographs in the Indian press as a whole.

(c) Professional Training

1. Editorial

The only educational institution at present providing courses for the professional training of journalists is the University of Madras, which has organised studies leading to a Diploma of Journalism. The course is open to university graduates, and extends over a full year of study. An outline of the
subjects may be found in Appendix "P". The course is at present conducted in
English, but it is planned to add instruction later in the local languages,
including Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Urdu. The studies are terminated
with examinations and successful candidates must then complete a period of practical
training in a newspaper office, which must be of at least six months' duration.
Twelve students are following the course during 1948.

A similar journalism course will shortly be inaugurated at the University
of Calcutta. A Committee has been formed to request the daily newspapers and
news agencies to provide facilities for the practical training of candidates to
run concurrently with the University curriculum.

These schools of Journalism cannot be considered as providing a profound
training, due to the short duration, and graduates can only form a very small
proportion of the qualified journalists required by the national press. The main
dailies usually recruit their editorial personnel among University graduates, but
there is no regulation to this effect. Journalists are, in the main, however,
tained by individual newspapers, and despite the efforts of professional associations
to establish definite rules as to apprenticeship and practical training, there are
no provisions of this character.

2. Technical

There are no educational institutions in India which provide training
for the technical production of the press. There are some technical colleges
which are able to provide a basic training, but these rarely have any connection
with the printing trades. Training is usually accomplished through experience
and apprenticeship on a newspaper. Although the quantity of personnel has until
now proved to be adequate, there is a general lack of experience, since the press
is continuing to expand, wider and more systemised training will be necessary.
Operators are at present generally providing a higher standard of work than
mechanics and maintenance teams. Several of the larger dailies have Europeans
in charge of their modern printing establishments. Manufacturing firms delivering
equipment, often provide specialists to train operators in the use of the machinery.
Apprenticeship is accomplished fairly thoroughly, and the training period is of
about six months' duration.

Conclusions

The Indian press provides a multiplicity of newspapers in a variety of
languages ranging from large well-equipped dailies to small and poor provincial
newspapers with small circulations. Any generalisation is difficult. After many
years of growing pains, the war has caused a transformation in the press of India.
The partition of the Indian sub-continent has had little effect. A far wider
interest in news, higher sales prices and advertisement charges combined with
restrictions on newsprint are some of the principal changes. The larger newspa-
perers are richer and able to purchase modern equipment for growing circulations.
In addition the progress of the press in vernacular languages is considerable,
and there remains a huge potential reading public.
The principal need of the expanding press in India is for newsprint. The press position, in which imports are controlled by purchasing ability, hinders competition and the founding of new journals. The shortage of newsprint is far more important than the lack of equipment, which may be qualified as relative. The larger dailies have no technical requirements for equipment, and the smaller newspapers do not need modern machinery until the supply of newsprint can be increased. There is a great appetite for learning in India, and the basis for sound professional training has at least been laid, although at present it is inadequate. There is a great future for specialised training of journalists in India. With the arrival of modern equipment, there is an urgent need for a standard system to provide technicians for the machinery of the press.
# APPENDIX "A"

## THE MAIN DAILY NEWSPAPERS

### OF INDIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Newspaper</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Circulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DELHI</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Delhi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindustan Times</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statesman</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindustan</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vishwamitra</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian News Chronic</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voor Arjan</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milap</td>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratap</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EAST PUNJAB</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amritsar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribuna</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vir Bharat</td>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BOMBAY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Times of India</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Press Journal</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay Chronicle</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Standard</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay Samachar</td>
<td>Gujrati</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jannabhoomi</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prabhat</td>
<td>Marathi</td>
<td>15,000</td>
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APPENDIX "B"

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS
School of Journalism
(Courses leading to the Diploma of Journalism)

1. Journalism:
   (a) Newspaper and Magazine Features, including Picture Pages
   (b) Editorial Methods and Technique
   (c) Reporting and Copy-editing (to include reporting of Law Court Proceedings, Legislature, Public Meetings, Interviews, &c.)
   (d) Radio News Editing and Broadcasting
   (e) Advertising (Fundamentals of advertising, display of advertising, advertising typography).

2. Composition, Prose-writing and Proof Reading.

3. History of the Press and the Press.

4. The Ethics of Journalism.

5. Legal Studies to include (i) the Law of Libel and Slander, (ii) Law of Copyright and (iii) Press Laws of India.


8. Political Science.


10. Modern Constitutions; Constitutional History of India from 1857 to date.

11. Shorthand.

12. Typewriting.
UNIVERSAL EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

III - INDIA

Radio

General Position

India's broadcasting network, which is, in effect, at the present time the "All India Radio" network, is potentially one of the most important broadcasting organizations in the world, having to meet the requirements of nearly 350 million people.

The growth of broadcasting in India may be said to have begun in 1936 when a sum of 4 million rupees was allocated for its development.

There were at that time four transmitting stations: New Delhi, with one 20 Kw medium-wave transmitter; Calcutta with one 1.5 Kw medium-wave transmitter; Bombay with one 1.5 Kw medium-wave transmitter and Peshawar (today part of Pakistan) with one 0.25 Kw medium-wave transmitter.

In 1936, there were plans for the establishment of:

four regional centres with 10 Kw short-wave transmitters at New Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta;

four regional centres with 5 Kw medium-wave transmitters at Lahore and Dacca (both of which are today included in Pakistan), Lucknow and Trichinopoly;

one regional centre with a 0.25 Kw short-wave transmitter at Madras;

one regional centre at New Delhi with a 5 Kw short-wave transmitter for foreign broadcasts.

There are also plans for improving the studios of the stations at New Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta.

It was subsequently decided to add to the original plans a 10 kw short-wave transmitter at New Delhi and to provide for a transmitting station at Patna.

In 1940, the government decided to increase the power of the transmitter at Peshawar to 10 Kw, to install a 100 Kw short-wave transmitter for foreign broadcasts at New Delhi, to build a "Broadcasting
House" at New Delhi and to provide for a broadcasting station at Karachi.

Between 1936 and the beginning of 1945, over 8 million rupees were spent on the execution of these plans.

In 1944 and 1945 a "Basic Plan" for the development of broadcasting in India was passed by the Government; it provided for the establishment of:

1. five regional centres, at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Allahabad, to broadcast zonal, urban, school, workers' and rural programmes;
2. 15 Class A Centres to broadcast urban, school, workers' and rural programmes;
3. 15 Class B Centres to broadcast urban and rural programmes;
4. 90 Centres to broadcast rural programmes.

At the partition in August 1947, the three stations at Lahore, Peshawar and Dacca became part of the new state of Pakistan and at the same time the Government of India in effect assumed control of all the stations belonging to All India Radio.

A few months before the partition, a general scheme, to be carried out in eight years as the first stage of the Basic Plan, had been drawn up, taking into account the linguistic requirements of all the regions. It included the construction of:

1. eight high power medium-wave transmitters for urban programmes, at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi (two in each town);
2. three 20 Kw medium-wave transmitters for rural programmes, at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras;
3. two high power transmitters and one 20 Kw medium-wave transmitter at Allahabad;
4. seven 20 Kw medium-wave transmitters in less important towns.

When completed, the All India Radio network will comprise five regions equipped with powerful transmitters; Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad.
Before this plan is completed, however, it has been decided to establish a temporary network of 1 Kw transmitters, called "pilot stations", some of which are to come into operation in July 1943 - at Cuttack, Shillong, Guwahati and Patna (the transmitter at Patna is 5 Kw), some in September 1943 - at Nagpur and Bemuda - and some before the end of the year - at Ahmedabad, Dharwar and Calicut.

Organization

As mentioned above, the All India Radio, commonly known as the A.I.R., is the principal broadcasting organization in India.

There are, however, five other independent State organizations:

(a) H.E.H. the Nizam's State Broadcasting Service at Hyderabad;
(b) The Baroda State Broadcasting Service at Baroda;
(c) The Mysore State Broadcasting Service at Mysore;
(d) The Kashmir State Broadcasting Service at Srinagar;
(e) The Travancore State Broadcasting Service at Trivandrum.

It seems probable that the four last-named organizations will have to combine with A.I.R. at a later date.

These five organizations are operated as local public services and are by no means comparable, in size or equipment, with A.I.R.

Broadcasting is a State monopoly, organized generally on the pattern of the B.B.C. and, since August 1947, has been directly controlled by the Government of India through the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Like the B.B.C., A.I.R. works as an autonomous organization and has a large degree of independence.

The technical equipment of A.I.R. belongs to the State and its staff are Government officials; the Director-General is appointed by the Government. There has been no concession of the broadcasting monopoly to any private company.

There is no higher broadcasting Council but there is a Standing Committee, consisting of 10 members elected by Parliament, to advise the Minister of Information and Broadcasting.
The A.I.R.'s funds are voted annually by Parliament. Part is derived from the licence fee on receiving sets, after deduction of the cost of collection by the Postal and Telegraph Department.

**Licence Fee and Receiving Sets**

At 31 January 1948, there were 230,025 registered receiving sets on which the annual licence fee of 10 rupees was paid (rather more than 3 U.S. Dollars). Although this is an extraordinarily low figure in relation to the population of India, it should be mentioned that in 1939 there were less than 100,000 receiving sets, including those which are now in Pakistan.

About 400 schools are equipped with receiving sets. They are not exempted from the licence fee.

There is no radio-distribution system in India.

**Community Listening**

The provincial governments and local authorities are endeavouring to develop opportunities for community listening by equipping centres in towns and the countryside with receiving sets and loudspeakers.

There is a special staff to install and maintain such receiving sets (for repairing the sets and recharging accumulators etc.).

Special efforts to establish such centres are being made around Madras and Trichinopoly and in the State of Hyderabad, which intends to equip 2,000 reception centres, each to serve about 10 villages, in the next fifteen years.

**Advertising**

No commercial broadcasting or advertising is permitted from broadcasting stations in India.

**Broadcasts**

There are some ten main languages and over 200 dialects in India, which seriously complicates the problems of broadcasting.

The solution which has been adopted is to use the New Delhi Station as the main transmitting centre, covering the whole of India and broadcasting in English, Hindustani, Tamil and Gujarati. This centre broadcasts the most important international news in these four languages.
All the local stations receive, translate and retransmit these broadcasts in the various regional languages and dialects. In this way, the 19 most common languages and 125 dialects will be used by the various stations on the A.I.R. network. (But Hindustani seems likely to become the official language of India and English is generally understood by all the educated classes).

Every station adds any local news of interest, to the news bulletins and commentaries picked up from New Delhi.

**Broadcasts for Country Districts**

All the A.I.R. stations devote one hour each evening to broadcasts, in local dialect, for country districts. These are intended chiefly for community listening in villages and, as we have seen, the system is likely to be steadily extended.

A.I.R. intends to use the five main regional centres, the 15 Class A and 15 Class B, centres and the 90 rural stations to reach all villages with over 1,000 inhabitants. This will necessitate the installation of about 80,000 receiving sets.

**Broadcasts for Schools**

Such broadcasts are being actively developed and are already of considerable importance in Southern India, around Madras and Trichinopoly.

New Delhi broadcasts programmes, totalling 2½ hours per week, in English and Hindustani.

Bombay broadcasts programmes, totalling 3 hrs. 20 min. per week, in English, Mahrati, Gujarati, Kannada and Hindustani.

Calcutta do. do. do. 1½ hrs. per week in Bengali

Madras do. do. do. 7 hrs. do. do. English, Tamil and Telgu.

Trichinopoly do. do. do. 2½ hrs. do. do. Tamil.

An Educational Advisory Committee, including representatives of the Ministries of Education of the Provincial Governments concerned, supervises these broadcasts for schools.
The instruction given over the wireless is supplemented by printed literature designed to assist the teacher in adapting the broadcast lesson for the needs of his class.

The considerable efforts which India is making to develop the use of broadcasting for schools are seriously hampered by the shortage of receiving sets at present available for schools. Satisfactory results cannot be achieved by the broadcasts for schools and educational programmes for adults until inexpensive receiving sets are produced in adequate numbers.

Foreign Broadcasts

60 News Bulletins in 14 foreign languages and three of the main Indian languages, are broadcast daily by A.I.R. from the New Delhi transmitters.

These broadcasts are intended, firstly, for Indians living abroad and secondly, for foreign listeners, particularly in the Near, Middle and Far East.

They are specially devised and prepared for their audiences and use very few items from the Home programmes.

International Relations

All India Radio is affiliated to the I.B.U.

(a) Raw Materials

See below under "Manufacturing Possibilities".

(b) Equipment

Transmitters

All India Radio at present possesses 10 medium-wave and 12 short-wave transmitters; a list, giving details, will be found in Annex A.

(1) There are at present four large regional stations, at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. A fifth is to be established at Allahabad.

Each station has:

a low-powered medium-wave transmitter, which in practice covers only the town and its immediate neighbourhood (only that at New Delhi is sufficiently powerful to cover a larger radius);

a 10 Kw short-wave transmitter, which can be heard within a radius of between 700 and 800 kms.

(2) The New Delhi Station has eight other short-wave transmitters, which are used:
(a) for news broadcasts to the whole of India, in English, Hindustani, Tamil and Gujarati;

(b) for all foreign broadcasts.

(3) There are five subsidiary stations, at Lucknow, Trichinopoly, Jullundur, Patna and Cuttack, each of which has a medium-wave transmitter.

Lastly, there is a very low-powered medium-wave station at Amritsar, which relays broadcasts from Jullundur to cover an area on the border of Pakistan which, up to the partition, used to pick up broadcasts from the transmitter at Lahore.

Cables

The A.I.R. has no cable network of its own but any lines it requires are made available by the Postal and Telegraph Department.

Buildings

The A.I.R. has a fine large broadcasting house at New Delhi. The premises, which cover about 50,000 sq. ms. house the Directorate-General and administrative services, the regional station's broadcasting services, the News Services covering the whole of India and the foreign broadcasting services.

The other regional and subsidiary stations also have suitable premises.

Lastly, premises are being built at the Allahabad regional station and the various towns in which small 1 kW transmitters are being installed.

Studies

New Delhi has 14 studios. Each Regional Station has 7 studios and the subsidiary stations have four. About half the studios have been fitted up in existing accommodation and the remainder were specially built.

Seven of the New Delhi studios have an additional control room, which enables recordings to be made as well as direct transmissions.

The microphones in use are R.C.A. (velocity, Type 44 BX) and STC (Omnidirectional, Type 4021 and 4017).

Recording Equipment

A.I.R. possesses Presto equipment for recording on discs (33 1/3 and 78 revolutions per minute, without synchronization).
The discs used are also Presto (glass or aluminium).

A.I.R. does not yet possess equipment for the production of matrices and copies and our investigator was advised of the urgent need for such equipment.

There is no system for recording on film or magnetophone tapes, but the A.I.R. has round wire-recording equipment manufactured by General Electric.

There are six mobile recording units for radio reporting available for the A.I.R. stations as a whole. They are all equipped with Presto apparatus.

The four regional centres have small mobile short-wave transmitters for outside recordings but they have apparently not proved entirely satisfactory in use.

Record Libraries

Each centre has a record library containing from 2,000 to 15,000 records (according to the station's importance).

Manufacturing Possibilities

Transmitters

No transmitters or spare parts are manufactured in India. All the equipment is imported and is subject to Customs duties amounting to only 3% of its value. There is a great delay in delivering equipment purchased in the sterling area, generally from Great Britain. Furthermore, the shortage of dollars makes it impossible for the A.I.R. to obtain the much-needed transmitting apparatus from the United States of America. Since 1945 the A.I.R. has been able to order only four small 1 Kw transmitters from the United States.

(It is interesting that the small transmitter at Cuttack was assembled entirely from salvaged war material).

Recording Equipment

The position as regards such material is similar.

Receiving Sets

Since about 1947 a few factories have begun manufacturing receiving sets on a small scale. At the instigation of a British firm, "Philco-Radio and Television Corporation", an Indian Company, "Mysore Airmee Ltd."
has been formed to manufacture a fairly simple type of receiving set using "Philco" patents. The present plans of this company are to manufacture 200,000 receiving sets each year.

The National Radio Corporation Ltd. was established a year ago at Bombay to assemble inexpensive receiving sets from imported parts. The sets which this Corporation produces and sells at 100 rupees are of a very simple type and can pick up only one local station.

To sum up, India is still very largely dependent on imports for the equipment of its schools and rural communities.

Recording equipment and receiving apparatus are subject to Customs duties amounting to 60% ad valorem on imports from the United States, and 40% ad valorem on those from Great Britain.

**Discs**

About 10,000 blank discs are at present imported from the United States of America and this number should be doubled when the new stations come into service.

**Professional Training**

**Journalists, Artistes and Announcers**

Until the last few years there was no professional training for such staff. A course was, however, instituted in 1947 by the University of Madras for press journalists, which includes lectures on problems peculiar to broadcasting. Applicants for employment were not required to possess a certificate and they generally acquired their experience "on the job".

The development of broadcasting in India and the A.I.R.'s plans, which will necessitate a considerable increase in staff, have caused the administration of that organization to establish a professional training college modelled on that which was set up some time ago in London by the B.B.C. This college has just been opened (in July 1948). The syllabus will include not only theoretical courses in all subjects related to broadcasting, but a large number of practical courses intended for the editorial, programme, and production staff as well as administrative officials; and, of course, the whole of the engineering staff. It is expected that this college will be able to train all the staff appointed to the regional and subsidiary stations.

Any new entrants to the A.I.R. will have to attend courses at this College for at least two months; there will also be refresher courses for all the staff in service.
Technical Staff

Hitherto there has been no special training for radio engineers and technicians.

Engineers were usually trained at the universities, especially in Madras, where there are courses in telecommunications, and at the Indian Institute of Science in Bombay which provides post-graduate training in telecommunications for students already qualified as engineers.

The new college which the A.I.R. has just opened will now help to train technical workers of all types.

There is no professional Association or other Union for radio officials, journalists, technicians, etc. But the staff of the A.I.R. have the status of Government officials and can join any of the Civil Servants' associations or unions.

Conclusions. All India Radio's plans for developing broadcasting in India, which are intended to strengthen the country's unity, to help in the campaign against illiteracy and to develop adult education and school broadcasting as far as possible, through the systematic organization of community listening, can be quickly carried out only if it is possible to find solutions for the following problems:

1. The Problem of Receiving Sets. - India is most urgently in need of receiving sets. At present there is about one set for every 1,500 inhabitants. Only Burma is in a worse position in this respect.

The shortage of American dollars makes it impossible for India to meet the demand for receivers by bulk purchase of mass-produced sets specially designed for the country's requirements.

If India's sterling balances were sufficient, the country could possibly obtain such equipment from Great Britain, but in that case there would be a greater delay in delivery. However, it seems possible for the Government to plan a systematic campaign to encourage the establishment of a much more active local manufacturing industry for receiving sets than at present exists; such an industry would use foreign firms' patents, by agreement. At present imported sets are sold at very high prices - between 350 and 1,000 rupees - and are subject to heavy customs duties.

There are also apparently too many middlemen, and this pushes up the selling price of sets. Owing to the low purchasing power of the great majority of the population, it is essential to plan for a simple short or medium-wave set, not affected by atmospheric conditions, which can be run on batteries or accumulators (this involves the problem of providing generators to charge the accumulators in country centres).
2. **The Problem of Transmitters**

As no transmitters are manufactured locally, the only question is to decide whether, in the absence of American dollars and in spite of the considerable delay in delivery, it would nevertheless not be advisable for India to purchase equipment from soft-currency countries. The radio electric industry in certain European countries should be able to supply India's demand for transmitters.

3. **The Problem of Recording Equipment**

There is exactly the same problem with regard to recording equipment.

4. **The Problem of Professional Training**

It has already been noted that the A.I.R. has done much to meet the need for professional training involved in the development of broadcasting in India.

This work could be usefully supplemented by organizing refresher courses for qualified staff with the most important foreign national broadcasting organizations and also possibly by sending a few programme and radio specialists to India to give courses for a few months.
### INDIA

#### TABLE OF TRANSMITTERS

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**Short-Wave**
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

(B) INDIA

(iv) Film

The fact that India is divided into Provinces, each of which is autonomous in many matters, is reflected in the fact that its film industry - the second largest film industry in the world - is divided into three distinct and widely separated groups (one in the West, one in the East and one in the South), which have little official contact with each other and which in fact form three industries, each almost as large, if not as large, as any in Europe.

The only laws made by the Government of India which concern the Film Industry as a whole are those contained in the Cinematograph Act of 1918, which was revised from time to time up to 1934, dealing chiefly with censorship with a view to public safety, both coming under the jurisdiction of Provincial Governments. The Government also controls the granting of import licences for films, equipment and film stock. There are also laws which, owing to the shortage of raw materials, control the erection of new buildings and these particularly affect the expansion of the exhibiting side of the industry.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is responsible for matters relating to the film industry except those concerning imports, which come under the Ministry of Commerce. (The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has just set up a Films Division to produce and distribute information films. (See under "Educational Films").) Taxation is a provincial matter and each Province makes its own arrangements. Similarly, each Province has its own censorship laws, but the question of a Central Censorship Board is, at present, under discussion.

There is as yet no Film Council but, it may be mentioned that, during 1946, a plan for one was put up to the Legislative Assembly and agreed. General conditions in India, at the time, caused it to be shelved. According to the plan, a Film Council composed of representatives from all sections of the industry together with Government officials, University professors and members of the general public, was to have acted as a liaison body between the industry and Government. A Film Institute was also to be established to train technicians, undertake experiments and surveys. The total cost was to have been one million rupees (£75,000). Other important questions that have occasionally been discussed in the Legislative Assembly are those concerned with the production of rent stock in India and the Government Films Division, but once again the many problems which face India today, tend to set aside film matters for the time being.

There are many associations of film technicians, but they are, with the exception of the Artists' Association of Bengal (which groups together a
very high percentage of all the artists in Bengal), all fairly small and not in a very strong position. Until recently they have all been made on the lines of craft guilds, but a few trade unions have emerged and there are some more in the process of formation. However, with the large-scale unemployment in the industry and the present conditions of flux in India, any union of film employees has a difficult time and it is not easy to discern any definite pattern in the general scene.

The existing associations in the three main centres are listed below:

The Association of Cine-Technicians of India (Bombay) with 500 members.
The Film Artists' Association of India (Bombay) with 100 members out of a possible 2,000.
The Cine-technicians' Association of South India (Madras) with 400 members out of an estimated potential 1,000.
The Tamilnad Cinema and Studio Employees' Union (Madras) with a membership of 200 out of a possible 1,500 — is affiliated to the Labour Section of the Tamilnad Congress Committee.
The Artists' Association of Bengal (Calcutta) with 600 members, made up of a very high percentage of all film, radio, stage and gramophone artists, affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress.
The Cine-technicians' Association of Bengal (Calcutta) with 600 members — 75 of a possible total — not affiliated.

There are also four other organisations that are at the moment less active, among which is the Film Workers' Union (Bombay), affiliated to the National Trade Union Congress.

In each of the three centres, there is a Trade Organization which keeps in touch with the Technicians' associations and which has some relationship with all sides of the industry in its own area; but these three organizations are not associated with each other and there is no central organization covering the whole of the country, the Motion Picture Society of India, which was fairly active before the war.

They are:
The Indian Motion Picture Association (Bombay), which has a membership of 200, and to which belong the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association, the Indian Motion Picture Distributors' Association, the Indian Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association and the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association of India.

The Bengal Motion Picture Association which includes three sections of Producers, Distributors, and Exhibitors, and has a membership of 172.

The South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce (Madras), grouping Producers, Distributors, Exhibitors, trade Unions, etc.

Other Trade Organizations of lesser importance are:

The Hyderabad State Film Chamber of Commerce
The Mysore Film Chamber of Commerce
The Madura Exhibitors' Association
The Kinematograph Renters' Association for India, Burma
and Ceylon Ltd. (Bombay)
The Bexwada Film Distributors' (Storage) Association.

There is no compulsory membership.

Exhibition

The total number of cinemas in India is approximately 2,000, of which
1,550 are permanent 35 mm. cinemas and the rest are mobile 35 mm. cinemas
mainly "tent shows". Their total seating capacity is estimated at 1,400,000
and, though there is no information available for yearly attendances, a rough
estimate should give a yearly attendance of between 200 and 300 millions.
Commercial 16 mm. exhibition is, as yet, of little importance. There was no
damage to cinemas during the war, but a certain number of cinemas were damaged
during partition, most of which have been re-equipped and repaired. The equip-
ment in most Indian cinemas is in good condition.

With the increasing congestion of films completed and the lack of
 cinemas in which to show them, there will (when the situation allows), probably
be an increase in the number of 35 mm. mobile cinemas as well as of 16 mm. ones.
It has been estimated by one authority that India needs at least 2,000 more
cinemas and 6,000 more mobile cinemas and that these should be ready within
the next ten years. Other authorities suggest that there is no point in having
more cinemas until more people can afford to go to them. Actually, there is
quite a lot of capital waiting to be invested in new cinemas but the shortage of
building materials is expected to continue for the next three years.

All cinemas are owned privately or by private companies. Two cinemas
are owned by KMM and three cinemas by a company with a large amount of British
capital - these being the only examples of foreign capital invested in cinemas.

There are seventeen circuits controlling a total of about 130 cinemas
between them and so it cannot be said that the circuit system in India is of
any importance. Most circuits are owned by partnerships of people. Western
India Theatres Ltd., the most important regulating 32 cinemas, is a private
limited company with a tie-up with distribution and production undertakings.

The average admission prices vary enormously. A rough average would
give 12 annas in the city and 10 annas in the country. (16 annas equal to 1
rupee which equals 1s. 6d.) All admission fees are taxed, the entertainment
taxes varying from Province to Province, and ranging from ten per cent to
33 1/3 per cent. During the war entertainment tax was raised and during 1947
to 1948 it was again substantially raised in four Provinces. Several re-
presentations have been made to the Provincial governments to reduce these
high rates.

With regard to programmes, a distinction is to be made between cinemas
showing Indian films and cinemas showing English-speaking films. In January
1948, the number of theatres showing foreign films was estimated at 178 and the
number showing both Indian and foreign films at 110, the rest showing Indian
films exclusively. It should however be noted that since January the showings of foreign films are continuously dropping as the foreign population of India decreases and that an increasing number of cinemas showing English speaking films are going over to Indian films.

Programmes in cinemas showing Indian films generally consist of one feature film only, the length varying between 12,000 and 15,000 feet. In the Calcutta area, however, there is a greater tendency to show shorts. In key cities, the first run houses show an Indian film for as long as it will draw an audience—this has quite frequently been for a year and is very often several months. In places with smaller populations, programmes change once or twice a week.

Cinemas showing English speaking programmes will probably show two shorts, a newsreel (American or British) and a feature film, with weekly changes in the first run houses in the cities and more frequent changes in second run houses.

Distribution

There are, what may be termed "regional distribution circuits"—though they are not circuits in the commercial sense of the word—which cover the whole of India in five fairly distinct areas, grouped around the main production and distribution centres. These are: The Bombay Circuit (Bombay Presidency, Ratnagiri and Goa) with over 460 cinemas; The C.P. and M.P. Circuit (Central Provinces, Central India, Berar and Khandesh, and Kajputana) with well over 200 cinemas; The North Circuit (United Provinces, Delhi, East Punjab and Kashmir) with about 260 cinemas; The South Circuit (Madras Province, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin) with over 700 cinemas; and the Bengal Circuit (West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam) with more than 300 cinemas. The first three circuits provide a market for films made in Hindusthani, Hindi and Urdu. The last two show a clearer language division: The Bengal circuit providing a market mainly for films in Bengali and the South Circuit mainly for films in the South Indian languages. Hindusthani-speaking films are however shown in these two circuits. Thus not many Indian films achieve all-India distribution because of the language problem—the Hindusthani-speaking films made in Bombay getting the widest circulation. Films are also occasionally dubbed from one language to another and sometimes made in two versions, including the Marathi language.

There are over 400 distributing companies and agencies—all privately owned. Of these ten represent the main American companies and Eagle Lion. London films distribute through an Indian distributor. Up to now the number of foreign films distributed a year was: American 25, British 25. Very occasionally a French film is seen and recently Russian films have been coming in through Soviet film distributors, but the contribution of these two countries is still very small. There is no record of how many Indian feature films are distributed a year, but India makes about 250 films a year and most of them get shown. The figures given above are apt to be misleading unless it is remembered that the number of cinemas showing foreign films is very small indeed and that they change their programmes once a week. Indian films will run for months in first run houses. Foreign films reach only the big cities while Indian films are shown everywhere and for a much longer time.

There is very little commercial 16 mm distribution. Some companies reduce their feature films and hire them out for special functions and to the very few small the theatre that have a 16 mm projector. But it will clearly develop
in a very big way once the necessary first steps are taken.

Arrangements between distributors and cinema owners are usually on a percentage basis but recently a new system, more or less peculiar to Bombay has come into use which amounts to the exhibitor 'renting' the house for a certain amount to the distributor who takes the risks. Foreign film distributors practise block booking, blind booking and combined selling. Indian films are in general booked individually and blind. On an average 6 to 10 copies of a feature are distributed. Foreign films usually have three copies.

Foreign film distributors have to apply for an import licence so that the amount of currency transferred from the country can be controlled. So far, this has been no hindrance to their activities. There is no regular dubbing or subtitling of foreign films, though scattered attempts at dubbing foreign films are being made.

Figures of the number of Indian features exported per year are not available, but there is a regular supply of features to Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon and Malaya, and an irregular supply to East Africa, Mauritius, Iran, South Africa and Aden. The biggest importer of films from India is Pakistan which is still dependent on India to a great extent for her supply of films. There are no export restrictions but there are certain difficulties in getting revenue transferred back to India from Burma, Ceylon and Malaya. The question is being discussed to reach a satisfactory solution.

Production

Apart from the three distinct, separate industries working on their own, there are also some small, widely scattered minor industries. It is reckoned that there are at least 400 production companies in India - a large number coming into the industry, making one or two films and then retiring again. The number of studios provides a more reliable guide to the situation and though smaller studios have a tendency to appear and disappear, there are, at the moment, 67 studios in India; 22 in Bombay, 19 in Madras, 13 in Calcutta, 3 in Madura, and 2 in Poona, Eyoore, Kholapur, Coimbatore and Salem. This is a slight increase on the pre-war figures - about 10 or 15 more studios. They are all owned privately and no foreign capital is invested in any of them. Some are used by their owners only, others are hired out.

There is no record of the exact number of stages in each studio but the 19 Madras studios have at least 28 stages between them and the 13 Calcutta studios have 27. Thus the average would appear to be 2 stages per studio, which would make an overall figure for India of 134 stages. The stages vary in size, the largest being about 100 ft. x 80 ft., the smallest being the size of a room. All the studios are, in general, reasonably well equipped with the usual apparatus, some of them being quite modern, but animation units, background projection equipment (except in 2 studios) and arc lamps are entirely lacking. Many studios have their own laboratories and all have their recording rooms.

The restrictions on building materials prevent the building of new studios and the enlargement of existing ones, but as no new cinemas can be
built either, the existing number of studios satisfies present demands. A new studio in Bombay and another in Madras are in the course of construction, as they were started before the regulations came into force and are being allowed to complete.

There are at least 25 laboratories in India, of which 15 are in Bombay Presidency, 5 in Calcutta, 2 in Madras, 2 in Coimbatore and 1 in Salem. Most of them are attached to studios but each city has at least one independent laboratory which takes outside orders. Three laboratories in Bombay and one in Calcutta do reduction and 16 mm. work. There has been a big increase of laboratories since the beginning of the war. The equipment of many laboratories is not quite satisfactory but, on the whole, the work turned out by the laboratories is good and the industry could re-equip through normal channels. The existing number of laboratories is sufficient to meet present demands. Bombay and Madras are each to have a new laboratory. No studies or laboratories are yet equipped for 35 mm. colour films though one laboratory handled Cincolour in the past. However, India is very much interested in working in colour and a number of individuals are experimenting on the problem. There is one laboratory in Bombay, that handles 16 mm. Kodachrome.

In 1947 about 250 feature films were made compared to 150 in 1939. No entertainment shorts are made and indeed the short film has not yet no permanent place in the Indian cinema programme. The price of making a feature film ranges from about Rs. 100,000 (£7,500) to Rs. 1,000,000, the average cost being about Rs. 500,000. Financing is fairly haphazard and relies entirely on individual backers - banks, insurance companies and other such organizations have as a rule kept entirely away from the industry. Producers often borrow money at very high rates of interest (it is estimated that in Bombay they pay 24 per cent per annum). In general, it can be said that Indian film producers are faced with rising costs. Increased production might help but there is already over-production in view of the shortage of cinemas.

The partition of India affected the film industry considerably. Cinemas were closed as curfews were imposed and producers found that a large part of their market no longer existed, particularly in the big cities of the North and in the Punjab where many cinemas were either destroyed, damaged or occupied by refugees. The producers found themselves with a large number of films on their hands and nowhere to show them and, when conditions became more normal, the exhibitors had the bargaining power advantage as there were more films than cinemas in which to show them. Although the industry is now back to normal, a certain amount of tension still exists and therefore finance is still shy. Thus, before the industry has recovered from last year's set-backs, it finds itself short of money to continue production and in a state of financial stress. However, with a population of over 300,000,000 people, millions of whom are still completely untouched by the film, there is every possibility of enormous development as conditions become more stable and if the standard of living in India is raised.

EDUCATIONAL FILM

With illiteracy in India at over 55 per cent, the value of the educational film for India is fully realised by Government officials, social
workers, educationalists, film actors and trade interests, and India is giving serious consideration to the problem of educational cinema; though some people feel there is so much to be done in the way of basic education and that, with the urgent needs for so many thousands of schools and teachers, films, at this stage, take on the aspect of an expensive luxury, particularly as the language problem adds to the labour and expense of using films in India.

While education is a provincial matter, visual education is to be run by the Central Government in order to ensure co-ordination. Some provincial governments feel that they should go ahead with their own schemes, as only they can understand their problems, but whatever work they do through the Central Government has the advantage of a 50 per cent grant offered them by the Central Government. Meanwhile the smaller efforts made by some provinces on their own are providing useful groundwork. At the moment, everyone interested, including the Ministry of Education, is waiting to see how the new Film Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is going to work.

The purpose of this organization is to produce and distribute information films and documentaries on educational, social and cultural subjects, for use in India and abroad. There is to be a Chief Controller of the whole organization and under him will come 2 Deputy Controllers, one for production and the other for distribution. They will receive an annual budget and Rs. 600,000 have been allocated for the period from August 1947 to March 1948. The scheme includes, under this department, a newsreel section, as did its predecessor, the previous Government Film Unit, Information Films of India, which had been producing films and newsreels regularly since 1940 and which was closed down in 1946.

Six production units are to be formed, four to produce films for national cinemas, one for films to meet the needs of rural areas and one for special films for distribution abroad.

The films will be made in Hindusthani, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu and English. The exhibition of Government films is to be made compulsory in the cinemas which are to pay for them, and theatrical distribution will be handled by five distribution centres which will be in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow and Nagpur. The films will also be loaned free of charge, at request, for non-theatrical exhibition.

There is already a nucleus of the Films Division in Bombay with a small number of technicians, office accommodation and good equipment, and it is hoped that the organization will be working by the end of the year. The Films Division hopes to produce about 36 short films a year. They will take a studio floor on lease, but will set up their own editing and recording rooms. They will also buy suitable films from abroad to the extent of about twenty a year. It is also possible that it will sponsor the production of a dozen short films a year by private companies.

At present there are very few schools having projectors and using films, and the number of children reached by films is negligible. Here indeed lies an immense task.
The number of Primary Schools is 167,700, with a total number of pupils of 13,027,515. The number of middle and high schools is 17,031, with a total number of pupils of 2,656,973. The total number of universities is 22. The approximate number of children between the ages of 6 and 11 is 36,000,000, and between the ages of 11 and 17, 36,264,000. The percentage of school-going children at the primary stage to the total of the age group 6 to 11 is 36.1 per cent. The percentage of school children at the secondary stage to the total age group 11 to 17 is 7.5 per cent.

The Central Government have just set up a Committee of Visual Education. Its terms of reference are to investigate the use of films in primary, secondary, university and adult education; to organise the Government's Central Film Library which is to have local branch offices and to advise on the buying of films from abroad.

The Central Government also intends to have as part of its Central Institute of Education, a Department for Audio-Visual Education. This Central Institute is to be an all-India training college for teachers.

Bombay has, under the Educational Advisor and Inspector to Visual Education, a Visual Education Committee. The Government of Madras is sending one of its officers to Europe to study Audio-Visual Education.

Films are sometimes used in adult literacy centres and occasionally in factories. For instance, Delhi Province has one projector which is used fairly continuously as part of an adult literacy campaign and the Province plans to buy a mobile van. Madras has sanctioned the purchase of eight sound 16 mm. projectors. Bombay has 50 sound 16 mm. projectors and plans to buy more, but is not yet fully using the ones it has. The Central Provinces and Berar plan to use films in their five-year campaign against illiteracy. Orissa is going to buy three mobile projector units and a dozen film strip projectors.

It seems as though 16 mm. projectors will be the most widely used. Mobility and cheapness of projectors and generators will be the deciding factors as vast tracts of India are without electricity. West Bengal, however, suffers severe flooding every year, and here the more static projectors they can have the better, to avoid the complete hold-up which would occur if they relied on mobile vans.

The choice between silent and sound film will vary from place to place according to the demands of the situation and the availability of funds. The language problem may give the silent film, with trained local commentators, an important part to play.

At the moment there are no organizations making educational films. One or two private organizations have undertaken such productions, but have abandoned them while awaiting a lead from Government. One company makes documentary films and several minor companies make travelogues and films on important events. There are, however, quite a number of fairly ambitious private plans for the production and distribution of educational films.
India is importing as many films for educational purposes as she can find and afford. Each Province is importing on its own and Bombay is importing a fairly large quantity. The films are mostly of American or British origin, mainly because there is a lack of information about films from other countries. These are at the moment run with their original soundtrack or run silently with a commentator. There is as yet very little dubbing though this is considered necessary. Foreign educational films have been found useful and India realizes that there would be no point in making films already made abroad on standard subjects. However, she badly needs as many such films as possible so that she can put on her own commentaries and do any re-editing that may be considered necessary for some of the films. A lack of good catalogues and a lack of funds are reasons why more films are not imported, and a central, international catalogue of graded films would be appreciated. Educational films have to pay the normal customs duty, but if passed by the Board of Censors as educational, the duty can be reclaimed. Again international certification of films as educational would be appreciated.

Film libraries in India are few and small and purely commercial, with the exception of the small number of films held by the provincial and central governments and the United States Information Service and the British Information Service who show and lend their films non-commercially. Difficulties faced by the commercial libraries are the distances involved and slow transportation which tie up a copy of a film for an uneconomic length of time, and also a lack of customers due to the shortage of 16 mm. projectors.

There is a scheme which is being pursued by a member of the Legislative Assembly. In the past all railway stations have had four dining rooms, first and second class European as well as Hindu and Moslem. He has suggested that there should in future be only two dining rooms, i.e. vegetarian and non-vegetarian, and that the other two should be knocked into one and used as a 16 mm. cinema. Millions of people travel about the vast country of India and usually arrive at the station well ahead of the train. He feels that such a vast potential audience could be reached by a mixture of entertainment and public information films.

At the moment filmstrips are not widely known or used in India. The one exception is the Government of Bengal, which plans to make a filmstrip every fortnight and already has sixty filmstrip projectors working. There is also one commercial company, in Bombay, which has a small filmstrip library, and plans to go into filmstrip production on its own.

(a) Raw Materials

There is no local production of film stock. Practically all the film stock imported comes through Bombay, and the Collector of Customs figure for imports for 1947-1948 is 157,906,492 feet. This figure includes all types of stock imported, including small imports of 16 mm. stock. The figure for 1938-1939 is 48,860,557 feet, imported through Bombay. It is to be noted that in 1938-1939 about 150 feature films were produced as against about 250 in 1947-1948.
The percentages supplied by different countries were:

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<th>1938-1939</th>
<th>1947-1948</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>32.5 per cent</td>
<td>45 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>32.5 &quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>19 &quot;</td>
<td>25 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>12 &quot;</td>
<td>13 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>15 &quot;</td>
<td>negligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>25 &quot;</td>
<td>17 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The U.S.S.R. is also sending in small quantities of Agfa stock and does not require payment in roubles but would accept rupees.

Import restrictions have been continued after the war and import licenses are the main control, but the suppliers, in Bombay by consultation with Indian Motion Picture Association, and in Bengal without consultation with producers, ration the stock to the different companies. Since this system is based on past requirements, new producers, particularly documentary film makers and people who wish to experiment, are really hampered by shortage. Otherwise imports, though not without limitation, seemed to be sufficient for the essential needs of the feature film industry. However, it would seem that difficulties are now developing owing to a tightening of currency restrictions during the last few months. It is even suggested that India may not longer be able to import filmstock from hard currency countries. If this were so, India would have to depend on Britain, and perhaps other soft currency countries, for supplies. In this event, it would seem doubtful whether India could obtain all her needs, and a critical situation might arise which would involve a serious cutting down on consumption and have possible repercussions on the plans for educational films.

India, for some years, has felt that it is wrong that it should be entirely dependent on outside sources for its absolutely essential needs.

Therefore, many questions have been asked in the Assembly, and many meetings have been held in order to encourage the local production of filmstock. Several concerns are experimenting with: (a) the making of the base, (b) the coating of the base.

On the side of official research, the position seems to be that they have at the Delhi University, during the war, made a celluloid base out of perspex. This was made in different thicknesses and different sizes and proved that the base could be made at any rate in limited quantities. But even if it could be made in large quantities, there would not be much point as India would have to import the necessary cellulose nitrate and nitrocellulose. These materials could be, but at present are not, made in India.

Private concerns are working on their processes in commercial secrecy, and there is as yet no outside knowledge of what they are doing.
The economic problems of the new venture for manufacturing raw stock in India would be very great, and Indian production of rawstock will probably need a subsidy for some time, as (a) no local company would be likely to undertake such a risk without a subsidy, and (b) it is anticipated that in the beginning the prices would be higher than for imported stock. On the other hand, Indian consumption is large, and if India could become a supplier for other parts of the Far East, then it is a possibility that the scheme might be put on a firm basis.

Producers in India all want to use colour film. There was a plan for setting up an Indian Technicolour Company, with 51 per cent Indian shareholding. There was to have been a minimum production of ten films a year, with 100 copies, plus all copies of English and American colour films for Eastern distribution to be made in India. This was considered a fairly reasonable proposition but negotiations broke down on the question of equipment.

Agfacolour is rumoured to be coming in from the USSR in small quantities.

There seems to be no shortage of chemicals except insofar as there is a shortage of first class chemicals due to control of imports.

The growth of the Indian chemical industry, which is proceeding apace, will probably meet all the demands which are likely to be made on it.

(b) Equipment

There is no production of equipment in India. In some cases local workshops make spare parts, but they do not form a regular industry. The one exception to this is a factory which is making automatic developing printers.

The total value of imports of equipment through Bombay, the main port of arrival, according to the Collector of Customs figures is as follows:

1938-1939

Cinema projection apparatus, parts and accessories
(the bulk coming from Germany, then U.S.A. and Switzerland)
Rs. 750,074

Sound recording apparatus, parts and accessories
(the bulk coming from Britain, U.S.A., France, in that order).
Rs. 389,897

1947-1948

Cinema projection apparatus, parts and accessories
(the bulk coming from U.S.A., Britain and Italy, in that order).
Rs. 5,343,649
Sound recording apparatus, parts and accessories
(the bulk coming from U.S.A., Britain and Italy,
in that order). Rs. 8,354,294

The enormous increase in the figures representing the value of imports
may be qualified by the fact that practically no equipment was imported into
India during the war and also by the general increase in prices since 1938-1939.

Import licences govern the import of equipment and allotment is based
on the figures for 1945-1946 for each firm.

On the whole the regulations seem to work satisfactorily, except
insofar as, since import licences are only granted to a small number of firms,
prices are perhaps not very competitive. It appears to hit the individual
technician or the small studio who may want photometers, testing equipment,
lenses, etc., as they cannot buy them at a reasonable price.

As has been stated already, the equipment of many laboratories is
not quite satisfactory. India certainly needs optical printers, as a few
local attempts at making them have not proved entirely successful. A good deal
of the equipment in the studios needs renewing.

On the whole, it can be stated that there is sufficient equipment
in India to meet all requirements and needs can be met through normal channels,
though further currency restrictions might cause delays.

There is also no reason why production of certain types of equipment
should not be undertaken, for, although India may not be able immediately to
support factories which make very specialized equipment, the manufacture of
16 mm. projectors, for example, could be quite an economic proposition.

(c) Professional Training

India has a considerable number of film technicians, most of whom
have, so to speak, been brought up in the studios and learnt their trade by
serving some sort of apprenticeship and working in the studios, and in general
have achieved a fairly high standard.

There is no organized system of recruitment and no organized system
of professional training. There are, however, a few training institutes for
technicians, but none for actors.

The Central Polytechnic, Madras, trains cameramen, sound engineers
and projectionists and is financed by government.

The Shri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore, gives
courses in commercial work and sound recording. The Institute has a diploma
course of three years' duration and a certificate course of two years. It
has an annual intake of fifteen students for each course and is under the
control of the llysore Government.
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The St. Xavier's College, Bombay, Technical Department, gives courses in cinematography, sound engineering and projection, and also has a radio section. It has been training 200 students a year in various branches of cinema and radio.

There are also three or four colleges, mainly of a technical nature, which train people in projection and equipment maintenance.

There are no courses for scenario-writers and indeed, with a few exceptions, scenario-writers are practically non-existent. A film very rarely goes on the floor with a complete script. Once the general idea has been decided on, the rest is often made up as the Director goes along.

The Government of India has awarded, and awards, scholarships for the training of Indian technicians abroad. The total budget for this purpose for 1943-1949 is estimated to be Rs. 55,000. There are two scholarships for sound recording, two for direction and editing, and two for sound recording and editing. The scholars studying at the moment are in the U.S.A. and one has already completed a course. They are all beginners; tuition fees are paid by Government and each scholar is allowed £160 per month and a special travelling grant of £250 a year is sometimes made to enable scholars to undertake study tours.

There are one or two schemes which have been organized, or are being considered by the Provincial Governments.

The Government, the film industry and the technicians themselves are all well aware that it is vitally necessary that Indian film production should receive a higher course. There are many new technical processes which have become routine in the Western studios and are not yet known or used in India.

In general, the U.S.A. and then Britain are preferred as the countries in which the training should be carried out. As very few films from countries other than the U.S.A. and Britain are seen in India, there are no ideas about training in other countries, or about the technical and artistic achievement of such countries. In this connection it is important to encourage the showing of features and other films from as many countries as possible in India, if not in the cinemas, at least for professional audiences.

The Government is anxious to send abroad young, untrained people to learn documentary and educational film technique, who would then return and work in the Government Films Division. The Provincial Governments which have separate schemes for educational films wish to do the same.

The film industry feels that the problem should be dealt with in two ways. There should be a scheme whereby technicians who have already worked in studios for some time should go abroad and perfect their knowledge,
and there should also be a scheme whereby foreign technicians should go to India and train people. Those who support the visiting technician, do so because they feel it would be a cheaper and quicker way to get large numbers of technicians trained than by sending individual Indian technicians abroad. Some foreign technicians who have already worked in India are admitted to have been of great help. Another idea, put forward by some sections of the industry, envisages a certain number of foreign films being made in India itself, so they feel that the best way for technicians to learn foreign methods would be to work with a foreign unit on the actual making of the picture - the film being made with some thirty per cent foreign technicians and the rest Indians.

This, in conclusion, it is felt that there is need for people in all branches to study abroad, with special emphasis on cinematograph sound engineers and documentary film writers. There is also a need for people to go abroad and study laboratory methods, since the laboratories are the weakest feature of the Indian film industry. The need for scenario writers to go abroad is also stressed, but, as there has yet no complete scenario-writing in the Western sense of the word, that is probably meant is something more like a production planner, someone who would study how scripts are prepared, i.e., from treatment to shooting script, how different sections of the unit are called in and how films are prepared for the floor.

It is felt that any scheme for training technicians abroad should be a continuous one and as has already been mentioned in the beginning of this report, it is also suggested that there should be a central film institute for training and research.

Conclusions

India can afford to provide most of the things she needs in respect of films. The tightening of currency restrictions, however, brings certain problems. The following supplies India’s needs:

1. Film stock—India has a possible need for film stock. The future situation depends on many factors and a definite conclusion cannot be given as yet, but the situation has become critical.

A complete investigation of the possibilities of making new stock in India may result in the setting up of a film stock factory, which could be run economically, especially if India be the sole supplier for other parts of the Far East.

Some colour film is wanted.

2. Equipment—Although much equipment needs renewing, there is sufficient equipment in India to meet present requirements and most of her needs can be met through normal channels.
The possibility of manufacturing certain types of equipment locally, especially 16 mm. projectors, would seem to deserve consideration.

3. Professional Training - In general, Indian technicians need more contact with as many countries abroad as possible.

There is a need for a continuous scheme, over a number of years, for training already experienced technicians and also for training new and semi-trained people, particularly in documentary and educational technique. This should be a two-way scheme with people going from India to other countries and also foreigners going to India. There is a special need for training in laboratory methods. Knowledge of foreign technical and artistic developments could also be promoted by making available features and other films from as many countries as possible.

4. Educational Films - One of India's greatest problems is in the educational field; however, she has many plans under way in this connection.

There is an urgent need for information about all films which have been made on general educational subjects. Help and guidance in obtaining such films upon which would be appreciated. India would like to import suitable films and adapt them to her needs.
All the news agencies which are operating in the Federation of Malaya have their head offices in Singapore, and have already been dealt with in detail in Comm. Tech. Needs 2/42(i). In most cases the agencies receive their news in Singapore which is then re-transmitted to the Federation of Malaya. The exceptions are the United Press Service which is received directly at Kuala Lumpur, Penang and Ipoh by multiple radio newscasts from a number of transmitters. AP also receives direct newscasts in Penang. All the larger agencies collect news in the Federation of Malaya for transmission from the Singapore head office, and some details of telecommunications in the Federation are therefore essential. At Appendix "A" is a map of the Federation of Malaya showing the chief points mentioned in this report and that on News Agencies in Singapore.

(a) Raw Materials

Does not apply.

(b) Equipment

1. Telecommunication Services

The telephonic service in the Federation of Malaya has suffered considerably during the war. It is controlled by the Telecommunications Department of the Postal and Telegraph Services and is centred at Kuala Lumpur. This Service is also responsible for the teleprinter connections. The system is mainly concentrated on the west coast and there are few connections with the states of Trengganu, Kelantan and Perlis. The equipment is from 10 - 15 years of age and is all of British manufacture, some of the switchboards and cables having been provided from Army sources. There is a considerable lack of receivers and in addition to a long waiting list it is almost impossible to become a subscriber without a priority. The telephone cables are almost entirely carried on overhead land lines, and in a few cases those have not yet been repaired since the war. The efficiency of the service is far less than before the war, and in fact has probably deteriorated during the last two years. The news agencies complain of the delays and inadequacy of the telephone service and a connexion between two main cities, such as Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, normally takes several hours. The only outside telephone link is with London.
The telegraph service is also out of date within the Federation. Telegrams are normally transmitted by teleprinter and there are only about 15 radio telegraph circuits for morse. Press traffic generally receives priorities, secondary only to official messages. Internal telegrams cost 1 Straits cents a word. The internal radio-telegraph equipment is very old and includes some abandoned Japanese material. There are 35 transmitters ranging from 50 watts to 10 kilowatts, but the service is inclined to be irregular. Telegraph communications with the rest of the world pass through Singapore or Penang on Cable & Wireless Limited, submarine cables.

The tariff for the British Commonwealth is only 2 Straits cents a word and as a result a large proportion of outgoing news is despatched through London.

There are good internal airways services which are used considerably for news material by air mail. There is a twice daily service to Singapore from Kuala Lumpur and also connexions from the capital of the Federation to Penang, Ipoh, Pekan and Kota Bharu. The ordinary postal system by road and railway is generally utilized by the smaller newspapers, since, as has been noted previously there is no appetite at present for rapid news coverage in the Federation.

Professional Training

See Report Comm.Tech.Needs 2/42(1). It should be noted that the facilities for training technicians are very much smaller than in Singapore, and no university or technical school yet exists in the Federation.

Conclusions

The few main centres of the Federation of Malaya are well served by the agencies, but generally speaking the press does not cover the entire country, and news takes a long time to reach the outlying districts. However, despite the condition of the communication services, the overall position of news coverage is better than before the war. The agencies are able and willing to keep in step with a wider and increasing circulation press.

The telecommunication services in the Federation of Malaya are in urgent need of all types of equipment, and, in fact, each system requires to be modernized and expanded. A general rehabilitation and extension of the present teleprinter network would be particularly beneficial to both the news agencies and the press, since this would also cover the telegraphic service. These improvements will have to wait until the new administrative organization is more fully established, and the inevitable post-war delays in the delivery of equipment are overcome. There is no shortage of candidates or potential beginners as operators and technicians to serve the telecommunications systems. The present standard, however, is not high, and the majority of the personnel lack experience. There is a definite shortage of qualified senior engineering personnel. There are few facilities for a technical training, which is now generally carried out individually and with a lack of system. A modernization of the telecommunication services
will require the development of considerably greater facilities for training. The foundation of the proposed University of Malaya, including courses on technical subjects, will at least provide a basis.
PARIS, 31 July 1948

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

(c) FEDERATION OF MALAYA

(ii) Press

The administrative changes in the Malayan peninsular, and the emergence of the Federation of Malaya in February 1948, have had little effect upon the situation of the Press. As before the war, the newspapers are written in a number of different languages - English, Chinese, Indian and Malay. There is an increase in circulations and a growing rôle is being played by the Malay-language press, owned and edited by members of the original indigenous population. This fact is far more marked in Malaya than in Singapore, and can be expected to continue. Half the population of the Federation, as compared with only 12% in Singapore, are Malays.

The influence of the press is far smaller in the Federation than in Singapore, where the population is largely concentrated in the city. In the Federation the inhabitants are mainly spread out in rural areas and only two cities have more than 100,000 population. Very few newspapers are reaching the "Kampung" or village, although the rate of literacy is over 50%. The custom of reading a newspaper aloud to large audiences does not stimulate greater circulations. Newspapers are to be found mainly in the western states of the Federation, which are comparatively more developed than those on the East coast, where there are only small sales almost exclusively of the Malay vernacular newspapers. The following table for May 1948 shows the distribution of the Press in the Federation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspaper Language</th>
<th>Kuala Lumpur</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malay</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspaper Language</th>
<th>Penang</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malay</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Newspapers Published in the Federation of Malaya Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Daily</th>
<th>Weekly</th>
<th>Fortnightly</th>
<th>Monthly</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ipoh</strong></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Malacca</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total circulation of daily newspapers printed in the Federation of Malaya is 84,000 copies. To this figure must be added the considerable net sales of the Singapore press, which total an average of 75,000 copies in the Federation. The thriving Singapore press has an outlet in the Federation for greater circulations and there is considerable competition between the newspapers of the various language groups. For details of the press in Singapore see the separate report (Comm. Tech. Needs 2/48(ii)). The newspapers from Singapore have small circulations all over the Federation, but mainly in the south in Johore, and Malacca; the following are details of the net sales:

### Singapore Dailies With Approximate Net Sales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Approximate Circulation in the Federation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Straits Times</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaya Tribune (of Singapore)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning Tribune</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Times</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore Free Press</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Daily Mail</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanyang Siang Pao</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sin Chew Jit Pao</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chung Nan Jit Pao</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nan Chiao Jit Pao</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Murasu</td>
<td>Tamil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala Bandhu</td>
<td>Malay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaya Nanbun</td>
<td>Tamil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Videsha Malayali</td>
<td>Malay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utusan Malayu</td>
<td>Malay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utusan Zaman</td>
<td>Romanised Malay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The circulation of dailies in the Federation of Malaya thus totals 159,000 copies daily of which 47% are published in Singapore. The entire net sale shows an increase of 28% over the pre-war figure, and is growing, particularly for the newspapers in vernacular languages. The total circulation in the Federation of Malaya provides 33 daily newspapers for every 1,000 inhabitants, but there are only 4 dailies in Malay languages for every 1,000 of the indigenous Malay population. The following are the language percentages of the daily press in the Federation of Malaya:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Languages</th>
<th>Published in the Federation</th>
<th>Published in Singapore</th>
<th>Circulation Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malayan</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are now 20 dailies published in the Federation, in three cities, and Appendix "A" provides information about each of them with their approximate circulations. Penang, which was a British colony before the war, has a higher rate of literacy than other parts of the Federation and is also the largest city. The dailies appear six days a week, although some newspapers have Sunday editions, for instance the "Sunday Mail", and two "Sunday Tribunes" published in Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh. The newspapers are generally in a good financial position and the normal price is 10 cents (4-5 U.S. cents) a copy. Net sales are largely regional, but with indifferent roads, the railway system is used for the distribution of some copies. The State of Trengganu in particular is very badly served and few newspapers arrive there.

The English language press is well established in the Federation, although its ownership is by no means confined to Europeans. The mechanical advantages, such as the use of linotypes and typewriters, in addition to nearly all agency news material being in English, will probably result in continued high circulations for newspapers in this language. It should be stressed that the editions of the "Malaya Tribune" published in Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh and Penang, although belonging to the same company are individual news organs. A leading paper in the capital is the "Malay Mail", founded in 1896. In the north of the country the "Straits Echo and Times of Malaya" of Penang is also influential. There is considerable competition among the English language newspapers, and also those which arrive from Singapore. Before the war, the "Straits Times" of Singapore tried to build up a predominant position and since the war has attempted to buy the "Malay Mail". The press in the Federation is successfully resisting the competition from Singapore. However, there is no particular preference for up to date news and despite the later arrival of the Singapore dailies, they have large sales in the Federation.
Both Chinese and Indian newspapers are mainly preoccupied with events in China and India. International problems receive very little space. There has been a considerable increase in the number of Chinese newspapers. The "China Press" of Kuala Lumpur and "Kwong Wah Yit" of Penang, founded by Sun Yat-Sen, are two of the more important. The Indian language press in the Federation is mainly published in Tamil, but in Kuala Lumpur there is a small daily in Punjabi. There are fewer Indian newspapers than before the war. "Dhesa Nesan" of Penang has connections with Pakistan.

The newspapers in Malay, although they have very small circulations, have wider than regional circulations and can be found all over the Federation. With no restrictions on their supply of newsprint, and in spite of equipment shortages it is probable that their circulations will increase. At the moment the newspapers in Malay are definitely behind the other sections of the press, chiefly for economic reasons. The government is making every effort to remedy this situation. "Majlis", founded in 1948, and published in the capital, is the chief Malay newspaper, but it faces considerable competition from the "Utusan Malaya" of Singapore, which has an increasing sale in the southern half of the peninsula.

There are a number of periodicals published in the Federation, the total of which can be seen earlier in this report. There is a far larger proportional sale of weekly and monthly publications from Singapore than for the daily press. The Department of Public Relations in Kuala Lumpur publishes one monthly and two fortnightly periodicals, of which "Chermin Malaya" in Malay has a large distribution and circulation of 30,000 copies. Few foreign newspapers reach the Federation, and apart from some subscriptions to English, Chinese and Indian publications, only at Penang are many to be found. A very few Siamese newspapers are to be found in the extreme north.

(a) Raw Materials

1. Newsprint

The position in regard to newsprint is the same for the Federation of Malaya as for Singapore, and imports for both are centralised. For all details of the figures and the system see Paragraph (a) Raw Materials, (1) Newsprint, of Comm.Tech.Needs 24C(ii).

The total consumption in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya will provide in 1948, 0.6 kgs. of newsprint per inhabitant for the year. As compared with Singapore there has been a much larger increase in the number of newspapers and circulations since the war in the Federation of Malaya. The "Malay Mail" in Kuala Lumpur had a particularly large stock of newsprint when the restrictions came into force at the beginning of 1948, and has been given no quota from the general pool for 18 months. The price of newsprint has risen considerably from the pre-war figure, and some newspapers have paid in the past two years as much as the equivalent of 240 U.S. dollars a ton.
2. **Other Raw Materials**

Although many minerals used by the press are mined in the Federation, the majority of the raw materials are re-imported in finished condition, since no facilities exist for their local processing. Forty-one tons of copper for the press were imported in 1947. Printing ink is available from imports, but the quality is not always high. The prices of the other raw materials for the press have only increased slightly over the pre-war figure.

**(b) Equipment**

The position of the equipment in the Federation of Malaya is much the same as that in Singapore. There was a relatively higher proportion of damage in the Federation, and the smaller newspapers in the Federation are less well equipped than those in Singapore. In addition there is a greater difficulty in obtaining spare parts and no possibility for the manufacture of replacements in the Federation. All the general remarks about the equipment in Singapore are applicable to the Federation (see paragraph (b) Comm.Tech.Needs 2/4E(ii)).

There are few type-setting machines in the Federation of Malaya, and these are all used by English language newspapers. The "Straits Echo and Times of Malaya" at Penang is well equipped and has more linotypes than any other newspaper in either the Federation or Singapore.

There are only two rotary presses used by newspapers in the Federation. The "Malay Mail" at Kuala Lumpur has a Goss Duplex Press manufactured in the United States of America in 1929, but which provides good service. The "Malaya Tribune" editions at Kuala Lumpur, Penang and Ipoh have flat bed Duplex presses, which use rolls of newsprint. The smaller newspapers have very rudimentary equipment, and normally print in lithogravure. Circulation figures depend more upon imports of new equipment than on an increase in newsprint supplies, and the position is more acute in the Federation than in Singapore.

**(c) Professional Training**

See paragraph (c) to Comm.Tech.Needs 2/4E (ii). Generally speaking the need for wider training facilities is greater than in Singapore. Journalists in the hinterland of the Malay peninsula have fewer opportunities to see foreign publications and to meet foreign newspaper men than in Singapore. Exchanges of personnel, to visit other countries, normally show a greater proportion from Singapore than would appear to be relative to the population figures. The "Malaya Tribune" with editions in three cities of the Federation has arranged some training for beginners, with satisfactory results. There is a considerable need for a standardized system for the training of apprentices in the printing trades. With a far greater potential appetite for news than Singapore, and a new constitutional and administrative organization, the demand for qualified editorial and technical personnel in the Federation will increase considerably.
Conclusions

The press in the Federation of Malaya is progressing and is well established. Although there appears to be a lack of interest in the news, the press is taking a growing part in the life of the community. The Malay press is generally behind the other language newspapers, but its evolution since the war is correspondingly greater. The parts of the country where there are few newspapers are all inhabited by the Malay race, and there is therefore a wider future for an increase in circulations for the Malay press than for any of the other language newspapers. In addition literacy, which is already advanced, is growing.

The difficulties of obtaining an adequate supply of newsprint, are secondary to the needs for equipment of all sorts. In particular the problem of linotypes and typewriters in other languages than English presents a technical need which must be considered as of prime importance to education and also a barrier to the unimpeded flow of information and news. There are fewer facilities than in Singapore for the building up of a cadre of professional journalists and technicians, and this requirement will become more acute with the expansion of the press.
THE DAILY PRESS – FEDERATION OF MALAYA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kuala Lumpur</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Published</th>
<th>Approximate Circulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malay Mail</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaya Tribune</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min Sheng Pao</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Press</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jananayakam</td>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nesan</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pardesi Khalsa Sewak</td>
<td>Punjabi</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majlis</td>
<td>Malay</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Penang

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Straits Echo and Times of Malaya</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Morning</th>
<th>11,100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Penang Gazette</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaya Tribune</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sing Pin Jih Pao</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>6,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwong Wah Yit Poh</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Daily News</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Morning and Evening</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhesa Newan</td>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sevika</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warta Negara</td>
<td>Malay</td>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ipoh

| Malaya Tribune                   | English | Morning | 3,000 |
| Kin Kwok Daily News              | Chinese | "       | 5,200 |
| Muyarchi                         | Tamil   | "       | 2,000 |

Note: The evening newspapers include all those published after midday.
FEDERATION OF MALAYA

(iii) Radio

Singapore (the town and island of the same name) and a few other islands, are a British Crown Colony, while, since the beginning of 1948 the states of the Malayan peninsula have been formed into a Federation with a status mid-way between that of a Colony and a Dominion.

The organization of broadcasting reflects this novel situation. On one hand, there is "Radio Malaya" and on the other, the "British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service".

"Radio Malaya" must be considered as the broadcasting centre of the Federation of Malayan States, although its main station is at Singapore itself, and it possesses only four sub-stations in the actual territory of the Federation of Malaya; three of them are almost exclusively relay stations. The licences of these sub-stations have been granted by the different Malayan States. It should also be pointed out that "Radio Malaya" operates under the authority of the Department of Broadcasting of the Government of Singapore, that is, under British officials.

However, the station of Kuala Lumpur is destined to assume increasing importance, as this town is now the capital of the Federation of Malaya. It will be supplied with more powerful equipment and will enjoy greater independence in the drawing up of programmes.

We do not know what proportion of "Radio Malaya's" budget is derived from the Government of Singapore and what from the Federation of Malaya.

The situation of the B.F.E.B.S. is more simple: it is a British station which has so far operated under the control of the Foreign Office in London and has recently been taken over by the BBC. Its transmissions are not intended for Singapore, or the Malayan territory, but for South East Asia and the Far East. (See report on "Singapore".)

To emphasize the importance of the state of affairs described above, we might mention that at the moment, "Radio Malaya" and the B.F.E.B.S. have quite distinct premises in the town of Singapore, but there is talk of grouping them in the same building so that the two organizations may benefit from a certain number of common services. In addition, the B.F.E.B.S. intends, in the near future, to set up a station in the Malayan territory.

Organization

"Radio-Malaya" is a State enterprise.
In the Federation of Malaya there are no private broadcasting companies.

The management of "Radio Malaya" is entrusted to a general director appointed jointly by the governments of the Colony of Singapore and the Federation of Malay States.

"Radio Malaya" is administered by a "Department of Broadcasting", which is responsible both to the Governments of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya.

License Fees and Receiving Sets

Listeners pay an annual license fee of 12 Straits dollars.

The number of receiving sets varies, according to estimates, between 22 and 28,000, including Singapore. Two radio-distribution companies have started functioning, one in Singapore, the other in the Federation of Malaya. Subscribers receive by telephone circuit the "Radio Malaya" broadcasts and selected broadcasts from foreign countries. The subscribing rate is Str. $5.00 per month (including the rent of the receiver and of the telephone line). There are only at present a small number of subscribers.

Publicity

There is no advertising on the Malayan radio.

Broadcasts

From the editorial point of view, "Radio Malaya" is controlled by the Bureau of Public Relations of the Government of Singapore. Its broadcasts are addressed to listeners in Singapore and the territories of the Federation of Malaya. Transmissions are in the four languages of the four large groups of listeners: Chinese, Malaysians, Indians and English.

For two years, special efforts have been made by "Radio Malaya" in the field of school broadcasting (see Annex "B").

International Affiliation

"Radio Malaya" is affiliated with the I.B.U.

(a) Raw Materials - (See below "Manufacturing possibilities")

(b) Equipment - Transmitters. The present network of "Radio Malaya" and the changes which are to be made in the future depend on the climatic conditions of this country, where reception is as difficult as anywhere in the world. A list of the transmitters of "Radio Malaya" is given in Annex "A".

The station "Radio Malaya" at Singapore possesses two medium-wave transmitters for broadcasts to local listeners (of the city and the island) and one short-wave transmitter, which broadcasts to the whole of the territory of the Federation. The latter broadcasts are relayed on short wave-lengths by each of the local stations: Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Soromban and Malacca.
Kuala Lumpur and Penang each possess two short-wave transmitters; Seremban and Malacca have each one medium-wave transmitter. In addition, Kuala Lumpur has one short-wave transmitter, which is also intended to cover the whole of the territory, as far as possible. Moreover, this station is not content with relaying the central station of Singapore but works out its own programmes, which are sometimes taken up by the central station of Singapore and relayed on short-wave to the whole of the network.

Altogether, "Radio Malaya" at present possesses ten transmitters (two short-wave and eight medium-wave) with a total power of 21.4 kws.

Important improvements are at present being carried out.

By the beginning of 1949 it is thought that the following installations will be ready for operation:

At Singapore: the present transmitter (short-wave, 1 kw.) will be replaced by a medium-wave 10 kw. transmitter (which, it is thought, would transmit on about 1000 metres). The 5 kw. short-wave transmitter will be supplemented by another transmitter of the same power (operating on a wave-length near that of the present transmitter).

At Kuala Lumpur: the two medium-wave transmitters (of 1 and 0.5 kw.) are to be replaced by 10 kw. transmitters. The 1 kw. short-wave transmitter will be replaced by a new 5 kw. transmitter.

At Kajang (15 miles south of Kuala Lumpur): the transmitters will be grouped, and when they are put into operation, it may be possible to cut out the present station of Seremban.

At Penang: the present 0.5 kw. short-wave transmitter will be replaced by a 2 kw. transmitter.

To sum up, "Radio Malaya", at the beginning of 1949, will have 11 transmitters with a total power of 59.4 kw.

Finally, the plans of the organization include the installation, at the end of 1949, of a network of land lines, which will connect all the stations, Singapore remaining the centre and supplying local stations with the greater part of their programmes. Conversely, at certain hours, the local stations will be able to feed the whole network.

Further, the town of Ipoh (province of Perak) will possess a medium-wave transmitter to feed the area north of Kuala Lumpur.

Building, studios, recording equipment. The services of the central station at Singapore occupy two floors of a large building of the town, the Cathay Building.

The studios are fitted up in rooms transformed for the purpose.

The technical equipment is of good quality and consists mostly of recently manufactured material.

At Kuala Lumpur, new studios have just been installed. In the same town, a station for reception has also been recently constructed, and
began operation last June.

At Singapore, as at Penang and Kuala Lumpur, the recording equipment consists of Presto apparatus for disc-recording; the stations have four, two and two turn-tables respectively (33 and 78 rev.).

There are no mobile units for outside recording.

Record Libraries. The central station of Singapore possesses a good record library, but the Kuala Lumpur has a smaller one.

Manufacturing possibilities. Nil.

(c) Professional Training - there is no school or institution for the professional training of journalists and radio engineers. The only training is that which can be obtained from experience in the stations themselves.

However, at the request of the Department of Broadcasting, the BBC agreed to undertake the professional training of a staff recruited in Great Britain and to receive members of the programme staff of "Radio-Malaya" on loan periods of two or three years.

Conclusions

Equipment and technical installations are secured by very satisfactory arrangements with Great Britain.

On the other hand, staff needs are far from being satisfied; for instance, at the Kuala Lumpur station there is a shortage of announcers and, still more, of experienced engineers. This is a problem of professional training, which the BBC can probably be counted on to solve, so that the Federation of Malaya would be able to be a centre for the training of journalists and radio engineers and thus to supply qualified staff, not only for Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, but also for other countries of South East Asia.

The second problem, which is common to all the countries of this continent, is that of obtaining supplies of receiving sets at prices within the purchasing power of the population. The fact that very vast regions are not yet electrified makes this problem all the more difficult to solve.
LIST OF TRANSMITTERS IN THE
FEDERATION OF MALAYA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Power</th>
<th>Wave-length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Medium-wave</td>
<td>1 transmitter 10 kw.</td>
<td>485 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 &quot;</td>
<td>1 kw.</td>
<td>225 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Short-wave</td>
<td>1 &quot;</td>
<td>5 kw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuala-Lumpur</td>
<td>Medium-wave</td>
<td>1 &quot;</td>
<td>1 kw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 &quot;</td>
<td>0.5 kw.</td>
<td>249 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penang</td>
<td>Medium-wave</td>
<td>1 &quot;</td>
<td>2 kw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 &quot;</td>
<td>0.5 kw.</td>
<td>200 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seromban</td>
<td>Medium-wave</td>
<td>1 &quot;</td>
<td>0.2 kw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malacca</td>
<td>Medium-wave</td>
<td>1 &quot;</td>
<td>0.2 kw.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B. The wave-lengths above are given for information, precise details not having yet been given to our field-worker.
SCHOOL BROADCASTS BY "RADIO MALAYA"

Since January 1946 "Radio Malaya", in association with the Educational Departments at Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, have been systematically developing school broadcasting. This Department is in the hands of Mr. F. N. Lloyd Williams, formerly Deputy-Director of School Broadcasting at the BBC, and steps have been taken to train schoolteachers in the use of the radio for this purpose.

The programmes are broadcast from Singapore (and recently also from Kuala Lumpur) in three languages: English, Chinese and Malay. Tamil will be added later for Indian schools. At present four hours a week are given in English, three hours, 20 minutes in Chinese and two hours in Malay. At Singapore and Kuala Lumpur "Radio Malaya" is helped by teachers and by the Education Department, more particularly in the preparation of programmes; multigraphed notes are sent free to schools, giving them advance notice of programmes together with suggestions. It is worth noting that stamped postcards accompany these notes, for return to headquarters. In this way "Radio Malaya" receives between four and ten replies for each broadcast, which is in the same proportion as those received by the BBC in London.

In May 1948 an interesting experiment was carried out in Singapore, where an epidemic of infantile paralysis compelled the local schools to close down. Two-hour lessons were given every day by radio and the effort proved most successful.

"Radio Malaya"'s budget sets aside 250,000 Straits dollars a year for school broadcasts. It seems, however, that the part of this budget devoted to headquarters, that is, to the broadcasts, is out of proportion to the credits granted for the purchase of receiving sets for the equipment of the schools themselves. This is really the crux of the problem, for "Radio Malaya"'s efforts will not be really effective unless the schools of the Federation are able to take up school broadcasts. At present, only a few Chinese and Malayan schools possess receiving sets, so that "Radio Malaya"'s broadcasts mainly serve the pupils of the British government and private schools.
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

MALAYA

4 (C)

(iv) Film

STRUCTURE

Legislation and regulations on film matters are confined to censorship, taxation, the control of exports of film rentals, and the control of imports of rawstock and equipment through import licences issued by the "Registrar of Import and Export" (this organization is common to both Malaya and Singapore) in consultation with the Exchange Control Authorities of the Finance Department. There are, however, no customs duties to be paid on stock or exposed film.

The Film Censorship Department, which is responsible in Malaya, to the Chief Secretary of the Federation of Malaya and, in Singapore, to the Colonial Secretary—takes care of the censoring of films and film advertising matter for both Malaya and Singapore. However, there exist two different Appeal Boards, one for Malaya and one for Singapore. These boards meet at the instance of the Chief Censor of the Film Censorship Department whenever a distributor appeals against decisions taken by him. This occurs quite frequently and thus a film passed for Singapore often has to be cut differently for the Federation of Malaya, and vice versa.

The Government takes an interest in the sphere of educational and documentary films. (See "Educational Film").

There is no other Government participation in, or control of, the film industry. The Federal Council in Malaya takes a certain interest in film questions but chiefly from the budgetary point of view.

There are no technicians' organizations and the only professional union is the "Cinema Labour Union" for cinema-theatre personnel. It has branches in Kuala Lumpur and Penang, and headquarters in Singapore, but it is in no way affiliated to any central organization.

There are two trade organizations for both Malaya and Singapore—the Kinematograph Renters' Society with headquarters in Singapore, grouping the American 35 mm. film distributors; and the Cinema Exhibitors' Association which is of lesser importance, grouping the principal exhibitors with the exception of the most powerful producing and exhibiting company, Shaw Bros. This Association's headquarters are also in Singapore.
COMMERCIAL FILMS

1. Exhibition

In 1947 Malaya and Singapore together had more than 100 permanent 35 mm. theatres. (No separate figures are yet available for Malaya and Singapore.) Some of these are modern, first-run houses, 5 of them being, for example, in Singapore, 6 in Kuala Lumpur, 4 in Penang and 3 in Ipoh.

No total yearly attendance figures are available for the whole federation but an enormous proportion of the urban population are regular cinema-goers. (In addition there is a vast audience in the countryside reached by mobile units, which will be dealt with later.) In Kuala Lumpur alone, with a population of 176,195 inhabitants, it is estimated that nearly 100,000 people go to the cinema every week.

Cinemas are privately owned - in many cases by private landlords who rent them out to exhibitors. There are some big circuits, and these have also rented their cinemas from private landlords with the exception of a few theatres which the circuits own themselves. On the other hand there is a large number of small cinemas belonging to Chinese and Indian owners and seating between 100 and 300 people. The equipment in the latter cinemas is often in very poor condition.

The two main circuits are: the Shaw Bros. circuit with headquarters in Singapore and about 50 cinemas in Malaya and Singapore; and the Lorke Wan Tho circuit, with headquarters in Singapore and 19 cinemas in Malaya and Singapore. Since the middle of 1947 the Rank Organization has had an interest in the latter circuit. Both the above circuits control most of the first-run houses in the big cities and plan to build more cinemas.

In Western Malaya a few cinemas were damaged as a result of the war but in Eastern Malaya where there are very few cinemas, there was scarcely any damage. However, there is a general deterioration in the condition of projection equipment and of cinema houses. Many of the cinemas are about to be, or are already being reconstructed and re-equipped especially with sound equipment, because the public of the smaller cinemas is becoming more exacting.

Admission prices vary between 0.25 cents and Str.5. (Str.5 equals £1). Until September 1945, entertainment tax was 20 per cent of the admission price for the whole Union. Now it is 25 per cent on an average for the whole Federation of Malaya and 30 per cent on an average for Singapore.

In the big cities (e.g. Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Penang) the first-run houses concentrate exclusively on showing either English-speaking, or Tamil-speaking or Chinese-speaking films (the Mandarin-speaking films are more popular than the Cantonese-speaking films because Mandarin is taught in most of the Chinese schools). However, the smaller houses mix all these types of films, often in the same programme. Malay films are
very much in the minority. In this connexion it should be noted that the
mixed population of Malaya is distributed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Malayan Federation</th>
<th>Singapore</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malays</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indians</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Programmes usually consist of a newsreel, one or two shorts, and a single feature. Most cinemas change their programmes more than once a week. The average is 2 films a week in the big cinemas, but smaller cinemas show up to 5 films a week.

In addition to the permanent cinemas there are the mobile cinemas which reach vast audiences in the villages, the plantations and the mines. "Caravan Films Ltd.," owned by the Loke Wan Tho circuit, with headquarters in Singapore, covers the rural regions of Malaya and Singapore with its 9 mobile vans, of which some are equipped with 35 mm. projectors and some with 16 mm. Each carries its own generator. This company plans to have 30 to 40 such mobile units. All its vans have so far been designed and built in Singapore itself on foreign automobile chassis.

These units travel from village to village, from plantation to mine. The general practice is to fix an overall price of between Stra$1.00 to Stra$1.50 with the organizer of the show who gets his money back from the spectators he succeeds in drawing to the show - the bigger the audience the smaller the admission price. Thus the labourer who comes to these shows usually pays between 15 and 30 cents, whereas to go to the cinema in the cities he might well have to pay Stra$.1. Often the managements of the rubber plantations or the tin mines will themselves pay the entire expenses, or at least a part of them.

Since it started pioneering in this sphere in January 1948, "Caravan Films Ltd." has proved that commercial exhibition with mobile units can be undertaken successfully in Malaya and Singapore.

There are, moreover, a number of small Chinese companies (between 10 and 15 in Singapore, 5 to 10 in Malaya) who also exhibit 16 mm. films with mobile vans, mostly in the mines and plantations, and charge between 30 and 50 cents per person. The whole situation is developing fast and it is expected that by the beginning of 1949 there will be about 25 such enterprises spreading right up to the regions of the eastern coast, the territory which has so far had the least number of films. RKO has been interested in the development of commercial 16 mm. exhibition and mobile cinemas for about a year and has been selling the necessary projection equipment.
2. Distribution

With a population of under 6,000,000 Malaya and Singapore probably absorb more films per year than any other country in the world, the number of films imported annually amounting to between 500 and 600 a year. One of the reasons for this huge figure is the fact that no customs duty has to be paid on films, the only condition for importing them being that the distributor or producer must deposit the film at a warehouse fixed by the Censors, pay a censorship fee of Str.$2.50 per 100 feet, and thus obtain an import permit from the Censors allowing the film to enter the Federation and Singapore.

This Malaya absorbs almost the whole of Hollywood’s production; almost the whole of England’s production; a part of China’s production in two languages, Mandarin and Cantonese (this supply is increasing); a part of India’s production in Hindi and Tamil; about 10 Egyptian films a year; one-fifth of the Chinese films produced in San Francisco (14 were produced last year in Cantonese, some of them 16 mm. colour films); and the half-dozen Malayan films produced in Singapore; as well as a few Malayan films from Indonesia (there is also an increase in the supply of the last-named films). In addition to all these a few Italian films (with English subtitles), English, Canadian, Australian and Indian documentaries, and some Russian newsreels and features (either dubbed with Mandarin dialogue or subtitled in Chinese) are being imported. A few Philippine films are also expected. Usually one copy only of each film is imported unless the film is expected to be very popular.

Most of the films come in through Singapore which is also an important supply base for Siam, Indo-China and Indonesia.

Very few films are dubbed, but a certain number are subtitled, especially for Chinese audiences. A recent practice is to project the film without any subtitles and simultaneously to project the titles with slides. This method is certainly being used by 3 big cinemas in Singapore, one of the difficulties being to get films suitable for a mixed public of Chinese, Tamils and Malayans. In general, the Asiatic films run for longer than others and make more profit.

It is not known how many distributors there are, but the 8 big American companies and the important English companies have their agencies which cover both Malaya and Singapore. There are also a number of smaller agencies distributing Chinese and Indian films etc.

Films are usually rented on a percentage basis. American companies can send home 75 per cent of their receipts and English companies their entire receipts.

In March 1946, a British film quota was established which reserves 10 per cent of the total screening time in first-run and second-run theatres for British films. This quota applies to both Malaya and Singapore.
Block booking, combined selling, and to a certain extent blind booking are practised but the booking of films more than 6 months in advance is prohibited.

One copy, and sometimes two, of the main American and British newsreels are imported. They are usually shown 2 weeks after issue, and are in no way tied up with exclusive circuits. Sometimes a Chinese newsreel is also shown. On an average, each reel gets 15 bookings.

The 6 short films produced by the Malayan Film Unit are also distributed in the cinemas (see under "Educational Film").

Distribution of 16 mm. films is progressing fast and, apart from the further possibilities of mobile exhibition, the advantages of the sub-standard format may cause exhibitors to build permanent 16 mm. theatres. Prospects for 16 mm. development are, therefore, very good.

Many British films, including documentaries and educational films, are being made available for 16 mm. commercial distribution and two American companies are also taking a great deal of interest in this sphere. There are, however, very few 16 mm. reduction copies of Chinese films available, and none of Indian ones.

3. Production

There is no feature film production in the Federation. Malayan features are produced by Shaw Bros. in Singapore. (See Singapore Report).

The governmental Malayan Film Unit, which produces documentaries, educational films and newsreels, has one studio, with laboratory attached. (For further details see below under "Educational Film", and for needs see under "Equipment").

EDUCATIONAL FILM

A governmental film organization, the Malayan Film Unit was established towards the end of the war to produce educational and informational films in order to spread information about Malaya and assist the education of the different populations in the Territory. This Unit comes under the Public Relations Department of the Federation of Malaya.

Its studio, with laboratory attached, is at Kuala Lumpur, at present in temporary buildings which have been adapted for the Unit's use. Most of its equipment was purchased from the U.S. Army at the end of the war, by the Malayan Government.

This equipment, which is in fairly good condition consists of:

1 - Standard Mitchell camera
1 - Wall camera with single system RCA newsreel head
2 - 400' Eyemos
4 - 100' Eyemos
1 - Houston 35 mm. processing unit for negative and positive.
1 - Bell & Howell Model "D" printer.
1 - National Cine Laboratories animation table with
   Bell & Howell modified camera for single frame and
   bi-pack work.
Cutting, editing and maintenance workshop equipment.

After going through an initial period of organizing, the unit
has so far produced about 10 informational films and newsreels, in English,
Malay, Tamil and Chinese versions, mostly with an editorial slant, and
occasionally containing animated sequences. These films are considered
to be successful, and have dealt with such subjects as "Help Yourself" (grow
more food), "Crime does not pay", "The inauguration of the Federation of
Malaya," etc.

Its budget for 1947 was Str.£213,000 and for 1948 it was
Str.£307,000. The problem is now to assure permanent Government financial
support of the unit and to find the necessary funds for investment in
buildings, equipment etc., so that the MFU may work in more suitable
buildings. The capital investment necessary for buildings and equipment
would amount to Str.£600,000. A solution suggested was that the Colonial
Welfare Fund, London, should give the necessary funds for capital investment
and that the annual expenses should be paid out of the Federation's budget.
This solution seems acceptable to the MFU, which further points out that
it could find additional funds for the unit if, while supported by the
Government, it were free to take on commercial work such as printing,
dubbing and processing. The Unit has already been offered such work and
can get orders for it from neighbouring countries. It has also been
suggested that the MFU could work as a unit for the whole of South-East
Asia.

However, the Colonial Welfare Fund asked for a formal guarantee
that the Government would continue to support the whole organization and
the question is still under discussion for budgetary reasons - there being
some opposition in the Federal Legislative Council.

The distribution and exhibition of the films produced by the MFU
is taken care of by the Public Relations Department. The reels are printed
in 10 copies which get distributed to the cinemas against payment of the
print cost. A copy of these reels goes to the British Newsreels Association
and contacts have been made with American distributing companies and with
the official film representatives of the countries of the Commonwealth in
order to obtain overseas distribution for MFU productions.

In addition, the Public Relations Department maintains a film
library containing more than 260 films of a general educational and
informational nature. These comprise films from the Central Office of
Information, London, documentaries from India, Canada, Australia and other
countries in the Commonwealth, and films from the U.S.A. (the Disney films
on public health have been shown very successfully). All these films,
including MFU productions, are loaned out to organizations asking for them. They are also shown around the countryside and in the mines and plantations by the Public Relations Department’s 11 mobile units (16 mm.) which reached more than 1,500,000 spectators in 1947. The average audience for a screening exceeds 1,000 people. At these shows, information and lectures on health are also given over the public address system which is a part of the mobile unit.

The Public Relations Department’s Film Library has a great need for new educational and cultural films.

There are about 3,000 primary schools with about 350,000 pupils and about 150 secondary schools with about 50,000 pupils in the Federation of Malaya. There are no universities but there are some colleges. The Education Department uses the Public Relations’ Mobile Units in order to project films in schools; but this Department’s efforts are still in their beginnings.

Only 6 schools have their own 16 mm. projectors and there is a need for cheap 16 mm. sound projectors. Thus there is much room for development in the use of educational films in schools.

One of the difficulties in school showings is that a room "blacked-out" during the day time becomes uncomfortable because of the tropical climate. Only open-air showings at night are really comfortable and, of course, these are not suitable for school children. Another difficulty is the variety of languages spoken. In many of the Chinese schools, for example, English is not understood and the film has to have a commentator speaking over a microphone.

Commercial firms also rent out educational films and entertainment films suitable for children, for showing in schools by the Public Relations’ mobile units; but the schools are asked to pay Str.5 per screening for these films. Thus, for example, at the request of the Education Department "Henry V" was shown by the mobile units in more than 50 schools in 1947. Caravan Films also gives shows for school audiences with its own mobile units. They have asked for Unesco to send them suitable films for which they would pay – especially films on UNO and international subjects. Caravan Films who besides showing entertainment films also screens educational films in its programmes for both adult and school audiences, was until recently experiencing difficulties in obtaining 16 mm., educational and documentary material; but now it can get all the Rank Organization’s 16 mm. products (including entertainment films and Gaumont British’s 1946-47 productions for the Gaumont British Film Library). It can also obtain 16 mm. films from Eagle Lion, Universal International, and Castle Films. Caravan Films will have the first use of these films but will not have exclusive rights to them.

The Public Relations Department also loans Caravan Films all the films in its library free of charge. In addition, Caravan Films buys a copy of all films produced by the MFU in order to include them in its programmes.
Educational films are exempted from the censors' viewing charge and, therefore pay nothing at all to enter the country.

Films are beginning to be used by the Education Department, and the Public Relations Department's library of about 100 film strips, most of them from the Central Office of Information in London, is made available to the Education Department. Much of this material, however, is now somewhat dated. These strips are loaned to the schools free of charge, but those with captions encounter a language difficulty in non-English speaking schools. The Education Department owns about a dozen filmstrip projectors which it loans out to schools, not more than a dozen of which have projectors of their own.

Films are not produced in Malaya, though the MFU could undertake this work. Slides are occasionally produced by the Public Relations Department.

There is a need for cheap filmstrip projectors, as there are great possibilities in the use of films in Malaya. Non-electric projectors or projectors working on a generator or a battery, would be needed for the great majority of schools without electricity.

(a) **RAW MATERIALS**

There is no local production of rawstock. Total imports for Malaya and Singapore (no separate figures are available) during 1947 were as follows: 2,143,099 metres from the U.S.A.; 147,309 metres from the United Kingdom and 55,080 metres from Australia.

Only the MFU consumes rawstock in Malaya since there is no other film production; and Malaya has encountered no currency obstacles to getting all the rawstock it requires, since the country sells tin and rubber to the U.S.A.

There is no local production of chemicals for use in the film industry, but there is no difficulty in satisfying whatever needs arise.

(b) **EQUIPMENT**

There is no local production of equipment.

Apart from spare parts, especially for sound equipment, the MFU needs laboratory equipment and, more specifically, 16 mm. reduction and processing equipment as well as 16 mm. sound recording equipment. Apart from delivery delays of 6 to 12 months, there would be no difficulty in obtaining all the equipment needed from the U.S.A. or Britain. The only difficulties anticipated are budgetary ones since the unit is not yet assured of continuous support by the authorities.

The MFU estimates that it needs a capital investment of Str.£600,000 during the next 3 years in order to re-equip and move into new buildings.
PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

The Malayan Film Unit's European technicians were recruited through the Colonial Office in London, with the exception of two persons with previous film experience in the British Army, who were recruited locally.

The Crown Film Unit, which had worked for 6 months in Malaya at the end of the war, had locally recruited a number of people whom it had trained. This Unit thus made available to the MFU the nucleus of partly-trained local technicians whose services have proved extremely valuable.

The rest of the locally recruited staff had no previous experience but were selected by written tests and verbal interviews from among 200 candidates with a good general education. The new recruits were given a chance to try several jobs and choose the work for which they were most fitted, after which they were put on a year's apprenticeship.

The results have been good both in camera and laboratory work, though the staff has only had about 10 months' experience.

However, the MFU needs the following trained technicians:

One director-scriptwriter
" editor
" sound engineer
" laboratory specialist.

All these should have special training in documentary technique.

There are no governmental scholarships yet, but if the MFU's future were assured by the Government, the unit could send members of its staff for training to England under the Colonial Office Scholarship Scheme. The MFU would also like to take advantage of "British Documentary's" proposed exchange of personnel scheme in order to send its best technicians abroad to complete their training. The MFU complains of isolation and these schemes could be of great help.

For the same reason, the unit would like to receive information about technical publications and also about important short films produced all over the world so that these may be made available for the technicians to study. The locally recruited staff has already shown good results and wants very much to learn all it can, to enlarge its horizons and to work towards technical perfection.

CONCLUSIONS

Malaya has needs with regard to equipment and new buildings for the MFU, but before it can proceed to satisfy these needs the Unit's future itself needs to be assured by the Government. Once this is done the need for the training and exchange of technicians can also be satisfied.
There is a need for general development in the use of audio-visual aids in schools and consequently for cheap 16 mm. sound projectors and filmstrip projectors.

There is also a general need for information about technical publications and about good educational films from all countries. "Caravan Films" has particularly asked for films on international subjects.
4. (d) PAKISTAN

(i) News Agencies

The position of news agencies is extremely fluid in Pakistan at the moment. There is no national news agency as yet to serve the newly established Muslim press in Pakistan. Information services have not altered a great deal in comparison with past years and the agencies operating within the territory of Pakistan are: the Associated Press of India (A.P.I.), a subsidiary of Reuter; the British news organization Star; the Orient Press of India (O.P.I.); and the United Press of India (U.P.I.), an Indian owned agency. These news agencies operate almost exclusively in western Pakistan, and the only information service bureau in the eastern part of the country is an A.P.I. sub-office in Dacca.

It is evident, however, that important changes are to take place in the near future, the most significant of which will be the inauguration of a new separate information service to be called the Associated Press of Pakistan (A.P.P.). This agency will take over the installations and subscribers of A.P.I. The central office, which is to be located in Karachi, the capital, will probably include an independent centre for reception of news from the exterior. The new agency will probably have close connections with Reuter, since the press of Pakistan is not at present financially able to maintain an important foreign news service. It should be noted that it is planned for APP to have complete freedom to negotiate contracts to receive other news agencies services. The inauguration of APP services is subject to the completion of negotiations, now in process, in connection with the establishment of API as an autonomous news agency in India.

API is the most important foreign news agency operating at present in Pakistan, and has the largest service. Its organization has altered very little since the partition. Besides its central office in Karachi, there are API sub-offices in Lahore, Peshawar and Dacca. Correspondents are situated in all the important cities. The service operates at present in close connection with the API office in Bombay, which transmits news to be redistributed by the Karachi office. News selection for both India and Pakistan is made at the API office in Bombay. News is distributed exclusively in English. Wordage is slightly smaller to that distributed by API in India, and includes the normal foreign news services supplied by Reuter. API in Pakistan also collects domestic information which is normally centralised in Karachi and passed to Bombay for transmission through Reuter to the world. News to and from East Bengal is routed normally through Calcutta.
The Star news agency was created in January 1948 through a division of the Globe concern; Star having been assigned to work in Pakistan, and Globe limiting its services to India. This news agency has, in addition to its Karachi head office, a sub-office in Lahore and private correspondents in the main centres. Star is mainly concerned with the distribution of foreign news, in particular that concerning the Middle East. It forms part of a group of agencies controlled by Hulton’s Publications of London.

Star’s affiliate agencies are, in addition to Globe, the Arab News Agency (Cairo), and the Near and Far-East News Agency (Istanbul). The Star service is distributed in the form of a short roneotyped bulletin designed to reach a large number of the small circulation newspapers. The news is published not only in English but also in Urdu, the principal language of the Press of Pakistan. The average price for the service is 200 rupees a month, which is cheaper than API. Publications in the vernacular languages benefit from price reductions. News of Pakistan is regularly sent to Globe, ANA, and the Near and Far-East news agency. Star also supplies article material to the press.

OPI is a small news agency, founded in 1940, which originally operated all over India. It had close connections with the Muslim League. The agency specializes in information of the Moslem world. Its head office is now in Karachi, and there are two sub-offices in Pakistan. The former head office, situated in New Delhi, has remained open, and several correspondents are stationed in India, but they are now concerned mainly with the collection of news items. The total number of employees is small and only half are in Pakistan, the remainder being in India. News received from sub-offices and correspondents is collected by the head office into an English language 5000 word roneotyped daily bulletin which is distributed by hand in the capital. The only foreign news offered by OPI is that arriving from India. The price of the service is, on an average, 100 rupees a month.

The UPI, whose head office is in New Delhi, once had Karachi and Lahore sub-offices through which it distributed a regular news service to some Indian newspapers in the territory that is now Pakistan. Distribution has now ceased almost entirely, and at present the activities of the agency in Pakistan are limited to news collection by a Karachi correspondent.

(a) Raw Materials

Does not apply

(b) Equipment

The news agencies in Pakistan have very little equipment of their own, apart from the API teleprinter system. Communications generally are hindered by the lack of equipment and the age of the apparatus which limits
a rapid service. There are no special priorities for press traffic, and no reduced rates except by the telegraph service. There are at present few exterior links from Pakistan without passing through India, although cable facilities have been available in Karachi since December 1947. There are also a few radio-telegraph connections, but these are rarely used by the agencies. The fact that almost all communications are routed through India, although quite comprehensible in view of the recent date of partition, seriously hinders the setting up of independent agencies in Pakistan. The lack of equipment to provide direct telecommunications in Pakistan to and from the rest of the world is one of the chief reasons for the delay in the setting up of APP.

Karachi has good air mail connections and there are also internal air services which are frequently used for larger article material to all the agencies.

1. The Teleprinter System - API is the only news agency which at present uses teleprinter installations for the flow of information. The central Karachi office has direct teleprinter connections with Bombay, from where the main bulk of information is received. The system also extends from Karachi to Lahore, and from there to Peshawar in the N.W. Frontier Province. As a result of its teleprinter connections in India, API has a good service with Eastern Bengal. The teleprinter machines are owned by the agency itself and cables are hired from the government-owned telephone system at the following rates:

- Rs. 60 (US $ 18.20) per mile per annum for the 1st 25 miles
- Rs. 45 (US $ 13.58) " " " " next 475 miles
- Rs. 30 (US $ 9.10) " " " " beyond 1st 500 miles

Owing to a scarcity of teleprinters the government is unable at present to rent any machines to the news agencies. When available, the hiring rate for government teleprinters, which are mostly Creed 7B machines, is 1,000 rupees (304.70 U.S. $) annually. The Government plans to install VHF channels, and these will be made available to the Press as soon as possible.

2. The Telephone & Telegraph Systems - The telephone system of Pakistan is government-owned and operated. The service does not function efficiently due to outmoded and worn-out equipment and installations. Karachi and Lahore have automatic exchanges, but all smaller centres work on the magneto system. Telephone lines are mainly overhead land lines, but cables are partially laid underground in some of the main cities. There is a variety of equipment and except for some comparatively modern apparatus in Karachi, technical facilities are badly in need of repair or replacement. There is a general lack of equipment and some potential subscribers have been on the waiting list for telephones since 1940. Telephone charges are high and the news agencies consequently use this service primarily for urban calls. There are plans to modernize and extend existing installations, but foreign exchange shortages hinder the import of new equipment. There are no direct services to the exterior apart from India, and all foreign calls from Karachi must be routed through Bombay.
The telegraph system of Pakistan is a government service. The telegraph network constitutes the most widely used means of communication, although the service is slow and irregular. The Morse system is used in most rural areas, and the Baudot system is used over long distance lines. Modern teleprinter channels have recently been installed on the more important routes. The telegraph system is frequently used by the news agencies, since the press benefits from reductions on the internal system. External communications by telegraph, extensively used by the Star agency for communications with the Middle East, are by the newly installed Karachi office of Cable and Wireless Middle East Co. Press rates are as much as 33% lower than ordinary traffic, but these only apply for communications within the British Commonwealth.

Radiotelegraphy is little used by the agencies, and is mainly used for government communications. There are two 3 kilowatt transmitters in Karachi and one in Dacca. A number of 1 kilowatt transmitters are also used, but these are models of 1929 manufacture. An RCA 350 watt transmitter is used in Peshawar for links with Kabul, Afghanistan, Gilgit in Kashmir and Kashgar in Sin Kiang. All the equipment is old and outmoded. Three new transmitters are now being erected.

(c) Professional Training

1. Editorial - See Press Report

2. Technical - The only news agency using its own telecommunications equipment is AP, and this concern does not find any difficulty in recruiting and training personnel to operate its teleprinter machines. The Government has private facilities for the training of a sufficient staff to maintain and operate the telecommunications systems of the nation, but these are not very developed. There is a general lack of experience since a high proportion of the personnel who operated telecommunications before the partition were Hindus who have now left for India. Many operators have seen service during the war in the army. Although there is no shortage of candidates, there is a need to raise the professional standard, and in particular for more engineers. In view of existing plans for modernization and expansion of the present telecommunication services there will be a great need for the training of more qualified personnel.

Conclusions

News agency services which are at present available to the small press of Pakistan are very limited by the means of communication. This situation is largely due to the fact that Pakistan has not yet had time to organize its services properly, and that the war has caused deterioration of an already insufficient system of telecommunications. The inauguration of the Associated Press of Pakistan will probably alter the present situation, but it is too early to establish what support the Pakistan press will bring to this national news agency. The greatest need is for the renovation and extension of the present telecommunication facilities, but this problem is dependent upon the industrial progress of the nation, and the possibilities for importing new equipment. There is a growing demand for further qualified personnel to operate and maintain this equipment.
4. (D) PAKISTAN

(ii) Press

The growth of a Muslim press in the Indian Sub-Continent has been a remarkable development during the few years preceding the partition into two separate nations. The birth of the new State of Pakistan is expected to give a further impetus to this movement. However the press of Pakistan has not yet had sufficient time to become well established under the new conditions dating from August 1947. There have been a great many changes for the Press. A number of newspapers have disappeared, others have emigrated or immigrated, including some published in English. For instance the "Tribune", formerly of Lahore, has moved to Simla, in India, and the daily "Dawn" from Delhi has settled in Karachi. There has also been a multiplication of new journals in Pakistan.

The Press is divided between two types of newspapers: those written in English and those published in native tongues. The large majority of newspapers in native languages are in Urdu, which is mainly used by the literate élite and, together with English, is the official language of the new State. In the province of Sind, a certain number of newspapers are written in Sindhi and Gujerati. East Bengal has newspapers in Bengali, and some publications in Pushtu appear in the North-West Frontier Province. Newspapers in Sindhi, Gujerati and Pushtu have shown signs of a decline in their net sales, those in Urdu are on the increase. In Eastern Bengal, the language of prime importance remains Bengali.

The total circulation of newspapers in Pakistan is lower than that which existed in the area before partition, although this is probably only a temporary phenomenon. It is partly due to the growing pains of a new state, but also to the disappearance of several large newspapers, financed by Sikh or Hindu capital. In Lahore for instance, at least three large dailies, which had a total circulation of over 40,000 copies, have moved to the East Punjab. In the North-West Frontier Province, where there were more than 50 newspapers before partition, only 30 remain, many of which are published sporadically. The total circulation in Pakistan represents an average of 120,000 copies daily. This figure provides an average of only 1 daily newspaper for every 575 inhabitants, and the position is most acute in East Bengal, which has few newspapers and 64% of the total population of Pakistan. This province was previously served by the larger newspapers from Calcutta, which no longer have any appreciable circulations in the area, and there is at the moment only 1 daily for every 2,500 inhabitants. It is expected that East Bengal will quickly build up its own press in Urdu and Bengali at Dacca, Sylhet and Chittagong. Both the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan have a very low rate of literacy and
practically no newspapers of any importance. Karachi, the capital of Pakistan, is the one exception where there are larger circulations than before the partition.

Appendix "A" gives the names and languages of the more important newspapers in Pakistan. The large daily, "Dawn", which publishes editions in different languages, sells scarcely more than 10,000 copies in English, although it advertises a much larger sale. The edition of "Dawn" in Gujarati runs to 4,000 copies. The "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore has a circulation less than the 15,000 copies it used to advertise. Both these two newspapers have some sale in India. The "Sind Observer" averages 5 - 6,000 and the "Daily Gazette" has a net sale of 4,000. "Anjam" and "Jung" the two principal dailies in Urdu at Karachi have circulations averaging 12 - 13,000 copies, a high figure in Pakistan. "Al Wahid", in Sindhi runs to about 7,000 copies. Many of the smaller newspapers in Urdu average circulations of under 1,000, and some have sales in only certain parts of a city with 2 - 300 copies."(1)

Appendix "B" is a map showing the five provinces of Pakistan and the cities in which daily newspapers appear. This map clearly shows the difficulties of publishing a newspaper for a national circulation. Even in Western Pakistan the larger dailies of Karachi and Lahore do not circulate to any great extent outside the province in which they are published.

Although the daily circulation appears to be rather low, the weekly and periodical press have relatively large net sales, particularly in the West Punjab. There seems to be a preference for reading the news for one week in a digest form. It should be emphasized that newspapers are very often shared in Pakistan, either the purchaser passes his newspaper to several other persons or there is a widespread custom of reading newspapers aloud to fairly large audiences in some cases. There are no Sunday newspapers as such, and most of the dailies appear seven days in the week. There are however occasional Sunday supplements. Almost all the dailies appear in the morning. The only evening newspaper is the "Karachi Daily" with a net sale of under 2,000 copies. No change has occurred since the partition in the price of newspapers, but as compared to pre-war prices in India there has been a considerable increase. For instance, the "Zamindar", founded in 1903, which cost 6 pies in 1939 has quadrupled in price to 2 annas a copy. There are no special fiscal provisions for the Press. To date there have been no signs of a concentration of ownership in the Press, although the Progressive Papers Ltd., of Lahore possesses two dailies in that city, "Imrooz" and the "Pakistan Times".

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(1) There are no official circulation figures available; the figures given in this report are estimates from unofficial sources.
There are no restrictions upon the import of foreign language publications and British and U.S. dailies and magazines are obtainable. There are many subscribers to foreign dailies which arrive by the good air services to Karachi. There is an increasing circulation of newspapers from Egypt and the Near East.

(a) Raw Materials

1. Newsprint - Pakistan is entirely without paper mills, for although a few existed in both the Punjab and Bengal, they were all situated in areas which are now in India. The country is therefore entirely dependent upon imports. The paper trade was largely in the hands of Hindu merchants who have left the country. Some supplies of wood pulp are dispatched from East Bengal to Calcutta paper mills, and it is hoped that a proportion of the finished product will be re-exported to Pakistan. A recent announcement states that a paper industry, utilizing bamboo wood, will be set up near Dacca in East Bengal.

Some of the larger English language newspapers have private contracts for newsprint. For instance the "Civil and Military Gazette" receives its supply direct from Bowaters of Newfoundland, while the majority of the Press has no definite source. To date, apart from private contracts, newsprint imports have been exclusively from India and these only in small quantities. The only figures for comparative purposes before and after partition, for the supply of newsprint in the areas which now constitute Pakistan, are the imports into Karachi which normally supplied the main cities.

However, it should be noted that this does not include East Bengal, where the situation is most acute, and these figures should only be used as a rough comparison in view of the general decline in circulation figures. The annual totals terminate in March, so that the 1946-47 figures are all pre-partition.

**Imports of Newsprint into Karachi**

(With percentages of total)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exporting Country</th>
<th>1944-45</th>
<th>1945-46</th>
<th>1946-47</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newfoundland</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Import 1,666 short tons 3,513 short tons 2,663 short tons
The present supply will be approximately 3,000 tons in 1948, which provides under 0.05 kilograms of newpaper per head of population annually. The actual demand for newpaper is probably in the region of 5,000 - 6,000 short tons a year, but this figure will undoubtedly increase, especially with more and larger newspapers in East Bengal.

The Government plays a considerable part in the regulation and import of newpaper. The provisions of the Newpaper Control Order, 1947, dating from before the partition, are still in force in Pakistan. Complete returns must also be made by each newspaper to the Newpaper Officer, Central Pakistan Government, of all details on the acquisition, disposal and consumption of stocks. The Control Order also sets the price of the newpapers themselves, and provincial governments are required to watch for any infringements. Imports of newpaper can only be made with a licence from the government, and there is a duty of 30% ad valorem. There is some inequity in distribution as the following figures demonstrate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of pages weekly</th>
<th>Format (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Dawn&quot;</td>
<td>Karachi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Pakistan Times&quot;</td>
<td>Lahore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Civilian &amp; Military Gazette&quot;</td>
<td>Lahore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Zamindar&quot;</td>
<td>Lahore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Jung&quot;</td>
<td>Karachi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures for the smaller newspapers are even less, but the average for weekly pages is 30 and format 20" x 15". Reserve stocks of newpaper were frozen by Government order, in January 1948.

Pakistan Newspaper Editors Conference will probably be given the task of advising on allocations of newpaper. It has already asked each newspaper for its requirements monthly from April to December 1948. The return to a system of rationing was supported by the Frontier Press advisory committee in April 1948.

There is obviously a shortage of newpaper in Pakistan, despite the comparatively large size of some of the newspapers, and the fact that at least a dozen are able to appear with 8 pages or more daily. Some of the smaller newspapers have had to suspend publication due to a lack of newprint stocks, such as "Insaf" of Karachi. In East Bengal all weeklies were ordered to cease in April and May 1948 owing to the inadequacy of the newprint supply. The majority of the press is not yet able to pay the prevailing prices for the commodity. This shortage may be relative in view of the fact that the amount of newpaper required is comparatively small and that Pakistan has not yet had time to enter the world newpaper market effectively. However with an increase in the demand, the newpaper supply in Pakistan will be inadequate for at least some years.
2. Other Raw Materials - Supplies of printing ink are insufficient and will probably remain so until trade agreements begin to function normally. A small quantity is produced locally, but is of poor quality and the larger newspapers import stocks from India and the United Kingdom.

(b) Equipment

There are few complete details yet available about the equipment of the Press in Pakistan, but the effect of the partition has been to decrease to some extent the amount of machinery available in the areas which now form Pakistan. Several large newspapers have now emigrated to India, and although there has been practically no removal of equipment, complicated legal problems have arisen, which do not at present assist either the older or the newly-born publications. Pakistan is very little industrialized and there are few possibilities for even the local manufacture of spare parts. There is a great divergence between the printing facilities of the larger circulation dailies and the small weeklies, and apart from Lahore and Karachi these can only be considered as rudimentary. In some cases newspapers appearing in Pakistan are printed in India. It is worth noting that an important number of small dailies in vernacular are printed by lithographic process which allows only for a small circulation but requires very simple equipment. No new equipment has arrived since the partition.

1. Composition - It is estimated that there are approximately 75 linotypes and intertypes in use in Pakistan, but a proportion of these are not used by the Press. All this machinery is in constant use, since even the composing equipment of the large dailies is used for many other purposes. The equipment is all of British manufacture, and ranges from fairly modern machines manufactured in 1939 to extremely old apparatus, which has passed through many hands before reaching its present owners. A large proportion of type-setting is carried out by hand. Spare parts can only be obtained with some delay from India.

2. Stereotyping - Very little stereotyping is carried out in Pakistan, as circulations are very limited and there is only one rotary press at present in use.

3. Printing Presses - No comparison can be made between the printing presses of the few large dailies and the remainder of the newspapers. The only rotary press in Pakistan is owned by the "Civil and Military Gazette", and is a Victory, manufactured in Great Britain and delivered in 1930. It is also used to print the "Pakistan Times". This machine is in good condition and there is no difficulty in obtaining spare parts. "Dawn" of Karachi has ordered a Goss unitubular press from the United States, but this has not yet been delivered. The "Sind Observer" owns a flatbed press utilizing rolls of paper, which provides good performance and was manufactured in the United States by Duplex in 1936. All the other newspapers are printed on flatbed presses, many of which are in very poor condition, and for which replacements are extremely difficult to obtain. There are almost no printing facilities in the provinces of Baluchistan and East Bengal.
The climate of parts of Pakistan make some of the printing processes somewhat complicated. There are very few photographs in the Press of Pakistan, and consequently there is very little equipment.

(c) Professional Training

Three years ago there was practically no Muslim press on the Indian sub-continent. As a result the organization of journalism as a profession is only in its incipient stage and there are few senior journalists in Pakistan with the exception of those who have come from India after the partition. There is as yet no legal regulation nor definition of the professional status of journalists. There are very few women working on newspapers. Salaries are low and sometimes irregular. Quite a number of the smaller vernacular newspapers have no sub-editors, but only translators working on news which is received in English. The main professional organizations which have considered the problem of professional training are the Pakistan Newspaper Editors' Conference and the Pakistan Union of Journalists. There are also provincial associations notably in the West Punjab and at Karachi and Peshawar.

The recent development of the Muslim press has not yet provided for a regular system of recruitment for the editorial staff of newspapers. Candidates are normally recruited as far as possible among university graduates, but the standard, particularly on the smaller newspapers, is not very high and a large proportion of journalists in Pakistan have had little systematic training. A few newspapers include a system of apprenticeship, testing candidates for a period of 3 to 6 months.

Before the partition the University of Lahore had begun a class of journalism, but this, in addition to other university activities, has been interrupted. It is planned to recommence the journalism courses during 1948. Candidates are required to be graduates of a recognized university; the course previously lasted for nine months. The curriculum included the history of journalism, reporting, proof-reading, and sub-editing, as well as practical training with newspapers in Lahore. Students receive a diploma in journalism, but this did not ensure employment. It is probable that the courses at Lahore University in 1948 will follow the lines of those before the partition. No other recognized system of professional training exists and there is an outstanding deficiency of fully-qualified journalists, especially in view of the rapid growth of the press in Pakistan.

Conclusions

Small editions, a circulation which is generally restricted to a town or province, and always very limited in the country, a diversity of languages; these are the outstanding features of the press in Pakistan. Illiteracy of more than 80% of the population is largely responsible for the small circulations. The regional character of the different newspapers must be attributed to the newness of the Moslem State, set up by the regrouping of provinces or parts of provinces, and which is thus still
existing on a provincial press. With only a few possible exceptions, none of the press can be said to have reached national circulation. Information or education by the written word will for a long time be less important or far reaching than that by audio-visual means.

There are outstanding technical needs in Pakistan in every sphere. Although there is only a relative shortage of newsprint at present, the potential number of readers is enormous, and with an increase in literacy the existing difference between the demand and the supply will broaden. The equipment of the Press, with a few exceptions, is inadequate both in quantity and quality, and would be unable to cope with larger imports of newsprint. It is to be hoped that the professional training courses at the University of Lahore will go some way to filling the deficiency of professional journalists in Pakistan.
### The Main Newspapers of Pakistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Newspaper</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>When Published</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>West Punjab</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lahore</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Times</td>
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<td>Daily</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daily Nizam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Express</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inquilab</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maghribi Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nawai Waqt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zamindar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Himayat-i-Islam</td>
<td></td>
<td>Weekly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khayyam</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nizam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tehzib-i-Naswan</td>
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<td>Imrooz</td>
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<td>Daily</td>
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<tr>
<td>Safina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Razi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Azad</td>
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<td>Bi-weekly</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sind</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Karachi</td>
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<td>Daily Gazette</td>
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<td>Daily</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dawn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karachi Daily</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sind Observer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Al-Wahid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sansar Samachar</td>
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<td>Anjem</td>
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<td>Musalman</td>
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<td>Muslim Voice</td>
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<td>Nizam</td>
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<td>Maha Gujarati</td>
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<td>Bi-weekly</td>
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<td>Progress</td>
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<td>Star</td>
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<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Language</td>
<td>When Published</td>
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<td><strong>NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Peshawar</td>
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<td>Daily Sarhad</td>
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<td>Frontier Advocate</td>
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<td>Daily &amp; Weekly</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paigham</td>
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<td>Prabhat</td>
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<td>Frontier Mail</td>
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<td>Khyber Mail</td>
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<td>Frontier Gazette</td>
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<td>Kaiser-Kiari</td>
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<td>Tarjuman-i-Sarhad</td>
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<td>Afghan</td>
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<td>Al-Jamait-Sarhad</td>
<td>Urdu-Pushtu</td>
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<td><strong>BALUCHISTAN</strong></td>
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<td>Dacca</td>
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<td>East Bengal Times</td>
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<td>Panchayat</td>
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<tr>
<td>Young Assam</td>
<td>English</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
MAP OF PAKISTAN
Showing provinces and the cities (underlined) where daily newspapers are published.
(iii) **Radio**

**General Position** — At the time of the partition of India and Pakistan, in August 1947, the two new States had to share between them the existing broadcasting equipment.

Pakistan now has three transmitters – at Peshawar, Lahore and Dacca—all low-powered medium-wave stations.

There is thus at present no transmitting station at Karachi, the capital of the new State, and the four western provinces are unable to communicate by wireless with East Bengal and vice versa; similarly, owing to the lack of a short-wave transmitter, Pakistan is unable to make foreign broadcasts.

The Government of Pakistan intends to develop the broadcasting system extensively and to use it for educational purposes, among others, and in particular in the campaign against illiteracy.

**Organization** — Broadcasting in Pakistan is a Government monopoly. There is only one broadcasting organization: the "Pakistan Broadcasting Service", generally known as "Pakistan Radio", with its headquarters at Karachi.

The Pakistan Broadcasting Service is under the control of the Information and Broadcasting Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs; it is under the direction of a Controller, appointed by the Government, who is responsible for its general management. There is no Higher Broadcasting Council or similar body; all the equipment belongs to the State.

Funds for broadcasting are voted each year and do not depend on the sums yielded by the wireless licence fee or customs duties on imported receiving sets, spare parts etc.

There are at present three regional stations but their services and administration are to be entirely reorganized in the capital, Karachi, when the new Broadcasting House is built; the regional stations will nevertheless retain a certain amount of independence.

**Licence Fees and Receiving Sets** — An annual licence fee of 10 rupees (about 3 U.S. dollars) is levied on all receiving sets. The tax is collected by the Postal and Telegraph Department.

Since the recent partition, it has not been possible to establish any official statistics of the number of receiving sets at present in the country. The number is estimated, however, at some 75,000 but it should be added, that although community listening is not officially organized, each receiving set is in fact heard by a large number of listeners; probably...
about 1,000,000 people regularly listen to Pakistan Radio's broadcasts.

There is a purchase tax on receiving sets and spare parts.

There is no radio-distribution system in the country nor are any loud-speakers installed for community listening.

Very few schools have receiving sets, but eighty schools in Lahore were already equipped with receivers before the partition.

Broadcasts - The three existing stations broadcast news bulletins and programmes in English and Urdu. Peshawar also broadcasts in Pushtu for the North West Frontier Province. Daoca in Bengal broadcasts in Bengali. Kashmiri and Punjabi are also used.

These three stations give broadcasts for schools twice a week; the programmes from Lahore and Peshawar last half an hour and that from Daoca twenty minutes.

These broadcasts are arranged under the responsibility of a special Advisory Committee, in collaboration with the authorities of the official Education Services of each provincial government. The programmes and texts of these broadcasts must be regularly supplied, in advance, to the schools.

Finally, these three stations broadcast a daily programme, lasting from 15 to 45 minutes, specially devised for listeners in the country districts.

Advertising - No commercial broadcasting or advertisement is permitted from the Pakistan stations.

International Relations - The Pakistan Broadcasting Service is affiliated to the I.B.U.

(a) Raw Materials (see below under "Manufacturing Possibilities")

(b) Equipment

The present equipment is quite inadequate for the needs of the new State. The Pakistan Government intends to establish shortly a central station at Karachi, equipped not only with medium-wave, but also with short-wave transmitters.

The Government intends:

1) to establish a real Broadcasting Centre in specially built premises, comprising the Directing and Administrative Services, to which the provincial Centres will, to some extent, be subordinate;

2) to provide the Western Provinces and the Eastern Province with equipment by which the whole country can be covered;
3) to provide for radio communication between the Western Provinces and the Eastern one;

4) to establish a network on which broadcasts to foreign countries may be made.

Transmitters - Details of the three transmitters at Lahore, Peshawar and Dacca will be found in Annex A. They are medium-wave, rather low-powered transmitters and are by no means sufficient for the country's importance and its size and population.

The present plans of the Pakistan Broadcasting Service are as follows:

(a) the construction of a 10 kw. medium-wave transmitter at Karachi to serve the town and surrounding country;

(b) the construction of two 50 kw. short-wave transmitters, also at Karachi, one for Home, and the other for Foreign broadcasts. Short-wave R.C.A. equipment has already arrived in Karachi and Pakistan Radio hopes to bring it into service at the beginning of 1949.

(c) the construction of a 10 kw. medium-wave transmitter at Hyderabad (Sind), (not to be confused with the capital of Hyderabad State in the Deccan).

(d) lastly, the construction of a 7.5 kw. short-wave transmitter at Dacca will provide for communication between the Western Provinces (Karachi) and that in the East (Dacca).

These are short-term plans. Longer-term plans include the construction of two 100 kw. short-wave transmitters and twelve 1 kw. medium-wave transmitters.

Buildings - The studios and offices of the three stations at present in service are fitted up in such premises as were available; those at Peshawar are in a building belonging to the Government.

A "Broadcasting House" is to be built at Karachi in the near future.

Studios - The three existing Stations, which will later become Provincial Centres, each have five studios, housed in rented premises (at Lahore and Dacca) or a Government building (at Peshawar), which means that their accommodation is not specially designed for their requirements. There are no special studies for recording. The microphones used are of STC and RCA manufacture.

Recording Equipment - Each Centre possesses two Presto machines for recording on discs (33-1/3 and 78 r.p.m.), but none of them is equipped for the production of matrices and copies, nor do they possess mobile units
for radio reporting or equipment for recording on film or magnetophone strip.

Record library - Each Station has a record library.

Manufacturing Possibilities -
(a) transmitters and recording equipment:

No transmitters or recording material are manufactured in Pakistan. Such material, as well as spare parts, is imported and is subject to Customs duties varying from 43 to 60 per cent of its value. Import licences are necessary and the shortage of foreign exchange is a serious obstacle to the re-equipment of the country.

(b) receiving sets:

Up to the present time the position with regard to receiving sets has been the same, but the Government is considering establishing a factory for the manufacture of receiving sets and the assembly of imported parts.

The present price of receiving sets in Pakistan is between 500 and 1000 rupees; in view of the population's purchasing power, a set is therefore a luxury.

(c) Professional Training

There is at present no organized professional training in Pakistan for radio journalists, announcers, programme devisers and technicians. There has been evidence of a shortage of technical staff since the partition. Journalists working for the radio have generally had previous experience with the press.

There is no Association or other Union of journalists or technicians; most actors also do not belong to trade union organizations.

Conclusions

Pakistan's requirements for broadcasting are very considerable, when account is taken of the size of the country and the population. The problem is essentially that of obtaining foreign currency and of the general shortage of American dollars.

By 1949, the position with regard to transmitters will be considerably improved. Assistance in building up adequate equipment for recording on discs and magnetophone strip might, however, be considered.

The problem of providing the country with receiving sets and that of professional training are particularly serious.

The very small number of receiving sets, in comparison with the number of inhabitants, indicates clearly that at present broadcasting is a luxury for almost all the population. Plans should therefore be made;
1) for producing very cheap receiving sets capable of picking up medium and short-wave broadcasts; most of these sets should run on a dry battery or accumulators (there is the problem of providing petrol-driven generators in all towns and villages, to charge the accumulators).

In order that Pakistan radio may be able to develop teaching by wireless, efforts should be made to provide the schools at least with receiving sets.

2) for organizing courses:

   (a) for training technical staff: engineers, assemblers, electricians, etc., of whom there is at present a great shortage;

   (b) for training editorial and programme staffs.

Such professional training should be organized locally (possibly with the assistance of foreign technicians and radio specialists); qualified staff should be sent abroad to work with the great world broadcasting organizations, after completing such training.
PAKISTAN

Pakistan Broadcasting Service

**TABLE OF TRANSMITTERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call-sign</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Power (kw)</th>
<th>Frequency (kcs)</th>
<th>Wave-length</th>
<th>Manufacturer and Date of Manufacture</th>
<th>Date of entry into service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VUL</td>
<td>Lahore</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,086</td>
<td>276.2</td>
<td>Marconi - 1938</td>
<td>1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VUP</td>
<td>Peshawar</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>476.9</td>
<td>RCA - 1942</td>
<td>1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VUY</td>
<td>Dacca</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,067</td>
<td>281.2</td>
<td>Marconi - 1939</td>
<td>1939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

PAKISTAN

(iv) Film

The Government of Pakistan is facing all the difficulties attendant
on the formation of a new nation in a country itself divided into two parts,
i.e., Western Pakistan (Sind, the North West Frontier Province, West Punjab
and Baluchistan), and Eastern Pakistan (East Bengal) with a distance of
more than a thousand miles separating them. In addition, it was Pakistan
which had to set up a Government in a new capital and, in the process, a lot
of important luggage, material, equipment, records, facts and figures got
lost, and at present the problem of 6 million refugees, about one-eleventh
of the population, absorbs much of the country's time and money. Thus it
is not easy to discern any definite pattern in the general scene and the
many other problems which face the country today tend to set film matters
aside for the time being.

There has not been, and probably may not be for some time, any
legislation concerning the film industry. For the moment, the Cinematog-
graph Act of India, 1918, dealing mainly with censorship and public safety
is in force; it is administered by the Home Departments of the Provincial
Governments (sometimes via the Information Departments), which receive
directives from the Central Government from time to time. For the moment,
too, District Offices have very wide powers and can stop a film in the
interests of public order, and in recent months these powers have frequent-
ly been exercised.

Through the Ministry of Commerce, the Government controls the
granting of import and export licenses for filmstock and equipment, entirely
in order to conserve hard currencies. A permit has also to be obtained for
the export of rentals to hard currency countries.

There is no control over the establishment of cinematographic
enterprises except that the sanction of the provincial governments is
necessary to set up studios and laboratories, and the General Companies' law
applies to the setting up of a joint stock company, for which the sanction
of the Government must also be obtained. In such a company, foreign
interests may operate permanently with the permission of the Ministry of
Industries, provided that 40 per cent of the capital is subscribed by
nationals of Pakistan, who must also be represented on the management. For
temporary operations, facilities may be given, without any such proviso, to
a foreign company by the Ministry of Commerce. Apart from taxation there
is no other legislation affecting the film industry.
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31 July 1948

The Government's only film activity is in the sphere of informational and educational films. As each of the provinces is autonomous in most matters, they each plan their own film work. At the centre, films come under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (See under "Educational Films").

There is no other governmental participation in, or control of, the film industry - but there was a moment when the entire industry very nearly came under a public corporation. Since most of the studios and cinemas were owned by Hindus and, therefore, left vacant after partition, they came under the control of the Custodian of Evacuee Property. The suggestion for the formation of a Public Corporation to take over the entire industry and manage it, came from trade circles. The revenue from the cinemas was to have financed production. The scheme was put up to the Director of Industries, West Punjab; but before it could go before the Assembly the association behind the project split apart, and thus nothing came of the scheme.

No organization of film technicians or employees exists, as yet, in Pakistan. At the moment there is only one trade organization, (in Lahore) the newly-formed Pakistan Motion Picture Association, embracing production, distribution, and exhibition.

COMMERCIAL FILM

1. Exhibition

Before partition Indians controlled most production and exhibition activities as well as provided most of the technicians, and their departure from the country left it with scarcely any film industry at all. After partition, the cinemas vacated by Indian owners were allocated to Muslim refugee exhibitors from India but it eventually turned out that a number of false claims had been made by people who were either not exhibitors at all, or only very small ones and who now claimed and received big city houses. Thus the situation is still rather confused, though the industry is beginning to show signs of recovery - being helped in this, as far as the cinemas are concerned, by the fact that the people of the Punjab are ardent cinema-goers and provide a big demand for film shows. Indeed, it is estimated that between 20 and 30 per cent of pre-partition India's total film revenue came from what is now Pakistan.

There is no information as to how many cinemas are running at the moment but latest figures estimate that there are roughly 390 cinemas, all 35 mm. West Punjab has about 175, East Bengal 120, Sind 50, the North West Frontier Province 25, and Baluchistan 20. There are no figures for yearly attendances but an estimate gives between 25,000,000 and 40,000,000. There is no commercial 16 mm. exhibition as yet, but its possibilities are being considered.

During last year's events, several cinemas were burnt down or damaged. Not many new cinemas are being built at the moment but damaged cinemas are being allotted by the Government to new owners who are re-equipping them. All cinemas are owned by private companies or individuals and no foreign capital is invested in any of them; but as already mentioned,
the situation with regard to ownership is still rather obscure.

Projection equipment is fairly good in most big cinemas but is rather worn in the cinemas in smaller towns.

Admission prices range from 9 as. to Rs. 3 - 6 as. in West Punjab and from 6 as. to Rs. 3 in Sind. (1 rupee equals 16 annas and 1s. 6d.) An entertainment tax of between 20 per cent and 33 per cent of the gross admission price is now levied by the provincial legislatures according to an established scale - the entertainment tax having recently been doubled.

Programmes in cinemas showing Indian films consist of one feature and sometimes a short film made or distributed by the Pakistan Government. Indian films run as long as they can attract audiences - sometimes 6 months or more in the big centres; in the smaller centres the changes are more frequent. In general the few cinemas showing American or British films have the usual single feature, two shorts, and an American or British newsreel, programmes changing weekly, or more frequently in the smaller towns. Most cinemas have 2 shows a day. In the bigger cities there may be 3 shows on Saturday, Sunday and sometimes Wednesday; and occasionally there is an extra Sunday morning show. The average is 10 shows a week.

The rapid decrease in films from abroad is causing some concern. There are no longer big enough audiences to make even the present limited showings economically successful, except in one or two cinemas, and the high tax is an added difficulty. Many people deplore this state of affairs, since they feel that Pakistan should not be so cut off from foreign films.

2. Distribution

There are about 21 distributing companies and agencies. They are privately-owned. As there is no feature film production as yet in Pakistan, there is no export or distribution of locally-made films. Thus, at the moment, films from Bombay are being successfully shown; provided that they do not affect the religious or national feelings of Pakistan audiences. The number of features distributed in a year is estimated at 100 - India supplying 80 per cent of these, the U.S.A. 15 per cent, and Britain 5 per cent. Indian pictures, however, run for much longer and are shown in many more cinemas, the number of cinemas showing American and British films being very small, indeed.

A distinction must be made between non-Indian foreign films (American and British) and Indian films, which are now foreign films and pay duty into Pakistan. For Indian films, distributors usually acquire territorial rights from the producers, generally in the nature of an outright purchase from the producer. Non-Indian foreign distribution is mainly controlled from India, but offices of foreign agencies are beginning to be set up in Pakistan. On an average, 4 to 8 copies of an Indian feature are distributed. American and British features have less copies.

Arrangements between distributors and exhibitors are usually on a flat-rate basis in small towns, and on a percentage basis in big towns.
The export of foreign rentals is controlled in order to conserve hard currencies.

The import duty on exposed film was recently reduced, after a hard struggle, from the rate of 4 annas per foot to 6 pias per foot (12 pias equals 1 anna), because the former was an uneconomic rate, the Indian and foreign distributors claiming that they could not make a profit.

3. Production

Before partition there were 4 studios in what is now Pakistan, but 3 of these were destroyed and there is only one left, this being Pancholi Art Films in Lahore, owned by an Indian. It has a laboratory, a recording room, and a painter's and carpenter's shop. It has 5 stages - the largest is about 80 feet by 60 feet, the others being small - and the equipment is rather poor.

The present studio and laboratory would not be sufficient to satisfy all needs if there were finance for any, or all, of the production plans. Until the situation becomes stabilized it is, therefore, not possible to assess the needs in this direction or the future possibilities of feature film production in Pakistan. There are schemes to build new studios in Karachi, Lahore and Dacca, but nothing definite has yet come of these plans.

As the situation is still confused and as the Pakistan Motion Picture Association is not yet fully organized, it is difficult to say exactly how many production companies there are; but it is estimated that there are between 12 and 21 at the moment, in the whole of Pakistan, 2 of which also produce short acted films.

Before the war, 5 feature films were produced in what is now Pakistan. In 1947, 14 features and 3 short films were produced. Since partition, no films have been produced. There are many plans for film production, but the difficulty, as with the building of studios, is lack of capital. The Pancholi Art Film Studio plans to work 3 shifts a day on its five stages and thus increase output, but it is difficult for this studio to put plans into practice until its position as an Indian-owned studio is completely stabilized. Signs of stability may also bring more Muslim producers into Pakistan from India. However, until it is settled that India will import films from Pakistan, producers will have to keep the cost of a feature film down to Rs.100,000 (£7,500) which is all that the present Pakistan market can stand economically, as compared with the normal average cost of Rs.200,000 to 300,000.

The Government also plans to produce 26 newsreels and 12 documentaries this year (see "Educational Films").

EDUCATIONAL FILMS

Apart from Government activities and planning, there is no educational or documentary work being done in Pakistan yet.

Most of the Ministries at the centre and the departments in the provinces have plans for making films on a variety of subjects connected with education, agriculture, marketing, the railways, vocational training,
naval activities etc. At the centre, films come under the Department of Information and Broadcasting. This department has 2 publicity directors - one for internal publicity under whose charge will fall all Central Government film production, while the external publicity director will advise on (and perhaps commission) films dealing with the art and culture of Pakistan. These latter will be made for foreign distribution.

Each of the provinces is autonomous in most matters and so each plans its own film work. Accordingly the various departments of Information, Education, Health, etc. are all planning their own films, but their activities will no doubt be co-ordinated. As yet there is very little money for film making, although in the West Punjab, (a province with a good record of using films in rural areas) the Department of Education has a grant.

So far the Central Government has had 2 films made, both by Bombay firms - "The Birth of Pakistan" and "The Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah's Birthday", and these have been shown in the public cinemas.

The Director of Publicity of the Department of Information and Broadcasting has a well-developed scheme which has been put forward for financial sanction. If this is granted, a Central Government unit will be formed and will produce 26 newsreels and 12 documentaries a year, in three languages (English, Urdu and Bengali) for distribution throughout Pakistan. Under this scheme, it is estimated that newsreel production of 26 reels a year could be undertaken, with a capital investment of Rs.134,000 and a recurring annual net expenditure of Rs.182,000. These newsreels would be shown in most of the public cinemas which would have to pay rentals for them. These films would also be shown at schools, colleges, etc. and with mobile vans, which may bring in further revenue. It is further estimated that with a comparatively small capital investment and at an additional cost of Rs.120,000 net (a recurring yearly expenditure), the Government unit could also simultaneously produce 12 documentaries, in 3 languages, to be distributed throughout Pakistan. Thus the annual cost for a newsreel-cum-documentary unit would be approximately Rs.300,000.

The unit would have a common producer at the head with one deputy producer in charge of newsreels, and another in charge of documentaries. There would be 3 cameramen-directors, each with their unit, producing documentaries; while 4 newsreel cameramen, one in each of the main centres, would cover the news. The Central Government has decided to produce on 35 mm. and reduce to 16 mm.

Should this department not get a sufficiently large grant to start a film unit, then some of the films may get made by the placing out of contracts either with Indian (visiting) firms or with any new Pakistani organization which may be formed.

There are 37,746 primary, middle and high schools with 3,145,824 pupils, but no schools are yet using films. Nor are films used yet in the 231 higher educational institutions (such as engineering, professional, intermediate and training colleges), of which 40 are exclusively for women. There are also 3 universities. A total of 51,796 students attend these institutions. On the whole, the tendency is to think of
films in terms of adult education rather than of children and also in terms of general informational films for the whole population (illiteracy is at 85 per cent in the 10 to 40 age group), rather than of purely instructional films.

However, the Education Division of the Central Government plans to use films widely in schools. They first intend to set up a Central Film Library by importing 30 films a year on standard subjects, information about foreign educational, and in particular, instructional films with a view to Pakistan buying copies for immediate use, would help as there is urgent and important work for such films to do. They then intend that films to meet their special needs shall be made by the Government film organization when it starts. At first each inspector of schools is to have a projector, but gradually the number of projectors is to be increased. As a result a good number of 16 mm. sound projectors will be needed for use in schools and villages.

At the moment only the West Punjab Government actually has a film library: it comprises 23 sound films and 100 silent ones, but most of these are no longer of much use, for reasons connected with pre-partition India. A few, however, can and are being shown by the West Punjab Government which has 12 mobile 35 mm. vans that are not yet being fully used. The experience of this Government with these films has proved that, so long as the shows contain some entertainment and are well presented, truly vast audiences can be reached by the rural show system.

The Government has not yet imported any films and there are no other film libraries in Pakistan. Foreign information services are, however, doing useful work by showing instructional films as and when they can.

Educational films have to pay the usual customs duty, but this is refunded if the films are passed as educational by the Board of Censors, who also exempt educational films from the usual viewing charge of Rs. 5 per reel.

There is scarcely any use made of filmstrips and slides in the educational field and filmstrips are practically unknown.

In the field of educational films, as in that of commercial films the main difficulty arises from the fact that, because of the many urgent problems facing the country, there is very little money available for film matters. This is, therefore, the deciding factor and if money would be forthcoming many good and useful plans could be put into practice.

(a) Raw Materials

There is no local production of filmstock. Stock was imported through Bombay, and practically no separate figures were kept of what quantity went to what is now Pakistan. Thus only a partial estimate can be given of the amount of stock that went into Pakistan by giving the amount sold by Kodak, almost the only supplier. From January to December 1947, Kodak sold 3,890,000 feet of all types of 35 mm. stock to what is now
Pakistan. These supplies came mainly from Britain, only 118,000 feet of negative from the U.S.A. There was also some Gaevert stock imported from Belgium. As the situation of the film industry is rather unstable at present it is difficult to assess its needs for stock, but Kodak's estimate for the 12 months from May 1948 to April 1949 is 5,175,000 feet of all types of 35 mm. stock.

Supplies could be arranged to meet increased demands but the fact that import licences are not being issued freely, in order to save hard currency, might prove a difficult obstacle. These import licences are issued by the Ministry of Commerce, which is itself regulated in such matters by the Ministry of Finance. The film industry has not received high priority. Recently a large consignment of stock was held up at the docks while the importers and Government discussed the question. Thus the film stock situation is rather difficult and a black market has started in rather dubious old stock from surplus war supplies. If the demand increases, the situation may become even more serious and may possibly have repercussions on the plans for educational films.

The import duty on unexposed film is 3 pies per foot and this is, at present, waived for stock imported for Government film production.

The question of colour film is not yet in the minds of the producers, as the industry is trying to get on its feet first.

Only soda ash for developing solution is locally produced, none of it being exported. All other chemicals have to be imported and if film production increases there may be a shortage, but if the foreign currency could be found for film stock, a proportion of this could be allocated for the purchase of chemicals. On the other hand, there is the possibility of the immediate development of the chemical industry in Pakistan.

(b) Equipment

There is no production of equipment in Pakistan. Even if the industry were to expand it would not seem that local production of equipment would be economical except in the case of articles which could be made by hand or in small workshops.

Since most of the equipment imported during the last year came through Bombay there are no separate figures as to how much of it came to what is now Pakistan. The equipment in use in the only studio and laboratory is not in very good condition and may need renewing. It is possible that Pakistan will also have to consider the entire equipping of two or three new studios. Difficulties in any way would be a lack of import permits for equipment from hard currency countries and delivery delays for equipment from soft currency countries. Plans for production are, however, at the moment not so much hampered by lack of equipment as by lack of finance. At present the film industry is dependent on suppliers in Bombay.

The equipment needed to set up the Government film unit could all be obtained through India if the finance necessary to set up the unit is sanctioned.
(c) Professional Training

Before partition, most of the technicians in the studios in what is now Pakistan, were Hindus, who left the country when partition took place. Thus when one of the 4 studios reopened it had to work with the remaining Muslim technicians; but as the other studios had been destroyed there were more Muslim technicians available than would have been the case had all the studios been able to reopen. There was not an equivalent influx of trained technicians from India, as there was not a large number of Muslims in the industry in India. Those who were working in India either came to Pakistan and then returned to India as things became more normal, or stayed in India because there was very little disturbance in two of the three big Indian film centres, Madras and Bombay. In general, however, there are enough technicians for the moment though they are not highly skilled (except for actors) and an increase in production would create an almost immediate demand for more technicians.

There are no institutions for the professional training of technicians, except perhaps for the newly-started Drama Markaz (Drama Centre) with departments for music, direction, dancing and play-writing, under a playwright and actor who has worked in the German film industry, and who hopes later to include a section for technical film training.

There are as yet no scholarships for study either in the country or abroad, though the Government hopes to undertake a scholarship scheme at a later date. However, one "pre-partition scholar", now belonging to Pakistan, is already in Britain, taking a course on visual education. The Pakistan Government estimates that £600 per annum, plus fare, would be needed for each person going abroad, but there are as yet no funds available for sending people abroad.

As the situation of the film industry is not yet very stable, it is difficult to assess the needs for training except in the case of the personnel of the proposed Government documentary and newsreel unit - and in this case much depends on whether the unit receives a grant.

Therefore, to sum up, it can be said that there may be a great need not only for training already experienced feature film technicians in all categories but also for training new people for documentary work. These needs include the training of feature and documentary directors; feature, documentary and newsreel cameramen; architects; sound engineers; make-up men; laboratory workers. Most of these are given as immediate needs by the Internal Publicity department but it was stated that, apart from the needs of the documentary and newsreel personnel (who would come under this department), the rest are of a more speculative nature. In addition, it would seem that there is a need to train a production planner, especially in view of the shortage of studio space; editors, to specialize in dubbing, and a script-writer to learn how scripts are laid out and how collaboration between various interests is maintained (as in India, production is still fairly haphazard, everything being made up as one goes along - shooting scripts, schedules and breakdowns hardly exist).

In general, the U.S.A. would be preferred as the country in which to carry out the training.
Foreign technicians and guest experts would be welcomed in Pakistan. The Director of Internal Publicity has asked that Unesco recommend a documentary producer to go to Pakistan for a year to train a Government unit. Pakistan would, if the scheme were passed, pay Rs. 2,000 (£150) a month.

General assistance in organizing the audio-visual field might also be of help.

If Unesco or UNO contemplates sponsoring or promoting the making of any films, it would be a great help if one could be made in Pakistan, as this would provide a practical demonstration on how to make such a film. A film thus produced might also be useful in other Muslim countries.

The Government and also technicians in the feature industry want publications and books, particularly of a technical nature, about film production and the latest technical developments.

CONCLUSIONS.

The following summarizes Pakistan's needs:

1. Filmstock: Pakistan has a possible need for filmstock if feature film production is firmly re-established and capital for film production becomes available. The difficulty of obtaining hard currency for this purpose may then become an even more serious obstacle. The future situation, however, depends on many factors, and a definite conclusion cannot be given immediately.

2. Equipment: Much of the equipment needs renewing and, if film production is started on a larger scale than at present, much more equipment and more capital will be needed and, again, currency difficulties may arise. There is a need for 16 mm. projectors for use in schools and villages.

3. Professional Training: There is a possible need for training feature film technicians. A training scheme for those who will make documentary and educational films is needed, both for persons with some experience in film-making and later for new and inexperienced people. This scheme should include arrangements for students to train abroad; and also Unesco help to the Government in finding an expert in short film production to go to Pakistan. General assistance in organizing the audio-visual field might also be of help. Technical books and publications on latest developments are also needed.

4. Educational Films: One of Pakistan's greatest problems is in this field and in addition to needs for equipment and training, there is a need for information about available foreign educational, and in particular, instructional films, with a view to copies being purchased by Pakistan for immediate use.
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,  
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

(S)

SINGAPORE

(1) News Agencies

Almost all the news material reaching the Federation of Malaya and Singapore is either received through Singapore or by sub-offices in the Federation which are controlled from Singapore. Since it is very difficult to differentiate between the news agency organizations thus working in the Malayan peninsula, the complete details are included in this report under the heading of Singapore, but reference should also be made to Comm. Tech. Needs 2/4 C(i), which includes a map showing some places mentioned in this report.

There is no national news agency working in the Malayan peninsula and all those providing news for the press of this area are foreign organizations, which will be dealt with in detail, and are as follows: Reuter; The Associated Press, and United Press, of the U.S.A.; Central News Agency of China; ANWAR, the Netherlands East Indies news agency; ANTARA, the Republican Indonesian agency. This multiplicity of news agencies is a post-war development. Before the war the press in the Malayan peninsula relied almost entirely upon Reuter, until 1941, when the United Press was the first foreign agency, other than Reuter, to begin a news service. Reuter still has a dominant position however, but has been superseded in some measure by the American and Chinese agencies in serving the Chinese language press. All news material is distributed in English, with the exception of the Central News agency which issues its news releases in Chinese only.

Reuter is the leading agency in both the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, and is well established. It has its head office in the city of Singapore and sub-offices at Penang, Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh. There are about 40 employees in the Federation and Singapore, over a quarter of whom are in Singapore. There is a 24 hour service at each office. The Reuter service includes about 15,000 words daily, which is practically all foreign news for local distribution, and there is only a small service of domestic news items. Most of this information is received direct from London by the Singapore office, although a smaller supplementary service is obtained from India and the Far East. Reuter distributes its news exclusively in English. It provides general, political, economic, financial and sports news and also provides a small photo service. There is also a small feature article service which is provided free of charge. The economic and financial news is distributed cheaply to private subscribers and New York stock exchange reports are included. This type of news makes Reuter a major instrument of business life in the Federation.
Practically all the daily newspapers, whatever their language, subscribe to the Ruther news service, making a total of about 60 newspapers throughout the Federation and Singapore. But the chief newspapers normally combine their subscription to Ruther with another service. Ruther also serves some Government departments, including the High Commissioner's Office at Kuala Lumpur, and Radio Malaya. Prices are generally fixed according to the importance and circulation of the individual newspaper. The principal English and Chinese newspapers pay approximately 500 Straits dollars for the basic service. The Indian and Malay language press is given much lower rates. Private subscribers pay 85 Straits dollars a month for the commercial and financial services, but there is a supplementary service giving quotations for rubber and tin which is paid for separately. Chinese newspapers in Singapore generally have a flat rate subscription of 350 Straits dollars a month.

The United Press of America was the second large agency to begin operations in the Malayan peninsula. It has its head office in Singapore and branches in Kuala Lumpur, Penang, and Ipoh. There are 24 hour services in Singapore and Penang, where most of the UP subscribers are situated, and the sub-offices work 14 hours each day in Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh. The UP service includes features and photographs. Subscribers in Singapore are largely English and Chinese language newspapers. In Kuala Lumpur and Penang, UP has 5 and 4 newspaper subscribers respectively. At Ipoh the United Press is predominant with 2 subscribers who take no other service. The chief customers of UP are the "Malaya Tribune" newspapers, and this agency is stronger in the Federation than in Singapore.

The Associated Press has entered South East Asia only since the war, and its Singapore office is now the centre for this area, embracing the Netherlands East Indies, Siam and Indo-China. AP has sub-offices in the Federation at Kuala Lumpur and Penang. This agency is now well established in Singapore with 9 customers, but has fewer subscribers in the Federation. AP provides a large service, including special commercial news releases, and a large feature service by air mail. The U.S. agencies are generally cheaper than Ruther and cost 190 - 200 Straits dollars a month for the general service.

The Central News Agency of China is also active in serving the Chinese language press in both Singapore and the Federation, and its news is only distributed in Chinese. The ANETA agency, a dependent of the Dutch agency ANP in the Netherlands, which previously distributed through Ruther, has recently begun to sell its own service. Both the "Straits Times" and "Singapore Free Press" take the service, which is in English, and pay 150 Straits dollars monthly for it. There are no subscribers north of Singapore. ANTARA, a news agency of the Indonesian Republic, has an office in Singapore and distributes a daily bulletin in English and Malay.

The news agencies operating in both Singapore and the Federation of Malaya are all concerned primarily with distributing their own external services to the local press. In particular there is little organized collection and
distribution in the Federation and Singapore of domestic news by the agencies. The press relies upon local correspondents, and in some cases the larger newspapers have direct connections by teleprinter for obtaining news. The governments publish their own periodicals but Public Relations organizations are also available for the distribution to the newspapers of official information. A number of official information services of other governments with representatives in Singapore provide news bulletins for the press, notably those of India, Australia, the Netherlands and Canada. Some British newspapers have syndicated articles in the newspapers of Singapore and the Federation. For instance the "Straits Times", "Singapore Free Press", and "Malay Mail" of Kuala Lumpur, receive regular article material from the London press; "The Times", "Daily Mail" and "Daily Express" respectively.

(a) Raw Materials

(Does not apply)

(b) Equipment

1. The Teleprinter System

There is a small teleprinter system in both the Federation of Malaya and Singapore. In the former it is government owned, and operated by the Telecommunications Department, while in Singapore there is a private company, the Oriental Telephone and Electric Company. All the machines are of British manufacture, Creed, and the majority are of the 7B type. This equipment is in fairly good condition, and Reuter, for instance, possesses its own machines. The rental of the lines, which belong to the two services mentioned above, is paid by the hour, at the following rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singapore to Kuala Lumpur</td>
<td>10 Straits Dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; to Ipoh</td>
<td>15 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; to Penang</td>
<td>20 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuala Lumpur to Ipoh</td>
<td>75 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; to Penang</td>
<td>10 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipoh to Penang</td>
<td>5 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These prices are generally considered too high by the agencies, especially since the service is slow. The cables are all carried on overhead land lines, and terminal equipment is of pre-war origin. There are technical delays several times a week.

Reuter uses the teleprinter system for the distribution of its news service received in Singapore by Bell, but only as far as Kuala Lumpur. Teleprinter lines were made available for individual newspapers at the end of 1947, and are used for the collection of news in the Federation by the Singapore dailies. The "Straits Times", for instance, has local offices in Penang and Ipoh, which transmit news by teleprinter to Kuala Lumpur, and these are re-transmitted to Singapore.
2. **The News Agencies**

The bulk of the Reuter service is received by Hellschreiber, supplemented by Morse reception, and this is exclusively effected in Singapore. News is distributed by the teleprinter to Kuala Lumpur and from there to Reuter's sub-offices and directly to newspapers by telegraph. Reuter has a radio monitoring service in Singapore.

The United Press has its own receivers for radio reception in Singapore, Penang, Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur. Almost all the news comes from UP multiple transmission news casts from London and San Francisco and to a lesser degree from Tokyo, Shanghai and Manila. UP utilizes the following receivers:

- Hallicrafter SX 42
- RCA AR 88
- Hammerlund
- Edystone

The Associated Press has a large receiving centre in Singapore using a variety of different means for reception. The Bell service is received from London. Morse casts are received from San Francisco, and radio broadcasts are picked up daily: 1 from Nanking, 3 from Tokyo, and 2 from Manila, all of which only last 20 minutes each in normal circumstances. At Penang the AP services except from London by Bell are monitored by the Postal and Telegraph system at a fixed daily rate. News is transmitted from Singapore to Kuala Lumpur by telephone or air mail.

The other agencies have little equipment and are all centred on Singapore. The Central News Agency receives its news direct from Nanking in Chinese by monitoring broadcasts received through the Post and Telegraph Department. News is then retransmitted to the Federation. Both ANH and ANTARA receive their news by radio-telegraph or telephone from Sumatra and Java.

3. **Means of Communication**

Singapore is the centre for the transmission of news to the world of events in the Federation and Singapore. There are excellent air mail connexions for the reception and transmission of longer article material. The telephone service is a private company, The Oriental Telephone and Electric Company, and functions well within the city of Singapore. The only long-distance telephone service available is with London which is routed via the Netherlands East Indies. The Radio-telegraph service, operated by the Post and Telegraph Service, provides links with the Federation of Malaya and there are 25 transmitters, but of old design. Most outgoing news material leaves Singapore by telegram over the system of Cable and Wireless Limited. News distribution within the city of Singapore is almost entirely effected by teleprinter, or by reamed sheets carried by hand.
(c) Professional Training

1. Editorial

See Press Report.

2. Technical

The only technicians used by news agencies in both Singapore and the Federation of Malaya are radio and radio-telegraph operators in Singapore and at the sub-offices of the United Press. In a few cases Reuters employs teleprinter operators. The agencies have no difficulty in recruiting qualified personnel and normally pay higher salaries than the telecommunications services. There is no shortage of candidates, and both the agencies and government services in the Federation and Singapore train their own personnel. In Singapore with large naval and industrial concerns, there are possibilities for technical training, and there are two colleges which provide higher education. The standard of both operators and technical engineers is fairly high, but there are no facilities for training other than on the old and somewhat faulty equipment of varied manufacture. With the extension and modernization of telecommunication facilities in both Singapore and the Federation of Malaya a wider and more standard system for technical training will be necessary.

Conclusions.

Singapore has long been a news centre of prime importance, and with a number of agencies now operating in the Colony, there is a wide coverage of information and news. The press in Singapore is far better served, particularly for the rapidity of the reception of news, than newspapers in the neighbouring Federation of Malaya.

Communications within the Colony are good, but there is room for improvement in all the services, teleprinter, telephone and telegraph, with the Federation. In addition the links with the rest of the world are not yet as efficient as before the war. These problems are largely those of equipment. There is no shortage of technical personnel in Singapore, and there are adequate facilities for training, except in the most recent developments in telecommunications.
SINGAPORE

Singapore is not only the largest city in the Malayan peninsula, and an international port of great importance, but it has always acted as the gateway for the hinterland of Malaya. Although the administrative position has altered, and the Federation of Malaya has now its own central government in Kuala Lumpur, the newspapers of Singapore not only circulate widely outside the area of the Crown Colony, but are in fact increasing their net sales in the Federation. A variety of languages and races are to be found in Singapore, and the Press is not only printed in four main tongues, but also subdivides into dialects and different forms of writing the spoken word. The literacy rate is high in Singapore, and as in other parts of South East Asia the reading public has considerably increased following the Japanese occupation.

The actual capacity of the Press in Singapore is far greater than that of the circulation figures in the geographical area of the Crown Colony. Most of the larger dailies send up to 35% of their copies to the Federation of Malaya, and in one case, that of the "Straits Times", the net sale is probably greater outside the administrative frontiers of Singapore. The press of Singapore serves both the Cocos-Keeling and Christmas Islands in the Indian Ocean, which are part of the Colony. The larger dailies have some circulation in Borneo, Sumatra and as far afield as Siam. The total daily circulation in Singapore proper is approximately 110,000 copies, in the following language percentages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian languages</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malayan languages</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Circulation figures have risen since the war, and there is a general prospect for a further increase and a growing importance of the newspapers in vernacular languages. In Singapore, there is the high figure of 117 dailies for every 1,000 inhabitants. Distribution services have improved since the war and the percentage of copies sold to regular subscribers through the post is small. The newspapers find that a more rapid delivery is effected through agents in the city.

There are now 16 daily newspapers in Singapore, of which 6 are in English and 4 in Chinese, compared with a total of 10 in 1939. The only newspapers published early in the morning are in English. There are two,
Sunday newspapers in English, the "Sunday Tribune" and the "Sunday Times", the latter having a circulation of 50,000 copies, 60% of which are sold in Singapore. There are also Chinese and Indian Sunday newspapers. The Chinese dailies normally appear just after midday. All the newspapers appear six days a week, with the exception of the two Sunday newspapers, but which in fact replace the two big dailies which have morning and evening editions on weekdays. There is some concentration of the press in English language dailies in Singapore as has been noted above, and the Chinese daily "Sin Chew Jit Pao" has connections with other Chinese language newspapers. The financial position of the press in Singapore has never been so good as it is at the present. This is partly due to the rapid recovery of Singapore from the war and an increasing revenue from publicity sources, particularly in the English language press. The normal price of the daily newspapers is 10 cents (4 - 5 U.S. cents), which has doubled since 1939.

The English language press is the largest in Singapore. The "Straits Times", founded in 1845, publishes a special edition for circulation in the Federation of Malaya, and has trebled its net sale since the war. Straits Times Ltd. also owns the "Sunday Times" and the evening "Singapore Free Press" which it bought in 1930. The Malaya Tribune Press Ltd. owns three newspapers, and has separate editions in three cities of the Federation of Malaya, all called the "Malaya Tribune". The company was founded in 1914 and, although published in English, there is no European capital. A further morning newspaper in English "The Union Times" appears in Singapore with a total circulation of 10,000 copies daily, of which 20% is sold in the Federation.

There are four Chinese dailies in Singapore with a total daily circulation of 75,000 copies, of which an average of 40% are sold in the Federation of Malaya. The largest newspaper is "Nanyang Sian Po", with a net sale of 30 - 40,000 copies daily. There are also "Sin Chew Jit Pao", "Nan Chiao Jit Pao", and "Chung Nan Jit Pao" with smaller net sales. The circulation of the Chinese Press very nearly equals that of the English dailies, it should be noted that 77% of the population of Singapore is Chinese.

There are also 5 Indian daily newspapers published in Singapore, which cater for different linguistic sub-divisions and four appear in Tamil, Malayalam or Hindustani. The fifth daily, the "Indian Daily Mail", is published in English and has a circulation of 3,500 copies. The largest of the Indian newspapers is the "Tamil Murasu" with a net sale of 7 - 8,000 copies. All the Indian newspapers have from 30 - 50% of their circulation sold in the Federation.

The population of Malays in Singapore is 12% of the total, but this community is only poorly served with two daily newspapers. "Utusan Melayu" is the largest with a circulation of 6 - 7,000 copies, a proportion of which is sold in Kuala Lumpur. The "Utusan Zaman" is a Malay daily, printed in romanized script. These two newspapers have a total circulation in Singapore averaging 8,500 copies daily.
There are a number of periodicals published in Singapore, and these are mainly in English and Chinese. Most of these publications deal with specific subjects and almost all are financially connected with the organs of daily press. Two more periodicals are the "Straits Budget" dealing with finance and industry, and "Amusement" in Chinese. Many foreign publications circulate in Singapore, in addition to newspapers from the Federation of Malaya. A large number of inhabitants subscribe to newspapers from London, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai and Nanking. The daily press and magazines from the Philippines, Australia and the Netherlands East Indies are in evidence.

(a) Raw Materials

1. Newsprint - There is no manufacture of any grade of paper in Singapore or the Federation of Malaya and supplies of newsprint are all imported. It is impossible to differentiate between the imports destined for the Federation of Malaya and those for Singapore, as all newsprint arrives through the port of Singapore. However newspapers such as the "Malaya Tribune" have editions which are published simultaneously in both the Federation and Singapore, as well as being part of the company. These, and other factors as a result of a centralized control, make an individual division out of the question. Furthermore the regulations and policy are uniform for both Singapore and the Federation.

During the war there were only spasmodic deliveries of newsprint, and from 1942-45 these were shipped entirely from Japan. The only period of acute shortage, which did not last very long, was directly after the liberation, and by 1946 the situation had returned to normal. In 1938, 4,815 short tons of newsprint were imported in rolls for use on rotary presses, and the comparative figure for 1947 was 5,314 tons. The following were the main countries of origin for these supplies with the percentage of the total:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1938</th>
<th>1947</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures do not include imports of newsprint in sheets which totalled 1,561 tons in 1938 and 1,344 tons in 1947. There were small re-exports of newsprint in 1947 totalling 620 tons. Although the 1947 total of imports through Singapore represents an increase of 4% over the 1938 figure, it should be noted that before the war some newsprint arrived through other ports for the Federated Malay States. For instance, 2,000 tons arrived at Malacca during 1938 from Norway, and most of the newsprint imports into
Singapore were actually used in that city; in 1948 they are centralized there and the total supply is therefore destined for both the Federation of Malaya and Singapore. The consumption of newsprint before the war averaged 8,000 tons roughly, divided equally between Singapore and the area which now constitutes the Federation of Malaya. In 1948 the total consumption for both will probably be 5,000 tons, with a far larger appetite, and a growing demand. The difference is in the size of the newspapers, which now generally print on half the pre-war number of pages.

Imports of newsprint are made through private channels by individual newspapers, but an import licence must be obtained, and in view of exchange control regulations these are difficult to obtain from hard currency areas. The licences are issued through offices in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. A joint advisory board on exports and imports decides trade policy and acts for both the Federation and Singapore. Three main firms are concerned with the import and sale of newsprint, all of which have offices in Singapore, but only one has a branch in Kuala Lumpur. The "Straits Times" buys through a London agent.

The general policy of both governments has been to cut down newsprint imports by 25% in 1948 in order to conserve hard currencies and as part of a general British Commonwealth plan. In announcing these restrictions at the end of 1947 it was stated that new publications would be discouraged by no additional imports being allocated for them. Existing newspapers have had to declare their daily average circulations during 1947 and their present stocks. Each newspaper was given a quota representing 75% of its consumption in 1947, and was allowed to retain an advance stock of 6 months supplies. Those newspapers which had a stock reserve greater than 6 months have been accorded no quota for the time during which this additional supply will last. All the English language newspapers in Singapore possess the permitted 6 months' reserve and this is also the case for the larger Chinese newspapers. Newspapers generally average 8 pages, exactly half the pre-war size. The newsprint available in 1947 would have permitted some of them to print on 12 pages, but they preferred to look ahead and build up their stocks for the future and continue on 8 pages. The control measures apply only to newsprint in rolls, and this tends to help the smaller newspapers which are printed on flatbed presses without rotary equipment. In order to promote the progress of the Malayan newspapers, these also are exempted from the control order and, if they have the financial means, they can purchase as much newsprint as they want.

(b) Equipment

The equipment of the press in Singapore was not generally damaged to any great extent. However, newspapers did not suffer equally in this respect and in particular the "Malaya Tribune" suffered a total loss of 20 machines in Singapore. Although the majority of the equipment was used by the Japanese during the occupation the majority was not destroyed, and, apart from being overworked with a minimum of maintenance, was not seriously damaged. The equipment of the smaller newspapers and in particular those published in Malay is out of date and rudimentary. There naturally exists a considerable
difficulty in the question of typewriters for all languages except English and this factor accounts to no small extent for the prime importance of the English language in the press and in news agency copy. Some typewriters are planned or exist in some of the Indian languages, but there is a very small production of a typewriter for Malay in romanized script.

1. Composition - Only the English language newspapers use composing machines, since they do not exist in the other languages. All the other newspapers set their type by hand. There are a total of some 25 linotypes and intertypes in use in Singapore and all are of British origin, the majority manufactured in Preston by the Linotype Corporation. There is no general average for the condition of this equipment which ranges from the modern to the very old. The "Malaya Tribune" which lost a total of 18 linotypes during the war now possesses 15 of which 7 are brand new. The same newspaper also employs a linotype stated to be the first imported into the Malayan peninsular and which is 50 years old. There is no local manufacture of spare parts, but replacements can be obtained with only a short delay from Great Britain. It is not considered that spare parts provide any great problem for typesetting machines.

2. Stereotyping

There are only 2 stereotype presses in Singapore which are owned by the "Straits Times" and its associated evening newspaper "The Singapore Free Press". This equipment is old but in good condition. With an increase in circulations many more of these machines will be necessary and several are already on order in Great Britain.

3. Printing Presses - There are 2 rotary presses in Singapore, one of which is used by the "Straits Times" and the other by a large Chinese daily. These machines date from before the war and are of British manufacture. All the other newspapers use flatbed presses, most of which are equipped to use rolls of newprint. The large majority of the equipment was manufactured in Great Britain, but there are some U.S. machines. The most common manufacturers are Duplex, Dohle and Century. Several newspapers have new presses on order and notably the daily "Utusan Malayu" in Malay has purchased a rotary press in Great Britain, but which cannot be delivered before 1949. Almost all the newspapers print in typogravure, but some of the smaller Indian dailies use lithogravure. There is some difficulty in obtaining spare parts but for minor pieces facilities exist in Singapore for their manufacture. Mats are all imported from Great Britain.

(c) Professional Training

There are no special qualifications at present in Singapore for embarking on the career of journalism. General knowledge and education up to a pre-University level are normally expected as a minimum. Professional associations, most of which have only recently been organized, have not as yet shown any active interest in this matter. These associations are organized mainly on a linguistic basis. This is entirely the opposite of the
actual position in the employment of journalists since many different nationalities or language groups are employed by newspapers using a separate language. For instance, the "Malaya Tribune" which is published in English, will shortly have no British employees at all and its employees comprise several different language groups. This position is not surprising in Singapore which is not only a melting pot of races, but also a large international port. There is no definition of a professional journalist and the status is largely a matter for the individual newspaper. Some journalists work on a part-time basis.

The English language press has little difficulties in the recruitment of its editorial staffs and the amount of experience is fairly high. Quite a number of British journalists have worked in Fleet Street or in other parts of the British Commonwealth. The Chinese press has a strong link with newspapers in China and there are some exchanges of personnel. A number of journalists working on the Indian press have had some experience in India. The British Council has sent one local journalist for training to the U.K. in 1948 and it is expected that this scheme will be extended. A party of 7 journalists visited Britain for a 2 months' tour at the beginning of 1948 as guests of the Colonial Office in London, and of this number 4 were from Singapore. It is planned to continue this system annually as a contribution to the training of journalists in Malaya and Singapore. In fact, there is no school for professional training and the large majority of new employees learn their work while with the staff on a newspaper.

2. Technical - There is no special method for the training of technical personnel to produce the press in Singapore. There are not enough technicians, but those at present working on newspapers are efficient. Before the war, the standard of technical achievement, particularly in typesetting and printing, was extremely high, but since the war this standard has lowered, partly as a result of the war and partly due to some Indian technicians having returned to their home country. Technicians are normally engaged when very young and are trained by the newspaper. With an expansion of the press, and in particular with the arrival of more modern machinery, a larger number of technicians will be needed and a more complete and standardized system for their training will have to be worked out.

Conclusions

The Press of Singapore is thriving and has a natural outlet to the mainland of Malaya for an increasing number of readers and a higher figure for circulations. The shortage of newsprint, although to be regretted, can only be considered as relative, and the press has recently qualified it as fairly liberal. The position in regard to equipment is more serious, partly owing to war damage and delays in the filling of orders for new machinery and replacements can only retard a fuller development of the means of the press. But some newspapers have already obtained new equipment. The problem of typewriters is a considerable one. Both the position and training of journalists follow no regular rules or procedure. Despite the efforts of organizations to provide facilities for the exchange of persons, these cannot take the place of local training for the profession. Some measure of progress in the professional training of both editorial and technical staffs could be achieved in Singapore, particularly in view of the stable condition. of the Press, and its undoubted future.
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

SINGAPORE

(iv) Radio (See the introduction to the report on the "Federation of Malaya")

The British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service (B.F.E.B.S.) was established at Singapore at the beginning of 1946. At that time it was an organization for propaganda, for military purposes, and some of the staff were recruited from the British Army. Its general policy was supervised by the Foreign Office in London. From that time on, the purpose of the Service was to broadcast to the whole of South East Asia, except the Federation of Malaya itself. It was later decided that the organization should be made permanent and developed. Negotiations were begun with the BBC, as a result of which the Corporation undertook the operation of the Service from 1 July 1948. The Foreign Office still supervises the policy of the B.F.E.B.S.

The budget of the organization, which had previously been drawn from the British Government's general budget, has been reduced since it was taken over by the BBC; in particular, the Chinese section has been closed down, as the BBC in London is in a position to cover China with its existing programmes.

Broadcasts

As has been stated, the B.F.E.B.S. broadcasts to South East Asia and parts of the Far East. Since the BBC took over the undertaking, three large sections have been retained: an English section, a Siamese section, and an Indonesian section. Broadcasts are also made in Burmese, French and Dutch.

Equipment

1. Transmitters. The organization has two transmitters at Jurong, on the Island of Singapore (about 14 miles from the town); the power of each is 7.5 kw.; one was built by Marconi (in March 1946), and the other by RCA (in January 1948). These two transmitters, which operate in alternation, are short-wave transmitters, and use the following frequencies and wave-lengths:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency (Kc)</th>
<th>Wave-length (M)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6,770</td>
<td>144.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,660</td>
<td>30.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,730</td>
<td>25.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15,300</td>
<td>19.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One of these frequencies belongs to the BBC, and another to the British Army; the B.F.E.B.S. also uses wave-lengths which were allotted to Radio Malaya, but are not used by that Company.
The tropical climate and great dampness of the atmosphere of Singapore were taken into consideration in the construction of the two transmitters. It should be mentioned that four spare generators can be called into service in case of a breakdown of electricity.

New high-powered (short-wave) transmitters are to be built for the B.F.E.B.S. in the Federation of Malaya, in the State of Johore, i.e., not far from the island of Singapore.

The Service has no underground cables of its own, but the cables linking the studios with the transmitters are rented from the Government of Singapore.

2. Buildings, studios, recording equipment. The B.F.E.B.S. has a modern Broadcasting House, built shortly before the war, and containing five studios and twenty-eight offices. The studios and offices are housed in different blocks, the "administrative" section (which also includes the kitchens and canteens) being separate from the "programme" section (studios, library, etc.).

There are plans for enlarging the buildings and housing Radio Malaya in the same premises, so that the two organizations may pool at least their administrative services.

The Service has five studios: four small ones (for oral transmissions), and one medium-sized. There are four control rooms, besides a main control room for the studios as a whole.

All the equipment is manufactured by RCA and is in excellent condition. The microphones are velocity type.

As the studios can be used only for direct transmissions, the recording service is separate and comprises only disc-recording apparatus -- four RCA machines (33-1/3 and 78 revolutions per minute) and two General Post Office machines (78 r.p.m.).

The organization has no equipment for producing matrices and copies and has no mobile units for outside radio reporting.

The B.F.E.B.S. has a record library.

Conclusion

It does not seem necessary for us to consider the technical needs of the British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service, either for equipment or professional training, as the BBC is certainly in a position to meet the Service's requirements so far as it considers necessary.
UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION.

4. (E) SINGAPORE
   (iv) Film

STRUCTURE

The general situation in Singapore is much the same as in Malaya, because the administrative separation has not yet caused an actual separation in most branches of the film industry.

Legislation and regulations on film matters are confined to censorship, taxation, the control of exports of film rentals, and the control of imports of rawstock and equipment through import licences issued by the "Registrar of Import and Export", already mentioned in the report on Malaya. No customs duties are paid on stock or exposed film.

The Film Censorship Department, also operating in Malaya, is responsible, in Singapore, to the Colonial Secretary, and takes care of the censoring of films and film advertising matter for both Malaya and Singapore. However, there exist two different Appeal Boards, one for Malaya, and one for Singapore. These boards meet at the instance of the Chief Censor of the Film Censorship Department whenever a distributor appeals against decisions taken by him. This occurs quite frequently and thus a film passed for Singapore often has to be cut differently for the Federation of Malaya, and vice versa.

Apart from the work done by the mobile projection unit of the Public Relations Office, and the Education Department's efforts to develop visual education in schools (see "Educational Film") there is no government activity in the field of films.

There are no technicians' organizations. The "Cinema Labour Union" mentioned in the Malayan report has its headquarters in Singapore.

There are two trade organizations, mentioned in the report on Malaya, which have their headquarters in Singapore.

COMMERCIAL FILM

1. Exhibition - Since most of the information on "Exhibition" is common to both Singapore and Malaya, the chapter on "Exhibition" in the report on Malaya should be referred to. It should be noted, however, that the big circuits covering Malaya have their headquarters in Singapore.
Entertainment tax is 30 per cent of the admission price in Singapore as compared with 25 per cent in Malaya, and in 1945 it was 20 per cent for the whole Union.

2. **Distribution** - As has been outlined in the report on Malaya all the important distributors for Singapore and Malaya have their main offices in Singapore as Singapore is an important supply-base not only for Malaya but also for North Borneo, Sarawak, Siam, Indo-China, and Indonesia. Thus, in Singapore - with a population of 938,079 - 500 to 600 films are shown a year. Apart from the fact that the main distributors have branch offices in Malaya, there is no clear separation between distribution activities in Singapore and Malaya, and most of the information given under the section on "Distribution" in the report on Malaya also applies to Singapore.

3. **Production** - Shaw Brothers Ltd., in Singapore, who also own a circuit of about 50 cinemas, are the only studio owners and producers of feature films in Singapore. There is no foreign capital invested in this company. Its studio is used exclusively by the owners and has one 80 ft. by 40 ft. stage and a laboratory attached; both the laboratory and the studio were set up before the war. During the war some equipment was lost and the rest was left in a fairly bad condition. A certain amount of machinery was however, imported after the war and this in a good condition. Thus the studio is fairly well equipped, though some additions are needed.

During 1947 Shaw Brothers Ltd., produced 4 feature films.

**EDUCATIONAL FILM**

There is no production of educational or documentary films in Singapore. However, films produced by the Malayan Film Unit, at Kuala Lumpur (see report on Malaya) are shown by the Public Relations Office's 16 mm. mobile unit which also shows films from the film library maintained by the Public Relations Office. This library contains 160 films of a general educational and informational nature, comprising films given to the library by the United States Information Service when it suspended its activities in Singapore; films from the Central Office of Information, London; and Australian and Canadian films. The Public Relations Office's mobile unit started work in 1946 - showing these films successfully to adult audiences in the villages and regions around Singapore, and to audiences of school children, the latter in co-operation with the Education Department which is beginning to develop visual education in the schools and is using the Public Relations Office's mobile unit for this purpose. There are 282 schools in Singapore with 91,973 pupils. Scarcely any schools have their own projectors and there is a great need for cheap 16 mm. projectors. Another difficulty is that of "blacking out" a room in the daytime, in the tropical climate. (See report on Malaya).

The Public Relations Office also works in co-operation with the Social Welfare Department to give shows in children's clubs, hospitals, etc.
Altogether the mobile unit gives about 50 shows a month, reaching an average of 25,000 spectators, about 10,000 of whom are school children. The unit manages to give different screenings before the same audience-groups after every two months, on an average. Many of these screenings are open-air ones and are given free of charge. An announcer explains the films over the microphone in the language understood by the gathering; and lectures, mostly on general health subjects, over this public address system are also given at most of these shows. The programme usually consists of a newsreel (received weekly from the Central Office of Information) and three informational or educational films chosen to suit each particular audience-group. Such a programme lasts about an hour and a half. Sometimes entertainment films are included in the programmes. In the case of school showings, all films shown (including feature films) are previously seen by a committee of teachers and professors who make a selection according to their suitability. Among the entertainment films shown for schools are some of the Rank Organization's films especially produced for children.

In addition to the activities mentioned above, about 6 free shows a year are given for children in a large theatre by the Municipality of Singapore, in co-operation with the Education Department. Each programme has an audience of about 6,000 children and educational films are projected together with entertainment films.

There is little doubt that demands on the Public Relations Office are becoming too great for the mobile unit to satisfy; the Office needs to expand but the main difficulty is a budgetary one.

The Public Relations Office also wants to obtain educational and instructional films for its library, if possible in Malay, Tamil and Chinese especially films on health, and cartoons (the Disney films on health being very successful). Furthermore, since the general tendency of each audience is to prefer to see films dealing with their own people rather than with foreigners, there is a demand for films produced locally, including films dealing with local industries.

With regard to the supply of foreign educational films, progress has recently been made, as contacts have now been established with Eagle Lion and MGM. Eagle Lion has already been importing educational films, and MGM intends to do so on a fairly large scale. The Encyclopedia Britannica films and Gaumont British 16 mm. educational films will also be available in Singapore.

Finally, it is worth noting that "Caravan Films Ltd" (mentioned in the report on Malaya) also screens educational films and entertainment films for both adult and school audiences, and this organization expects the demands made by schools on its 9 mobile units to grow. (See under "Educational Film" in report on Malaya). Filmstrips are not yet used in Singapore.

(a) Raw Materials

There is no local production of rawstock. Shaw Brothers Ltd. is the only consumer of rawstock in Singapore and has no difficulties in im-
porting the quantities it needs. There is no local production of chemicals for use in the film industry, but here again no difficulty exists in satisfying whatever needs may arise.

(b) **Equipment**

There is again no local production of equipment in Singapore. Apart from delivery delays, there would be no difficulty in importing equipment to satisfy the needs which Shaw Brothers Ltd. have for additional studio equipment such as a sound channel, a playback apparatus, a double-headed projector, a background projector, and a printer.

(c) **Professional Training**

No professional training institute exists in Singapore and technicians in general have had little experience. Some help is occasionally obtained from technicians and actors with some experience gained in China or in war-time film units.

Thus, while there is a general lack of fully-trained technicians for feature film production, the problems of professional training needs in this field are complicated by the fact that production is on a small scale.

In the domain of educational films there seems to be no imminent need for professional training, there being no production of this type of film in Singapore. Furthermore, so far as training in the use of educational films is concerned, the officer who has been working to develop visual education in the Education Department will be going to England to take a course on visual education.

**Conclusions**

Singapore's needs can be summarized as follows:

1. **Professional Training:** Trained technicians are needed for feature film production but the extent of this need cannot be estimated as feature film production is on a small scale.

2. **Educational Films:** There is a need for good educational and instructional films - if possible in Malay, Tamil and Chinese versions. Because of the growing demands made on its mobile unit, the Public Relations Office needs to expand but the main difficulty is a budgetary one.