

平成元年度  
帰国研修員フォローアップチーム報告書  
(テレビジョン放送管理)  
公開技術セミナー

平成元年 11 月

国際協力事業団  
八王子国際研修センター

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(テレビジョン放送管理)  
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国際協力事業団  
八王子国際研修センター

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## 序 文

当事業団は、八王子国際研修センターにおいて実施してきたテレビジョン放送管理コースに参加した帰国研修員に対するアフターケア業務の一環としてテレビジョン放送管理の公開技術セミナーチームを平成元年8月18日から8月31日までパキスタン、マレーシアに派遣した。

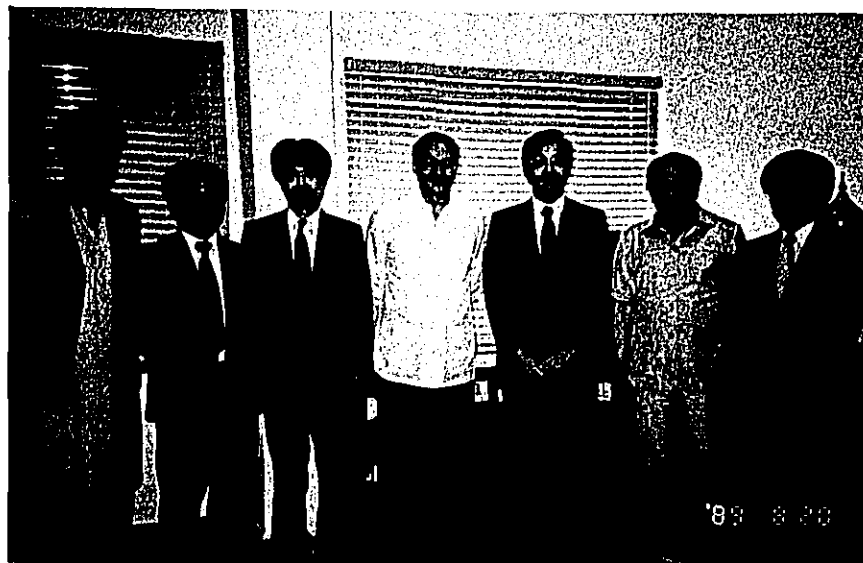
本チームは、両国の帰国研修員のみならず帰国研修員の所属先関係者、関係機関の者まで対象者を広げ、JICA事業の紹介、日本の放送事情、教育番組制作の実情、最新技術情報の提供を行ない、併せて両国の実情を把握し今後のコース計画・運営に役立てようと図るものである。本報告書はこれらの結果を取りまとめたものである。関係各位の参考に供しうれば幸甚に存ずる次第である。

最後に本セミナーの実施に当たられた調査団員各位、多大の協力を賜ったパキスタン、マレーシアの現地関係者及び日本側関係者各位に深甚なる謝意を表する次第である。

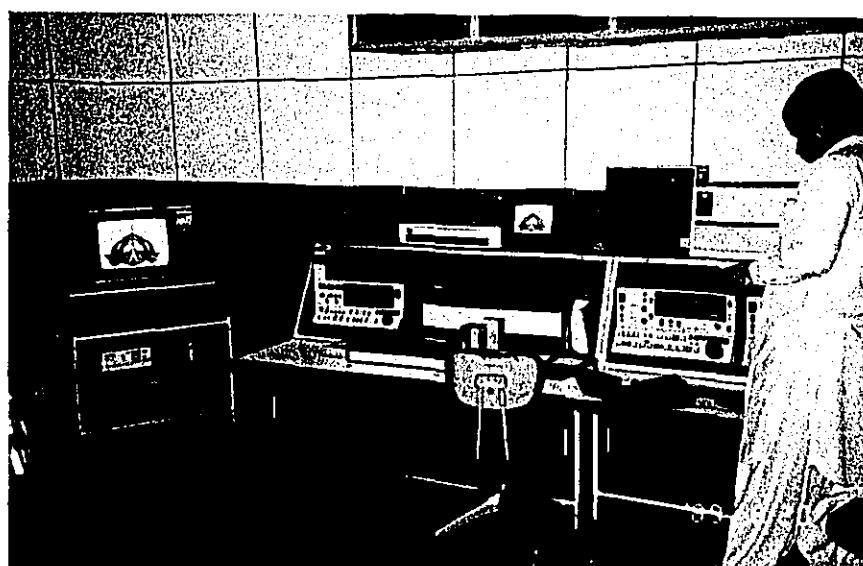
平成元年11月

国際協力事業団  
八王子国際研修センター  
所長 長谷川 勝久

〔パキスタン〕



パキスタン国営放送（PTV）表敬  
（中央 Qureshi 総裁）



PTV ビデオ・ルーム



畠添団長 セミナー開催挨拶



大西団員 講義

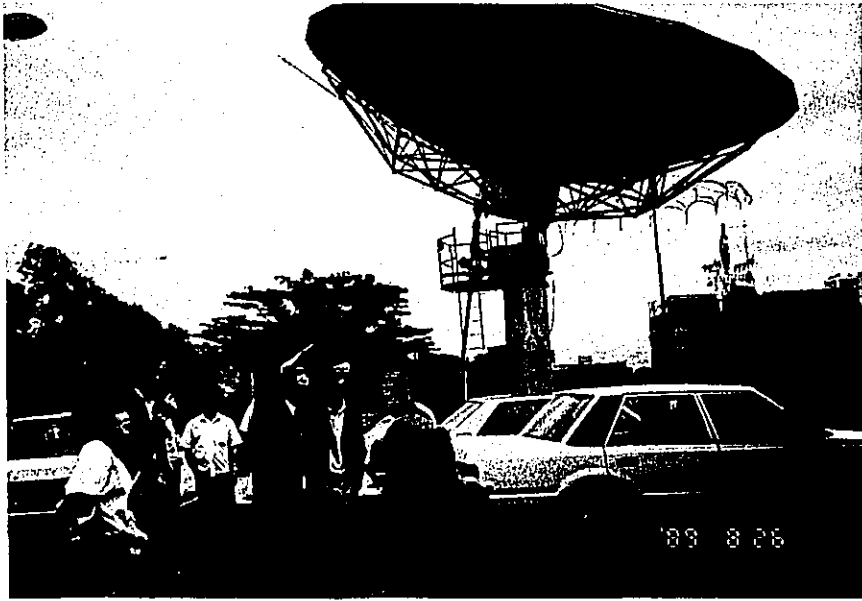
〔マレーシア〕



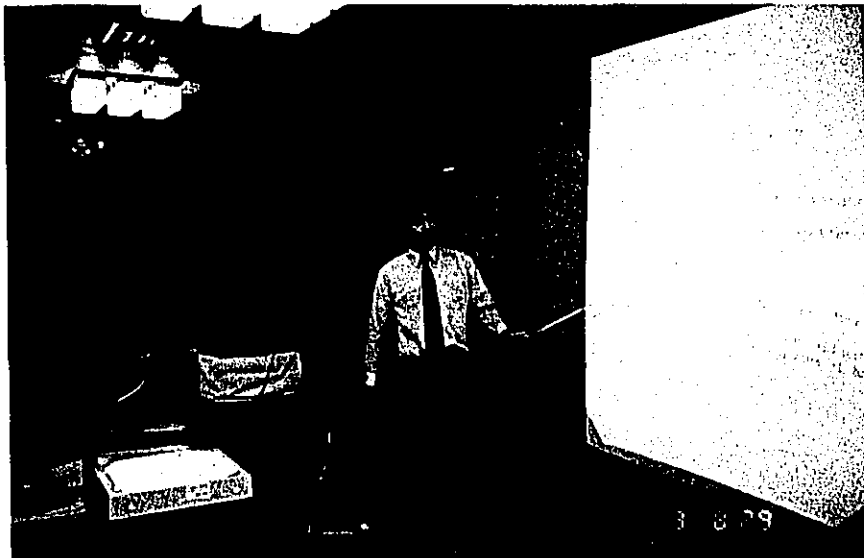
マレーシア国営放送（RTM）表敬  
（前列右 Jaafar 会長）



セミナーレジストレーション （畠添団長、Jaafar RTM 会長）



RTM、通信衛星受信施設



古川団員 講義



# 目 次

I. 派遣チームの概要 .....	1
1. 派遣目的 .....	1
2. 団員構成 .....	1
3. 日程 .....	1
4. 主要面会者 .....	5
II. 公開技術セミナーの概要 .....	7
1. パキスタン .....	7
・実施状況 .....	7
・講義内容 .....	7
2. マレーシア .....	11
・実施状況 .....	11
・講義内容 .....	11
III. 当該分野の国別状況 .....	15
1. パキスタン .....	15
2. マレーシア .....	17
IV. 質問表取りまとめ .....	19
1. セミナー参加者 .....	19
2. 帰国研修員 .....	23
V. 添付資料 .....	27
1. 講義資料 .....	29
2. QUESTIONNAIRE .....	69
3. その他資料 .....	76

## 1. 派遣チームの概要

### 1. 派遣目的

本フォローアップ調査団は、各訪問国でテレビジョン放送管理に関する公開セミナーを実施し、帰国研修員のみならず、研修員の所属先及び関係機関よりの参加者に対し、当該分野における最新の情報を提供する事を目的とするだけでなく、各国関連施設の視察及びセミナー参加者との質疑応答などを通して各国の関連分野における問題点・ニーズ等の情報を集め、今後のテレビジョン放送管理コースの計画策定・運営に役立てることをも目的として派遣された。

### 2. 団員構成

氏名	担当業務	所属先
はた ぞえ たか ゆき 畠 添 隆 幸	団長、総括、講師 (日本の放送行政の概要と課題)	郵政省通信政策局 国際協力課係長
おお にし まこと 大 西 誠	講師、技術指導 (教育番組制作の現状と傾向)	NHK教育番組センター チーフ・プロデューサー
ふる かわ けん そう 古 川 賢 三	講師、技術指導 (日本の放送技術－現在と未来)	朝日放送(株)技術局 開発部開発係主任
さい どう とおる 齋 藤 徹	業務調整 (JICA事業の紹介)	国際協力事業団 八王子国際研修センター

### 3. 日程

#### 8月18日(金)

- 11:30 成田発 PK-751 北京経由
- 19:20 イスラマバード着(原口一等書記官、戸川、金井JICA事務所員出迎え)
- 20:30 ホリデイ・イン イスラマバード(Holiday Inn Islamabad)チェックイン
- 21:15 調査日程概略説明(戸川、金井所員、齋藤団員)

#### 8月19日(土)

- 11:00 JICA事務所にてセミナー機材確認(西川所員、齋藤団員)
- P. M. タキシラ遺跡視察(原口書記官同行)

8月20日(日)

- 10:00 JICA事務所打ち合わせ(谷川所長、西川所員)
- 14:00 ホテル側とセミナー打ち合わせ
- 15:00 パキスタン国営テレビ局(PTV)表敬、見学(西川所員同行)  
(Mr. Hamid Ahmad Qureshi, Managing Director)
- 20:00 原口書記官宅夕食会(角田書記官同席)

8月21日(月) セミナー第一日 会場(Holiday Inn, Margalla room)

- 9:00 セミナー会場設営確認
- 10:20 開会式 司会 齋藤団員  
コーラン唱詠  
開会挨拶(QureshiPTV総裁)  
日本側挨拶(畠添団長)
- 10:45 ティーブレイク
- 11:00 「パキスタンのTV放送管理の現状」  
(Mr. Zaman Ali Khan, Director Training Academy, PTV)
- 12:00 昼食
- 14:00 「JICA事業の紹介」(齋藤団員)
- 14:45 ティーブレイク
- 15:00 「日本の放送行政の概要と課題」(畠添団長)
- 16:30 一日目セミナー終了
- 20:00 PTV総裁招宴(Islamabad Hotel)

8月22日(火)

- セミナー第二日
- 9:30 セミナー会場設営確認
- 10:15 「教育番組制作の現状と傾向」(大西団員)
- 12:10 昼食
- 14:10 「日本の放送技術(現在と未来)」(古川団員)
- 16:15 二日目セミナー終了
- 19:30 団長主催レセプション(Holiday Inn, Crystal Ballroom)

8月23日(水)

- 9:00 JICA事務所報告(谷川所長、西川、戸川所員)  
9:45 日本大使館報告(角田一等書記官、原口一等書記官)  
11:00 ホテルチェックアウト  
12:30 イスラマバード発 PK-311  
14:25 カラチ着  
15:00 ホテル ミッドウェイ・ハウス (Midway House) チェックイン  
15:30 カラチ市内視察

8月24日(木)

- 8:00 ホテルチェックアウト  
10:00 カラチ発 PK-770 バンコク経由  
20:55 クアラルンプール着(大庭JICA事務所員出迎え)  
22:00 パンパシフィック・クアラルンプール (Pan Pacific K.L.) チェックイン

8月25日(金)

- 9:15 JICA事務所打ち合わせ(岡部所長、酒井所員) (以下酒井所員同行)  
10:40 人事院表敬 (Mr. Azizan bin Ayob,  
Deputy Director of Training & Career Development)  
11:35 文部省表敬 (Y. Bhg. Dato' Abd. Hamid bin Ayob,  
Director, Educational Technology Div.)  
15:00 情報省表敬 (Y. Bhg. Dato' Dr. Mohd. Nor Abd. Ghani,  
Secretary-General, Ministry of Information)  
15:30 マレーシア国営放送 (RTM) 表敬 (Mr. Jaafar Kamin,  
Director General of Broadcasting)  
16:30 日本大使館表敬(三村一等書記官)

8月26日(土)

- 10:00 RTM見学  
11:30 Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD) 視察  
14:00 ホテル側とセミナー打ち合わせ

8月27日(日)

- A. M. マラッカ視察  
P. M. セミナー準備

- 8月28日(月) セミナー第一日 会場 (Pan Pacific, Pacific Ballroom-C)
- 9:00 セミナー会場設営確認
- 9:30 参加者レジストレーション
- 10:00 開会式 司会 Miss Munira Murad, RTM  
日本側挨拶(畠添団長)  
JICA事務所挨拶(岡部所長)  
開会の辞(JaafarRTM会長)
- 10:30 ティーブレイク
- 11:00 セミナー概要説明(斎藤団員)
- 11:10 「JICA事業の紹介」(斎藤団員)
- 11:45 「マレーシアの放送事情概要」(Mr. Santokh Singh Gill, RTM)
- 12:15 昼食
- 14:00 「日本の放送行政の概要と課題」(畠添団長)
- 16:10 一日目セミナー終了
- 19:30 JICA事務所長主催夕食会(Pan Pacific, Hai-Tien-Lo)
- 
- 8月29日(火) セミナー第二日 会場 (Pan Pacific, Bunga Melor/Tanjung)
- 9:30 セミナー会場設営確認
- 10:00 「教育番組制作の現状と傾向」(大西団員)
- 12:30 昼食
- 14:00 「日本の放送技術(現在と未来)」(古川団員)
- 16:15 二日目セミナー終了
- 16:20 閉会式 司会 Miss Munira Murad, RTM  
日本側挨拶(畠添団長)  
閉会の辞(Abdul Hamid教育省教育技術局長)
- 16:40 セミナー終了
- 20:00 団長主催夕食会(Pan Pacific, Bunga Kenenga)
- 
- 8月30日(水)
- 9:45 JICA事務所報告(岡部所長、酒井所員)
- A. M. クアラルンプール市近郊視察
- P. M. クアラルンプール市内視察
- 19:20 ホテルチェックアウト
- 23:00 クアラルンプール発 JL-722
- 
- 8月31日(木)
- 7:00 成田着

#### 4. 主要面会者

##### [パキスタン]

##### 情報放送省 (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting)

Mr. F. I. Malik	Additional Secretary
Mr. Abdul Haq	Joint Secretary
Mr. Mufti Jamiluddin Ahmed	Director General (External Publicity)

##### パキスタン国営テレビジョン (Pakistan Television Corporation Limited)

Mr. Hamid Ahmad Qureshi	Managing Director
Mr. Burhanddin Hssan	Director Administration
Mr. Fazal Kamaal	Director International Relations
Mr. Mutee-ur-Rehman Mirza	Finance Director
Mr. Zaman Ali Khan	Director Training Academy
Mr. Zaheer Bhatti	Director Programme
Mr. Ehsanul Haq	Director Engineering
Mr. R. A. Toor	Admin. & Personnel Manager

##### パキスタン放送協会 (Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation)

Mr. Agha Nasir	Director General
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##### 在パキスタン日本国大使館

角田 豊	一等書記官
原口 亮介	一等書記官

##### 国際協力事業団パキスタン事務所

谷川 和男	所長
西川 昭司	所員
戸川 正人	所員
金井 誠	所員
Mr. Syed Abdul Hameed	Programme Officer

[マレーシア]

人事院 (Public Service Department)

Mr. Azizan bin Ayob	Deputy Director, Training & Career Development
Mr. Mohd Nadzir bin Don	Assistant Director

文部省 (Ministry of Education)

Y. Bhg. Dato' Abdul Hamid bin Ayob	Director, Educational Technology Division
Mr. V. V. George	Deputy Director

情報省 (Ministry of Information)

Y. Bhg. Dato' Dr. Mohd. Nor Abd. Ghani	Secretary-General
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マレーシア国営放送 (Radio TV Malaysia)

Mr. Jaafar Kamin	Director General
Miss Marie Ling	Secretariat
Miss Munira Murad	Announcer of Blue Network

A I B D (Asia Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development)

白石 克巳	J I C A 専門家
喜久村 一	J I C A 専門家

在マレーシア日本国大使館

三村 穰	一等書記官
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国際協力事業団マレーシア事務所

岡部 和夫	所長
酒井 康雄	所員
大庭 秀仁	所員

## Ⅱ. 公開技術セミナーの概要

### 1. パキスタン

#### ・実施状況

日時 平成元年8月21日より8月22日までの2日間  
(詳細は、「1. 派遣チームの概要 3. 日程」を参照)

場所 Holiday Inn Islamabad

参加者 別添セミナー参加者リスト

#### ・講義内容

##### [畠添団長]

##### 1 講演のタイトル

「日本の放送行政の概要と課題」

##### 2 使用教材

" Outline of Broadcasting in Japan "

##### 3 セミナー講演の内容

最初に" 24Hours at the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications " と題したビデオにより郵政省所掌業務の紹介を行い、その後、「放送行政の概要と課題」について、以下の項目に従って教材及びOHPスライドを使用して講演を行った。

##### (1) はじめに

郵政省所掌業務の概要

##### (2) 日本の放送事業者の現状

- ① NHK、民放、放送大学の併存体制
- ② 放送メディア別事業者の現状

##### (3) 放送事業者と郵政省の関係

- ① 放送普及基本計画
- ② 放送局に対する免許基準及び同手続



(4) 放送事業者別概況

- ① NHK
- ② 民間放送事業者
- ③ 放送大学

(5) 放送番組に対する法律上の規制

(6) 放送行政の課題

- ① 放送ニューメディアの普及促進（ハイビジョン、クリアビジョン、衛星放送）
- ② 民放テレビの4局化
- ③ 民放FM局の全県域化

## [大西団員]

講義のレジメは、別紙の通りであるが、実際の講義は、以下の項目に従って行った。

- (1) 自己紹介・・・番組制作上の経歴
- (2) 日本の教育放送の現状
  - ア. 多メディア状況下の教育テレビに対する期待
  - イ. 教育放送の法律上の規定
  - ウ. 日本の教育放送・・・NHK、放送大学、民間放送
- (3) NHKの学校放送番組
  - ア. 番組のねらいと目的
    - ・・・就学前教育から高校まで
  - イ. 番組の効果（4つの番組エピソード）
    - ・・・音楽番組、理科番組、社会科番組、道徳番組のビデオ紹介
  - ウ. 番組の利用率・・・小学校で97%
  - エ. 通信高校講座
- (4) NHKの生涯教育番組
  - ア. 生涯学習の時代の放送（NHK調査）
    - ・・・学習活動と学習関心度
  - イ. 番組紹介・・・高度知的番組、福祉番組、語学番組、趣味講座
  - ウ. 利用状況
- (5) 放送大学
  - ア. 教育システム・・・学部、入学から卒業
  - イ. 学習システム・・・スクーリング、テストなど
- (6) 教育放送発展のシステム
  - ア. 歴史・・・制作者と教師が一体となって作り上げてきたシステム
  - イ. 学校放送利用率調査
  - ウ. 「全放連」と放送教育全国大会
  - エ. 諮問委員会制度
  - オ. 番組委員会制度
- (7) 今後の教育放送
  - ア. テレビの特性をいかした番組作り
  - イ. ニューメディアと教育放送

## [古川団員]

我々放送技術者が追求しているものは、よりよいサービス、信頼性、そして効率である。よりよいサービスとは質量ともに充実した放送サービスのことである。日本ではHDTV、EDTV、文字多重放送、音声多重放送、ファクシミリ放送、AMステレオなどがすでに実施され、あるいは計画されている。

これらの目的の達成には、デバイス技術、デジタル技術、計算機技術の進歩が不可欠である。以上の認識を前提として以下各論を述べた。

平成元年春にJCSATとSCCの通信衛星が打ち上げられて、日本においても本格的な宇宙通信の時代が始まった。これらの衛星によって大量の通信チャンネルが一般に解放されると同時に、依託放送業者と受託放送業者という概念が導入されることにより、放送と通信の区別という点において重要な変化をもたらされた。

ハイビジョンの開発にあたっては視聴者に与える心理的効果、特に臨場感が重視された。音響効果も重視されている。ハイビジョンの諸元の由来およびミューズ方式について説明した後、高校野球のBS-2およびJCSATによる実験放送のスライドを用いて、番組製作、ミューズによる送受信、ディスプレイの実際を紹介した。

BSによるハイビジョン実験放送がすでに始まっている。今後HDTVは放送のみならず社会のあらゆる場での利用が予測されるので、規格の統一と、スタジオ規格と伝送規格の独立性に対する認識が重要であることを述べた。

EDTVは日本においてはクリアビジョンと呼ばれ、二段階に分けて開発される。第一世代のEDTVは平成元年秋から実施される。第一世代の改善点を説明し、第二世代においては、ワイドアスペクト化と高解像度化が主な開発目標となるであろうことを述べた。

その他、スライドによってデジタルVTR、光磁気ディスク三次元CGについて簡単に説明した。

## 2. マレーシア

### ・実施状況

日時 平成元年8月28日より8月29日までの2日間  
(詳細は、「1. 派遣チームの概要 3. 日程」を参照)

場所 Pan Pacific K. L.

参加者 別添セミナー参加者リスト

### ・講義内容

#### [島添団長]

パキスタンの講義と同じ

#### [大西団員]

講義の内容は、基本的にはパキスタンと変わらないが、(6)が変更点で以下の通り行った。

- (1) 自己紹介
- (2) 日本の教育放送の現状
- (3) NHKの学校放送番組
- (4) NHKの生涯教育番組
- (5) 放送大学
- (6) 番組制作の管理
  - ア. 制作費の運用・・・予算、経費の用途別の管理、経費のチェック
  - イ. プロデューサーの役割・・・要員管理、予算管理、番組評価
  - ウ. 制作期間と演出・・・シリーズ番組の考え方、要員と仕事、スタジオ収録とロケ
- (7) 今後の教育放送
  - マレーシアにおける放送局(RTM)と制作機関(教育省)の関係

## 〔古川団員〕

講義の前半はパキスタンでの講義と同じ内容である。以下の項目についてより詳しく述べた。

TV画像のデジタル記録はコンポーネント方式のD1規格とコンポジット方式のD2規格がある。あとから開発されたD2VTRが既に在るスタジオにとっては受け入れやすいので放送局における主流となるだろう。

新しいデバイスでは光磁気ディスクが注目されている。ランダムアクセスが可能であるため、CMバンクや画像データベースへの用途が考えられる。CCDは高解像度化が進みHDTV用も出現する。トランジスタの高出力化によって、日本においては近い将来すべての放送機が固体化されるであろう。

コンピュータ利用のトピックスの一つとして三次元CGをとりあげた。立体モデルの表現法と、その映像化法であるレンダリングについて説明した。その他、大規模な生番組の製作にはコンピュータによる情報の整理が不可欠であることを述べた。

セミナー参加者一覧

[パキスタン]

・Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

Mr. M. E. H. Khilji Director General (Internal Publisity)  
 ☆Mr. Mufti Jamiluddin Director General (External Publisity)  
 (1987 Broadcasting Exectives' Seminar)  
 Mr. M. A. Safvi Director (Media)  
 Mr. S. M. Anwar Controller, Production Training  
 Mr. R. A. Zia Section Officer

・Pakistan Television Corp.

Mr. Hamid Ahmad Quershi Managing Director  
 ☆Mr. Zaman Ali Khan Director Training  
 (1969 Broadcasting Management Course)  
 Mr. Ehsanul Haq Director Engineering  
 ☆Mr. Burhanuddin Hassan Director Administration  
 (1987 Broadcasting Exectives' Seminar)  
 Mr. Mutee-ur-Reman Mirza Finance Director  
 ☆Mr. Ziauddin Jeddi Controller Sales  
 (1970 TV Broadcasting Management Course)  
 Mr. Habibullah Farooqui Controller Reporting  
 Mr. Ghufraan Imtiaz Controller Programmes Planning  
 Mr. Sarwar Munir Rao News Editor  
 Mr. Hafiz Sultan Ahmed Manager, Training & Delegation  
 Mr. Azhar-uz-Zafar Ansari Engineering Manager  
 Mr. Shaukat Parvez D. C. P. A.  
 Mr. Khalid Ijaz Controller, Personnel & Administration  
 Mr. Z. A. Qureshi Asst. Controller News  
 Mr. Syed Ghulam Mujtaba Deputy Controller  
 Mr. M. Abbas Chauhan Asst. Controller Engineering  
 Mr. Iqbal Hussain Controller Finance  
 Mr. Mazhar Hussain Deputy Controller Finance  
 Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Deputy Controller  
 Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan  
 Mr. Ardbad Chaudhry  
 Mr. A. Shakoor Tahir Controller News  
 Mr. Muhammad Hussain News Producer  
 Mr. S. M. Qairani News Reporter  
 Mr. H. M. Siddiqi Deputy Controller  
 Mr. Mohammad Ather Asst. Controller

・Pakistan Broadcasting Corp.

☆Mr. Agha Nasir Director General  
 (1969 Broadcasting Management Course)

・JICAパキスタン事務所

西川昭司 所員  
 Mr. Syed Abdul Hameed Programme Officer

☆--帰国研修員

[マレーシア]

・Radio TV Malaysia

Mr. Jaafar Kamin	Director General
Mr. Yap Swee Choon	Director Radio
Mr. Ismail Mohd. Jah	Director IPTAR
★Mr. Safian Abd. Ghani	Controller Voice of Malaysia
(1987 Broadcasting Executives' Seminar)	
Mr. Santokh Singh Gill	Controller English Network (Radio)
Mr. Kamaruddin Kalam	Controller Entertainment Division (Radio)
Mr. Zulkifli Abu	Controller Currents Affairs (TV)
Mr. Zakaria Mohd. Yassin	Training Officer/Coordinator IPTAR
Mr. K. C. Tan	Supervisor Chinese Network (Radio)
Ms. Munira Murad	Blue Network
Ms. Marie Ling	Secretariat
★Mr. Hj. Mohd. Nordin Hamzah	Director Engineering (General Service)
(1985 TV Broadcasting Management Course)	
Mr. Mohd. Noh Abdullah	Controller Engineering (TV Transmission)
Dr. Mohd. Nor Zakaria	Deputy Director IPTAR
Mr. Yusin Jayap	Controller Engineering (PM Dept.)
Mr. Osman Mohd. Said	Controller Engineering (TV Studios)
Mr. Chua Chin Teik	Controller Engineering (Training)
Mr. Isa Samad	Controller ETV
Mr. Fauziah Gaffar	Engineer TV Project

・Ministry of Education

Y. Bhg. Dato' Abdul Hamid bin Ayob	Director Educational Technology Division
Mr. V. V. George	Deputy Director
Tuan Hj. Mizuar Hj Nasaruddin	Chief Asst. Director
Mr. Ong Chew Thor	Acting Chief Asst. Director
Mr. Shamsuddin bin Hamidan	Asst. Director
Ms. Elizabeth J. Periathamby	Asst. Director
Mr. K. K. Lau	Asst. Director
Dr. Tan Keng Song	Asst. Director

・Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD)

Mr. Hugh S. Desilva	Consultant
Ms. Jelita Helmy	Trainar
白石 克巳	J I C A 専門家
喜久村 一	J I C A 専門家

・在マレーシア日本国大使館

三村 稔	一等書記官
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・J I C A マレーシア事務所

岡部 和夫	所長
酒井 康雄	所員

★---帰国研修員

### Ⅲ. 当該分野の国別状況

#### 1. パキスタン

パキスタンの国土の広さは日本の約2.2倍の79,6万km<sup>2</sup>、人口は約1億人である。政治形態は連邦共和制であり、公用語はウルドゥ語、国教はイスラム教である。

テレビジョン放送は、パキスタンテレビ公社（PTV）の1チャンネルしかなく、現在日本の無償資金協力による教育テレビチャンネルの設立が、計画されている。

現在、毎日午前と午後の二回の放送時間帯があり、一回目は、午前7時から1時間程度で、ニュース、アニメーション、連続ドラマなどが放送される。二回目の放送は、午後4時15分ごろから、11時から12時までニュース、ドラマ、スポーツ番組等が放送される。

各講師が見たパキスタンの放送事情に対する印象は以下のとおりである。

#### [畠添団長]

パキスタンでは、印パ独立の1947年にラジオ放送が開始された。またテレビは、1964年情報放送省の監督のもとに実験放送、翌1965年から本放送を開始、1967年にパキスタンテレビ公社（PTV）が設立されて現在に至っている。

同国におけるテレビ放送の水準は、ハード、ソフトとも我が国の数世代前のレベルのものであるが、乏しい経営環境の中で1日10時間近い放送を行っていることは、むしろ敬服するに値する。

現在、同国の教育テレビチャンネル設立計画に対し日本政府による無償資金協力が予定されている。国造りの基本は人造りにあり、人造りの基本は教育にあることは誰しも異論のないところであろう。そのようななかで、就学機会を得ることが困難な人々の多い同国において、本計画が立派に運用され、一人でも多くの国民にその効果がひびくことを切に願う次第である。

#### [大西団員]

現在、どのような教育番組が放送されているか、教育テレビ局長、ニサー・フセイン氏に聞いた。

パキスタンでは、教育番組に3つ柱がある。

1. 識字率の向上を目的とした番組
2. カリキュラムに基づいた番組
3. カリキュラムに基づかない番組

それに、アラマ・イクバル・公開大学による番組である。教育放送そのものが発展段階にあるパキスタンでは、放送による直接教育を目指している。



滞在中には、これらの番組を見ることはできなかったが、フセイン局長は、教育テレビチャンネルが設立されるまで、それぞれに力を入れて行きたいと語っていた。特に日本に対しては、番組ソフト不足から援助を求めている。例えば、学校向けには、理科番組が、2つの枠で放送されているが、制作したものから順番に放送し、新しいものができるまで何度でも再放送するため、ソフトが不足しているという。

また、幼児（5歳児）向けに、“友達になろう”というタイトルで、5分のアニメーションが、放送されているが、幼児番組もますます力を入れていきたいと語っていた。こちらもソフト不足で、自国で制作できない場合は、海外の番組を大いに取り入れて行きたいが、資金不足であり、文化無償や、国際交流基金、放送文化基金の申請を考えているという。

#### [古川団員]

1964年にTV放送が開始されてからすでに四半世紀が経つが、放送の質が大きな進歩を示していないという印象を受ける。このことは1億を越える人口の7割以上という文盲率の高さと相互に原因であり結果でもある。全国に5つの番組センターと25の放送センターがあり、TV放送は国土の86.4%をカバーしている。しかし受像器の普及数162万台はあまりに少ない。我々がマレーシアへ移動の途中で立ち寄ったカラチの街角で遊ぶ子供達や、市場に集うあふれんばかりの人々の多くにとってはTV放送はほとんど縁のないものであると思われる。

放送局に勤務する人は高い教育を受けており専門知識も十分にある。放送設備はそう古いものではなく日本でも現用に供されている型式のもので、よく整備されているが数が絶対的に不足している。毎日の放送時間は8時間ほどであるが、これは番組の供給能力によって制限されているようだ。外国からの番組の購入には外貨不足の問題の他にも、パキスタンがイスラム文化圏に属しているため適当な番組の供給は多くないという事情もあるだろう。

現在計画中の教育テレビが期待どおりの成果を上げるためには、製作スタジオの拡充と製作に従事するスタッフの育成が必須である。番組の送出と送信は全て有人で運用されているので、運行技術者の数は多い。

## 2. マレーシア

マレーシアの国土の広さは日本の約0.9倍の33万km<sup>2</sup>、人口は約1,600万人である。政治形態は立憲君主制（連邦制）であり、公用語はマレー語、国教はイスラム教である。

テレビジョン放送は、1、2チャンネルが国営テレビであるRTM（ラジオ・テレビ・マレーシア）、3チャンネルは民間放送で、計3チャンネルが国内で放送されている。その他、場所によってはシンガポール、タイ、インドネシアの放送も視聴できる。ちなみに首都クアラルンプールの新聞のテレビ番組欄には、シンガポールのテレビ番組の紹介もある。

本調査団の滞在中は、東南アジア競技会（東南アジアのオリンピック）が開催されており、テレビ番組の構成は、その生中継または中継録画が中心になっていたが、通常は、RTMのチャンネル1が、8時間から16時間放送し、チャンネル2は、7時間から10時間放送している。

各講師が見たマレーシアの放送事情に対する印象は以下のとおりである。

### [畠添団長]

マレーシアにおいては、国営放送の他に1984年民間テレビ局が設立されている。同国は、NIESに一番近い国と言われるだけあって、その発展状況、社会インフラの整備状況には目をみはるものがある。放送も決してその例外ではないのであろうが、たまたま私達の訪問時に開催されていた東南アジア各国による競技大会のため、特別番組体制が敷かれていたので、平素の放送状況はあまり伺い知ることができなかった。

同国の教育テレビ番組は、教育省が独自のスタジオで制作し、その収録ビデオを国営放送の電波で流すシステムをとっているが、たまたま見た教育番組の質の低さが気になった。ある訪問先の政府高官が、民間テレビ局設立のおかげで、国営テレビ番組の質が向上してきたと述べていたのが印象に残っている。

### [大西団員]

この期間、教育番組が放送されていなかったため、個別の番組をみることはできなかった。ただ、興味深かったのは、NHKドラマ（おしん、いのち、都の風、武田信玄の4本）が、マレー語に吹替えられて放送されていたことである。週4日も日本の最近のドラマ番組を現地の言葉で、見られるのは面白い。泉ピン子の吹替えは、声の質も似ていて、感じがピッタリだった。

マレーシアでは、教育省の教育技術局が、番組を制作し（ディレクターは、教育省所属、技術スタッフは、RTMからの応援）、それをRTMの電波を通じて放送している。

教育テレビの現状について、副局長のV. V. ジョージ氏に聞いた。

教育番組は、週2本制作され、再放送を含めて、週4日間、年38週放送される。（夏休みなど

は、4週間特別編成で放送する。)

放送時間は、午前7時50分から午後4時までで、対象は、全国6500の小学校(220万人)、1150の中高等学校(130万人)、そして、28の教員養成専門学校(15万人)となっている。

番組は、すべてカリキュラムに基づいており、1972年に開始されたが、当時6つのシリーズだったものが、今年は、32に増えた。しかし、マレーシアでは教育放送は、学校の授業の補助的な役割を重視しているように思われる。

また、総合テレビでも一般対象向けに教育番組を放送している。例えば、これは、教育番組といえるか分からないが、「コーランの読み方」などの宗教番組やBBC制作の英語番組“Follow me”などである。

今後の計画については、以下のプログラムの開発を考えているという。

- (1) 幼稚園など学齢前の幼児向けの番組
- (2) 通信教育による放送大学
- (3) 教師教育の特別番組

いずれにせよ、番組を見る機会がなかったことから教育放送について具体的な印象を述べることができないのが、残念である。

#### [古川団員]

マレーシアはイスラム教国であるが完全なイスラム文化圏ではなく多民族国家である。香港やアメリカの映画が数多く放送されている。RTMが2つのチャンネルを使って放送しているが、これは放送の充実のためというよりは、複数の言語によるサービスを可能にするためと思われる。事実RTM1とRTM2の放送内容には大きな差はない。RTMでは、スタジオからの画像が一本化室でVTR等の素材と接がれて完全な番組となり、それが主調整室で最終的にRTM1またはRTM2の出力として選ばれる仕組みになっている。この間の操作はすべて手動である。

我々が訪問したときは丁度SEA GAMESという東南アジアのスポーツ大会が開かれていた。多数のゲームがRTMによってカバーされていたので番組製作能力は高いようだ。しかし設備の規模は日本の地方局程度で、全国へ配給する番組のほとんどがここで製作されていることを考えると量的に少し不足している。

人口は1,500万人と少なく貧困の問題はない。首都のクアラルンプールを見ても発展途上国という印象はない。地方に出ても民家は質素ながらTVの受信アンテナも数多い。マレーシアの放送はこれから量から質へと転じる時であるようだ。少ない労働力で生産性を上げ番組の質を高めるためにはコンピュータの導入が今後必ず必要になると思われる。

発展途上国に最新の放送設備を援助する場合には後のサポート態勢が十分でないと思われトラブルを起こしかねない。人材の育成も重要だが、最新の機器は日本の放送技術者でも修理できないものが多いので、途上国の現状とのギャップがあまりに大きい。先進国が次々と生み出す新技術は経済的にも手が出ないもので、自分たちが追いつこうとするスピードよりも早く技術が進歩してしまうことに対する苛だちの声も聞かれる。

#### IV. 質問表取りまとめ

本チームは、セミナー参加者及び帰国研修員に対し、別添資料のような質問表の記入を求め、それぞれについて以下のような回答を得た。

1. セミナー参加者より下記のごとく回答を得た。

(パキスタン参加者約35名中18名、 マレーシア参加者約40名中24名)

A. セミナーに参加する前から当セミナーの目的を知っていたか。

	パキスタン	マレーシア	合計
: 全く知らなかった	(4)	(11)	(15)
: 多少知っていた	(10)	(11)	(21)
: 十分に知っていた	(4)	(1)	(5)
: 無回答	(0)	(1)	(1)

B. セミナーの期間について

: 長すぎる	(0)	(1)	(1)
: 適正である	(15)	(19)	(34)
: 短すぎる	(3)	(4)	(7)

C. セミナーの水準について

: 低すぎる	(0)	(5)	(5)
: 適正である	(18)	(19)	(37)
: 高すぎる	(0)	(0)	(0)

D. もっとも有益で興味をもてたトピックについて

: 日本の放送行政の概要と課題	(3)	(2)	(5)
: 教育番組制作の現状と傾向	(2)	(7)	(9)
: 日本の放送技術(現在と未来)	(13)	(15)	(28)

E. 将来このようなセミナーが開催されるとすれば、希望するトピックはなにか。

: 同じトピック	(1)	(8)	(9)
: 別のトピック	(9)	(10)	(19)
: 両方	(5)	(0)	(5)
: 無回答	(3)	(1)	(4)

具体的に希望するトピックの内容は

[パキスタン]

- ・日本の放送の人事財政の現状
- ・衛星放送
- ・TV技術の最新情報
- ・番組やコマーシャルの制作とそのセールス

[マレーシア]

- ・プロダクションワークの動きと観衆へのプログラムの効果的な使途
- ・現代日本のマネジメント原理
- ・質的妥協なしの生産力増加
- ・ハイビジョンについて
- ・DBS

F. セミナーの全般的評価について

[パキスタン]

- ・放送に関する進んだ技術を知るよい機会だった。
- ・有益な情報を多く得られたが、言葉の問題があった。
- ・情報も多く有益だった。
- ・技術面でのマテリアルが不十分であった。
- ・日本の放送の現状と、最新の技術について認識を深め視野を広げることができた。
- ・大変よかった。
- ・よくアレンジされていた。
- ・非常に興味深く情報量も多かった。
- ・日本の先進的な視聴覚教育のテクニカルなノウハウを、パキスタンの教育放送にも取り入れるべきだと思った。
- ・セミナーのアレンジが急だったので、ex-participantsに時間的余裕のある通知がなかった。多くのex-participantsが、そのために仕事のやりくりがつかず参加できなかった。しかしながら全体としてみれば、セミナーは日本の実情を知らない人にとっては非常に有益であった。
- ・多くの実例や図を用いて、印象的でテーマが簡潔に理解できた。

#### [マレーシア]

- ・ビデオテープ、スライド等視聴覚機材の用意がよく整っていた。
- ・ほとんどの時間をビデオパッケージに頼っていた。
- ・事前にセミナーの狙いを知らされていなかった。
- ・セミナーのトピックがTV放送管理にあまり関連していない（目的に適っていない）。
- ・取り上げられたトピックは理解しやすかったし大変為になった。
- ・かつてコースを受講したものにとっては新しいものを望む。
- ・短い期間だったが日本の放送管理について知ることができ、有益な内容だった。
- ・英語によるハンディキャプがあるにも関わらず、講師の考えがよく打ち出されていた。
- ・資料ばかり沢山あり、ディスカッションが少なかったので、相互の情報交換が得られなかった。
- ・講師の英語力不足で、何を言わんとしているかわからないことがあった。
- ・環境がよかった。
- ・食物がよかった。
- ・政府関係機関と他メーカーの講義があったので、それぞれの仕事内容や問題点がよくわかってよかった。
- ・セミナーは為になったが面白くなかった。

#### G. その他の提案

##### [パキスタン]

- ・PTVを通じて参加者を招待したほうが多くの参加を得られる。
- ・技術的な内容は、他のトピックと切り離すべきである。
- ・もっとオーディオビジュアルな資料を使ってほしい。
- ・コミュニケーションギャップがあるので英語の堪能な講師をあてる。
- ・通訳をつければ、もっと理解しやすかった。
- ・会議形式で行なってもよい。
- ・完璧で優れたセミナーであった。
- ・少なくとも一ヶ月前にセミナーの通知を出してほしい。

##### [マレーシア]

- ・OHPの文字をもっと大きく。
- ・全体を通してもっとカラフルなスライドやパンフレットをいったよりビジュアルなものが使われるとよい。
- ・もっと明らかな専門分野別のグループ分けがあるといい。  
(教育番組、コマーシャル、技術、e t c.)
- ・トピックの紹介がほしい。

- ・ 質問に対する答えをうまく通訳する人がいると理解しやすいし、ディスカッションもできる。
- ・ もっとビデオを使い、講義を少なく。
- ・ 内容はこれほど詳しくやる必要はない。
- ・ 講師と参加者との間で問題解決法や助言をディスカッションできるとよい。
- ・ 「制限のある予算の中でいかに質を上げるか」私達は常に課題としているが、こういった研修もそのうち計画されることを望む。
- ・ 大変有意義な内容だったので、この種のセミナーが少なくとも2～3年に一度行なわれるとよい。
- ・ 放送管理における“実生活”と“文化的美徳に向けて”を討論したほうがよい。
- ・ セミナーのタイトルを変えたほうがよい。

(Organization and the Development in TV Broadcasting)

- ・ NHKも民間放送も下記の内容を取り入れればもっと役立つと思う。
  - 1) Resource Persons Specializing in the Administration,
  - 2) Management of the Broadcasting Organization,
- ・ トピックの提案
 

NHKにおける

  - 1) 経営
  - 2) スタッフトレーニング
  - 3) 技術部門
  - 4) プログラミング部門

2. 元研修員が下記のように回答をした。  
(パキスタン4名、 マレーシア3名)

[パキスタン]

1. Mr. Agha Nasir (52才)  
1969年放送幹部セミナー参加  
Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation会長

: 設問1 日本での研修でどのような成果があったか  
当時のパキスタンでは、テレビ放送が開始される時期であり、その方法で日本での研修は非常に役に立った。

: 設問2 日本での研修の主目的として何を提言するか  
無回答

: 設問3 研修した科目が現在の仕事にどの程度活用されているか  
1969年の研修であるので答えられない。

: 設問4 研修方法として望ましい順番に優先順位を付けよ  
(1) 講義 3  
(2) 討論又は実習 2  
(3) 見学 1

: 設問5 研修コースに関する提言  
特になし

: 設問6 JICAのフォローアップ事業に関する希望  
無回答

2. Mr. Mohammed Ziauddin Jeddi (50才)  
1970年テレビジョン放送管理コース参加  
Pakistan Television Corp, Controller of Sales



- : 設問 1 一般的なテレビジョン放送管理の概念を得ることができ、セールスにも役立てることができた。
- : 設問 2 テレビジョン放送管理を実際行なっている各テレビ局の実務者と、討議等を通して彼らの経験を学ぶ。
- : 設問 3 Commercial Sales  
TV Management
- : 設問 4 討論及び実習、見学、講義の順
- : 設問 5 各研修員の専門別に分けられればもっと効果がある
- : 設問 6 10年ごとに最新情報を得られる再研修

3. Mr. I j a z A h m e d A s i f (52才)

1981年テレビジョン放送管理コース参加

Pakistan Television Corp., Controller International Relations

- : 設問 1 NHKと民間放送の訪問を通じて各システム及び最新の技術を知ることができた。
- : 設問 2 日本の最新技術を得られるだけでなく参加国の状況を知ることが出来るように講義、討論、見学を行なう。  
日本の吹き替えシステム
- : 設問 3 Problems of broadcasting in Japan and other countries represented by the course participants.  
Audience Research & Staff Training  
Observation Visits  
Commercial TV Stations
- : 設問 4 討論及び実習、見学、講義の順
- : 設問 5 コースが一般的すぎる。
- : 設問 6 すべての研修員を日本の関係機関の連絡リストにのせる。

4. Mr. Burhanuddin Hasan (57才)  
1987年放送幹部セミナー参加  
Pakistan Television Corp., Director Administration & Personnel

: 設問1～6 別添 レポート参照

[マレーシア]

1. Mr. Mohd. Noordin bin Hamzah (36才)  
1985年テレビジョン放送管理コース参加  
Director of Engineering, Radio TV Malaysia

: 設問1 最新技術を知った。  
参加各国の状況を知ることが出来た。  
日本を知ることが出来た。

: 設問2 専門分野の情報を多く得られるようにする。  
研修で得た情報を自国にもって帰るようにする。  
日本について多く学ぶ。  
各国の研修員と意見の交換を行なう。

: 設問3 無回答

: 設問4 討論及び実習、講義、見学の順

: 設問5 講義は正確な意味を伝えるために通訳を付ける。  
討論では具体的な事例を上げる。

: 設問6 フォローアップ活動には満足しているが、可能であればリフレッシュする  
コースに参加したい。

2. Mr. Abdul Rahman bin Kasbon (46才)  
1987年教育テレビジョン番組コース参加  
文部省教育番組課

アメリカ留学中のため回答なし

3. Mr. Mohamed Safian bin Abdul Ghani (51才)  
1987年放送幹部セミナー参加  
Controller of the external service, Radio TV Malaysia

- : 設問1 各国の参加者とそれぞれの国の放送事情について意見を交換した事。  
日本の生活と仕事の方法を知ったこと。
- : 設問2 日本の勤労倫理  
放送の最新技術  
色々な団体の管理運営方法
- : 設問3 Personnel Management  
Personnel Development
- : 設問4 講義、討論及び実習、見学の順
- : 設問5 セミナーはよくアレンジされていた。  
セミナー参加者が、実際の日常の放送活動をより知ることが出来るように  
する。
- : 設問6 特になし

## V. 添付資料

1. 講義資料 .....	29
島添団長 .....	29
大西団員 .....	47
古川団員 .....	63
2. QUESTIONNAIRE .....	69
帰国研修員用 .....	69
セミナー参加者用 .....	74
3. その他資料 .....	76
・パキスタン .....	76
Mr. Burhanuddin Hasan (帰国研修員) 研修報告書 .....	76
・マレーシア .....	95
Mr. Santokh Singh Gill 講演内容 .....	95
RTM Organization Chart .....	109
RTMパンフレット .....	110
新聞番組欄 .....	115



1. 講義資料

[畠添団長]

**OUTLINE OF  
JAPANESE BROADCASTING POLICIES**

Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications

## Outline of Japanese Broadcasting Policies

### 1. Short History of Japanese Broadcasting

- 1925 The Tokyo Broadcasting Station began transmitting. (The first broadcast started in the United States in 1920.)
- 1926 The Nippon Hoso Kyokai was established as a corporate juridical person, combining the three stations at Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya. (This is the organization from which the present NHK has evolved.) BBC in England was founded in 1922; NBC in the United States was founded in 1926.
- 1931 Radio broadcasting spread to all parts of Japan. AM Network 2 began broadcasting.
- 1950 The Radio Law and Broadcast Law, which form the basis of the current systems, were enacted. The Nippon Hoso Kyokai (NHK) was reorganized as a special corporation based on the Broadcast Law.
- 1951 Private broadcasters were established and began transmitting.
- 1953 Television broadcasting started (NHK as well as private broadcasters).
- 1959 The educational television broadcasting network of NHK was inaugurated.
- 1960 Color television broadcasting started.
- 1969 NHK started frequency modulation (FM) broadcasting.
- 1970 FM broadcasting by private broadcasters started.
- 1978 Television sound multiplex broadcasting started.
- 1981 The University of the Air Foundation was established.
- 1983 TV character multiplex broadcasting (Teletext) got underway.  
NHK started broadcasts to all areas of Japan in 1986.  
Private broadcasters started broadcasting in large cities.
- 1984 NHK started direct satellite broadcasting for the first

time in the world using BS-2 satellite. Since November 1986, direct broadcasting has been carried out on two channels.

- 1985 The University of the Air Foundation started its broadcasts.
- 1988 The Broadcast Law was amended on the following points. The Broadcasting Expansion Basic Plan and the Broadcasting Radio Frequencies Use Plan were established; the quality of councils related to broadcasting was improved; subscription TV system have been introduced; and the validity of broadcasting licenses has been extended from three years to five years.
- 1988 High-definition television broadcasting of the Seoul Olympics via satellite.

## 2. Current Status of Broadcasting

### \* Broadcasting systems in Japan

In the Japanese broadcasting system, NHK and private broadcasters coexist. NHK was established by the Broadcast Law to diffuse broadcasts to all parts of Japan. Private broadcasters are enterprises free from restrictions on their management styles and financial resources.

#### Three types of broadcasting organizations

NHK	1
University of the Air Foundation	1
Private broadcasters	150

#### (1) NHK

- \* A public broadcasting entity--its establishment is based on the Broadcast Law.
- \* NHK is a public corporation established with the purpose of



conducting its broadcasting for public welfare in such a manner that its broadcasting may be received all over Japan.

\* Outline of NHK's broadcasting

Television broadcasts: Two networks (General TV and Educational TV)

Medium-wave broadcasts: Two systems (Network 1 and Network 2)

Frequency modulation (FM) broadcasting

Multiplex broadcasting: (a) FM character multiplex broadcasting, (b) television sound multiplex broadcasting, and (c) television character multiplex (Teletext) broadcasting

Overseas broadcasting: (short-wave) "Radio Japan"

\* The main financial resource of NHK is receiving fees from the subscribers (those who possess receiving equipment).

\* Advertisement broadcasting of NHK is prohibited by law (Broadcast Law, Article 46).

\* Those who are equipped with receiving set capable of receiving NHK television broadcasts shall conclude a contract with NHK.

* Monthly receiving fee	Black and white TV	¥680/month
	Color TV	¥1,040/month

\* Business revenue

Accounting settlement for fiscal 1987: ¥355 billion (of which 96 percent were reception fees).

Budget for fiscal 1988: ¥351 billion

\* The management policies of NHK are decided by the Board of Governors. There are twelve Governors members, appointed by the Prime Minister with the consent of both Houses of the Diet.

- \* President of NHK--the head of the executive organization--is appointed by the Board of Governors.
- \* The organization, finances, and business operation of NHK are under the supervision of the Diet and the Government as stipulated by the law concerned.

Example: NHK shall prepare a budget for revenues and expenditures, a business plan, and a financing plan for each business year (April to March) to be submitted to the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, who shall study and submit the same with his comments to the Diet through the cabinet for approval.

(2) University of the Air Foundation

- \* Establishment July 1, 1981 based on the University of the Air Foundation Law.
- \* Objective of establishment: The university of the Air was instituted to provide education in order to respond people's diversified demands for having the opportunities of university level education and promote the broadcast for university-level education.
- \* Origination of broadcasts: TV and FM broadcasting began on April 1, 1985.
- \* Service area for broadcasts: The Greater Kanto Area (Tokyo Metropolitan Area and six neighboring prefectures).

(3) Private broadcasting

- \* 1951: Medium-wave broadcasting started.
- \* 1953: Television broadcasting started.
- \* Number of broadcasters: 150 (as of August 1988).

Breakdown

AM and TV (dual operation): 36 companies

TV (single operation): 67 companies  
AM (single operation): 11 companies  
FM (single operation): 25 companies  
SW (single short-wave station): 1 company  
TV Printed Data Transmission (single teletext  
companies): 10 companies

\* Regulations for private broadcasters

Except for the responsibility to establish program standards and to maintain an organization for evaluating broadcast programs, there are no judicial regulations on operational format, organization, or financial resources.

\* Basis for establishment and current status of program production

In principle, each private broadcaster operates as a unit within each prefecture. The company should respond directly to local needs and should broadcast programs in close contact with the local community.

In actual practice, however, local TV stations broadcast programs provided by key stations in the metropolitan areas. This is because it is difficult in local areas to secure the material and talent required to produce quality programs.

\* Financial resources

The private broadcasters depend upon advertising fees. Revenues for TV and radio advertisements came to ¥1.35 trillion in 1987. (This figure was ¥300 million at the commencement of medium-wave broadcasting.)

The total revenues of broadcasting companies amounted to ¥1.56 trillion. (Income from advertisement broadcasting provided nearly 90 percent of this.)

### 3. Broadcasting Regulations

#### (1) Two laws governing broadcasting.

Radio Law: Regulates licensing and the operation of  
broadcasting stations.

Broadcast Law: Regulates broadcasting programs.

#### (2) Broadcasting programs

##### a. Concepts in the Broadcast Law regarding programs

The principle is to secure freedom in editing programs. (The law only requires a private broadcasters to establish Broadcast Program Standards and a Broadcast Program Consultative Committee.)

##### b. Basic principles of broadcast program production

- \* The Corporation shall, in compiling the broadcast programs of the domestic broadcasting, follow what are laid down in the following items:
  - Shall not disturb the public security, and good morals and manners;
  - Shall be politically impartial;
  - Shall broadcast news without distorting facts;
  - As regards controversial issues, shall clarify the point of issue from all the angles possible.
  
- \* The Corporation shall, in compiling the broadcast programs of the domestic broadcasting, provide, except those provided in accordance with a special business project, cultural programs or educational programs as well as news programs and entertainment programs, maintaining harmony among broadcast programs. (These rules apply only to television, NHK medium-wave, and FM broadcasting.)
  
- \* In addition to the above basic principles, there are general rules for educational and television multiplex

programs.

In addition to the above, there are the following rules for NHK regarding domestic broadcasts.

- NHK should satisfy the needs of the public by broadcasting rich and good-quality programs. At the same time, NHK should expend maximum efforts to help improve the cultural level of the country.
- NHK should broadcast programs for all Japan as well as programs for local communities.
- NHK should contribute to the preservation of past cultural excellence, and also cultivate and disseminate new culture.

In overseas broadcasting, the following basic principle is set out.

- NHK should contribute to promotion of international friendship, economic exchanges with overseas countries, and provide entertainment for Japanese living abroad.

In addition to the above regulations, there is a rule that prohibits NHK from broadcasting advertisement, and another article that ensures that in campaign broadcasting equal treatment be given to candidates.

For private broadcasters, there are articles for identifying advertisement broadcasting and for equal treatment in campaign broadcasting.

c. Self-regulation in broadcasting

(1) Factors prescribed by the Broadcast Law

\* Broadcast Program standards

Broadcasters must set broadcast program standards and publicize them. In addition, when handling and changing program standards and the Basic Plan for Program Production, it is necessary for the broadcasters to consultate the Broadcast Program Consultive Committee.

But the details of the standards and operational methods are left to the broadcasters. (This is the principle of self-regulation).

\* Broadcast Program Consultive Committee

- Responsibilities to establish Broadcast Program Consultive Committee

NHK is to maintain broadcast program consultive committee both in Tokyo and in region. The International Broadcast program committee shall evaluate oversea broadcasting. The central committee shall consist of not less than fifteen members; the regional committees shall have not less than seven; and the committee for international broadcasting, not less than ten.

In principle the private broadcasters shall have a broadcast program consultive committee at each company. The committee shall have at least seven members. (For broadcasters specializing in multiplex broadcast, more than five members are required.)

- The committee members shall be nominated by broadcasters from among the persons of learning and experience.

- The function of broadcast program consultive committee

When broadcasters intend to establish or change the Standards of Broadcast Programs and the Basic Plan for the Compilation of Broadcast Programs, they must consult the Committee. The Committee shall reply to the inquiry from the broadcasters and may, if he deems necessary for the maintenance of the appropriateness of broadcast programs, state their views to the broadcasters. Broadcasters shall, in

case the Committee replied or stated their views, take necessary action in deference to such replies or statements. The broadcasters should publicize the outlines of these reports and opinions, using the broadcasting and newspaper.

(ii) Others

The Broadcasting Programs' Improvement Council, established by NHK and the National Association of Commercial Broadcasters, are engaged in voluntary activities on behalf of all the broadcasters.

Also, NHK holds audience conferences in an effort to reflect the opinions of the audience on programming.

#### 4. Outlines of Cable Broadcasting

(1) CATV

\* In 1955, the first CATV in Japan was established as a common receiving facility in Ikaho-cho, Gunma Prefecture.

Most of them are engaged in retransmission of TV programs within the area i.e., retransmission of TV programs of the local TV broadcasting stations in order to cope with poor reception arising from the lack, or inferior quality, of TV broadcasting signals in remote or mountainous regions, or from interference by the reflection and shadows caused by tall buildings and other constructions in urban areas.

There are also some CATV systems engaged in retransmission out of the area, i. e., retransmission of TV programs of distant TV broadcasting stations whose service areas do not include the area where the CATV system in question is situated, in order to make more TV programs available.

\* In 1965, commercial CATVs appeared. Since 1975, urban CATV system providing large-scale, multipurpose, and multi-channel service was constructed and operated, based on large

cities.

Number of existing CATV facilities: about 44,000

Breakdown of existing CATV facilities:

Permitted Facilities: 700

Notified Facilities: 25,000

Others: 18,300

Subscribers: Approx. 5.4 million households  
(5,377,682 households)

Number of voluntary facilities: Approx. 200

Number of urban CATV facilities: 14

- \* The Cable Television Broadcast Law regulates the installation of facilities, the scope of business operations, the providing condition of services, program compilation, etc.

## (2) Cable radio broadcasting

Cable sound was first started as a means of jointly listening to radio; subsequently, it has been in increasing use in rural areas as a community news service, and in urban areas as a music service to pubs and restaurant and a street advertising service--Total number of these facilities is approximately 12,000.

## 5. Government Organization for Broadcasting Administration

- \* The Radio Regulatory Committee is an independent administrative organization which established in 1950 by the Radio Regulatory Committee Foundation Law to administer matters concerning radio waves and broadcasting. But in 1952 this committee was abolished by Administrative Reform. Broadcasting in this country is supervised by Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.
- \* In 1984, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications



underwent reorganized in response to the need to reshape the administration of telecommunications. As a result, the Broadcasting Bureau was established. There are 10 regional Bureau of Telecommunications and Okinawa Telecommunication Regulatory Division.

\* Number of employees

There are 2,600 employees in the field of telecommunications and 250 in broadcasting-related administration.

\* Staffing of the Broadcasting Bureau

Director- — Councillor —	General .....	HDTV
General	Affairs Division	Promotion Office
	Councillor —	Planning and .....
	Policy Division	Broadcasting Reception Improvement Office
	Administration Division	
	Engineering Division	
	Cablecast Division	

\* Councils related to broadcasting

Radio Regulatory Council: Consultative organ of the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications for handling regulatory matters on radio waves and broadcasting.

Telecommunications Council: Handles matters concerning cable broadcasting.

Telecommunications Technology Council: Handles matters concerning broadcasting technology.

(APPENDIX)

1. Latest Figures

(1) Frequency (As of Aug., 1988)

Radio	AM	526.5 kHz -	1,606.5 kHz	
	FM	76 MHz -	90 MHz	
TV		90 MHz -	108 MHz (VHF)	3 chs.
		170 MHz -	222 MHz (VHF)	9 chs.
		470 MHz -	770 MHz (UHF)	50 chs.
		12,092 GHz -	12,200 GHz (SHF)	18 chs.

(2) Number of Broadcasters (As of Aug., 1988)

Public corporation	1 (NHK)
The University of the Air Foundation	1
Private broadcasters	150
carrying out TV and radio (AM) broadcasting	36
carrying out TV broadcasting only	67
carrying out radio (AM) broadcasting only	11
carrying out radio (FM) broadcasting only	25
carrying out radio (SW) broadcasting only	1
carrying out TV written information	
multiplex broadcasting only	10

(3) Number of Broadcasting Stations (As of Aug., 1988)

	Radio				Television				Grand Total					
	AM		FM	Short wave	Total	VHF		SHF		Total				
	Net-work 1	Net-work 2				Gene-ral Educa-tional	Gene-ral Educa-tional	Gene-ral Educa-tional			Gene-ral Educa-tional			
NHK	188	140	506	1*	835	469	468	3,025	2,950	2	2	3,496	3,420	7,751
The Univer-sity of the Air Foundation			2		2				2				2	4
Private Broad-casters	210		112	2	324	476		6,039			10		6,525	6,849
Total	538		620	3	1,161	1,413		12,016			14		13,443	14,604

Note: \*Overseas Service (General service, Regional service (18 directions), broadcasting hours - 40 hours a day)

(3)-2 Number of TV-Sound Multiplex Broadcasting Stations  
(As of Aug., 1988)

NHK	3,495
Private Broadcasters	4,517
	<hr/>
Total	8,012

(3)-3 Number of TV Written Information Broadcasting Stations  
(As of Aug., 1988)

NHK	3,495
Private Broadcasters	3,203
	<hr/>
Total	6,698

(4) Number of Receivers

Radio	147,850,000	(Estimate, 1985)
TV	32,316,565	(Number of reception contracts, As of March, 1988)
(Color	30,691,653)	

(5) Receiving Fee of NHK (As of April, 1988)

Monochrome TV	¥680 a month per household
Color TV	¥1,040 a month per household

(6) Broadcasting Hours (Average day)

1) Radio

NHK	AM 1	19.10 hours
	AM 2	18.30 hours
	FM	18.22 hours

The University of the Air Foundation	18.00 hours
Private broadcasters	17.12-24.00 hours (Average 22.11 hours)

2) TV

NHK	TV General	18.33 hours
	TV Educational	18.00 hours

The University of the Air Foundation	18.00 hours
--------------------------------------	-------------

Private broadcasters	7.49-20.51 (Average 18.59 hours)
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(7) Finance

NHK	351,000 million (Budget for fiscal 1988)
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Private broadcasters in all	1,560,000 million (Income for fiscal 1987)
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(8) Personnel

NHK	15,324 (As of March, 1988)
-----	----------------------------

Private broadcasters	27,092 (As of March, 1988)
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(9) Number of Cablecasting Systems (As of March, 1988)

Cabletelevision

Permitted Systems (*1)	709	Retransmission only	577
		Original program broadcasting	132
		Original program broadcasting	73
Small Systems not notified (*3)	18,367		
	<hr/>		
Total	44,133		

\*1 Systems with more than 500 subscriber terminals.

\*2 Systems with 51-500 subscriber terminals and those broadcasting original program with not more than 50 subscriber terminals.

\*3 Systems with not more than 50 subscriber terminals.

2. Transition of the Number of TV Broadcasting Stations in Japan

Year	NHK			The University of the Air Foundation	Private Broadcasters	Total
	General	Educational	Sub-total			
1952	1		1			1
1953	3		3		1	4
1954	3		3		2	5
1955	6		6		2	8
1956	8		8		4	12
1957	17		17		5	22
1958	30	2	32		30	62
1959	44	2	46		49	95
1960	58	11	69		59	128
1961	87	22	109		87	196
1962	116	94	210		121	331
1963	165	155	320		158	478
1964	258	250	508		265	773
1965	406	394	800		373	1,173
1966	532	519	1,051		463	1,514
1967	657	646	1,303		542	1,845
1968	803	801	1,604		698	2,302
1969	987	987	1,974		908	2,882
1970	1,226	1,225	2,451		1,103	3,554
1971	1,446	1,436	2,882		1,276	4,158
1972	1,680	1,658	3,338		1,421	4,759
1973	1,897	1,873	3,770		1,613	5,383
1974	2,095	2,063	4,158		1,812	5,970
1975	2,297	2,523	4,820		2,026	6,576
1976	2,496	2,453	4,949		2,362	7,311
1977	2,695	2,649	5,344		2,861	8,205
1978	2,892	2,840	5,732		3,486	9,218
1979	3,069	3,011	6,080		4,084	10,164
1980	3,217	3,153	6,370		4,680	11,050
1981	3,354	3,280	6,634		5,167	11,801
1982	3,437	3,360	6,797		5,562	12,359
1983	3,491	3,414	6,905		5,883	12,788
1984	3,497	3,421	6,918	2	6,069	12,989
1985	3,495	3,420	6,915	2	6,263	13,180
1986	3,499	3,423	6,922	2	6,408	13,332
1987	3,495	3,419	6,914	2	6,503	13,419

These figures include the relay stations.

The State of Educational Broadcasting in Japan

Makoto Ohnishi  
Senior Producer  
Educational Program Center

1. Preface -- Educational Media in a Changing Society

Modern society is witnessing dramatic advances in science and technology, and the role played by education is enormous. Movements within society are causing diversification of life styles, and popular interest in education and desire to learn are on the rise.

Japan is now entering an era of lifelong education, and the role of educational broadcasting in this regard is expanding. Historically, educational radio broadcasting is now 50 years old, while educational TV broadcasting using an exclusive channel marked its 30th anniversary last January. This country now seeks educational broadcasting of a type befitting the new age.

Japan's University of the Air started offering courses in 1985, and a first graduating class of 544 were awarded their degrees in April of this year.



## 2. Educational Broadcasting in Japan

NHK, Japan's sole public broadcasting organization, is financed by receiving fees. NHK's nationwide educational broadcasting network therefore is strongly public in nature. NHK has also developed a high-quality high-definition TV system called Hi-Vision, and began a regular experimental satellite broadcasting in June.

At present, NHK has two terrestrial broadcast channels and two satellite broadcast channels for TV, and two medium-wave channels and one FM channel for radio. One of the terrestrial TV channels and one of the medium-wave radio channels are devoted to educational programs.

The University of the Air is meanwhile broadcasting programs for Tokyo and the surrounding Kanto region, using a terrestrial UHF channel.

In today's multi-media era, people are using more materials other than educational broadcast programs. These multi-media educational materials include ordinary TV programs of a cultural nature, marketed videotapes, and computer teaching materials. A systems approach will be needed for the development for new educational media centering on broadcasting.

(1) Educational Broadcasting by NHK

1) School Broadcast Programs

These programs, covering nursery schools, kindergartens, primary schools and junior and senior high schools, are utilized widely in school classes on science, social studies, mathematics, Japanese, music and ethics. NHK also produces programs for teachers and parents to provide them with information on school education curricula and methodology.

Programs intended for nursery schools, kindergartens, and primary schools usually take the form of a 20- to 35-program series, with each lasting 15 minutes, while those for junior and senior high schools usually use a 2- to 5-program series format, with each lasting 20 minutes.

2) Lifelong Educational Program

Among these programs, all of which are intended for ordinary adults, are course-type programs titled "NHK Citizen's College" dealing with science, history, literature and art. These aim to assist the audience in their self-enlightenment and meet their intellectual demands. Unlike programs from the University of the Air, these are not intended to lead to academic qualifications. Also offered are foreign language programs (for seven languages

including English and French), and a program titled "The Japanese Language" intended for foreign audiences and broadcast on the satellite service. NHK also offers hobby programs to help enrich people's lives (piano, dance, chorus, golf, painting, cooking, Japanese Shogi chess, Go, etc.), as well as welfare programs intended for minority audiences such as the physically handicapped. The number of these course programs varies, depending on the nature of the series, but each program lasts 30 minutes.

(2) Broadcasting by the University of the Air

In order to help meet people's growing interest in lifelong education and learning, the University of the Air Foundation was established by law in July, 1981, to conduct tertiary education by a new system effectively utilizing the merits of broadcasting by use of TV and radio studios set up exclusively for this purpose. The University of the Air was actually established in April, 1983 and started accepting students in April, 1985.

Enrollment initially numbered 8,157, of whom 544 became the first graduates of the university this spring. Of this total, 318 are females, some 40% of the graduates are in their 40's, and the oldest graduate is 79 years old. By occupation, company employees, 14.9%. A total of 322 say

they wish to continue their studies after graduation, and six of them immediately entered postgraduate courses.

3. Conditions for the Development of Educational Broadcasting -- Evaluation and Systematization of Program Production and Collaboration with Teachers --

In school broadcasting intended for special audiences, it is easy to determine the audience reactions and style of program usage. In making related programs, priority is given to reflecting the opinions of both the teacher and children. Since 1950, we have conducted opinion surveys, employing four major methods, under close collaboration with teachers.

(1) Cooperation Setup in Program Production

Producers, scholars, researchers and school teachers have mulled over for 50 years what makes a good program, how it is best used and other related issues. Boards of Education have meanwhile encouraged school authorities to utilize broadcast programs.

Producers often visited schools to study personal children's reactions to programs and to discuss with

teachers not only program contents but also methods for their utilization.

School teachers are also invited to meetings of various committees, especially program committees, so that their opinions can be reflected in the contents and editing of broadcast programs. In this way, daily efforts are being made to deepen teachers' trust in these programs.

## (2) Opinion Survey Networks

In addition to these daily activities, the following four kinds of activity are conducted over a nationwide network.

### 1) A system under which some schools are entrusted with monitoring works as "School Broadcast Research Schools"

Under this system, adopted in 1956 for TV programs, about 100 schools and kindergartens are now entrusted with the work of monitoring school broadcast TV programs, feeding back teachers' opinions and children's reactions to NHK. At these schools, open class lessons using TV are held once a year, attended by local teachers, educational administrators and NHK's program producers, with all parties exchanging views on class work utilizing TV programs and related study reports.

- 2) The NHK Broadcasting Culture Research Institute's opinion surveys covering schools, kindergartens and nursery schools across the country, and the state of their usage of broadcast programs

The first survey was conducted in 1950, and similar studies have since been carried out once per year.

Additionally, smaller-scale surveys on school broadcasting are sometimes conducted to look into teachers' opinions on particular topics. Through these surveys, researchers are able to obtain data on such matters as audience ratings for radio and TV school broadcast programs, the rate of diffusion of TV receivers and VTRs, and viewers' reactions to each program.

- 3) The All-Japan Teachers' Federation for Studying the Use of Radio and Television in Education (Zenporen) and its annual conventions

A national convention on the use of broadcasting in education has been held annually since 1950. The 40th such convention will be held this year in Hiroshima on October 26 and 27. About 10,000 teachers, researchers on education and program producers attend these annual meetings to discuss the contents of broadcast programs and exchange views on effective use of school broadcasting.

The All-Japan Teachers' Federation for Studying the Use of Radio and Television in Education is a national organization of teachers. This organization was established voluntarily by school teachers from across the country in order to study guidance methods and educational skills. Among concrete issues to be discussed are the problem of what guidance should be given to children before having them view NHK school broadcast programs, and the question of how guidance after viewing TV programs to help children better understand what they have just seen and heard. Prior to each national convention, NHK organizes study meetings and orientations at various local districts, appeals for public presentation of research papers, and awards prizes for good utilization of ETV to outstanding papers, thus taking the lead in the study of programs and program diffusion activities.

#### 4) Advisory Committees on School Broadcasting

In compiling school broadcast programs, a basic plan is first drafted after analyzing materials which were fed back through the above-mentioned three networks. The Advisory Committees on School Broadcasting" hold debates based on the draft plan and then formulate a related policy.

° Local Advisory Committees

The above-mentioned plan is sent to 800 teachers at nursery schools, kindergartens, primary schools and junior and senior high schools across the country at the end each September. These teachers attend local advisory committee meetings held in October, after seeking opinions of their fellow teachers on the plan and summarizing their demands concerning new programs and continuing programs. These committees are made up of teachers, members of local boards of education and experts from universities, research institutes, etc. NHK producers from the Educational Program Center are sent to committee meetings for explanation of the plan and exchanges of views.

° The Central Advisory Committee

Views from various districts across the nation and various fields which were summarized by local advisory committees are presented to the Central Advisory Committee which meets in Tokyo in November. This committee is formed by responsible officials from the Education Ministry, university experts, representatives of Zemporen and NHK personnel in charge of educational programs. The committee works out the policy for program compilation (air hours, air time, subjects of programs, etc.), production policy (such as the content and the way it is presented), and other questions including the future direction of school broadcasting.



## On the Findings of a Survey on Educational TV

In order to obtain data to be used for planning and development of educational TV programs and their compilation, we conducted an interview survey from June 10 (Sat.) 1989, through 13 (Tues.), covering a total of 2,165 people aged 16 and above. The effective response rate in the survey was 74.5%. It was found that the percentage of educational TV viewers is not small, that programs wanted by the viewer are very diversified, and that many respondents called for higher quality programs.

The estimated population corresponding to one percent in this survey is 960,000.

### 1. State of Use of Educational TV Programs

23.4% of the respondents replied that they have educational TV programs "they always watch." The percentage becomes 41.9% including those who replied they have programs "they watch sometimes".

Among popular programs which are "always watched" are (1) "school broadcasts for kindergartens and primary schools" aired in the morning, with 4.6%; followed by (2) "With Mother" (repeat) in the evening, with 2.7%; and (3)

"Cooking for Today" (repeat) at night, with 2.4%. Many people hope for these programs to be continued at the present air hours.

Educational TV programs which are most often videotaped by viewers are (1) "With Mother" (repeat) 0.7%; (2) "Hobby Course: Best Golf" (repeat) with 0.4%; and (2) "Overseas Documentary" with 0.4%. The ranking for this item is somewhat different from that in the case of popular programs.

## 2. Broadcast Subjects for Educational TV Desired by Viewers

Desired educational TV programs are (1) "practical knowledge for life" with 25%; (2) "hobby courses" with 20%; (3) "high-quality films and dramas" with 15%; (4) "general culture" with 14%; (5) "cultural programs for children" with 11%; (6) "programs looking more deeply into social problems" with 10%; and (7) "programs designed to help the viewer obtain a license or degree" with 10%.

## 3. Contents of Specific Requests

In our bid to obtain hints for future planning, we asked the pollee to list specific desired subjects.

Items most desired are (1) ways of dealing with ceremonial occasions and associating with people" with 15%;

(2) "guides to bestsellers and comments on books, movies, dramas and music" with 15%; (3) "ways of staying mentally healthy" with 14%; and (4) "biographical writings of great men for children" with 14%. Many respondents also listed "brief study" related to overseas trips.

Those who listed "ceremonial occasions" were mostly females in their 40's, while those citing "guides to bestsellers" were mostly females aged between 16 and 19. Many males and females in their 50's cited "ways of staying healthy mentally," while many females in their 20' to 30's cited "biographies of great men for children."

In the free-answer column of the survey, many respondents made requests related to "hobby course series" such as on fishing, cameras, social dance and car driving, which have already been aired, as well as requests concerning history, temples, national treasures and the "Silk Road" ancient trade route. Also notable were requests for programs like the popular "Nature Album" series and travelogues.

#### 4. Opinions on Future Directions

In order to probe into the future course of educational TV, we asked for opinions concerning the following views.

As for the view to the effect that "educational TV

programs should be on an elementary level, leaving the viewer to study things of a higher level on his own", a majority of the respondent replied in the negative, mostly for the reason "now is a time in which viewers require higher-level courses." This clearly shows the dominant demand for programs of a higher level.

As for questions about audience ratings and the quality of programs, a majority of the respondent replied "producers should only think of making good programs, without paying attention to audience ratings." On the other hand, about half of them replied that "producers should produce more familiar, down-to-earth educational programs."

Many respondents also called for the broadcasting of educational programs for children in the evening and afternoon, and shortening of the broadcasting period for beginner's courses.

Table 1. State of Use of Educational TV Programs and Desired Air Hours

Programs watched by a high percentage of viewers

	always watching	always + sometimes
(1) School Broadcasts for Kindergarten, primary school (Mon. to Sat. morning)	4.6%	7.7%
(2) With Mother (repeat) (Mon. to Sat., 5:00 p.m.)	2.7%	4.2%
(3) Cooking for Today (repeat) (Mon. to Thurs., 9:00 p.m.)	2.4%	5.6%
(4) Women's Encyclopedia (repeat) (Mon. to Fri., 4:30 p.m.)	2.1%	5.9%
(5) Time for <u>Go</u> (Sun., 12:00 p.m.)	1.8%	2.8%
(6) Saturday Club (Sat., 10:30 p.m.)	1.5%	3.2%
(6) Time for <u>Shoqi</u> (Sun., 10:15 a.m.)	1.5%	2.2%
(8) Sunday Museum (Sun., 9:00 a.m.)	1.4%	2.4%
(8) Health for Today (Mon. to Thurs., 9:25 p.m.)	1.4%	3.7%

Programs for which a continuation of current air hours is desired

(1) School broadcasts for Kindergarten, primary school (Mon. to Sat., morning)	1.7%
(2) With Mother (repeat) (Mon. to Thurs., 9:00 p.m.)	1.1%
(3) Cooking for Today (repeat) (Mon. to Thurs., 9:00 p.m.)	0.9%
(3) Time for <u>Go</u> (Sunday, 12:00 p.m.)	0.9%
(5) Saturday Club (Saturday, 10:30 p.m.)	0.7%
(6) Time for <u>Shoqi</u> (Sunday, 10:15 a.m.)	0.6%
(7) Women's Encyclopedia (repeat) (Mon. to Fri., 4:30 p.m.)	0.5%
(7) Health for Today (Mon. to Thurs., 9:25 p.m.)	0.5%
(9) Sunday Museum (Sunday, 9:00 a.m.)	0.4%
(9) Gardening Class (repeat) (Friday, 7:30 p.m.)	0.4%
(9) Overseas Documentary (Saturday, 8:00 p.m.)	0.4%
(9) Art Theater (Sunday, 9:00 p.m.)	0.4%

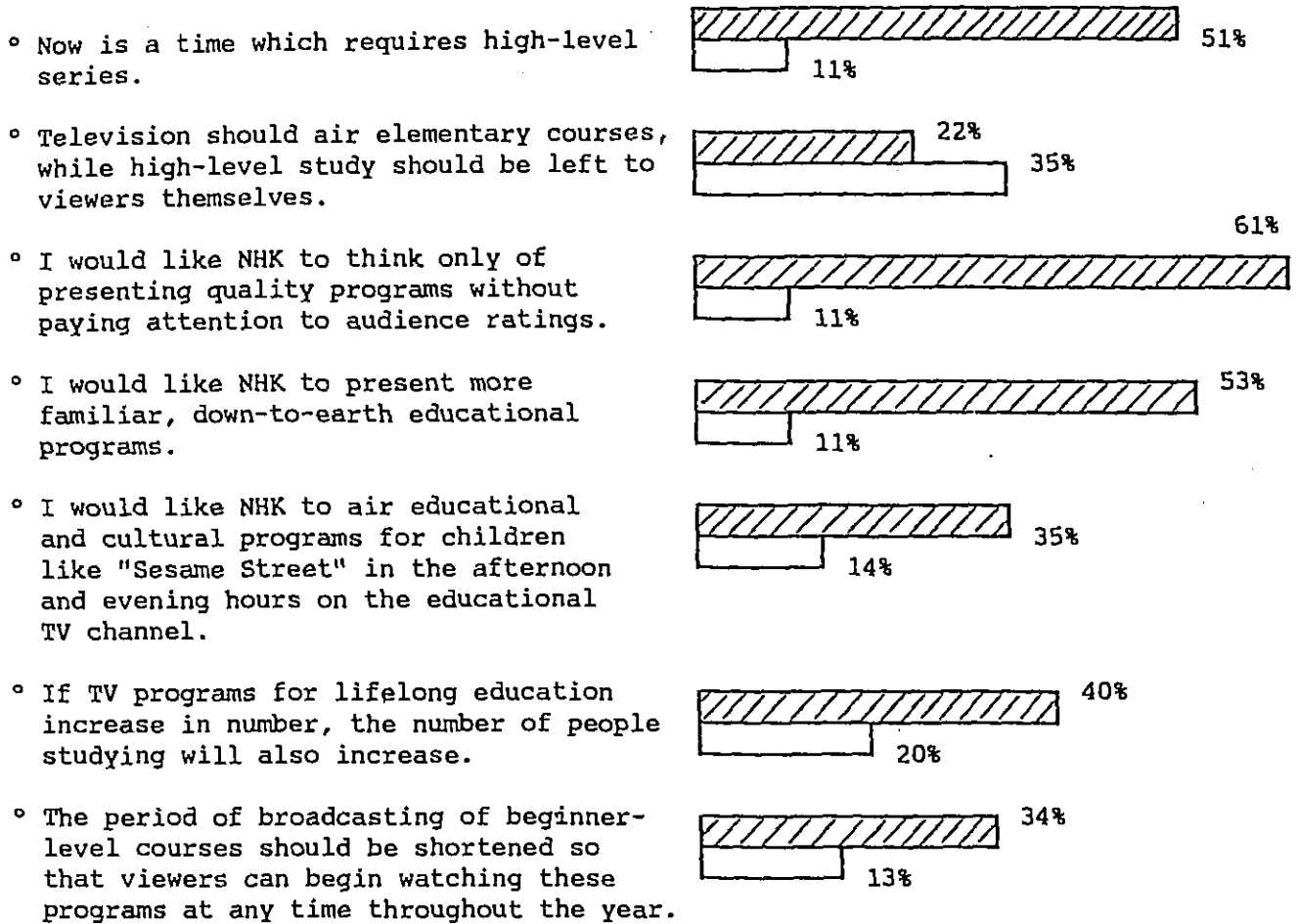
Programs often videotaped

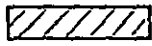
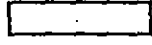
(1) With Mother (repeat) (Mon. to Sat., 5:00 p.m.)	0.7%
(2) Hobby Course: Best Golf (repeat) (Saturday, 6:00 p.m.)	0.4%
(2) Overseas Documentary (Saturday, 8:00 p.m.)	0.4%
(2) School Broadcasts for kindergarten, primary school (Mon. to Sat., morning)	0.4%
(5) Time for <u>Go</u> (Sunday, 12:00 p.m.)	0.3%
(5) Art Theater (Sunday, 9:00 p.m.)	0.3%

Table 2. Specific Requests

		Respondent strata with high request rates
Ceremonial occasions, associating with people	15.4%	females in their 40's, 26%; females in their 50's, 21%; housewives, 21%; senior high school graduates, 20%
Guides to bestsellers, comments on books, movies, dramas and music	15.1%	males in their 20's, 25%; 16-year old females, 40%; females in their 20's, 22%; females in their 30's, 21%; clerical workers, 20%; students, 34%; college graduates, 25%; middle-sized and small-city dwellers, 17%
How to stay mentally healthy	13.8%	males in their 50's, 20%; females in their 50's, 24%
Biographies of great men for children	13.8%	males in their 30's, 24%; females in their 20's, 25%; females in their 30's, 34%; clerical workers, 18%; housewives, 18%; senior high school graduates, 18%; college graduates, 18%
Basic foreign language conversation for overseas trips	8.1%	16-year old females, 20%; clerical workers, 12%; students, 15%; college graduates, 12%
How to travel overseas	7.4%	females in their 40's, 12%; students, 14%; college graduates, 11%
Guides to activities in town associations	7.0%	males aged 60 or above, 16%; those engaging in farming and fishery, 18%; jobless, 13%; junior high school graduates, 9%
Thoughts, views, and memoirs of Japanese and foreign dignitaries	6.4%	males in their 20's, 14%; males in their 30's, 13%; clerical workers, 12%; freelancers, those with managerial positions, 20%; college graduates, 15%
Cartoon guides to economics	4.4%	males aged 16, 10%; freelancers, those with managerial positions, 10%; students, 9%
Courses on men's dress and grooming	3.9%	males aged 16, 12%; males in their 30's, 8%; clerical workers, 7%; students, 8%
Academic news (related to academic societies, etc.)	2.3%	freelancers, those with managerial positions, 16%; college graduates, 9%
Basic Italian	0.6%	males aged 16, 3%; students, 2%; college graduates, 2%
Introduction to chess	0.5%	males aged 16, 5%; students, 2%
Basic Thai	0.2%	

Figure 1. Opinions on Educational TV



 ..... The rate of people replying, "I agree."  
 ..... The rate of people replying, "I do not agree."

[古川団員]

BROADCAST ENGINEERING IN JAPAN  
PRESENT AND FUTURE

KENZO FURUKAWA

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT Dept.  
ASAHI BROADCASTING CORPORATION  
OYODO-MINAMI 2-2, KITA-KU  
OSAKA 531-01  
JAPAN



## 1 GOALS OF BROADCAST ENGINEERING

Better Services -- EDTV, HDTV, AM STEREO, TELETXT, FAXIMILE  
 Reliability  
 Efficiency

Above Goals are made possible by progresses in:

Device Technology  
 Digital Technology  
 Computer Science

## 2 SATELLITE COMMUNICATION

CS-2, CS-3 -- Earth stations are owned by a Common Carrier  
 BS-2, BS-3 -- Direct Broadcasting  
 JCSAT, SCC -- Earth stations are owned by users.

CS/BS	CS-2	CS-3	BS-2	BS-3	JCSAT	SCC
CHANNEL (UP)	6GHZ 30GHZ	6GHZ 30GHZ	14GHZ	14GHZ	14GHZ	14GHZ 30GHZ
(DOWN)	4GHZ 20GHZ	4GHZ 20GHZ	12GHZ	12GHZ	12GHZ	12GHZ 20GHZ
BAND WIDTH	180MHZ 130MHZ	180MHZ 100MHZ	27MHZ	27MHZ	27MHZ	36MHZ 100MHZ
POWER	5W 4W	6W 10W	100W	120W	20W	35W 29W
TRANSPONDERS	2 6	2 10	2	3	32	19 10
ORBIT	a:132E b:136E	a:132E b:136E	a:110E b:110E	a:110E b:110E	1:150E 2:154E	1:158E 2:162E
LAUNCHED DATE	a: 2/4/83 b: 8/6/83	2/19/88 9/16/88	1/23/84 2/12/86	1990 1991	3/ /89 /89	6/ /89 /89
LIFE	5yrs	7yrs	5yrs	7yrs	10yrs	10yrs
WEIGHT	350Kg	550Kg	350Kg	550Kg	1370Kg	1500Kg

### 3 H1VISION (HDTV)

TV Standard 1941 FCC  
Color TV 1953 NTSC

NHK originally proposed H1VISION and MUSE.

Development of H1VISION equipment is almost finished.

CCIR RECOMMENDATION for HDTV is expected to appear in ...

Production Standard 1990

Transmission Standard 1994

H1vision broadcasting is now experimented by ABC and NHK through JCSAT and BS.

Application of HDTV is not limited to broadcasting.

BTA: Broadcasting Technology Association of Japan

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#### Production Standard of H1VISION

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Typical Viewing Distance: 3H (Vertical angle: 20deg.)

aspect ratio: 16:9

60 fields/sec

interlaced

1125 lines/frame

effective scan lines: 1035

Signal Band Width: Y, Pr, Pb; 30MHz each

Delivery Quality: Y, Pr, Pb; 20MHz, 7MHz, 7MHz

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MUSE: Multiple Sub-Nyquist Sampling Encoding

Designed mainly for satellite broadcasting in 27(24)MHz Band Width.

Sampled values are transmitted as Analogue signals.

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#### Transmission Standard of MUSE

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Signal Band Width: Y; 20MHz(still), 16MHz(motion)

C; 7.2MHz(still), 4MHz(motion)

Coding Scheme: Motion adaptive Multiple Subsampling

Subsampling Frequency: 24.3MHz, 16.2MHz

Encoded Signal Band Width: 8.1MHz

Color Signal Multiplexing: Line alternated TCI(Time Compressed Integration)

Emphasis: Nonlinear Emphasis

Audio: A mode; 8bit DPCM Coding, 32KHz sampling, 4 channels

B mode; 11bit DPCM Coding, 48KHz sampling, 2 channels

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4 CLEAR VISION (EDTV)

Stage 1 (Enhanced TV)

Fully Compatible to Existing NTSC Receivers.  
Will be started in September, 1989

P1: Improvement in Transmitted Signal  
Y3: Modified Gamma Correction in Transmitter; Resolution in a high chrominance picture.  
S1: Adaptive Emphasis; Resolution and SNR in dark part of a picture.  
GCR: Ghost Cancel Reference Signal

Progressive Scan in Receivers  
Three Dimensional Y/C Separation  
Precombining in a Transmitter is effective to improve the picture quality.

Improvements of Picture Quality (by Field test): +1.5 points  
(where... no difference: 0 point, slightly better: +1, better: +2)

Stage 2 (Extended Definition TV)

Almost Compatible to NTSC

Wide Aspect, Higher Resolution

3D SIGNAL PROCESSING:

A motion picture has temporal frequency components as well as spacial ones.

Tempo-Spatial signal processing is important.

## 5 DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

Component Digital VTR: D1 Standard (4:2:2 Component)

Cassets: L(94 min), M(41 min), S(13 min)  
High Quality, More than 20 generation.  
World standard(see below)

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CCIR Recommendation 601 (5/1986)			
LINE/FIELD	525/60		625/50
COMPONENT	Y,	R-Y,	B-Y
SAMPLING FREQ.			
Y		13.5MHz	
R-Y, B-Y		6.75MHz	
SAMPLES/LINE			
Y	858		864
R-Y, B-Y	429		432
ACTIVE DOTS			
Y		720	
R-Y, B-Y		360	
CODING	8 BITS PCM		
SOUND	16 BITS, 48KHz, 4 channels		

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Composit Digital Video: D2

Casset: M(94 min.), S(32 min.)  
Economic  
D2 is easily accepted by an existing studio.

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D2 STANDARD	
SAMPLING FREQ.	14.31818MHz (4 + Fsc)
CODING	8 bits, PCM
SOUND	16bits, 48KHz, 4 channels

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## 6 DEVICE TECHNOLOGY

Optical Disk: Read-Write (write many times), random access  
D2 format

CCD: More than one million pixels

High Power Solid-state Transmitter

## 7 COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

Human Interface: Operation of computer and production equipments become more and more complicated.

Database: Weather forecast, sports, election program, picture library

Hypertext: New concept of Database for texts, pictures and multimedia

Window Systems: X Window, Mouse, Icon

Networking: Ethernet, Digital link through telephone line.  
Common access to remote files.

## 8 COMPUTER GRAPHICS

Geometric Modeling: expression of objects

Geometric Modeling: vertex, polygon, wireframe, surface, solid

Surface attributes: color, reflectance, specular, diffuse

Studio objects: How objects are viewed.

Cameras: position, direction, vision angle(field of view)

Lights: parallel, spot light, ambient light.

Motion Design: In animation, both cameras and objects move.

Rendering: Compute how it appears when projected on a screen.

Flat Shading: Color is constant in a polygon

Gouraud Shading: Color is smoothed between neighboring polygons.

Phong Shading: Vertices are also smoothed

Ray Tracing: Best Quality, Time Consuming

Mapping: To Map 2D pictures onto a 3D object

Texture Mapping: wood, textile

Reflection Mapping: specular image

Refraction Mapping: transparent image

Bump Mapping: mapping to Surface/Vertex Normal

## 9 PRODUCTION OF LARGE SCALE PROGRAMS

Golf, Marathon, Baseball, Coverage of Election

A good plan of a microwave network is a vital issue.

Use of computers not only makes a program intelligible to the audience but also helps the producer himself to grab the situation.

## 2. QUESTIONNAIRE

・帰国研修員用

### QUESTIONNAIRE

To Ex-participant in the group training course such as Television Broadcasting Management and Broadcasting Executives' Seminar.

Please fill in the following and reply to the questions. In order to improve the future programme of the course, your frank opinions and suggestions are highly appreciated. (Please write in block letters or typewrite.)

(1) Name (Please underline your surname.)

(2) Date of birth

(3) Home address

(4) Year of participation 19 Course name \_\_\_\_\_

(5) Occupation

a) Your present organization, and official address

b) Please describe your duties in the present service briefly.

c) Employment record since the year of your participation

Duration of Service	Position (or assignment)	Organization
—		
—		
—		
—		
—		
— Present	Same as (a)	

d) Please draw a chart of the organization (Starting from a "division/section" as the lowest level), and indicate your section in an annexed paper.







4. To what do you give a priority as a most preferable means of Training?  
Please check ( ) on the following items.

(1) ( ) Lecture

(2) ( ) Discussion or Practice

(3) ( ) Observation Trip

5. If you have any other suggestion or comment on the course, Please mention below briefly.

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6. Is there any request to follow-up activities of JICA?  
Please mention below briefly.

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F. General Impression of the Seminar

G. Suggestion (if you have)

### 3. その他資料

#### ・パキスタン

BROADCASTING EXECUTIVES' SEMINAR:  
( 15 - 29 MARCH 1987 - TOKYO )

BURHANUDDIN HASAN  
DIRECTOR ADMIN: & PERSONNEL  
15.4.1987.

The "Broadcasting Executives' Seminar" was held in Tokyo from 15 - 29 March, 1987. The Seminar was organised by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) under the aegis of the Government of Japan. JICA, set up in 1974, is the sole agency for the integration and implementation of Japan's technical cooperation with developing nations with the object of expanding and increasing the effectiveness of Japan's development cooperation with the developing countries, particularly in the area of human resources.

#### OBJECTIVES:

Broadcasting both in the field of Television and Radio has come to play a very significant role in the socio-economic development of the developed as well as developing nations of the world. It is, therefore, very important to know the present situation and future plans in the field of broadcasting in different countries.

The main purpose of this Seminar therefore was to introduce participants to the up-to-date situation and topics in the field of broadcasting in Japan, to examine common problems and to seek solutions through lectures, discussions and observations.

The following subjects were discussed at great length in the Seminar:

- a) Broadcasting situation in participating countries.
- b) Organisation activities, management and finances of Japanese public television NHK and commercial broadcasting organisations.
- c) Actual condition and effect of personnel management and training in the field of broadcasting.
- d) Future technological developments in the field of television.
- e) The role and utilization of Broadcast Media in education.

COUNTRIES:

The following countries participated in the Seminar:--

1. BENIN
2. EGYPT
3. INDONESIA
4. MALAWI
5. NIGERIA
6. PAKISTAN
7. PAPUA NEW GUINEA
8. PHILIPPINES
9. SAUDI ARABIA
10. THAILAND

Pakistan was represented by DG-Radio Pakistan and Director Administration & Personnel, Pakistan Television Corporation Limited. The rest of the countries were represented by one officer from each country.

SEMINAR SCHEDULE:

The Seminar was divided into three parts:--

1. Lectures and discussions.
2. Country reports.
3. Observation tours of TV Centres and technical facilities of major companies which produce equipment for Television and Radio.

The Seminar opened on March 16, 1987 with an orientation session by the Secretariat of JICA followed by a courtesy call on Mr. Shigeo Sawada, Vice Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. The same day the Deputy Director General Broadcasting Bureau, Ministry of Posts Telecommunications (MPT) gave a lecture on "Present Situation and Future Prospects for Broadcasting in Japan". This was a comprehensive introductory lecture giving the history of broadcasting in Japan, as well as future plans for the development of Broadcast Media in the world.

(1) NHK

In Japan there are three kinds of broadcasting systems. The 1st is NHK, a public corporation, the 2nd is the University of the Air Foundation and the 3rd is private broadcasting managed on a commercial basis.

- 1) NHK is a public corporation established in 1956 to conduct its broadcasting for the public welfare in such a manner that it may be received all over Japan. NHK maintains 2 television networks (General TV and Educational TV), 2 medium wave radio networks (Radio 1 and 2), 1 VHF-FM network and the

satellite broadcasting for domestic service. The overseas service of NHK offers short wave broadcasting, known by overseas listeners as Radio Japan.

The only source of income of NHK is the receiving fees directly collected from the television viewers. Advertisements are not allowed on NHK.

The receiving fee is 680-yen a month per household for monochrome television, and 1,040 yen a month per household for colour television. During 1985 the Corporation gained an income of 339 billion yen, 96% of which was from receiving fees collected from 31 million households owning one or more receiving sets. The policy of the Corporation is decided by a Board of Governors, which is composed of twelve members appointed by the Prime Minister with the consent of both Houses of the Diet. The President responsible for the daily business is appointed by the Board of Governors.

ii) The University of the Air Foundation:

The University of the Air Foundation was formed on July 1, 1981, as a corporation to institute the University of the Air and to establish broadcasting stations by the University of the Air Foundation Law. The University of the Air provides education by means of Television and FM radio network.

The University inaugurated its service to the public from April 1, 1985.

iii) Private Broadcasters:

Commercial radio began in Japan in 1951, and commercial television in 1953. At present there are 136 commercial broadcasters, consisting of 11 AM, 22 FM, 67 TV, 36AM-TV, 1-SW and 10 teletext broadcasters.

The source of income of private broadcast organizations is mainly advertisements.

In 1985, 1,050 billion yen were spent on television ads and 156 billion yen on radio out of 2,983 billion yen for all kinds of ads.

The business income of all the private broadcasters for 1985, amounted to 1,370 billion yen.

(2) CODE OF ETHICS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BROADCAST ORGANIZATIONS LAID DOWN BY THE GOVERNMENT:

- i)-They shall not disturb the public security and good morals and manners.
  - Shall be politically impartial.
  - Shall broadcast news without distorting facts.
  - On controversial issues, shall clarify the points of issues from all angles possible.

ii) All broadcasters shall maintain a balance and harmony among cultural programmes, educational programmes as well as news and entertainment programmes.

iii) All broadcast organisations are required to appoint Consultative Committees to advise them on the content and quality of programmes.

Members of the committee are nominated by broadcasters from among the persons of learning and experience.

When broadcasters intend to establish or change their policy and standards of their programmes, they must consult the Committee and act on its advice.

(3) CABLE TELEVISION (CATV)

CATV in Japan started in 1955.

Most of the CATV Channels are engaged in retransmission of TV programmes within the area i.e., retransmission of TV programmes of the local TV broadcasting stations in order to cope with poor reception of TV signal in remote or mountainous regions, or from interference by the reflection and shadows caused by tall buildings and other constructions in urban areas.

At present, the number of the CATV systems is 40,403, of which 550 are large systems, and 165 are systems broadcasting original programmes. The number of the CATV subscribers is 4,585,529. Most of the CATV systems are run by private or local organizations.



1) TOTAL NUMBER OF BROADCASTERS IN JAPAN (As of Dec:'86)

-Public corporation	1 (NHK)
-The University of the Air Foundation	1
-Private Broadcasters	147

carrying out TV and radio(AM) broadcasting	- 36
carrying out TV broadcasting only	- 67
carrying out radio (AM) broadcasting only	- 11
carrying out radio (FM) broadcasting only	- 22
carrying out radio (SW) broadcasting only	- 1
carrying out TV written information	
multiplex broadcasting only	- 10

- Number of Radio and TV Sets:

Radio --	147,850,000	(Estimate, 1985)
TV --	31,509,288	(As of March, '86)
(colour	29,454,146)	

- Broadcasting Hours (Average day)

1) Radio:

NHK -	AM 1	19.08 hours
	AM 2	18.30 hours
	FM	18.19 hours

The University of the Air Foundation - 18.00 hours  
 Private broadcasters 17.12 - 24.00 hours  
 (Average 21.44 hours)

2) TV

NHK -	TV General	18.24 hours
	TV Educational	18.00 hours
The University of the Air Foundation.		18.00 hours
Private broadcasters		18.29 hours

- Finances:

NHK	¥ 351,517 million (Budget for fiscal 1987)
Private broadcasters	¥ 1,369,591 million (Income for fiscal 1985)

- Personnel:

NHK	15,876 (As of March, 1986)
Private broadcasters	28,899 (As of March, 1986)

NEW MEDIA OF BROADCASTING:

During the Seminar Japanese experts spent a great deal of time in explaining the new techniques being developed in

the media of broadcasting. Some of the new technology is already available in Japan and other developed nations of the world, while some new developments are expected to be commercially available by 1990.

1. DIRECT SATELLITE BROADCASTING SYSTEM:

Direct Satellite broadcasting (DBS) is an epochal medium which can cover the whole of Japan by one satellite launched on a geostationary orbit positioned about 36,000 km above the equator at 110 degrees of east longitude.

Application fields:

- Conventional television broadcasting.
- Teletext still picture broadcasting, television audio multiplex broadcasting.
- PCM audio broadcasting (high quality audio), high definition television broadcasting.
- Solving the problem of poor reception and securing broadcasting in case of emergencies and disasters.

The first Satellite called BS-1 was launched in 1978 supplimented by BS-2 in 1984. A third Satellite BS-3 is proposed to be launched in 1990. Through this system signal is received directly from the Satellite to TV sets.

2. TELETEXT:

Through the teletext system characters and graphics are transmitted, using the space in television broadcasting waves. A viewer who has an adapter attached to the TV receiver can get any information desired by him appear on the screen at any time.

Application fields:

- News, weather forecasts and various other informations.
- Stock quotations and information on sports.
- Superimposed dialogue for deaf persons.

3. HIGH DEFINITION TELEVISION BROADCASTING SYSTEM: (HDTV)

This is a revolutionary step in TV broadcasting and is described as third generation TV. The system provides much finer and clearer pictures than the present television with

high quality giving a feeling of presence and abundantly impressive and expressive power.

Highly fine pictures are realized by more than double scanning lines i.e. 1125 compared with those of the present 625 or 525 lines. The size of the TV set is 9 X 16 which is much larger than the conventional TV set of 3 X 4. HDTV is expected to be commercially available in the world by 1990.

4. STILL PICTURE BROADCASTING SYSTEM:

Television waves for one channel are used to broadcast about 50 programmes composed of colour still pictures such as still photographs, illustrations and characters, together with sound.

The conventional television broadcasting equipment can be used to broadcast many kinds of programmes simultaneously. A viewer can selectively receive any programme he likes by attaching a still picture broadcasting adapter to the receiver.

Application fields:

General news, local news, various pieces of information on living, educational programmes, lecture programmes, etc.

5. FACSIMILE BROADCASTING SYSTEM:

In facsimile broadcasting, television broadcasting waves are used to transmit signals of characters, graphics, photographs, etc. A viewer records and stores them as hard copies by a facsimile receiver attached to the television receiver.

Application fields:

Detailed information such as news commentary and living information, and special information concerning economy, medical science, etc.

6. DATA BROADCAST:

This system is to control radio and television receivers and to transfer various data by adding code signals to radio and television broadcasts.

As an example of application, it is possible to transfer traffic information, TV games and other data such as home computer programmes, etc. by auto-switch ON of the receiver with transmission of necessary signals.

Application Fields:

Telesoftware broadcast, programme identified auto receiving system (i.e. traffic information, etc.), radio paging, etc.

EDUCATIONAL TV IN JAPAN:

Today, almost all Japanese homes have television sets and a large variety of programmes are broadcast continuously from early morning till late at night. Virtually everywhere in the country, the Japanese can watch as much television as they want.

About ninety-nine percent of the Japanese people watch television, the average viewing time reaching some three hours and six minute per day.

Seventy-four percent of the Japanese consider television to be indispensable in their daily lives.

As Japan's sole public service broadcaster, NHK has placed particular stress on educational and cultural programmes, in order to meet the requirements of the times and to fulfill its social responsibilities.

NHK's educational and cultural broadcasts include school programmes, special educational programmes for the mentally retarded and the physically handicapped, foreign language lessons, technical courses, information on the primary industries, business management, programmes for women, young people, and children, those on hobbies and skills, general cultural items, and science programmes.

For the educational programmes, NHK issues textbooks and other publications in order to have the general public learn the contents of the programmes.

For use in the school system; NIK provides a large number of educational programmes to schools through NHK's radio and TV channels.

The aim of these programmes is to enrich the content of school education.

#### Social Education:

The term "Social Education" is used as a general term for organized activities for education of youths and adults, other than those provided in the curriculum of schools and institutions of higher education. In order to meet the variety of learning needs among the people, the Ministry of Education of Japan makes great efforts to help improve and expand social education facilities, which constitute centres for people's learning activities throughout life.

The Ministry of Education subsidizes the local governments in respect of construction of local government social education facilities, in furnishing apparatus to expand existing social education facilities (e.g. audio - visual equipment), and in promoting activities in citizen's public halls, etc.

Today, many people are in various kinds of learning activities during their leisure time, and this can be substantiated from the results of various surveys and from the fact that many cultural centres, social correspondence education institutions and educational material manufacturers are making good business as private enterprises.

As to the learning activities, 40% of people have had learning activities in certain areas last year. Since the population of adults of ages from 20 to 79 in Japan was 79.48 million according to the national census in 1980, roughly about 32 million people are having certain kinds of learning activities during their leisure time every year.

In view of the important role that radio and television play in social education, NHK presents the following programmes in addition to school programmes:

- a) Educational programmes for cultivating knowledge of pre-school children as well as promoting wholesome development of young people.
- b) Lecture courses in languages which are directly applicable in daily life, and practical courses in vocational guidance.
- c) Youth's programmes and women's programmes which are intended for group listening and viewing.

d) Programmes concerned with the advanced knowledge of the university level.

- Utilization of NHK's Broadcasting in Formal Education.

School broadcasts started quite early in Japan. Radio programmes intended for school use were inaugurated on a nationwide scale by NHK in 1935. NHK also started TV school broadcasts in 1953.

At present NHK is transmitting to schools 19 radio programmes a week, totalling 4 hours and 50 minutes, and 107 television programmes, totalling 28 hours and 55 minutes. The last of NHK's black-and-white television programmes switched over to colour in 1977; every programme is now in colour.

Such a state of "education through broadcasting" in Japan may be taken as evidence that education through broadcasting has become part of the every day educational activities for all teachers in all schools: it is not limited to specific experimental schools.

STAFF TRAINING SYSTEMS:

1. Characteristics of Japanese-type Management:

When the Japanese-type management, particularly that of a large enterprise, is discussed, the following points are often raised as the aspects of the Japanese-type management that are vastly different from those of the business managements in Europe and America:

1. Lifetime employment
2. Seniority system
3. Groupism
4. The system of decision-making that goes upward from the bottom
5. In-house labour union

2. Training given under Japanese-type Conditions:

When the labour market is of open-type so that the employment and dismissal of personnel can be done freely, the significance of in-house training would not be very large because the enterprises are able to employ at any time a person possessing the kind of ability required by each job.

However, in Japan, where the labour market is of extremely closed type, the management system inevitably becomes such as that in which the personnel management needs to be organized on the basis of a procedure consisting of a lump-sum employment of new school graduates, their lifetime employment and their promotion by seniority. Once they are employed under such conditions, the staff members would be obliged to continue getting along nicely with one another, both publicly and privately, over a long period. Moreover, with the Japanese group-oriented characteristics prevailing, the keynote of personnel management in a Japanese company inevitably becomes one that is heavily human-relations centred.

The significance of personnel management lies in ensuring that the ability of each person is made maximum use, based on the spirit of respect for humanity. Consequently, efforts are made by each company to tackle the question of personnel development while giving due consideration to the following points. And that, incidentally, is one of the main reasons why the personnel management and staff training cannot be considered separately from each other:

- 1) Training as the precondition for employment
  - 2) Develop the entire staff into a highly-efficient workforce
  - 3) Enhance each staff member's sense of belonging
  - 4) Develop the prospective key personnel
3. Training conducted by NHK Communication Training Institute:

The educational training conducted by this Institute aims at the enhancement of the level of knowledge and skills required by NHK staff members in carrying out their work, at the formation of individual attitude and custom as demanded by NHK as an organization, and also at the development of the sense of responsibility in each individual as a staff member of NHK. The various types of training given by the Institute are so designed as to help each staff member to make the maximum use of his or her ability and thereby to contribute to the smooth execution of work carried out by NHK.

→ SYSTEM OF TRAINING:

- 1) On-the-job Training and off-the job Training
- 2) The Framework of Off-the-job Training

I- Training courses organized by hierarchic level:

• Training given to new recruits:

Aims at helping the new recruits acquire basic knowledge, skills and attitude, giving special attention to the importance of introducing them into NHK's work.

• Capability development training:

Aims at helping the staff members develop wider viewpoints by leaving their normal workplaces for a while, so that each of them may become able to carry out tasks that involve heavier responsibility.

• Manager training:

Aims at developing the practical managerial and specialist abilities, as well as helping staff members form a comprehensive viewpoint covering the entire range of management, placing emphasis on enhancing their abilities to carry out the work assigned to an organizational unit.

II- Training organized by job category:

• Basic Training:

Given to staff members a few years after their employment by NHK, in order to help them acquire basic knowledge, skills and their awareness as a staff member of NHK.

• Specialized Training:

Given in order to help the staff members develop specialized vocational knowledge of considerably high levels in accordance with the progress of their respective specialized fields.

III- Other Training:

Given to the staff members of supervisory class in order to help them develop wide-ranging viewpoints and abilities required for the management and execution of their works.

IV- Number of Training Courses:

A total of 50 to 60 training courses are conducted each year. The total number of trainees undergoing such training courses is about 4,000 a year.

V- Period of the Training Courses:

Apart from the training given to new recruits, almost all of the training courses conducted by the Institute are for a period of 2 to 4 days.

"Training" is a systematic and continuous educational activity conducted by an organization on the individuals or the groups for the purpose of ensuring efficient achievement of that organization's objectives through the qualitative improvement of its members or the group of members.



On the other hand, the objective of personnel management lies in making maximum use of personal abilities while maintaining an organic linkage to personnel development and education with the effective use of such personnel. Consequently, "training" may be defined as just one of the component factors of personnel management.

#### COUNTRY REPORTS:

One full day was set aside for presentation of Country Reports by the representatives of the participating countries. Each report was followed by a question and answer session. Of the ten participating countries, Malawi has no television as yet but is planning to introduce colour TV in the near future, while in Papua New Guinea black & white television system has just been started. All the countries, except Philippines, have public Radio and Television, mostly operating one channel. Philippines however has four commercial channels. Another point worth mentioning is that in all participating countries, except Pakistan, Radio and Television, are working as one entity under one department or corporation. Pakistan was the only country which has two separate Radio & Television Corporations. Almost all Radio & Television Organisations operating in the public sector are facing financial difficulties due to lack of adequate funding by their respective Governments. In most countries licence fee and Government subsidy are the only source of income for Media Organisations.

Pakistan Television Corporation, Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation and Indonesian Radio and Television Corporation however, reported two main sources of income, the advertising revenue and the licence fee, charged on radio and television receivers. In Indonesia however, advertising was allowed on television in 1981 and they reported that they are not receiving any sizable income from this source. Pakistan Television was the only organisation which reported an operating profit of Rs. 209-million in the fiscal year 1985-86.

This fact was highly appreciated by the participating countries and the Japanese experts who thought that Pakistan Television Corporation has achieved profitability through good administrative and financial management and judicious balancing of their two sources of income i.e. licence fee and advertising.

Most of the participating countries emphasized the need for greater Japanese assistance in the field of operation and maintenance as well as technical staff training. Some countries pointed out that they are facing great difficulty in obtaining spare parts from Japan on time. They also drew the attention of Japanese experts to the rising cost of spare parts which is hampering their day to day operations.

The Japanese experts admitted that in the case of unpredictable failure of equipment, the condition of swift supply of the necessary spare parts from Japan is not always satisfactory at present.

Possible countermeasure for the problem has been requested strongly not only by the overseas broadcasting organizations but also by related Japanese suppliers and manufacturers.

As one of the possible improvement approaches, an idea of Global Circular Maintenance Supply System (called G.C.M.S.) was proposed by the Japanese committee secretariate.

A Symposium was held recently to discuss these problems. It was attended by:

- a) Broadcasting organizations of Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Ghana,
- b) Japanese broadcaster: NHK,
- c) Japanese trading companies: Sumitomo, Kanematsu, Mitsui and Marubeni,
- d) Japanese manufacturers: NEC, Toshiba and Sony,
- e) Consulting firm: A.J.T.S. (All Japan Radio & Television Engineering Services Co., Ltd.)

As a result of the discussions, the following points were emphasized:

- i) Sometime it takes too much time before getting necessary repairing parts or units in case of unexpected failure (in most case, 4-8 months).
- ii) Training of the technical staff who are engaged in the maintenance and/or repairing works in response to such urgent case is more needed than ever.

The following countermeasures were suggested for solving those problems:

- 1) It is necessary to establish a technical contacting point (\*a, \*b) in Japan in order to make more smooth information flow regarding the urgent countermeasures.
  - \*a) The technical contacting point in Japan will be Overseas Dep: of A.J.T.S., except for routes in which the information have been flowing smoothly through Japanese branch offices overseas.
  - \*b) The use of this kind of contact method will be limited only for urgent arrangement of procurement of minimal required spare parts. Routine purchase operation of spare parts shall be handled through normal import procedures.
  
- 2) Concerning the payment procedure, it is necessary to establish some special financial system supported by the relating organizations for emergency repair with some amount of money in order to let the Japanese manufacturer take immediate necessary action without confirming the issue of L/C (Letter of Credit) by the Customer.

Panelists from the developing countries requested strongly the following items to the Japanese side:

- 1) To continue upgrading of maintenance skill of the staffs in those organizations, more frequent dispatching of Japanese experts to user countries, and accepting of more trainees from user organizations to supplier's factories in Japan are desirable for reinforcement of practical maintenance ability of the staffs in the user organizations.
  
- 2) Supply of more detailed maintenance manuals on the supplied Japanese equipment to improve local repairing capability.
  
- 3) Start of practical activity of GCMS at the earliest.

OBSERVATION TOUR:

During the Seminar the participants were taken on observation tours to TV Centres, and several multinational companies which produce Radio and Television equipment and other high-tech electronic goods in Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto.

NHK:

The first visit to NHK - Japan's only public broadcasting organisation and the nation's largest - was very detailed and comprehensive.

NHK has 70 broadcasting stations throughout Japan, including the Tokyo Headquarters and 51 other programme - producing television stations. These present local news and other programmes (about two hours a day at each station) in addition to the nationally-relayed basic programming.

NHK broadcasts more than 13,100 hours of television programmes yearly, or 250 hours weekly, on its two terrestrial services (DBS channels relay mostly the terrestrial services with about 15 to 20 percent independent programming.)

Of the programmes telecast on the three services, about 97 percent are NHK's own productions with only three percent purchased from other organizations, mainly from the United States and Europe.

Being one of the largest broadcasting organizations in the world, NHK has some 16,000 staff members, including programme production and transmission personnel. About 40 percent of these, work at the Tokyo Headquarters.

Almost all of the costs of NHK's maintenance and operations are met by the annual receiving fees, equal to about ¥ 12,000 US. \$75 per household, collected from more than 31 million contracted television-owning homes.

NHK's total operational expenditure in fiscal 1986 is estimated in its annual budget to amount to some ¥ 341 billion. More than 65 percent of the projected expenditure will be spent for programme production and operation of its domestic radio and television services.

KTV:

This was followed by a visit to a commercial TV-Centre-Kansai Telecasting Corporation (KTV) - where the General Manager of the Centre explained the overall complexion of commercial Radio and Television set up in Japan. Commercial Broadcasting Organisations in Japan play an important role, side by side with NHK. This is

being presented as a fine example of co-existence of public and private broadcasting without any conflict of interests.

At present, the number of commercial broadcasters in Japan total 136, of which 36 broadcast both on radio and TV, 67 on TV only and 33 on radio only. They depend mainly on income obtained from advertising.

Of the total estimated advertising expenditure of ¥ 2983 billion (about 1 percent of GNP) in Japan in 1985, TV and radio ads accounted for 40 percent (¥ 1206 billion). Accordingly, the total annual income of 136 commercial broadcasters has risen to more than 4 times the amount of revenue obtained from NHK's receiving fees in recent years. It is estimated that the overall income of all the commercial broadcasters in 1985 reached ¥ 1,369 billion.

Supported by the growth of the advertising market, the commercial broadcasters have grown and prospered so that they are able to offer a rich variety of programmes, including news and cultural features. Commercial TV companies are independently operated and managed financially, but they form networks centered around four main TV stations in Tokyo.

In addition, Fuji Telecasting Company (Fuji TV Channel 8), with 25 affiliates, forms the FNN network; and Asahi National Broadcasting Company (TV Asahi-Channel 10), with 12 affiliates, forms the ANN network. But each of these cover only about 80 percent of all households.

With the growth in the number of commercial TV stations, TV broadcasts can be seen at present throughout Japan on two or three commercial channels in each area (besides NHK's two terrestrial channels, and one DBS channel). In heavily-populated metropolitan areas around Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, five or more commercial channels are available (i.e., five or more channels can be seen by over half Japan's population)

Observation visits were also arranged to Toshiba Science Hall and Komukai Works of TOSHIBA in Tokyom Museum of Technology of the NATIONAL in Osaka and Fuchu Plant of


NEC and Koganei Plant of HITACHI DENSHI in Kyoto. These visits were very interesting and informative. The Managers of these giant multinationals explained about their facilities in Japan and around the world alongwith new technological developments taking place in the field of television broadcasting. Most prominent of these is the new system of High Definition Television (HDTV) which was demonstrated at several places. This system is considered a great advance in the field of television technology. In the Science Halls and Museums, different kinds of computers and electronic equipments were also demonstrated to participants.

#### 2ND CHANNEL OF PTV:

The officials of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of Japan and the Director General of International Relations Department of NHK discussed with me separately the proposed 2nd Channel of Pakistan Television Corporation. The officials of MPT showed keen interest in the 2nd Channel and observed that Japanese Government will be most willing to provide financial assistance to Pakistan in the setting up of the 2nd Channel for educational television. They suggested that in case Pakistan Government is interested in Japanese assistance, a feasibility study on the 2nd Channel may be prepared and supplied to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications for consideration. NHK authorities also showed keen interest in providing technical expertise, and training facilities for the staff of educational television. NHK has set up a task force at its International Department to assist and advise developing nations which intend to set up educational television.

In view of the keenness shown by the Japanese Government, Pakistan Television Corporation may take necessary steps to acquire Japanese financial assistance and training facilities for the proposed 2nd Channel intended to be set up in the 7th Plan period.

At the conclusion of the Seminar on March 29, 1987, certificates were distributed among the participants at a closing ceremony. I had the privilege of being selected by the participants to speak in the ceremony on their behalf and move a vote of thanks to the Japanese Government.



(Burhanuddin Hasan)

cc: Director International Relations.  
cc: Director Engineering  
cc: Finance Director  
✓ cc: Director PTV-Training Academy  
cc: Director Education-TV

CC: MD- for kind information.

・マレーシア

OUTLINE OF BROADCASTING IN MALAYSIA

Santokh Singh Gill : Controller, Blue Network, Radio Television Malaysia

Mr. Chairman, our honoured guests from Japan, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Please allow me to state at the very beginning that Radio Television Malaysia has a staff of more than 5,000 permanent officers, operates on a budget of around \$150 million, and has officers and staff throughout the country. Providing a brief outline of the largest mass media organisation in the country in the space of 30 minutes is therefore not an easy task. I will try and outline briefly as much as I can and I hope you will forgive me if there are still gaps in your knowledge.

The first objective of RTM is to explain in depth and with the widest possible coverage, the policies and programmes of the Government in order to ensure maximum understanding by the people. Secondly, RTM tries to stimulate public interest and opinion in order to achieve changes in line with the requirements of the Government.

The third objective is to foster national unity in our multi-racial society through the extensive use of Bahasa Malaysia.

Fourthly, RTM tries to assist in promoting civic consciousness and in fostering the development of Malaysian arts and culture.

Fifthly, RTM aims to provide suitable elements of education, general information and entertainment.

Over the last two years, the Honourable Minister for Information, Datuk Mohamed Rahmat, has directed RTM to maximise its revenues so that we can become a self-financing agency.



If and when this earning capacity has been demonstrated, RTM would then become a corporate body -- that would be financially and administratively independent. Hopefully, we would then face our rivals on a stronger footing and not be hindered by bureaucratic and financial constraints.

The story of the electronic mass media on a formal basis began when Radio Malaya was set up in Singapore on the first of April, 1946. The next important date is the 1st of February, 1959 when Radio Malaya began to operate from Kuala Lumpur -- nearly two years after Independence in 1957. On the 16th September, 1963 Sabah and Sarawak joined Malaysia and Radio Malaya's call sign was changed to Radio Malaysia.

Today Radio Malaysia has 18 stations with 9 in the Peninsular and 9 stations in Sabah and Sarawak. Our transmissions are in FM, FM-Mono, AM as well as in Short-wave.

Let's take a look at what FM Stereo transmissions will be on August 31st, 1989 (Transparency 1).

1. Radio 1	- Bahasa Malaysia	24 hours
2. Radio 2	- FM Stereo	95 hours/week
3. Radio 4	- English	95 hrs/week
4. Radio 5	- Chinese	99 hrs 55 mins/week
5. Radio 6	- Tamil	92 hrs 30 mins/week
6. Radio 7	- Orang Asli (Short wave)	
7. Radio 8	- Schools Broadcast	

Transparency II - VHF/RM coverage of Peninsular Malaysia

Transparency III - VHF/FM Sabah

Transparency IV - VHF/FM Sarawak

RTM's external broadcast service is known as the Voice of Malaysia or Suara Malaysia. Its main objective is to project Malaysia's political, economic and social viewpoints to overseas listeners.

The Voice of Malaysia also aims at fostering the closest of ties with our neighbouring states in the ASEAN region.

The languages which are used for broadcast are Arabic -- 1 hour 30 minutes daily

Bahasa Malaysia	-- 4 hours daily
Burmese	-- 1 hour daily
English	-- 2 hours 30 minutes daily
Indonesian	-- 9 hours
Mandarin	-- 2 hours daily
Tagalog	-- 2 hours 30 minutes daily
Thai	-- 1 hour 30 minutes daily

Show Transparency 5 - Suara Malaysia

#### TELEVISION.

Television Malaysia was launched on 28th December, 1963 with transmissions in black and white for a limited area around Kuala Lumpur. TV moved to its more spacious home in Angkasapuri on the 6th of October, 1989. The next important date was the 28th of December 1978 when colour transmission was launched.

Today all programmes are broadcast in colour. Transmissions on RTM I and RTM II - our two channels, average about 8 hours on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and can stretch to 16 hours on Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

The common support services for both radio and television are the Engineering Division which provides for all engineering and technical services, the RTM Secretariat which handles all public relations and secretarial work, the Tun Abdul Razak Broadcast Training Institute (IPTAR) which conducts and co-ordinates all training activities and the Monitoring Division which monitors the broadcasts of all local and foreign stations.

## PRODUCTION DIVISIONS

1. News and Current Affairs : Provides news coverage and analysis of news events.
2. Sports Division : Co-ordinates coverage of sports events - both local and foreign.
3. Drama : Produces drama that reflect the lifestyle and aspirations of the people.
4. Entertainment Division : Produces all local musical and entertainment programmes.
5. Public Affairs : Produces all public affairs programmes.
6. Religious Affairs Division : Produces programmes which explain, analyse and spread Islam - the official religion of the country.
7. Development Unit : Produces agricultural programmes aimed at increasing productivity in rural areas.
8. Music Division : Provides musical support services.  
Manages the RTM Orchestra.

Television Malaysia also has other support services that help its operations, and these include the Film Service, Staging and Design Service as well as Programme Operations.

Transparency 6 -- TV Coverage - Peninsular

Transparency 7 -- TV Coverage - Sabah

Transparency 8 -- TV Coverage - Sarawak

Transparency 9 -- TV Programme Distribution

Transparency 10 -- TVRO

Transparency 11 -- Audience

And with that I conclude my talk on the outline of broadcasting in Malaysia.

Thank You.

SSG/t.

RTM RADIO TRANSMISSIONS - 1990  
IN FM STEREO

PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

NATIONAL  
WISMA RADIO

- 1. RADIO 1 - B.MALAYSIA
- 2. RADIO 2 - MUZIK
- 3. RADIO 4 - ENGLISH
- 4. RADIO 5 - CHINESE
- 5. RADIO 6 - TAMIL
- 6. RADIO 7 - ORANG ASLI (SHORT WAVE)
- 7. RADIO 8 - PENDIDIKAN (RADIO 3 B.MALAYSIA)  
(RADIO 5 CHINESE)  
(RADIO 6 TAMIL)

STATE (LOCAL)  
REGIONAL STUDIOS

- RADIO 3 - B.MALAYSIA and PENDIDIKAN

SABAH / SARAWAK

NATIONAL  
WISMA RADIO

- 1. RADIO 1 - B.MALAYSIA
- 2. RADIO 2 - MUZIK
- 3. RADIO 4 - ENGLISH
- 4. RADIO 5 - CHINESE

STATE (LOCAL)

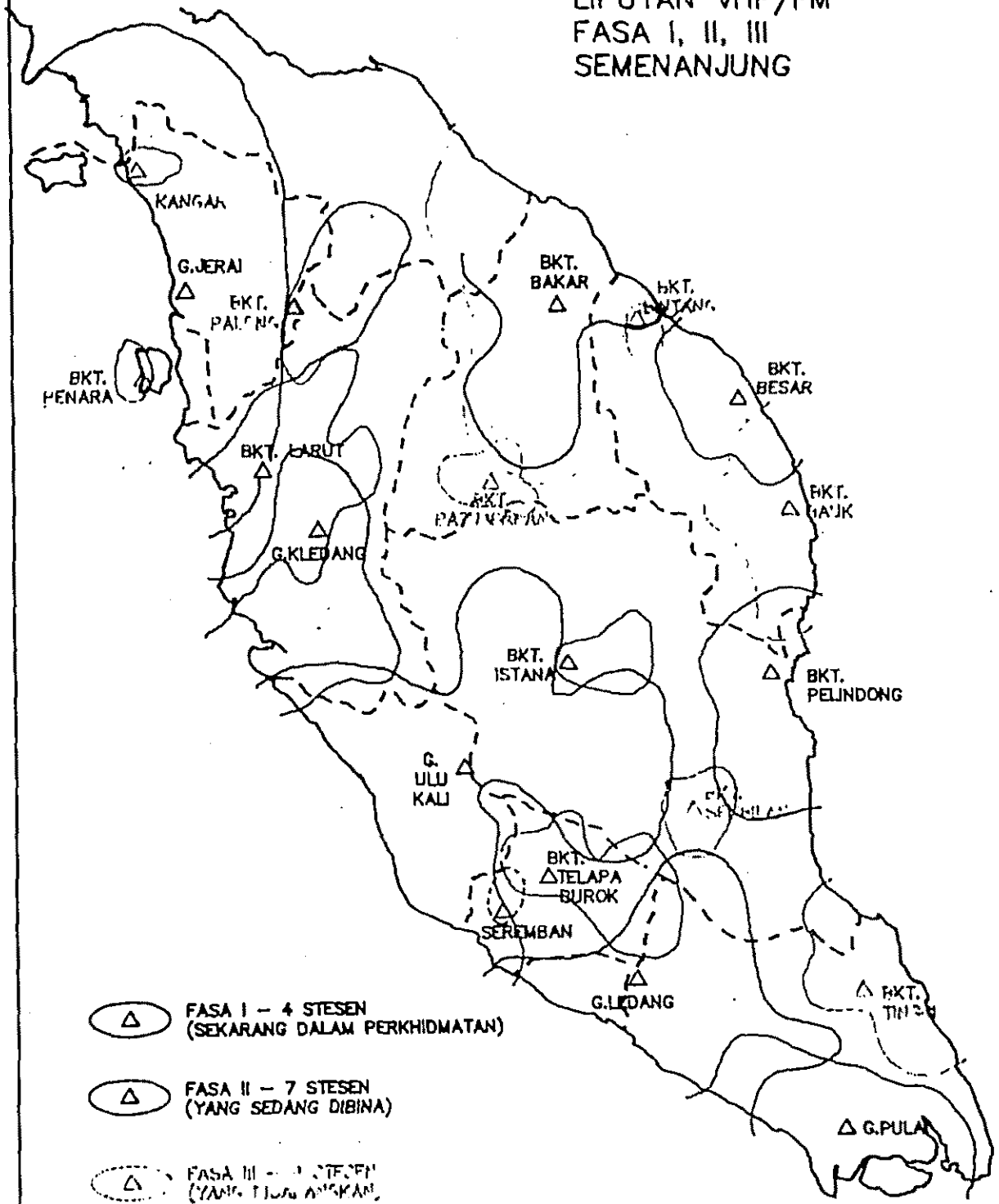
KUCHING




- 5. RADIO 3 - B.MALAYSIA  
and  
PENDIDIKAN
- 6. RADIO 6 - INDIGENOUS
  - a) IBAN
  - b) BIDAYUH
  - c) BISAYA
  - d) MURUT
  - e) KAYAN/KENYAH

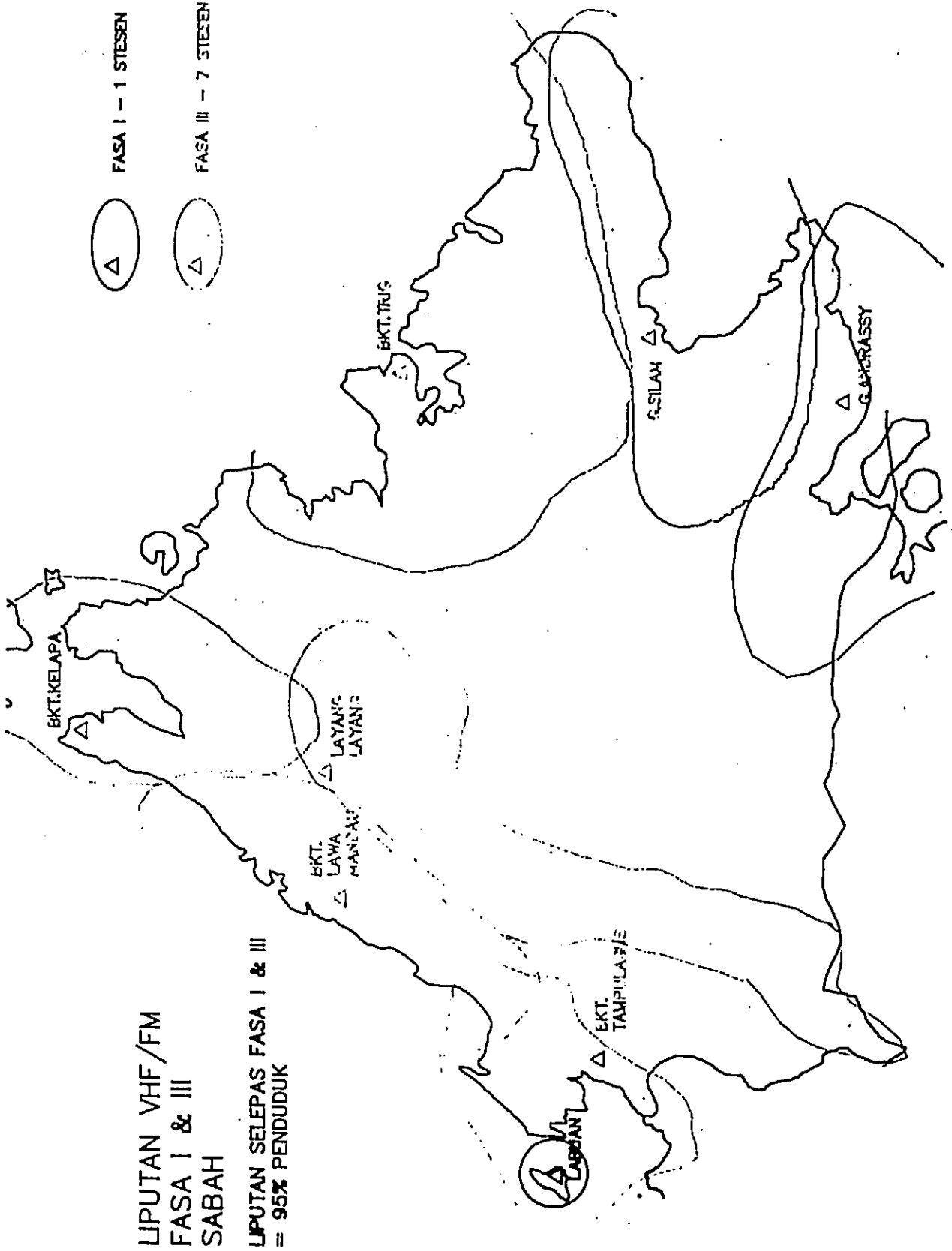
K.KINABALU

- 5. RADIO 3 - B.MALAYSIA  
and  
PENDIDIKAN
- 6. RADIO 6 - INDIGENOUS
  - a) KADAZAN
  - b) BAJAU
  - c) DUSUN
  - d) MURUT

### LIPUTAN VHF/FM FASA I, II, III SEMENANJUNG



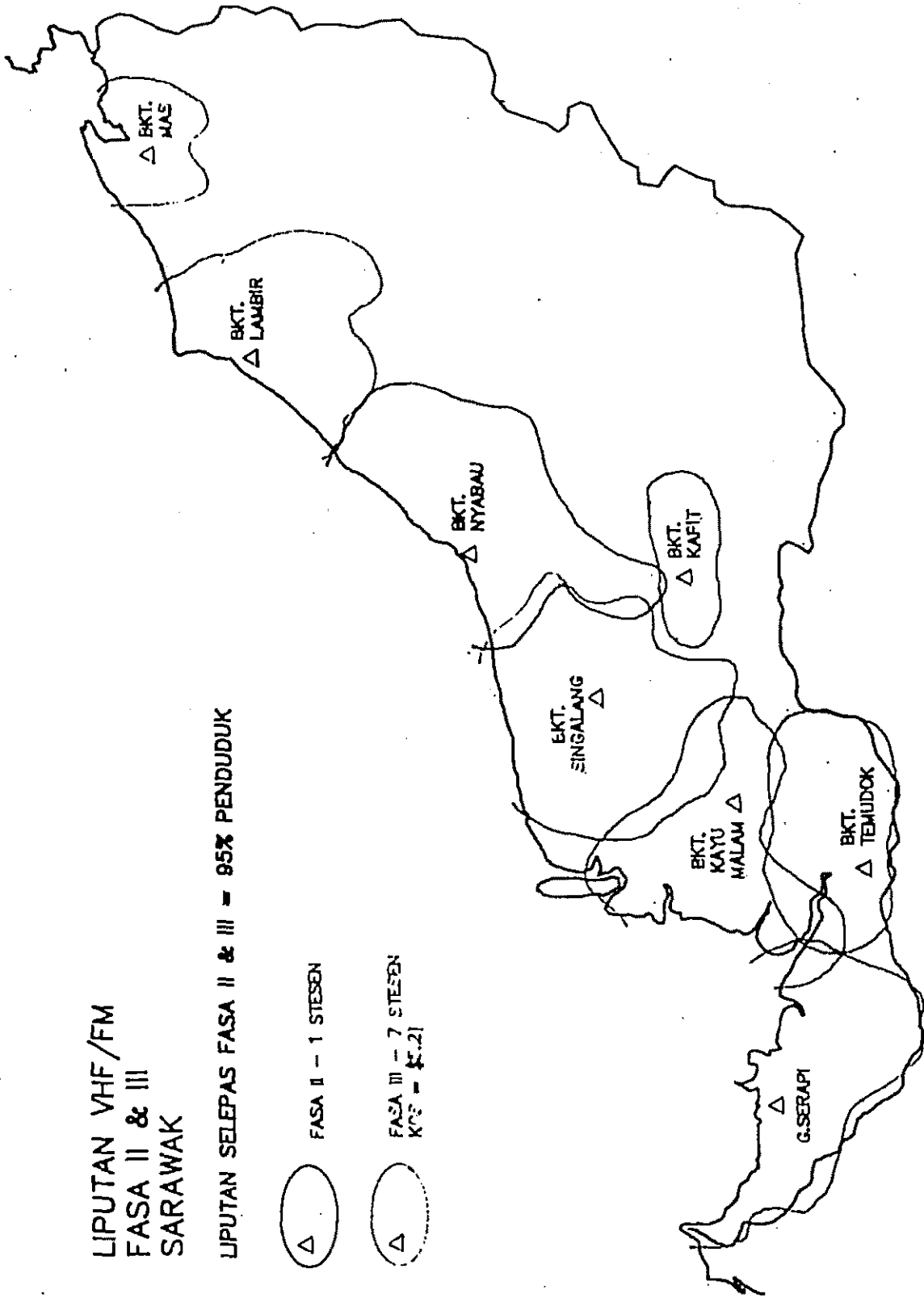
-  FASA I - 4 STESEN  
(SEKARANG DALAM PERKHIDMATAN)
-  FASA II - 7 STESEN  
(YANG SEDANG DIBINA)
-  FASA III - 1 STESEN  
(YANG TIDAK AKSIKAN)



LIPUTAN VHF/FM  
FASA II & III  
SARAWAK

LIPUTAN SELEPAS FASA II & III = 85% PENDUDUK

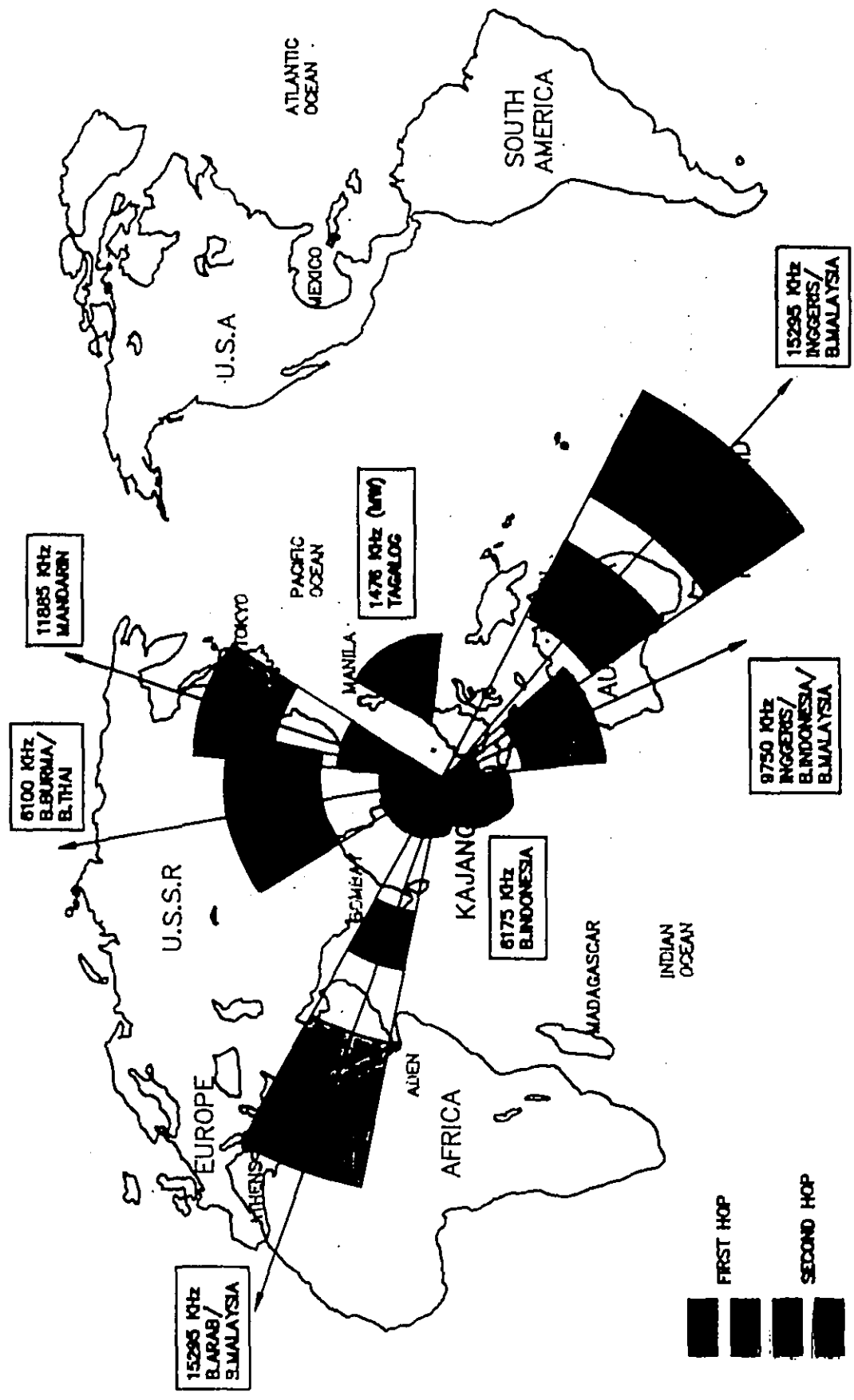
- △ FASA II - 1 STESEN
- △ FASA III - 7 STESEN  
KCS - K.21



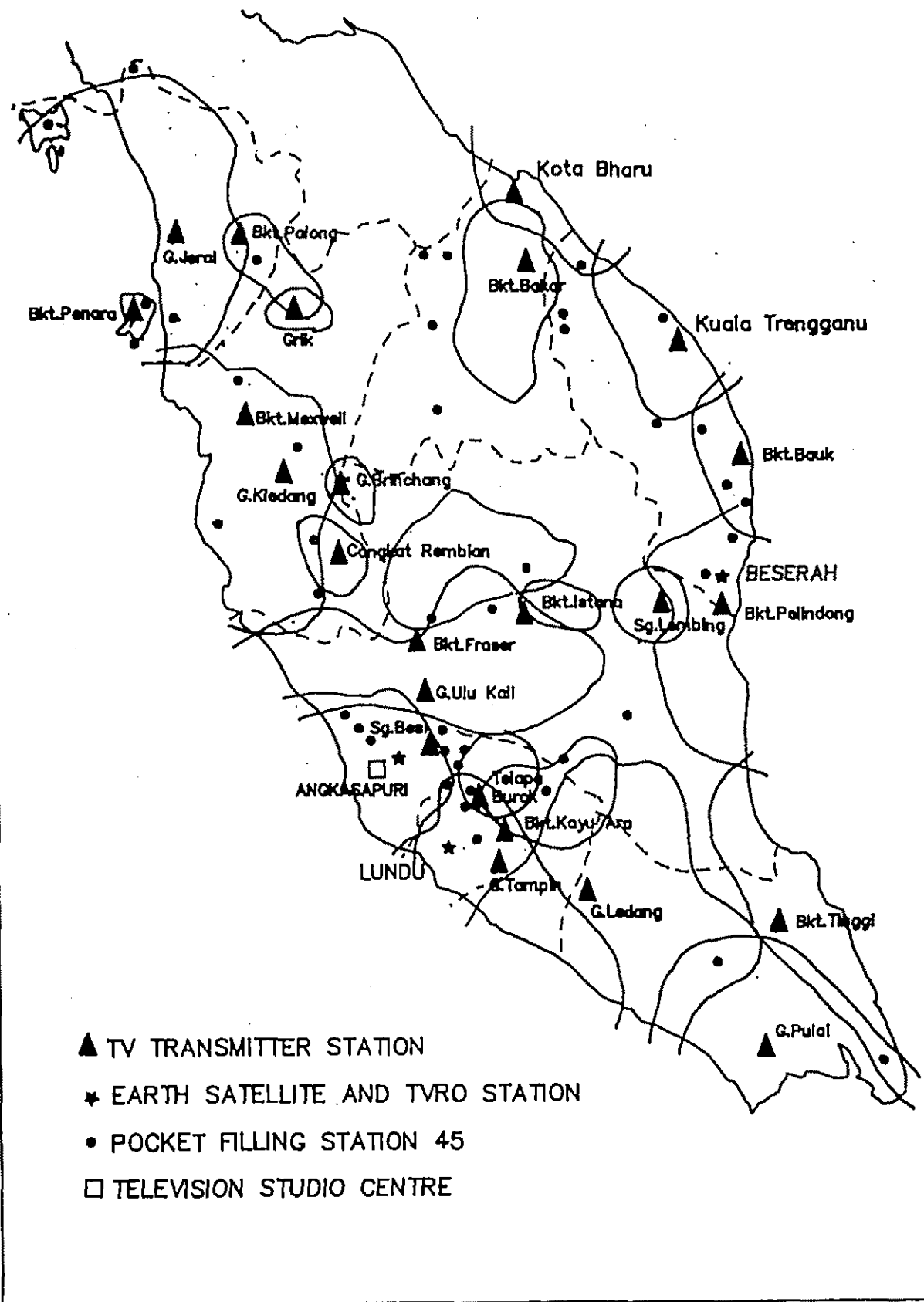


JP 3845

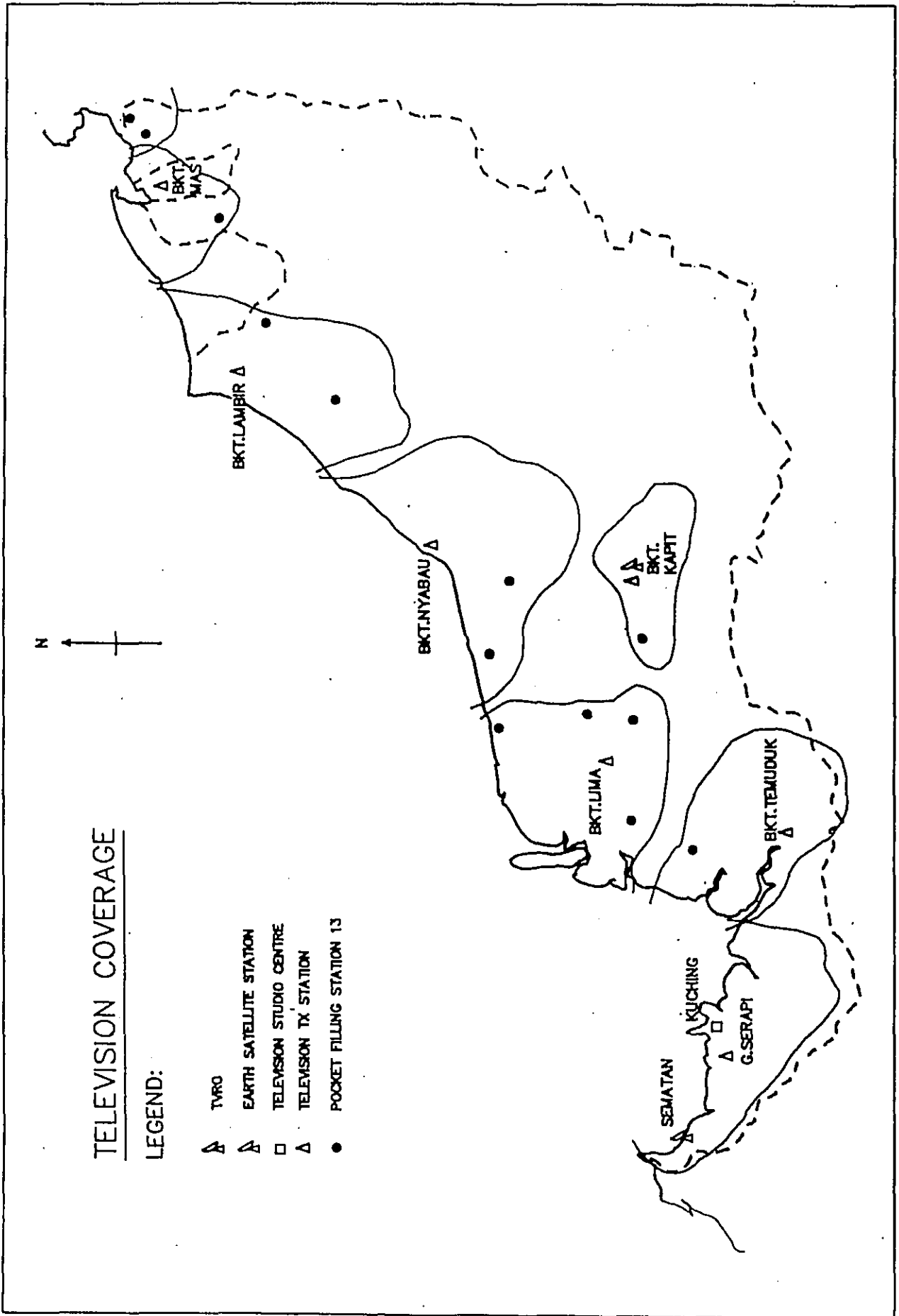
# SUARA MALAYSIA SHORTWAVE TRANSMISSIONS, OVERSEAS SERVICE - KAJANG



### TV COVERAGE



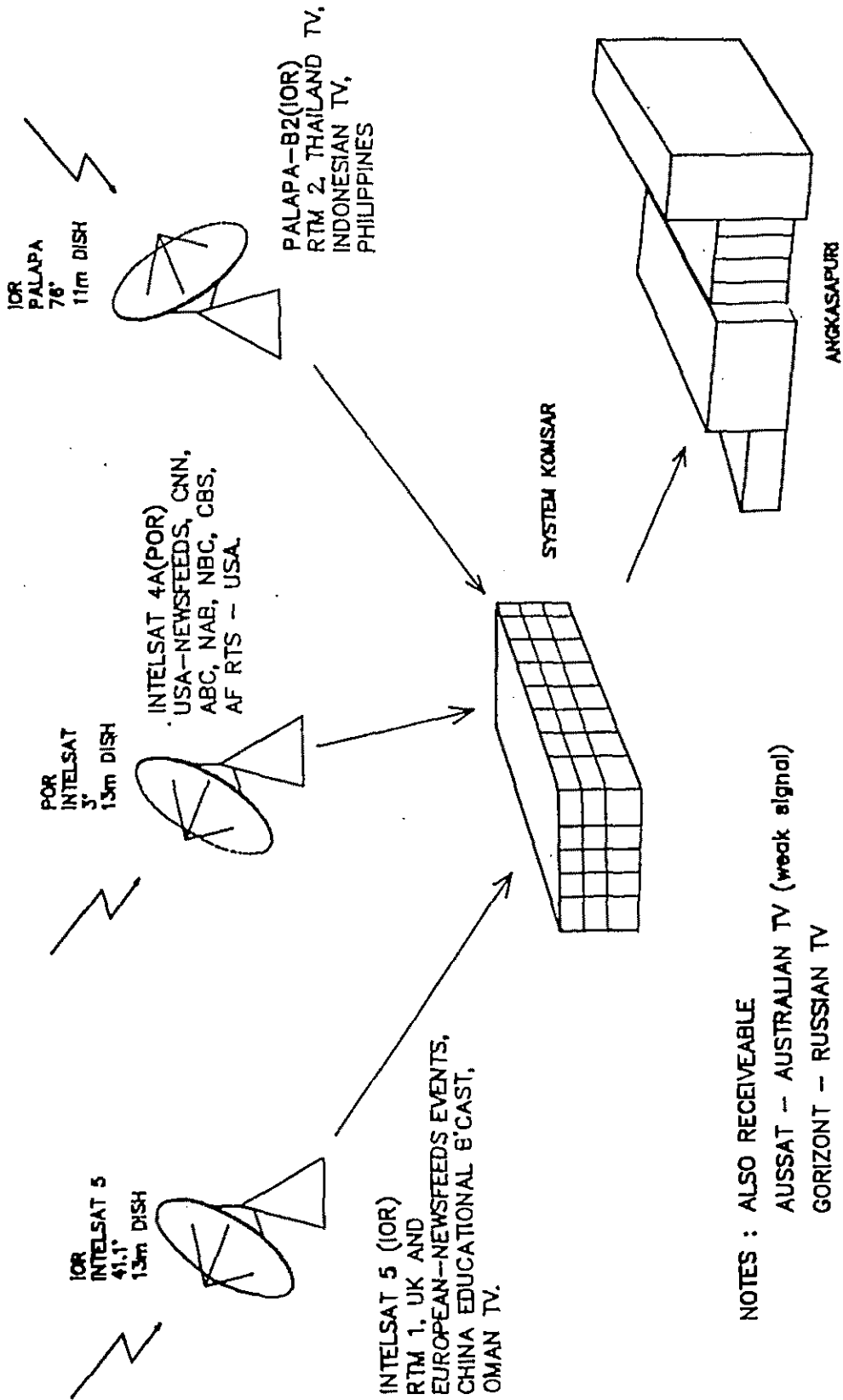
- ▲ TV TRANSMITTER STATION
- ★ EARTH SATELLITE AND TVRO STATION
- POCKET FILLING STATION 45
- TELEVISION STUDIO CENTRE



JF3788

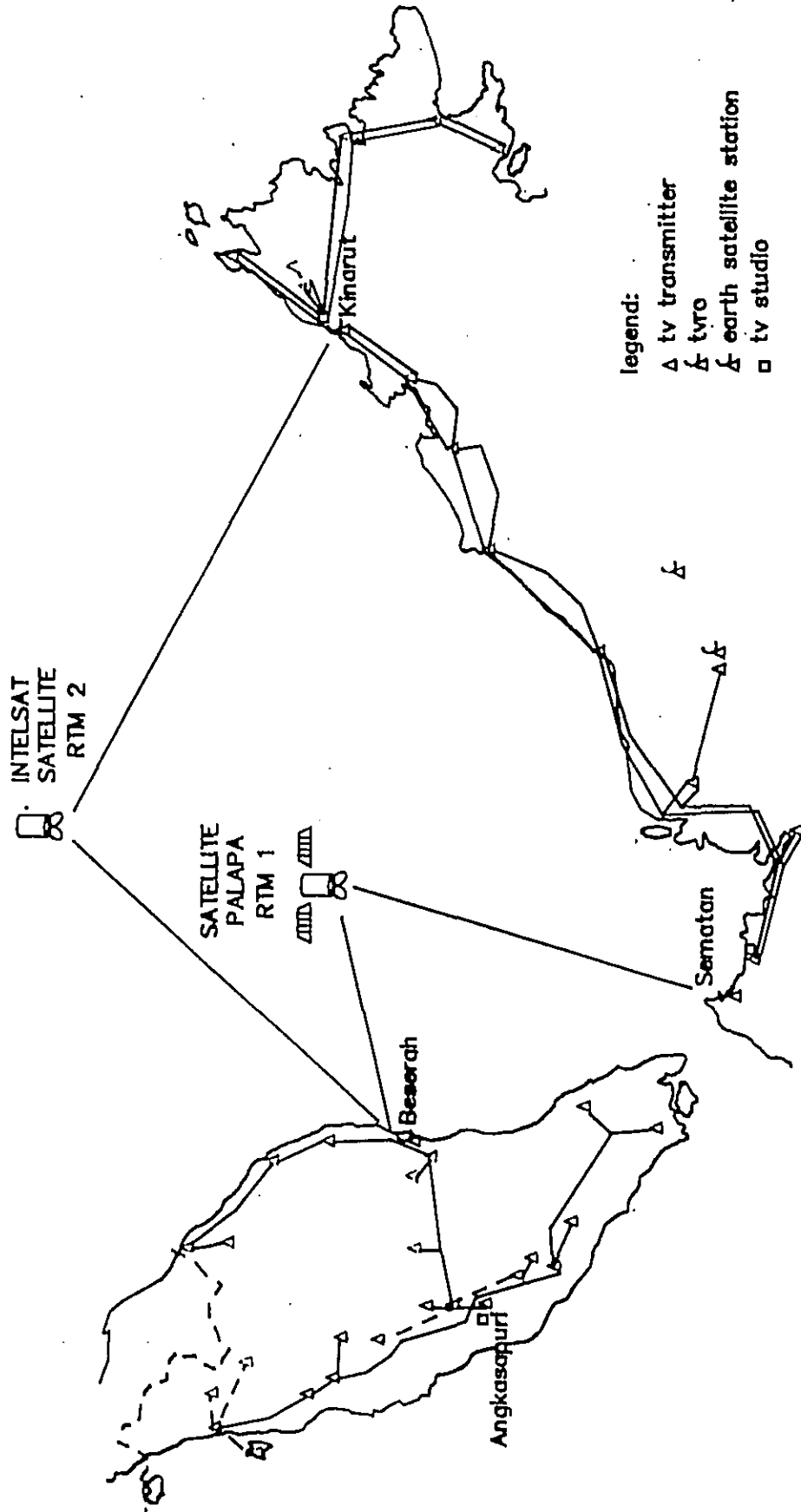
# TVRO (TELEVISION RECEIVE ONLY)

\$4.3m - SAVING \$1,200,000 per year

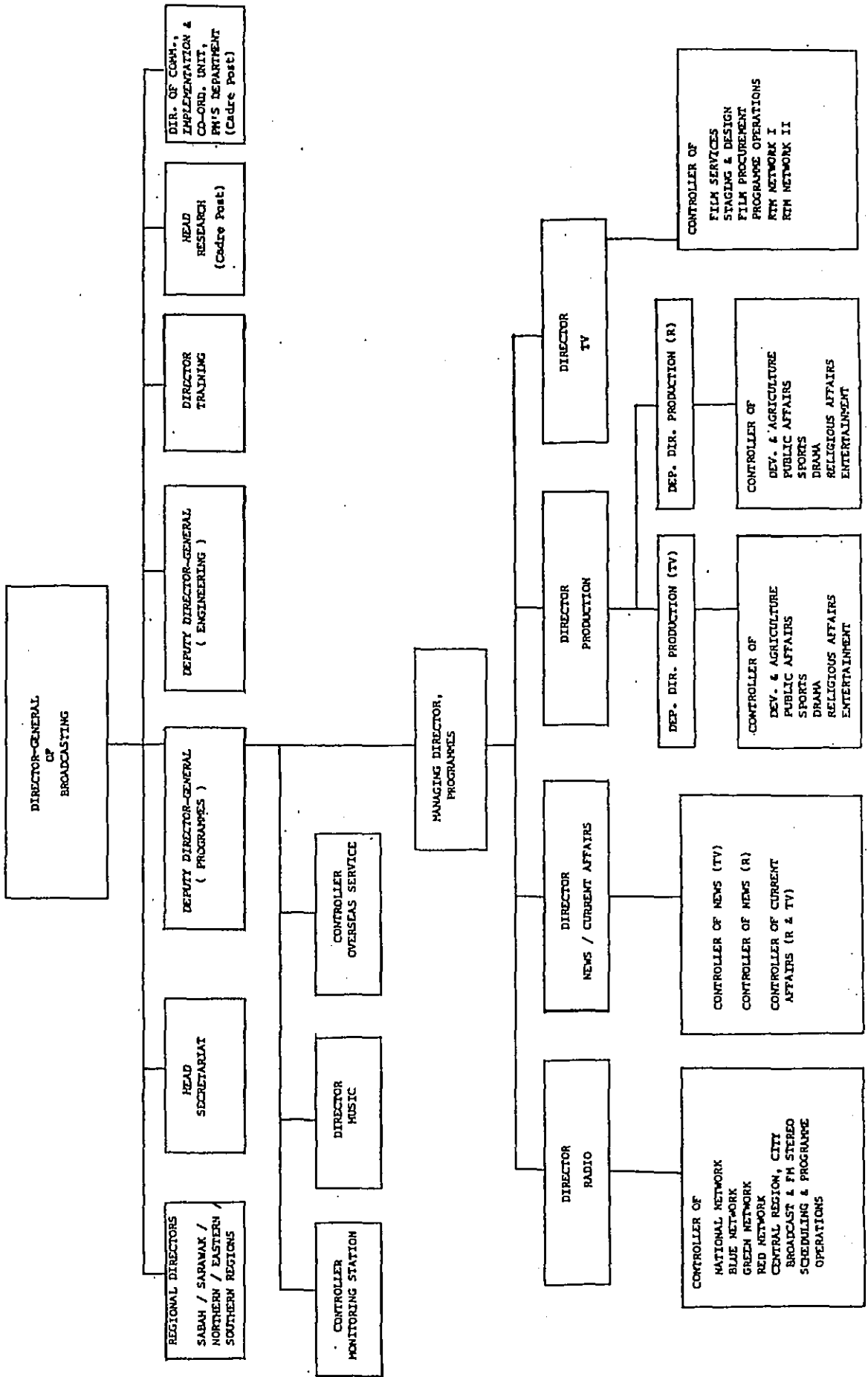


NOTES : ALSO RECEIVABLE  
 AUSSAT - AUSTRALIAN TV (weak signal)  
 GORIZONT - RUSSIAN TV

# TV PROGRAMME DISTRIBUTION USING MICROWAVE LINKS



ORGANISATION CHART - RADIO TV MALAYSIA (w.e.f. 1.1.1988)



# RADIO TELEVISION MALAYSIA



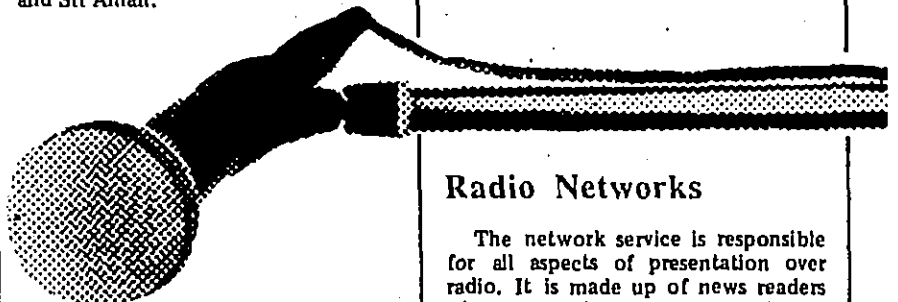
## RADIO MALAYSIA

**B**roadcasting started in Malaysia in the mid-thirties by a group of enthusiastic amateurs. It was only on 1 April, 1946 that the Department of Broadcasting of Malaya was officially set up. It was then known as Radio Malaya.

Radio Malaya's call-sign was changed to Radio Malaysia, covering a wider area — Sabah and Sarawak with the formation of Malaysia on 16 September, 1963.

Today, Radio Malaysia has 18 radio stations equipped with the most modern electronic equipments. Nine of these stations are strategically located in the various state capitals of Peninsular Malaysia — in Kota Bharu, Kuala Terengganu, Kuantan, Johor Bahru, Melaka, Ipoh, Pulau Pinang, Alor Setar and Kuala Lumpur (being the headquarters).

The remaining stations are scattered all over Sabah and Sarawak. They are situated at Kota Kinabalu, Tawau, Sandakan, Federal Territory of Labuan, Kuching, Limbang, Sibul, Miri and Sri Aman.



## Voice of Malaysia

**T**he Voice of Malaysia, also known as Suara Malaysia, came into being on 15 February, 1963. Its principal objectives are to project the true image of Malaysia from its political, economic and social viewpoints to overseas listeners and also to foster and strengthen the existing friendly relations with her close neighbours.

The Voice of Malaysia also broadcasts special programmes to Malaysians living overseas to inform them of the latest developments taking place in the country.

## Radio Networks

The network service is responsible for all aspects of presentation over radio. It is made up of news readers who go on air at various continuity suites. It also arranges duty rosters for announcers, news-readers, Commentators and report of parliamentary proceedings.

Radio headquarters broadcasts through four main networks namely the National Network which broadcasts in Bahasa Malaysia, Blue network in English, Green network in Chinese and Red network in Tamil.

### Aborigines Broadcasts

Special programmes are broadcast for the Aborigines, 'Orang Asli' in the Semai and Temiar dialects.

### F.M. Stereo

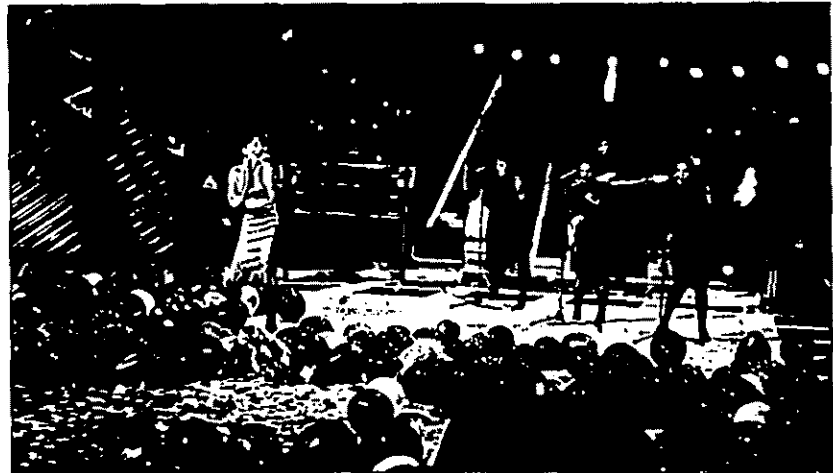
All programmes broadcast over this service are in stereophonic sound.

### Capital City Broadcast

This service is geared to meet the needs of capital city listeners with up-to-date informations on the current happenings in Kuala Lumpur city in addition to providing entertainment.

### Central Region Broadcast

Programmes aired over this service are more localised and relevant to the listeners of the Central Region of Peninsular Malaysia covering the states of Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, western Pahang and southern Perak.



## RADIO MALAYSIA DOMESTIC SERVICE

### Airtime - Hours Per Day

Network	Day	Hours
<b>NATIONAL</b> (Bahasa Malaysia)	Monday - Sunday	24:00'
<b>BLUE</b> (English)	Monday - Friday - Saturday - Sunday	11:00' 14:00' 18:00'
<b>GREEN</b> (Chinese)	Monday - Friday Saturday - Sunday	12:55' 17:40'
<b>RED</b> (Tamil)	Monday - Friday - Saturday - Sunday	11:45' 15:45' 18:00'
<b>RMIK (City Broadcasts)</b> (Bahasa Malaysia)	Monday - Sunday	10:00'
<b>F.M. STEREO</b> (Bahasa Malaysia)	Monday - Friday Saturday - Sunday	11:00' 15:00'

## RADIO MALAYSIA OVERSEAS SERVICE

### Airtime - Hours Per Day

LANGUAGE	HOURS
Arabic	01:30'
Bahasa Malaysia	04:00'
Burmese	01:00'
English	02:30'
Indonesia	09:00'
Mandarin	02:00'
Tagalog	02:30'
Thai	01:30'



# OBJECTIVES OF RTM

1

## TO EXPLAIN IN DEPTH

And with the widest possible coverage, policies and programmes of the government in order to ensure maximum understanding by the people.

2

## TO STIMULATE PUBLIC INTEREST

And opinion in order to achieve changes in line with the requirements of the government.

3

## TO FOSTER

National unity in our multi-racial society through the extensive use of Bahasa Malaysia.

4

## TO ASSIST IN PROMOTING

Civic consciousness and in fostering the development of Malaysian arts and culture.

5

## TO PROVIDE SUITABLE ELEMENTS

Of education, general information and entertainment.

# TELEVISION MALAYSIA

**T**elevision Malaysia was launched on 28 December, 1963 with temporary studios and others housed along Ampang Road adjacent to the Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman. Six years later, on 6 October, 1969, Television Malaysia moved to its new and spacious home at Angkasapuri and began its first transmission from the new studios the same day. Colour transmission was launched on 28 December, 1978. Now all programmes telecast over Television Malaysia are 100% in colour over both Network One and Network Two.

## TV Malaysia Airtime Per Day

### CHANNEL I

Monday - Wednesday	08 hrs.
Thursday	12 hrs.
Friday - Sunday	16 hrs.

### CHANNEL II

Monday - Thursday	07 hrs.
Friday - Sunday	10 hrs.

## PRODUCTION DIVISIONS

**T**his division comprises sub-divisions with definite functions. They are:-

### Religious Service

The function of this service is to spread the teachings of Islam - the country's official religion - by giving the widest possible coverage to all religious activities pertaining to Islam.

### Drama

To produce dramas that depict the lifestyle and aspirations of the people in a developing country.

### Entertainment

To produce entertainment and musical programmes for all networks of RTM and also to discover, encourage and develop new talents in the field of music and culture.

### Public Affairs

To stimulate public opinion and views in order to achieve changes in line with Government policies. It is also responsible for gearing the people towards understanding and accepting government programmes which will uplift standard of living.

### Development And Agriculture

Plays an important role in creating awareness among the people and motivating them in line with the socio-economic development programmes of the government.

### Sports

To give coverage to all sporting activities both locally and abroad. In this aspect RTM carries 'live' events from overseas such as football, badminton and even the Olympic games. Such coverage helps in improving the standard of the games amongst our youth.

## Music Division

This division advises producers of entertainment programmes on music used. The RTM orchestra, which comes under this division, has provided accompaniment for artistes in various recorded and 'live' programmes.

## News And Current Affairs

To provide in-depth coverage and analysis on all important current events, both local and international.

# SUPPORT SERVICE

## Schedule And Programme Operations

This division is responsible for scheduling all radio programmes and to look after programme requirements, script traffic and also supply the programme divisions with material such as records, archives tapes and recording tapes.

This division also acts as the programme nerve-centre where all programmes are checked before being sent to the various continuity suites for broadcast.

## Film Service

This division is responsible for receiving, checking, editing local and syndicated films before they are sent for telecast.

All the film cameramen come under this division.

## Film Supply Service

This division procures foreign, syndicated programmes and feature films of entertainment and educational value.

## Design And Staging Service

Responsible for the creation of sets and stage designs which will serve the producer's needs for television productions.

## Network Transmission

This division is the nerve-centre for all programmes telecast over Network One and Network Two.

## Programme On-Line Management And TV Library Division

The function of this section is to coordinate all technical facilities and bookings for the services of the film division and the set and staging division. It is also responsible for TV library facilities.

## RTM Secretariat

To coordinate all financial and administrative activities, public relations, international relations, printing and documentation, press relations and publicity.

## Engineering Division:

To provide and maintain efficient technical services that are required by other divisions in the department.

## Monitoring Division:

To monitor radio and television transmission by RTM and other broadcasting stations overseas for the government.

## Tun Abdul Razak

### Broadcasting Training Institute

To plan, coordinate and implement all aspects of training in the field of broadcasting, for the programme staff as well as others in the electronic media. The training concentrates on forms of specialisation like technical, production and creative fields.

# The Directorate

Director General of Broadcasting	— Mr. Jaafar Kantin
Deputy Director General (Prog.)	— Mr. Tamimuddin Karim
Deputy Director General (Engineering)	— Mr. H.S. Gendeh
Managing Director, Programmes	— Mr. Zainal Abidin Hj. Abu
Director of Productions	— Tuan Hj. Ghani Ismail
Director of TV	— Tuan Hj. Madzhi Johari
Director of Radio	— Mr. Yap Swee Choon
Director News Current Affairs	— Tuan Hj. Zahari Soad
Director of Tun Abd. Razak Broadcasting Training Institute (IPTAR)	— Mr. Ismail Mohd. Jah
Director of Broadcasting — Sabah Sarawak	— Mr. Abd. Aziz Wok
Director of Broadcasting — Overseas Service	— Mr. Salleh Pateh Akhir
Director of Broadcasting Northern Region	— Mr. Safian Abd. Ghani
Director of Broadcasting Southern Region	— Mr. Abd. Aziz Abas
Director of Broadcasting Eastern Region	— Tuan Hj. Azhar Hj. Ahmad
Director of Engineering (Development)	— Mr. Baharin Tahir
Dep. Director of Engineering (Transmission — R)	— Ir. Lee Tian Chew
Dep. Director of Engineering (Transmission TV)	— Ir. M. Jeganathan
Director of Engineering (Research)	— Ir. Alimusa Sulaiman
Controller, Engineering (Transmission TV)	— Ir. Chua Chin Hoon
Controller, Engineering (Radio Studio)	— Ir. Mohd. Nor Abdullah
Controller, Engineering (Transmission Radio)	— Ir. Chua Chin Hua
Controller, Engineering (Educational Media Service)	— Vacant
Controller, Engineering (Projects TV)	— Ir. S. Sundram Pillai
Controller, Engineering (Projects — Radio)	— Ir. Aminah Din
Deputy Director of Broadcasting (Engineering) SARAWAK	— Ir. P. Balagopal
Deputy Director of Broadcasting (Engineering) SABAH	— Ir. Kho Kwan Khoon
Deputy Director of Broadcasting (Engineering) Tun Abdul Razak Broadcasting Training Institute (IPTAR)	— Ir. V. Jeyasingam
	— Ir. Mohd. Nor Zakaria

radio/music

By Errol de Cruz

SOUL MAN Lou Rawls takes top slot this Sunday with his newest album, At Last, under the EMI banner, and Billy Vera has a lot to do with it. Later, we go down with some new metal sound...

No frills Rawls takes top slot



LOU RAWLS — At Last Blue Note/EMI. IF THERE ever was a veteran in the recording scene, it just has to be Lou Rawls. With more than 30 studio years to his credit, here he is with At Last, his 58th release.

There are no frills on this one. The man simply doesn't need them. He hits you with straight-laced vocals to the beat of a staple rhythm section of piano, guitars and drums.

Born to the blues, his vocals are soothing in their simplicity and he uses them the best way he knows — full of soul. In an age when music lovers are turning to more funky jazz and fusion acts, Lou Rawls scores high with good, old-fashioned jazzy blues and slow rockers, consistent on every offering.

Produced by Billy Vera and Michael Cuscuna, the album features 11 masterpieces, some of which Billy dug deep into his trove of 35,000 blues and jazz records for.

And besides these, there are also some Billy Vera originals — If I were a Magician (with L. Russell Brown), You Can Go Home, Room with a View (with Lowell Fulson) and Oh, What a Night.

Also contributing to this outing is Lyle Lovett with Good Intentions and She's a Lady. But whether the tracks are old standards or new material, Lou handles them all with equal sensitivity, just what you'd expect from someone who's seen it all.

His comrades are also here to complement him and they include soul songstress Diane Reeves, legendary Ray Charles, pianist Richard Tee, vibes player Bobby Hutcherson, guitarists George Benson and Cornell Dupree and hornman Stanley Turrentine. David "Fathead" Newman and Bobby Watson.

Like the man says in his intro on Fine Brown Frame: "Check it out!"

LEATHERWOLF — Street Ready Island/WEA

HERE is a guitar-based rock outfit with a difference. While nearly all other rock acts are essentially dual guitar ones, Leatherwolf boasts of three axmen, all equally adept at the fretboard.

The trio comes through with a great show of picking, three different styles blended into a commendable formula, sometimes in harmony, otherwise all blasting away in unison.

They're all heavy metallists and they're more polished than their peers although they

do claim to have tried to present more raw rock.

Throughout the album, the axemen — Carry Howe, Geoffrey Gayer and Michael Oliveri — stand out and the guitar riffs come across clearly above everything else.

They show off their song-writing talents on this new album, too, and sing out against social and ecological shortcomings.

Nothing is spared as they sing of endangered animals like the African elephant (Heartful Hate), oil spills (Fission in the Well), the Iran-contra scandal (Etcetera Forgive Us) and the Vietnam war (The Big Parade), among others.

And just when you feel that they've just exhausted their repertoire, they hit you with a plaintive rendition of singer Natalie Merchant's original, Jubilee, beautifully orchestrated by Jason Osborne.

For this number, Osborne also conducts the St Luke's Chamber Orchestra, complemented by classical guitarist Scott Kuney and Frank Luther on double bass.

Dennis Drew (piano and organ), Steve Gustafson (bass) and Natalie Merchant (vocals) — is that they're not afraid to experiment with new sounds and the result is encouraging.

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10,000 MANIACS — Blind Man's Zoo Elektra/WEA

NOW, after hard rock, heavy metal, country rock and just good, old-fashioned rock 'n' roll, here's some very refreshing and very original folk rock.

The guitars are soothingly acoustic when they need to be and as electric as ever when the going gets tough.

What's nice about this quintet — Jerome Augustyniak (drums), Robert Buck (guitars),

national

8.00AM: Opening 8.05: Morning Workout 8.15: Good Morning M'sia 8.30: News in B. M'sia 8.40: Thought For The Day 8.45: Good Morning M'sia 7.00: News 7.10: The Day In History 7.15: Good Morning M'sia 8.00: News 8.10: Good Morning M'sia 8.30: Understanding The National Language 8.35: Good Morning M'sia 8.45: Good Morning M'sia 8.55: The Day In History 9.00: News 9.05: Top Ten 11.00: Hit Musicals 11.30: Radio Theatre 12.00PM: Top Of The Pops 12.30: Our Guest DJ 1.00: Lunch Date 1.30: News 1.40: To Know Malaysia 2.00: World of Action 2.15: Towards Progress 2.30: Musical Variety 3.00: 120 Specials 3.00: News in B. M'sia 3.30: Coast To Coast 3.40: News 3.55: Coast To Coast 4.55: Thought For The Evening 7.00: News 7.15: Radio Doctor 7.30: Did It Gold 8.00: News 8.10: Chart Toppers 8.15: Arena Sukan 8.30: News 8.40: Radio Malaysia 10.00: Mercury On A String 11.00: News 11.05: Music Box 11.55: The Most Gracious 11.57: Closing.

blue

8.00AM: Opening 8.05: Morning Workout 8.15: Good Morning M'sia 8.30: News in B. M'sia 8.40: Thought For The Day 8.45: Good Morning M'sia 7.00: News 7.10: The Day In History 7.15: Good Morning M'sia 8.00: News 8.10: Good Morning M'sia 8.30: Understanding The National Language 8.35: Good Morning M'sia 8.45: Good Morning M'sia 8.55: The Day In History 9.00: News 9.05: Top Ten 11.00: Hit Musicals 11.30: Radio Theatre 12.00PM: Top Of The Pops 12.30: Our Guest DJ 1.00: Lunch Date 1.30: News 1.40: To Know Malaysia 2.00: World of Action 2.15: Towards Progress 2.30: Musical Variety 3.00: 120 Specials 3.00: News in B. M'sia 3.30: Coast To Coast 3.40: News 3.55: Coast To Coast 4.55: Thought For The Evening 7.00: News 7.15: Radio Doctor 7.30: Did It Gold 8.00: News 8.10: Chart Toppers 8.15: Arena Sukan 8.30: News 8.40: Radio Malaysia 10.00: Mercury On A String 11.00: News 11.05: Music Box 11.55: The Most Gracious 11.57: Closing.

rmik

8.00AM: Pembukaan 8.05: Selamat Pagi KL 8.30: Berita Nasional 8.40: Selamat Pagi KL 8.50: Album Baru (Malaysia) 12.30PM: Rampal KL 7.30: Berita 7.40: Selamat Pagi KL 8.00: Muzik Malam 9.10 10.00: Warna-warni Katarang 11.30: Berita 11.35: Wanita-wanita Katarang 12.00PM: Instrumental 2.30: Berita Nasional 7.30: C.D. Tonight 8.00: Irama Jaz 9.00: Lagu-lagu Pilihan 10.30: Berita Nasional 10.40: Dalam Kemegahan 11.30: Berita Nasional 11.35: Lambaian Malam 11.50: Melangkah Perlahan 11.55: Berita Malam

fm

8.00AM: Pembukaan 8.05: Selamat Pagi 8.30: Berita Nasional 8.40: Selamat Pagi 8.50: C.D. Variety 11.30: Berita Nasional 11.35: Album Baru (Malaysia) 12.30PM: Rampal Selayu 1.30: Berita Nasional 1.40: Rampal Selayu 2.00: Lagu-lagu Pilihan 3.00: Album Baru (Malaysia) 4.00: Selayu Persembakan 5.00: Kaki di Malaysia 6.00: Instrumental 7.30: Berita Nasional 7.30: C.D. Tonight 8.00: Irama Jaz 9.00: Lagu-lagu Pilihan 10.30: Berita Nasional 10.40: Dalam Kemegahan 11.30: Berita Nasional 11.35: Lambaian Malam 11.50: Melangkah Perlahan 11.55: Berita Malam

bbc

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highlights

MEMORY OF A SONG (Blue, 10pm): Janet Anderson picks What a Feeling (Irene Cara), Glory of Love (Peter Cetera), My Love (Steve Wonder & Jolo Williams), Those Were the Days (Mary Hopkin), Suddenly (Blythe Danner), Anything for You (Gloria Estefan and the Miami Sound Machine), and Where Do Broken Hearts Go (Whitney Houston).

ALBUM BARU (FM, 3pm): Songs are What You Don't Know, Step, Listen, Look & Think, When I'm Alone at Home, Stay Home (Up on You), Baby Never Looked Good at All, Now That I Found You, Don't Hurt to Hurt Me (Eposha), Grow Me, Teddy's Jam, Don't Clap... Just Dance, Face of My Love, I Like, Round and Round, Spend the Night, Goodbye Love (Jay).

THE TRACK which steals the show is called Pleaso Sol, up-beat and vital all the way but worth listening to especially carefully to catch its extra-elegant guitar and tremulous percussion work which introduce Latin with a sparkle we don't usually hear. This isn't a great album, and it might not live long, but it's very catchy and easily liked.

But it is time he moved on with other perspectives. Especially if he's to be taken seriously as a jazz musician.



Electrolux YOU WON'T HAVE TO LEAVE HOME TO SEE THE MOST REMARKABLE CLEANING SYSTEM AT WORK... YOUR FRIENDLY ELECTROLUX MAN WILL CALL ON YOU TO HELP YOU LIVE THE ELECTROLUX WAY.

Table with columns for time and program name. Includes rtm1, rtm2, and tv3 sections.

More in 'Nona' NONA, TV3's women's magazine, adopts a new format with the addition of four new segments — book guide, aerobics, q&ku, bergaya and the latest products in the market. Ezah Aziz Fawzy hosts.

Table with columns for time and program name. Includes tv3 section.

When the finest players get together

FRANK MANTOOTH — Sula Tooth Optimism Compact Disc & cassette

JAZZ By Vance Hall

A LOT of jazz is coming out of the West Coast of the United States, and one of the premier labels there is Optimism. Optimism's albums are quite consistently good in this genre, and this recent effort by keyboardist/arranger/producer Frank Mantooth is up among their best. In fact, I love every minute of it.

Once the music had been written, all three agreed to play. A band of nearly 20 others formed the core for the recording, and here it is, not only featuring some of the finest jazz instrumentalists of today but also cutting across the standard boundaries and offering something to lovers of jazz, funk, New Age, Latin and much else besides.

Worthy for the superb baritone sax solo by Scott Robinson, worthy any day of Ronnie Cuber. To appreciate this album, you need to know a bit about the jazz repertoire and its history. If you do, you'll likely find this a surprisingly good vintage. And great fun too.

The track which steals the show is called Pleaso Sol, up-beat and vital all the way but worth listening to especially carefully to catch its extra-elegant guitar and tremulous percussion work which introduce Latin with a sparkle we don't usually hear. This isn't a great album, and it might not live long, but it's very catchy and easily liked.

CHART TOPPERS

THE top 10 pop singles in the United States as compiled by Billboard magazine:

- 1. Right Here Waiting — Richard Marx
2. On Our Own (from Ghostbusters II) — Bobby Brown
3. Cold Hearted — Paula Abdul
4. Don't Wanna Lose You — Gloria Estefan
5. Once Bitten Twice Shy — Great White
6. Hangin' Tough — New Kids on the Block
7. I Like It — Dina
8. Baldance — Prince
9. Secret Rendezvous — Karyn White
10. So Alive — Love and Rockets

THE top 10 albums in the United States as compiled by Billboard magazine:

- 1. Batman — Prince
2. Repeat Offender — Richard Marx
3. Hangin' Tough — New Kids on the Block
4. Forever Your Girl — Paula Abdul
5. Full Moon Fever — Tom Petty
6. The Raw and the Cooked — Fine Young Cannibals
7. Get You (Know It's True) — Milli Vanilli
8. Don't Be Cruel — Bobby Brown
9. Skid Row — Skid Row
10. Twice Shy — Great White

TIM HEINTZ — Tim Heintz TBA — cassette

KEYBOARDIST Heintz has produced a few zappy albums which I've reviewed favourably. One of their strengths is their personnel, and for this latest he has roped in some impressive players like Paul Russo on alto sax and George Shaw on trumpet and flugelhorn.



By Amy Chew and L.C. Ng



Paul Sorvino of 'The Oldest Rookie' (Saturday, TV3).

# Dickens' tale is TV3's Thursday attraction

CHARLES Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities* is brought to life on *Benson and Hedges Showcase's* new offering of the same title. It will be aired over TV3 on Thursday. Starring James Wilby, Xavier Deluc and Serena Gordon, it replaces *Blood Ties*.

Dickens' tale of the French Revolution as well as the love of two men for a woman, has become an all-time classic. The love and courage of his characters in the face of extreme cruelty underscore the triumph of the human spirit.

On the same day, TV3 will telecast live the semi-final of the 4th Junior World Cup Hockey Tournament. Since the live telecast is scheduled to begin at 6.30pm, the 7pm English news bulletin will be brought forward (at 6pm).

Still on hockey, TV3 will also telecast live the final and the closing ceremony of the tournament on Saturday. Thus, *Rohmams Theatre* offering *The Winds of War* will be aired on Friday instead.

Tomorrow, RTM1's *Jenaka: P.O.P.* (RTM1) will conclude, to be replaced by *Dimensi* which leaves its Wednesday line-up.

On Tuesday, RTM2 will feature *The Torch Run Report* which gives an update on the eight-day event which passes through cities, towns and villages spanning 600km. This will be followed by a special programme, *Persidangan Antarabangsa Tamaddun Melayu Kedah*.

*Shingen* (Tuesday, RTM1) learns a lesson in humanity and the value of life when he is rebuked by his mother for unnecessarily sacrificing the lives of his soldiers.

*New Candid Camera* joins RTM1's line-up on Thursday in the slot vacated by *US Pro Ski Tour*. Hosted by Alan Funt, this programme will also contain snippets of the old show (*Candid Camera*), showing the idiosyncrasies of human beings, both young and old.

The *London Marathon* will be aired over RTM2 on Friday, replacing *Rugby Special*.

*Video-fashion* returns over TV3 on Friday, taking over from *Head of the Class*. The new season, featuring a spotlight on the exotic beauties of high fashion who have made it to the top.

On Saturday, *Double Dare* ends over TV3 but no replacement has been fixed yet.

*Kate and Allie* (Saturday, TV3) sees Jennie involved in a school project about the changing role of women in the workplace. It is highlighted by flashbacks to the sweatshops of 1911 and munitions factories of 1942.

On *The Oldest Rookie* (Saturday, TV3), he returns to the "executive floor" when Karen Korman, his secretary from his days as Deputy Chief of Public Affairs, turns to him for help.

Children can check out *Disney Weekend Specials* (Saturday, TV3) which features *The Undergrads*. It's about a sprightly 68-year-old, Mel Adler, who is rescued from a retirement home and decides to attend college with his grandson Jody.

## Tomorrow

- PM 4.05 Hadis Nabi
- 4.15 Keratan Akhbar
- 4.20 Blue Thunder (re-run) — Arms Race
- 5.30 Spiral Zone II (cartoon)
- 6.00 Regional News
- 6.30 Muqaddam
- 6.45 Fitrak
- 7.00 Cable News Network
- 7.25 Azan Maghrib
- 7.30 Cable News Network (continued)
- 8.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 8.24 Azan Iyakh
- 8.45 Drama Swasta — *Hairina Ramba*
- 9.40 Jenaka: P.O.P.
- 10.10 World at 10
- 10.40 Wawancara (forum)
- 11.10 *The Bold and the Beautiful* (soap) — Episodes 91 & 92 — Ron is attracted to Caroline and tries to get acquainted with her. One night, he forcibly enters her home and rapes her.
- 12.15 Duran Reading and Close



- PM 1.30 3-2-1 Contact (educational)
- 1.50 News in Tamil
- 1.55 Hari Ini Dalam Sejarah
- 2.00 Here Comes a Hero (Cantonese serial) — Episode 4
- 7.00 News in Mandarin
- 7.30 Who's the Boss? ( sitcom) — Stars Judith Light and Tony Danza.
- 8.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 8.40 Blockbuster of the Week — Codename: Wildgeese — Stars Lewis Collins and Lee Van Cleef. (See moves column).
- 10.30 *The Wall Street Journal Report*
- 11.00 *The Days and Nights of Molly Dodd* ( sitcom) — *Here's Who Ordered the Pizza*
- 11.30 News in English
- 12.10 *Frank's Place* (comedy) — *The Recruiting Game* — A good friend of Miss Marie is bewitched when college basketball recruits offer her son all kinds of incentives to play basketball at a college.
- Duran Reading and Close



- PM 4.25 Programme Summary
- 4.30 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 4.40 *Battlestar Galactica* (sci-fi) — *Experiment in Terra*
- 5.30 *Adventures of the Galaxy Rangers* (cartoon) — *Trouble at Texon*
- 6.00 Chinese Movie (Cantonese) — *Fury, Part One* — Cast comprises Michael Wong and Philip Chan. (See moves column).
- 7.00 News in English
- 7.30 *Growing Pains* ( sitcom) — *Alone, Part Two* — As the vacation continues, the family gradually recognizes the value of their relationships.
- 8.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 8.35 *Crime Story* (drama) — *Pursuit of a Wanted Felon*
- 8.35 *Spenser: For Hire* (detective) — *Murder and Acquaintances* — While investigating the suspicious death of a high-powered corporate executive, Spenser and Hawk uncover dirt beneath the board room's polished veneer.
- 10.30 *Fashion in a Flash*
- 10.37 Highlights of the 4th Junior World Cup Hockey Tournament
- 11.30 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 11.45 *The Twilight Zone* (thriller) — *The Card* — A wife with a "credit card problem" is invited to receive a very special card — it has unlimited purchasing power. However, it has extremely stiff penalties. She quickly signs up without reading the fine print...
- 12.15 Close

## Tuesday

- PM 4.15 Keratan Akhbar
- 4.20 Black Sheep Squadron (action drama, re-run) — *Dive Wind* — Boyington clashes with a combat priest over how to handle a typhoon's sudden fear of dying
- 5.30 G.I. Joe (cartoon) — *Handicapped in the City of Death*
- 6.00 Regional News
- 6.30 Muqaddam
- 6.45 Fitrak
- 7.00 Inter-City Squash
- 8.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 8.45 *Shingen* (Japanese serial) — *Episode Five* — Shingen succeeds in uniting his people and later leads a successful attack on the last rebelling territory of Kai.
- 9.40 Jenaka: Hang Sella
- 10.10 World at 10
- 10.40 *Darl Seberang* — *Losnan*
- 11.40 *The Torch Run Report* — *Persidangan Antarabangsa Tamaddun Melayu Kedah*
- 12.10 Duran Reading and Close



- PM 5.00 *Wonderbrack* (documentary) — *Episode 31*
- 5.30 News in Tamil
- 5.35 Hari Ini Dalam Sejarah
- 6.00 Here Comes a Hero (Cantonese serial) — *Episode Five*
- 7.00 News in Mandarin
- 7.30 *T and T* (action drama) — *The Drop* — When Turner and Amanda Taler try to clear a kid busted for drug trafficking, they are shocked to find Turner's foster daughter helping her own investigators. Starring Kit T and Alex Amari.
- 8.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 8.40 Chinese Movie Blockbuster — *Choi Lee Fat King Fu* — Stars Jan Tung, Young Pan Pan, Ko Fei, Chang Chin and Yang Wu. (See moves column).
- 10.30 International Championship Wrestling
- 11.30 News in English
- 12.00 Duran Reading and Close



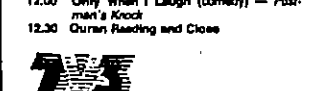
- PM 4.35 Programme Summary
- 4.40 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 4.40 *The Saint* (adventure) — *To Kill a Saint* — A girl, disguised as a man, tries to kill the Saint.
- 5.30 *Pole Position* (cartoon) — *To Catch a Thief* — Tess, Dan and Daisy return to their hometown so that Tess can compete in the Queen's Pageant that is held every 25 years.
- 6.00 Chinese Movie — *The Fury, Part Two*
- 7.00 News in English
- 7.30 *Baby Boom* (comedy) — *When It Rains* — Helga threatens to quit unless J.C. can match the benefits of a job offer she has just received.
- 8.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 8.35 *MacGyver* (action drama) — *The Challenge* — MacGyver's voluntary work at the Challenger's Club, a centre for underprivileged youths, turns into a full-time job when the club director, Booker Wilkins, asks him to take custody of a rehabilitated gang member, Ray Collins, who is accused of auto theft.
- 9.35 *Moonlighting* (detective) — *Cool Hand Dave, Part Two* — Madge is having a baby and every one at the Blue Moon is thrilled. However, the joy is spoiled by the mysterious disappearance of Dave.
- 10.30 *Fashion in a Flash*
- 10.37 Highlights of the 4th Junior World Cup Hockey Tournament
- 11.30 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 11.45 Close

## Wednesday

- PM 4.00 Programme Summary
- 4.20 *The Bionic Woman* (adventure, re-run) — *Winning is Everything* — Jaime is beset by saboteurs when she enters an international auto event, held in the desert. In order to retrieve a cassette vital to national security.
- 5.30 *Wizbita* (cartoon) — *Wobblers*
- 6.00 Regional News
- 6.30 Muqaddam
- 6.45 Fitrak
- 7.00 Transworld Sports
- 8.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 8.45 *Theater Melayu — Dendam Dari Pusara*
- 10.10 *Wheel of Fortune* (game show) — *Winning is Everything* (magazine)
- 11.10 *Winston Churchill: The Wilderness Years* (documentary) — *The Long Tide of Surrender*
- 12.10 Duran Reading and Close



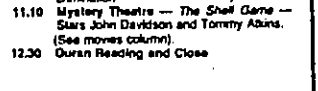
- PM 5.00 *The Yearling* (cartoon)
- 5.30 News in Tamil
- 5.35 Hari Ini Dalam Sejarah
- 6.00 Here Comes a Hero (Cantonese) — *Episode Six* — Starring Loi Leung Wai, Wilson Lam, Margie Tsang, Karina Liu, Young Kwan and Wong Yan Choy.
- 7.00 News in Mandarin
- 7.30 *Wheel of Fortune* (game show) — *Winning is Everything* (magazine)
- 8.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 8.40 *Hooperman* (drama-comedy) — *Daby on Board* — Smith learns that she is pregnant and asks Hooperman what she should do. Hooperman is also busy investigating a series of killings.
- 9.10 *Hunter* (detective) — *Naked Justice, Part One* — Hunter and McCall investigate the mysterious death of a famous movie star and find out that the deceased's sister is hungry for the inheritance.
- 10.00 *Thriller Theatre — Midnight Lace* — Stars Mary Crosby, Gary Frank, Celeste Holm, Carolyn Jones and Sheffy Greene. (See moves column).
- 11.30 News in English
- 12.00 Only When I Laugh (comedy) — *Postmen's Knock*
- 12.30 Duran Reading and Close



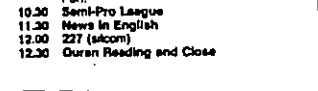
- PM 4.35 Programme Summary
- 4.40 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 4.40 *The High Chaparral* (western) — *The Terrorist* — Mangio sees his old friend, Santon, from a Mexican jail. The French had brought him the latter was a terrorist.
- 5.30 *Duck Tales* (cartoon) — *Horse Scouts* — Arch-rivals Flintheart Glomgold and Scrooge both have horses entered in the Kentucky derby.
- 6.00 *Police Cadet '88* (Cantonese) — *Episode 24*
- 7.00 News in English
- 7.30 *The Spectacular World of Guinness Records* — *Fatalities* actual footage of the US Navy Blue Angels Flight Demonstration squadron.
- 8.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 8.35 *Cerekarama — Mak Sapa Aku Ini* — Stars Drama Harun Al Rashid, Kartina Aziz and Aida Rahim. (See moves column).
- 10.00 *2 + 1* (comedy) — *Album Baru* — Sam's friend, record producer Rick Marley, is looking for new talent. Sara and Nani vie for his attention but they end up getting the part.
- 10.30 *Mid-Week Sports — 1989 Motor-bike Grand Prix: Le Mans, France*
- 11.30 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 11.45 *The Tracey Ullman Show* (variety)
- 12.15 Close

## Thursday

- AM 12.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 12.30 *Laural & Hardy* (cartoon)
- 1.00 *Halaman Pertama* (magazine)
- 1.30 *The Elephant Boy* (drama) — *Double Dealer*
- 2.00 *Murtha Film — Seiriggan*
- 2.30 *The Algerian War* (documentary) — *Part Five*
- 3.00 *The Return of the Antelope* (re-run)
- 5.00 *Bright Sparks* (children)
- 5.30 *Spaceteasers* (cartoon) — *Plot, Part Three*
- 6.00 Regional News
- 6.30 Muqaddam
- 6.45 Fitrak
- 7.00 *Hil Ehsal Islam*
- 8.00 *New Candid Camera — Episode One*
- 8.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 8.45 *Sandhuwa Semasa — Di Sebak Tabir Harapan, Part Two*
- 8.45 *Mada Budeay*
- 10.10 World at 10
- 10.40 *IS Islam — The Problem of Racial Discrimination*
- 11.10 *Mystery Theatre — The Shell Game* — Stars John Davidson and Tommy Atkins. (See moves column).
- 12.30 Duran Reading and Close



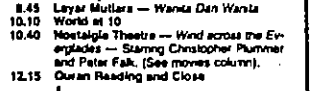
- PM 5.00 *Emu TV* (children)
- 5.30 News in Tamil
- 5.35 Hari Ini Dalam Sejarah
- 6.00 Here Comes a Hero (Cantonese) — *Episode Seven* — Cast comprises Loi Leung Wai, Wilson Lam, Wong Yan Choy, Karina Liu and Margie Tsang.
- 7.00 News in Mandarin
- 7.30 *Work with Yan* (cooking)
- 8.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 8.40 *Friday's Nightmares* (horror)
- 9.30 *Matlock* (courtroom drama) — *The Husband* — Matlock gets involved in Michelle's defence of Diane Benson, one of three women who were married to the same murdered man. Starring Andy Griffith and Linda Purl.
- 10.30 *Semi-Pro League*
- 11.30 News in English
- 12.00 227 ( sitcom)
- 12.30 Duran Reading and Close



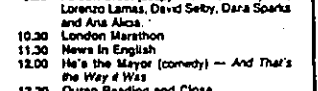
- PM 2.25 Programme Summary
- 2.30 *Dennis the Menace* (cartoon) — *Up, Up and Oh Boy!* *The Company Picnic* *Aw Hubs Cerkapikan* — *Wak Doi* — Stars Sri Wan Abdul Razak, Kuswadinata and Rubiah Suparman. (See moves column).
- 4.30 *Miyako Nohaze* (Japanese) — *Episode 39*
- 4.40 *G-Force* (cartoon) — *Sing of the Scorpion* — Earth is suddenly bombarded by meteors from the moon and the G-force is sent to investigate.
- 6.00 News in English
- 6.30 4th Junior World Cup Hockey (live) — *Semi-final*
- 8.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 8.35 *Mission: Impossible* (mystery) — *Reprisal* — When an ex-IMF team member is slain by a man who not only looks identical to Jim Phelps but also bears his fingerprints, the team is given one week to find the killer.
- 9.35 *Benson & Hedges Showcase* (miscellaneous) — *A Tale of Two Cities, Part One*
- 11.30 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 11.45 Highlights of the 4th Junior World Cup Hockey Tournament
- 12.45 Close

## Friday

- AM 8.00 *Archie & Sabrina's Surprise Packages* (cartoon)
- 8.30 *Seruan*
- 9.00 *Selamat Pagi, Malaysia* (talk show, live)
- 10.10 *Ashkan Buddi*
- 10.20 *Islam Shines All Over Asia — Episode 22*
- 11.15 Muqaddam
- 12.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 12.15 *Lughatul Quran*
- 12.30 *Hidayat*
- 1.15 *Sembelhyang Jumaat*
- 2.00 *Pentias Jumaat — Serusi Embun Pagi*
- 3.30 *So Love Doesn't Suffocate* (Arabic) — *Episode 13*
- 4.00 *Darl Pustak Islam*
- 4.30 *The Six Million Dollar Man* (adventure, re-run) — *The Seven Million Dollar Man*
- 6.30 *Bionic Six* (cartoon) — *Now You See Me*
- 6.00 Regional News
- 6.30 Muqaddam
- 6.45 Fitrak
- 7.00 *Akai Kiuna* (Japanese) — *Episode Eight*
- 8.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 8.41 *Azan Iyakh*
- 8.45 *Layal Mullara — Wanda Dan Wanda*
- 10.10 World at 10
- 10.40 *Monty Python — Wind across the Everglades* — Starring Christopher Plummer and Peter Falk. (See moves column).
- 12.15 Duran Reading and Close



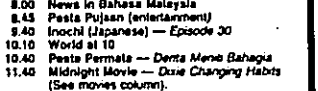
- PM 2.00 *The Streets of San Francisco* (detective, re-run) — *Bitter Wine* — The younger son of a restaurant owner returns after 12 years in jail to find that his brother has not kept his promise to admit his guilt to their father.
- 2.45 *Hindi Movie — Insanyal Ke Dushman*
- 3.15 *Aaslamulalqam*
- 5.30 News in Tamil
- 6.00 Here Comes a Hero (Cantonese) — *Episode Eight*
- 7.00 News in Mandarin
- 7.30 *The Facts of Life* (comedy) — *The First Time*
- 8.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 8.40 *T.J. Hooker* (police drama)
- 9.30 *Falcon Crest* (soap) — *With Jane Wyman, Lorenzo Lamas, David Setz, Dara Sorkin and Ana Alicia.*
- 10.30 *London Marathon*
- 11.30 News in English
- 12.00 *He's the Mayor* (comedy) — *And That's the Way it Was*
- 12.30 Duran Reading and Close



- PM 2.25 Programme Summary
- 2.30 *Tayangann Minggu Ini — Toyol* — Starring Sudek Hussain, Mahmud Jun, Normadiah and Sufyan Hasnor. (See moves column).
- 4.30 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 4.40 *Miyako Nohaze* (Japanese) — *Episode 40*
- 5.30 *Mighty Mouse and Friends* (cartoon)
- 6.00 *Police Cadet '88* (Cantonese) — *Episode 25*
- 7.00 News in English
- 7.30 *Video-fashion* (new season) — *International Video Cover Girls* — A look at the exotic beauties of high fashion modeling.
- 8.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 8.35 *Rothmans Theatre* (miscellaneous) — *The Winds of War, Part Three*
- 9.35 Highlights of the 4th Junior World Cup Hockey Tournament
- 10.30 *Panggung Perdana — Cat's Eye* — Stars Drew Barrymore, James Wood and Alan King. (See moves column).
- 11.30 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 11.45 *Panggung Perdana* (continued)
- 12.45 Close

## Saturday

- AM 8.00 *The Adventures of Teddy Ruzpin*
- 8.30 *Crossbow* (re-run)
- 9.00 *Noah's Ark — The Cave of the Guefcher*
- 9.30 *Jack in the Box* (children)
- 10.10 *Square One TV* (educational)
- 10.30 *Budhi Kanak-Kanak*
- 11.15 Muqaddam
- 11.15 Muqaddam
- 12.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 12.15 *Earth* (documentary) — *The Coming of the Green*
- 1.15 *Riau Berasama Anda*
- 1.30 *Majalah Sabah*
- 2.00 *Silver Spoons* ( sitcom)
- 2.30 *Oshin* (Japanese, repeat) — *Episode Eight*
- 3.30 *Backstage* (entertainment)
- 4.00 *The Body Watch* (documentary)
- 4.30 *The Incredible Hulk* (cartoon)
- 5.00 *The 13 Ghosts of Scooby Doo* (cartoon)
- 5.30 *The Pink Panther Show* (cartoon)
- 6.00 Regional News
- 6.30 Muqaddam
- 6.45 *Telur Al-Owren*
- 7.00 *Akai Kiuna* (Japanese) — *Episode Nine*
- 8.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 8.45 *Pesta Pujuan* (entertainment)
- 9.40 *Inochi* (Japanese) — *Episode 30*
- 10.10 World at 10
- 10.40 *Pesta Permata — Datta Manu Bahagia*
- 11.40 *Midnight Movie — Dase Changng Bahias* (See moves column).
- 12.15 Duran Reading and Close



- PM 2.15 NBA Basketball
- 3.00 *Tamil Movie — Ghanam Courter Awaraka*
- 3.30 News in Tamil
- 3.55 Hari Ini Dalam Sejarah
- 8.00 *Bergerac* (detective)
- 7.00 News in Mandarin
- 7.30 *The Great Escape — Episode Five*
- 8.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 8.40 *Superboy* (adventure)
- 9.10 *Murphy Brown* (comedy) — *Signed, Sealed Delivered*
- 9.40 *Esoptrama: A Dangerous Life* (miscellaneous)
- 10.30 *Vista Sultan SEA*
- 11.30 News in English
- 12.00 *It's Garry Shandling's Show* (comedy)
- 12.30 Duran Reading and Close



- AM 8.50 Programme Summary
- 9.00 *Cartoon* (cartoon)
- 9.30 *Gumbey* (cartoon)
- 10.00 *Double Dare* (tal episode)
- 10.30 *Zoo Family* (children)
- 11.00 *Camp Runamuck* (comedy)
- 11.30 *Games and Kids* (column) — *Working Worm*
- 12.00 *The Oldest Rookie* (detective)
- 1.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 1.15 *Giddy Game Show* (cartoon)
- 1.30 *Dunia Sultan*
- 2.30 *Disney Weekend Specials — The Undergrads*
- 4.00 *Scheme of Things* (documentary) — *The Computer Comes to Bat* *See How Jive Bird Words*
- 4.30 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 4.40 *Cartoon Classics* (cartoon)
- 5.00 *Panggung Seters* (Cantonese) — *Funnyest Inspector*
- 7.00 News in English
- 7.30 *She's the Sheriff* (comedy)
- 8.00 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 8.35 4th Junior World Cup Hockey Tournament — *Live telecast of the final and closing ceremony.*
- 10.30 *Fashion in a Flash*
- 10.32 *Selektia Emas — Urangkuh Ananayal*
- 11.30 News in Bahasa Malaysia
- 11.45 *Selektia Emas* (continued)
- 1.15 Close

## Movies

**Tomorrow**  
**Blockbuster of the Week** (RTM2, 8.40pm): *Codename: Wildgeese* — Hong Kong billionaire Brenner is on a mission to destroy Lao Khan's opium depot in the Golden Triangle of South-East Asia. Stars Lewis Collins, Lee Van Cleef, Ernest Borgnine and Klaus Kinski.

Chinese Movie (TV3, 6pm): *Fury, Part One* — Yang, Shu and Lucky are good friends. The trio are in the midst of exchanging counterfeit American currency for Hong Kong money in Taipei when police close in on them. Stars Michael Wong and Philip Chan. The second part will be aired on Tuesday.

**Tuesday**  
**Chinese Movie Blockbuster** (RTM2, 8.40pm): *Choi Lee Fat King Fu* — Chan secretly teaches Ah Seng, who's from another village, kung fu as the laws of the village dictate that no outsider is allowed to learn martial arts in the village. When the news leaks out, Chan sends Ah Seng to learn kung fu in the Buddha Dynasty. It is hoped that Ah Seng will one day defeat a greater, Southern Head, who is wanted by the authorities. Stars Jan Tung, Yeong Pan Pan, Ko Fei, Chiang Chin and Yang Wu.

**Wednesday**  
**Thriller Theatre** (RTM2, 10pm): *Midnight Lace* — An on-air San Francisco TV reporter's life is turned into a nightmare when she begins receiving mysterious phone calls and hears strange voices coming out of the fog. Stars Mary Cosby, Gary Frank, Celeste Holm and Carolyn Jones.

*Cerekarama* (TV3, 8.35pm): *Milik Sijap Adu In* — Inochi, the daughter of a rich man, marries Anuar, the man of her father's choice. Nozi soon leaves her husband as she feels Anuar has been living off her father's wealth. Cast comprises Dharma Harun Al Rashid, Kartina Aziz and Aida Rahim.

Pick of the Week

Thursday 9.35pm, TV3

Showcase

A Tale of Two Cities, Part One

**Thursday**  
**Blockbuster of the Week** (RTM2, 8.40pm): *Codename: Wildgeese* — Hong Kong billionaire Brenner is on a mission to destroy Lao Khan's opium depot in the Golden Triangle of South-East Asia. Stars Lewis Collins, Lee Van Cleef, Ernest Borgnine and Klaus Kinski.

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**Friday**  
**Nostalgia Theatre** (RTM1, 10.40pm): *Wind Across the Everglades* — Walt Murdoch is crestfallen when he berates a woman wearing a plume-covered hat. An Audubon Society representative pays Murdoch's fine and gives him a job as a bird warden in the Everglades. It is a dangerous job as the last two wardens were killed by Cottonmouth, renegade king of a plume hunting band known as the Swamp Angels. Stars Christopher Plummer and Peter Falk.

*Tayangann Minggu Ini* (TV3, 2.30pm): *Toyol* — A lazy construction worker Bacuk makes a pact with the devil Toyol, a supernatural being which steals for its master. The Toyol's price is a woman and Bacuk picks his unsuspecting sister-in-law. Cast comprises Sudek Hussain, Mahmud Jun, Normadiah and Syarifah Hasnor.

*Panggung Perdana* (TV3, 10.30pm): *Cat's Eye* — A cat is the link among three small horror stories written by Stephen King. It stars Drew Barrymore, James Wood and Alan King.

**Saturday**  
**Blockbuster of the Week** (RTM2, 8.40pm): *Codename: Wildgeese* — Hong Kong billionaire Brenner is on a mission to destroy Lao Khan's opium depot in the Golden Triangle of South-East Asia. Stars Lewis Collins, Lee Van Cleef, Ernest Borgnine and Klaus Kinski.

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All programmes are correct at press time

12.40PM: Opening and Programme Highlights: 12.45: Tamil Cinema — *En Domnukam Annamavukku* — A couple, who has just lost their child, adopt a girl from an orphanage. This touching drama, with good cast and fine performances, is one of 1988's hit movies; 3.05: Screen 8 — *The Three Smiles* — This period drama is about the story of Tang Bohu (played by Ling Bo), a well-known scholar, who falls in love with Chusiang (played by Li Jue) who works as a maid in the house of Hui, a raised Pomei Minister; 5.00: *Temple of Treasures*; 5.30: *The Great Wall*; 5.55: *Naadaga Arangam* (Tamil); *Varsha Vaa*; 8.25: *News in Tamil*; 8.45: *Wildcat* (Episode 35/58); 9.00: *News in Mandarin*; 9.30: *The Perfect Match* (Live); 9.35: *The Clan Leader* (Episode 3 & 4); 11.00: *Inochi* (Mandarin) (Episode 13/50) 11.45: Close.

twelve

12.40PM: Opening and Programme Highlights: 12.45: Tamil Cinema — *En Domnukam Annamavukku* — A couple, who has just lost their child, adopt a girl from an orphanage. This touching drama, with good cast and fine performances, is one of 1988's hit movies; 3.05: Screen 8 — *The Three Smiles* — This period drama is about the story of Tang Bohu (played by Ling Bo), a well-known scholar, who falls in love with Chusiang (played by Li Jue) who works as a maid in the house of Hui, a raised Pomei Minister; 5.00: *Temple of Treasures*; 5.30: *The Great Wall*; 5.55: *Naadaga Arangam* (Tamil); *Varsha Vaa*; 8.25: *News in Tamil*; 8.45: *Wildcat* (Episode 35/58); 9.00: *News in Mandarin*; 9.30: *The Perfect Match* (Live); 9.35: *The Clan Leader* (Episode 3 & 4); 11.00: *Inochi* (Mandarin) (Episode 13/50) 11.45: Close.

eight

7.30PM: Opening and Programme Highlights followed by Wolfgang Bayer — *Wildlife cinematographer* — In this programme, film critic Howard Rosenberg pays tribute to the amazing, trailblazing creativity of Wolfgang Bayer's wildlife movies. 8.00: *Cosmorama Goya* (1746-1828) — *The Deaf Man's Vite* (Last Episode); 9.00: *Never The Twain — Moving On* — In order to ensure that David and Lyn buy a home nearby, Oliver and Senoo decide to help them out

JICA