

# **MALTA BROADCASTING AUTHORITY**

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

**AND ACCOUNTS**

**1963 - 64**

MALTA BROADCASTING AUTHORITY

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

covering the year  
ended  
31st March, 1964

## ANNUAL REPORT 1963-1964

The present structure of broadcasting in the Maltese Islands was established in September 1961 with the enactment of the Broadcasting Ordinance and the setting up of the Malta Broadcasting Authority - an independent public body with a distinct legal personality. Wired Sound broadcasting, which had been in operation for some thirty years, was brought under the aegis of the Authority on that date and Television made its appearance a year later. The present system - a mixture of public service and of commercial broadcasting - can therefore be said to be in its formative stages and much remains to be done to bring the service as a whole to the required pitch of professional competence. Nonetheless relevant progress has been made and consolidation and expansion in both Sound and Television were the keynotes of the year under review.

The output of "serious" programmes and of locally originated material increased during the year and the viewer and listener had a variety of programmes to choose from. News, current affairs, documentary programmes, drama, light entertainment and variety, children's programmes, religious programmes, sport and schools were all catered for in varying degrees.

At the end of the year under review there were 22,413 combined Radio and Television licences, 42,527 Rediffusion receivers, and 9,164 Radio licences. (No official statistics were available as to the actual number of wireless sets in the Maltese Islands but the Authority estimated this to be in the region of 23,000).

### The Authority

Under the Broadcasting Ordinance, 1961, the Authority is composed of a Chairman and six Members as well as a Chief Executive whose duty it is to control the day to day business of the Authority and to implement its policy decisions. During the year Mr John Manduca was appointed Chief Executive in succession to Mr Kenneth Brown. Mr Brown who had been seconded for duty in Malta by the BBC left the Island on terminal leave in July.

The Authority is ultimately responsible for everything which is transmitted but responsibility for programming is more diffused and intricate than is the case with a unitary system of broadcasting. Unlike its counterpart in the United Kingdom - the Independent Television Authority - the Malta Broadcasting Authority can and does produce and prescribe programmes of its own and under present Agreements the Authority must pay for these programmes at normal commercial rates. The majority of programmes are however provided by programme contractors: Rediffusion (Malta) Ltd. for Sound and The Malta Television Service Ltd. for Television. The choice of programme material (apart from that prescribed by the Authority whose income derives

/from ....

from licence fees) rests in the first instance with the Contractors whose main source of income is the sale of advertisements.

The system is in many ways unique and though it has some obvious advantages in an Island with limited resources, it nonetheless poses problems of policy because of the underlying conflict between the responsibility to cater for minority interests and the necessity for offering advertisers access to mass audiences.

During the year the Authority prescribed some 189 hrs. of programmes on Television and 73 hrs. on Sound, and contributed towards the improvement of several programmes on both media. An increasing percentage of this amount was "locally originated" and produced by the Authority's staff. Production is however a secondary role of the Authority. Its main function is to supervise and regulate all programmes and advertisements; to ensure impartiality, objectivity and fair play; and to maintain and, whenever possible, to improve broadcasting standards in the public interest and in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance and existing Agreements.

This two-tier system demands the closest co-operation and consultation between the Authority and the programme companies. The companies are asked to supply sufficient advance information about their programme planning to enable the Authority to ask for further amplification in the case where it is necessary to do so in order to abide by the provisions of the Broadcasting Ordinance. Since errors of judgment are inevitable from time to time, the Authority conducts its own monitoring system which can bring to notice matters to which exception may be taken in order to prevent a recurrence, either by using its influence or, where necessary and where available, its statutory powers.

Differences inevitably arise in the proper application and interpretation of Section 7 of the Broadcasting Ordinance to particular programmes. There are bound to be divergent views on such matters as what constitutes "good taste and decency", what is likely to be offensive to "religious sentiment" and "to public feeling"; what is likely "to incite to crime or lead to disorder" or what constitutes "offensive representation of a living person". Similar difficulties and differences of opinion arise with regard to the control of Advertisements. Nevertheless the Authority has both the right and the duty to make these decisions and this it has done throughout the year. From time to time programmes have been withdrawn, modified or rescheduled to meet views expressed by the Authority.

#### Programming

The Authority attaches special importance to "serious" programmes and has used public funds at its disposal to prescribe, and to encourage the showing of educational, informative and cultural programmes, both "live" and imported.

/Not one .....

Not one television service in the world whatever its resources, can maintain a continuous output of "live" programmes day after day. The smaller the station - and Malta is one of the smallest in the world - the greater must be the proportion of filmed programmes.

Both Sound and Television are media of "entertainment, information and instruction" and all three must be catered for. The Authority is satisfied that the broad pattern of programmes during the year was reasonably satisfactory in its balance although further allround improvements are called for.

Television in particular is a voracious medium and it is perhaps not generally realised that four to four and half hours of screening time a day mean that some 4,000 individual programmes must be available in any one year. It is obvious that not all programmes can be good in any television service and that tastes vary. Both minorities and majorities must be catered for. While always striving to raise standards there should be understanding of the limitations of the medium, the limited resources available and the differences in tastes and background of the viewer and the listener.

The Independent Television Authority in the United Kingdom has expressed these views on the problem of catering for majorities and minorities: "Clearly a minority of highly educated viewers is likely to find unexacting and therefore uninteresting some programmes which severely test the comprehension of many of their fellows. Similarly, to those not otherwise pre-disposed to appreciate, say, ballet, classical music and serious drama on the one hand and "rock'n'roll" and simple quiz games on the other, such programmes will be devoid of interest and appeal. Both light and serious programmes should however aim to be qualitatively as good as possible in their ways, and in the disposition of programme time among the various categories of programmes, those responsible for programme planning must strike the right balance between catering for the existing tastes of viewers and challenging their capacity to develop new ones".

It is the Authority's constant aim to provide broadcasting services which are comprehensive in character. These services should achieve a high level of competence and should aim at providing for the widest possible range of views, tastes and interests, compatible with the provisions of the law and the financial and technical resources available.

The overall percentage of locally originated programmes at 25 per cent continued to be higher than that stipulated in existing agreements. It is also higher than that produced by several of the programme companies in the United Kingdom and elsewhere where resources are much more substantial than those available in the Maltese Islands. While the quantity of these programmes is considered satisfactory for the time being the quality of some of them remains disappointing and below par.

/Further .....

Further efforts will have to be made to raise professional standards.

During the year seven hours of Television transmission were lost, amounting to .005 of the total transmission time. 30 per cent was due to power failure in the area of Ghargur where the transmitter is located. Plans were made to provide a standby supply.

### Violence

The portrayal of Violence on the screen is a problem which has caused concern and has received the attention of broadcasters the world over. While it is essential that parents should not be relieved of responsibility for what children see, this responsibility is undoubtedly shared by the broadcasting authorities. It is clearly undesirable that children should see programmes which depict scenes of crude violence and cruelty. Steps were taken during the year to ensure that this did not happen during "Children's Hour"

Programmes specially designed for children occupy some five hours of viewing time and three hours of listening time each week.

Violence on the screen in programmes other than those designed for children presents a more difficult problem. There is little doubt that the habitual portrayal of violence for its own sake is both unpleasant and demoralizing. But a scene showing a man using physical force to defend the weak is in a different category from a scene depicting a man using force to bully the weak. Violence is to be found in the classics throughout the ages and this does not detract from their merit or invalidate the other qualities to be found in these works. Again it is now generally recognised that the stylised conventions of many "Westerns" rob violence of much of its effects. It is therefore difficult to lay down hard and fast rules which would have any meaning. The Authority nonetheless took steps throughout the year to reduce the number of programmes which depict violence and the position is being kept constantly under review.

### New Studios

Among the more important events of the year was the completion of Television House formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 5th February, in the presence of a distinguished gathering which included the Hon. the Prime Minister. The transfer from temporary accommodation in Rediffusion House to these new and more spacious premises, without duplicating equipment and without interrupting the service presented a major problem. The fact that this was carried out successfully reflects credit on the Company's engineering staff. The only effect on the viewer was the cessation of "live" studio productions for a period of five weeks.

/The additional....

The additional and welcome studio facilities in the new building enabled planning to begin on drama productions and in January 1964 an experienced BBC producer was brought over by MTV and began a three months' instructional and training programme. This culminated in the first Maltese drama written for television being screened on the 22nd March. Presenting drama on television is an intricate and costly business and the amount of hard work and rehearsing which goes into even the simplest play is much greater than is generally realised.

#### Current Affairs

Current affairs continued to receive a good measure of attention. The News Service (on both Sound and Television) continued to give a comprehensive coverage of local and world news. Important progress was achieved towards the end of the year with the extension of local news coverage to Saturdays and with a local news roundup on Sundays. Another significant advance was the introduction of News Headlines throughout the day on Sound.

News coverage is always a difficult and onerous task and there is justified pride in what has been achieved in so short a time and growing confidence that on the whole the news consists of a fair selection impartially presented.

"People in the News" was introduced during the year. This consists of a 15-minute magazine programme in English and is broadcast on Sound on Saturday evenings and Sunday mornings.

Another innovation was a half-hour magazine programme "Din il-Gimgha" on Television which was screened for the first time in July.

"Malta Magazine" on Sound continued to be broadcast five days a week and to retain its popularity, while "This Week in Parliament" gave a weekly summary of Parliamentary debates and proceedings.

In addition, discussion programmes on matters of moment, controversial and otherwise, continued on both media in "Argument of the Week".

#### Authority's Programmes

The Authority continued to devote funds to the production and prescription of the best available educational, informative and cultural programmes. The number of these programmes totalled 376 on Television and 253 on Sound. More funds were spent on the production of "live" local programmes and during the year the number of the Authority's locally originated programmes was increased and included the following:

"Ritratt", a programme in which various personalities were interviewed about their work, their likes and dislikes, their interests and their approach to life.

/"Youth Wants .....

"Youth Wants to Know" - in which a panel of young people question a well-known personality on matters of interest to youth.

"Dawra Mal-Ghien" - a series of fortnightly programmes in which hints are given to the amateur gardener, and;

"Favur Jew Kontra" - in which topics of general interest are debated and put to the vote.

Also during the year the Authority made plans for the screening of a number of studio productions of a documentary nature.

The Authority organised the first large scale press conference on Television and efforts continued to screen a series of these conferences despite various difficulties and a reluctance on the part of many to face the cameras and the Press.

The number of imported documentaries shown with a Maltese commentary was increased and the Authority produced its first filmed documentary, "Portrait of Valetta". The Authority hopes to show this documentary with an English commentary overseas.

In addition, the Authority maintained its responsibility for political broadcasts and for Ministerial Statements and continued to help in the organization and production of Religious programmes.

As in the case of all small stations the majority of programmes continued to be imported. Among these were some outstanding art, current affairs and documentary programmes (see Appendix V).

#### Schools' Broadcasting

The Authority's School Broadcasting Unit continued to plan, organise and produce all broadcasts for Schools on Sound. These consisted of 215 scheduled broadcasts (see Appendix II). The Authority is advised by a Schools Broadcasting Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director of Education, and there is close co-operation between the Authority and the Ministry of Education in this field.

The Authority's tentative plans for Schools Television - which is expanding all over the world - could not be implemented because of lack of funds.

Preliminary meetings were held during the year in an effort to extend Schools Broadcasts to private schools and some progress was made.

The Authority's grammar schools transcription service continued to be used by three government schools and 145 programmes were taken by these schools during the year under review.

/The "Young.....

### The "Young Listener"

The Authority published the "Young Listener" magazine eight times during the year. An average of 23,000 copies are sold each month at 1d. a copy and there is every indication that good use is being made by school-children of this publication. Despite its substantial circulation the "Young Listener" is run at a loss and efforts were made during the year to make the journal viable. An arrangement with the Ministry of Education reached in June 1963, would have considerably diminished this loss, but this had not been implemented at the close of the year. The alternatives before the Authority may therefore be to increase the price of the "Young Listener" to 2d. as from October 1964 or to cease publication altogether - a course which the Authority will do its utmost to avoid.

Though the Authority is satisfied that Schools' broadcasting is serving a useful purpose it is hampered in its work by the lack of proper audience research in this and in other fields of broadcasting. The Authority hopes that funds will be available next year with which to carry out a scientific survey in all schools in Malta which can be analysed and as a result of which appropriate action can be taken.

### Educational Programmes

The number of "educational" programmes on television increased throughout the year. Outstanding among these was "English by Television". This consisted of thirty-nine programmes of 15-minutes each broadcast on Wednesday with a repeat on Sunday. It is encouraging that nearly two thousand persons wrote in for the Notes prepared by the Authority as part of the series. Other viewers made use of these Notes which were published in the "Gwida" each week. In a survey carried out by the Authority, 94.7 per cent of those replying to a questionnaire considered the course "just right"; 3.7 per cent thought there was insufficient explanation, while 1.6 held the lessons to be "too long".

Each lesson which was both instructive and entertaining included a Maltese commentary.

The Authority continued to explore the possibility of development in the field of education and further education. Unfortunately few programmes of this nature are yet available at prices which the Authority can afford.

### Political Broadcasts

In September the Authority's scheme of Party Political Broadcasts was reviewed following a meeting with representatives of all five political parties represented in the Legislative Assembly. The Authority's policy remains that of making time available in the hope that the parties themselves will agree on its allocation. The Parties however could not agree and the

/Authority.....

Authority implemented a new scheme as from October which reflects the parties' strength in Parliament. The number of these broadcasts was maintained at 52 a year. Following representations made to the Authority it was decided that a proportion of these (approximately two sevenths) could be given on both sound and television (See Appendix VI).

The airtime devoted to Party Political Talks in Malta and Gozo is greatly in excess to that available in other countries including the United Kingdom.

The Authority's allocation of airtime on Sound is 14 hrs. 40 mins., and on Television 4 hrs. 5 mins. During the corresponding period the BBC allocated 2 hours on Sound and 2 hrs. 55 mins. on Television to Party Political Broadcasts.

The Labour Party did not make use of its allocation and the reason given was the "Religious Clause" in the Broadcasting Ordinance. One script was received from the Labour Party but the amendments suggested by our Legal Advisers as necessary to conform with the law proved unacceptable to the Party.

#### Ministerial Broadcasts

That part of the Authority's policy dealing with the time devoted to Ministerial broadcasts, first introduced on the 25th March 1963, was amended in the light of experience. (See Appendix VII). For the first time in the history of broadcasting in Malta a "Right of Reply" was established and broadcast in July. A request for another reply made in September was not entertained by the Authority.

Nine Ministerial Statements were broadcast during the year, seven on both Sound and Television (108 minutes) and two on Sound only (20 minutes).

There was some misconception among a section of the public about the purpose behind these broadcasts as well as the limit of control exercised by the Authority in this sphere. In an effort to clarify the position the Chief Executive held a Press Conference during which he made the following points:

"This facility (Ministerial Broadcasts) is afforded to the Government of the day in view of the Government's responsibility for the care of the nation. This special time is availed of at the choice and on the initiative of Ministers. This facility is not afforded to anyone besides the Government;

The first paragraph of the MBA policy on Ministerial Statements lays down the broad precepts which should govern Ministerial Statements and it is up to the Malta

/Broadcasting .....

Broadcasting Authority, with the co-operation of Ministers, to translate it into practice;

Unlike Party Political Broadcasts, Ministerial Statements are not meant to serve the interests of a Political Party;

It is incumbent on Ministers making such statements "to be as impartial as possible". In the normal way there will be no question of a right of reply. But a right of reply can be established in certain circumstances. This right to grant a reply remains with the Malta Broadcasting Authority;

All Ministerial Statements must comply with the provisions of the Broadcasting Ordinance and the Laws of Malta. Subject to this overriding consideration and to the obligation to be as impartial as possible the subject matter and the contents of a Ministerial broadcast are a matter for the Minister concerned;

The Policy being followed by the Malta Broadcasting Authority is broadly similar to that of the BBC;

The whole concept of an Authority independent of the Government of the day and of commercial interests is new to Malta. Policies on Ministerial Statements and on other aspects of broadcasting are also new. These policies are evolving slowly and can be reviewed from time to time in the light of experience."

#### Religious Programmes

The basic pattern of religious programmes was unchanged though several improvements took place. Higher standards have been achieved since action was taken following a Report submitted by Father Agnellus Andrew, Roman Catholic Adviser to the BBC.

A monthly forum on religious affairs was introduced on Sound during the year.

After careful consideration and consultation the Authority decided that Parish Festa High Masses were not generally suitable for broadcasting. Specially prepared and rehearsed acts of worship such as dialogue and sung masses are more suitable and more appropriate expressions of piety for broadcasts over Rediffusion. Special "features" on festa activities were introduced in place of Festa Masses in Malta.

Special religious programmes were broadcast during the Christmas period, including Midnight Mass from MTV's Studios, and throughout Holy Week.

The Authority organised a Seminar on Religious Broadcasting at the Mater Admirabilis College in September where a useful and lively exchange of views took place.

The Seminar .....

The Seminar was attended by nearly seventy members of the Clergy.

The Authority continued to receive advice from its Religious Broadcasting Advisory Committee (See Appendix III)

#### Programme Improvements

Rediffusion continued to hold its position in the field of broadcasting and the number of homes connected to the service exceeded 42,000 at the end of the year.

There was no significant alteration during the year in the output of programmes on Sound which continued to be in the region of thirty four hours a day on a two channel network.

Apart from the innovations carried out in programmes of current affairs, in Religious Programmes and in Schools' broadcasting the Authority encouraged the introduction of a new musical programme, "Music to think About". This 45-minute programme was broadcast fortnightly and offered the listener a selection of classical music with introductory remarks and commentary. The idea was to stimulate reflection and discussion about particular works as well as about the art of music in general.

A start was also made during the year on a new programme directed at Youth and dealing with social problems.

During the year under review the Authority contributed financially and in other ways towards the improvement of the following programmes: "Argument of the Week" and "Radio Press Conference"; "Malta Magazine"; "This Week in Parliament"; "Religious Forum" and the News Division.

#### Advertising

The main source of income of the programme companies comes from advertising and without advertisements the service could not exist. Like all other programmes this is subject to the control and supervision of the Authority. The Ordinance lays down some clear duties in this sphere and the Authority has brought into force "Principles to be followed in broadcasting advertisements on Sound and Television" (See Appendix). The amount of advertising shown increased during the year and this and other reasons led the Authority to bring under review rules governing the amount of advertising and its distribution over programmes. These rules were still under consideration at the close of the year.

#### Finance

Funds made available from licence fees for broadcasting purposes during the year were such as to preclude the Authority from embarking on various worthwhile projects.

The intention behind the financial clauses of the broadcasting Ordinance was to plough back into broadcasting all the licence fees paid by the public less £15,000 for the

/cost of .....

cost of collection which was to be retained by the Government. In fact only about half of the estimated total collected was given to the Authority to be used for its administrative expenses and to meet its contractual obligations through the improvement and prescription of programmes on Sound and Television. Out of some £90,000 collected from licence fees the Authority has been receiving £45,000 a year. There are obvious limitations as to what can be done with this amount of money.

The difficulties which the high cost of broadcasting raise for the smaller countries are perhaps not clearly understood. These difficulties are in no way mitigated by the understandable demand for the same quality of programmes - especially television programmes - as are available to the public in a larger country. But for this to be achieved the cost of programmes per viewer must be correspondingly higher. In fact the fee for a combined radio and television licence is £4 per annum and of this amount half - £2 - is being ploughed back into broadcasting. This works out at just under 1½d per day per viewer.

The position is that unless a greater proportion of the licence fees being paid by the public is devoted to broadcasting purposes, the Authority cannot carry out its functions in a satisfactory manner and may even be unable to meet its administrative expenses and its contractual obligations in the future.

#### European Broadcasting Union

The Authority and The Malta Television Service Ltd were accepted as Associate Members of the European Broadcasting Union as from 1st January, 1964.

The European Broadcasting Union is an association of 49 organizations which operate broadcasting services. Its objects are to support the interests of broadcasting organizations, to establish cordial relations between them and to promote and co-ordinate the study of all questions relating to broadcasting. A useful exchange of information took place during the year. Eurovision, which links television stations of different countries directly permits simultaneous transmissions under the auspices of the European Broadcasting Union. Some of these programmes were screened here with a Maltese Commentary.

The service gave comprehensive coverage of the events which led to the death of Pope John and the election of H.H. Pope Paul. The full co-operation of R.A.I. was of special assistance.

#### Appeals for Charity

Both programme companies continued their policy of broadcasting free of charge appeals for charity through-

/out the .....

out the year. Requests for these appeals are referred to the Authority and since their number is numerous the Authority felt that the existing procedure was proving cumbersome and that the absence of any clear policy was creating difficulties. During the year the Authority laid down broad lines of policy which will in future guide the programme companies on the acceptance of appeals for charitable purposes.

#### Death of National and International Figures

The untimely death of Pope John and of President Kennedy during the year under review necessitated the re-organization of programme schedules and, together with broadcasting organizations all over Europe, induced the Authority to consider its policy on arrangements to be made in the case of the death of a national or international figure. Arrangements vary from country to country and it is not strictly feasible to follow pre-arranged procedures. On the other hand the absence of any broad agreement or procedure is likely to result in a great deal of confusion. Consequently the Authority drew up some "Guiding Principles" which were being considered when the year drew to a close.

#### Wireless Station

Under Agreements entered into by the former Government and the programme contractors, the Malta Television Service Ltd. was given the exclusive right to provide wireless Sound programmes in Malta for ten years from the 28th September, 1961, (without prejudice to the right of the Authority to provide such services). The date of commencement of this Service is any time within five years of the signature of the Agreement and the Agreement is ipso facto determined if the Contractor does not commence Wireless Sound broadcasting by the expiry of five years from the date of signature. The Malta Television Service informed the Authority during the year of their decision to set up a Wireless Station. Equipment was ordered with the intention of beginning test transmissions in the early summer of 1964.

#### Staff

The first Chief Executive of the Authority, Mr K. Brown left the Island on terminal leave in July, 1963. He was succeeded by Mr J. Manduca, Broadcasting Assistant, who was appointed Chief Executive and Broadcasting Director.

Mr A. Bellizzi, Secretary to the Authority, returned to Government Service in September and was replaced by Mr A. Ellul who joined the permanent staff of the Authority.

Mr E. Spiteri also joined our staff as Productions Assistant during the year. He was replaced as School Broadcasting Organiser by Mr L. Mizzi who was seconded from the Government Service for this purpose.

/Staff .....

Staff training was continued during the year. The Religious Broadcasting Organiser completed a general course at the BBC and a Member of the Authority's School Broadcasting Unit was sent to the recently established Centre for Educational Television Overseas.

The Broadcasting Assistant visited Radiotelevisione Italiana (RAI) and the Radio Vatican in April and the Authority's Legal Adviser Dr. J. Pullicino LL.D., attended a Conference in Venice on the legal aspects of Sound and Television broadcasting.

#### MBA Lecture

In May, Richard Hoggart, Professor of English at Birmingham University and a Member of the Committee on Broadcasting, 1960, (the Pilkington Committee) lectured on "Freedom and Responsibility in Democratic Broadcasting" at the University Theatre. This was the second lecture sponsored by the Authority since its formation.

#### Overseas Contacts

During the year contact was maintained with the European Broadcasting Union, the British Broadcasting Corporation, the Independent Television Authority, the Radiotelevisione Italiana and other broadcasting organizations overseas. Valuable help and advice was received by the Authority as a result of these contacts.

APPENDIX ITHE MEMBERS OF THE AUTHORITY

On 31st March, 1964, the Authority was composed as follows:

Chairman: The Hon. Mr E.G. Arrigo, C.B.E.

Members: Lt. Col. G.C. Micallef-Eynaud

Mrs Inez Galea, O.B.E.

Prof. V. Caruana Galizia, O.B.E., LL.D.  
(nominated by the Vice  
Chancellor and Rector  
Magnificus of the Royal  
University of Malta)

E. Staines Esq., O.B.E.

E.C. Tabone Esq.

Rt. Rev. Mgr. E. Vella, D.D., B.L. Can.,  
Ph.D. (nominated by the  
Metropolitan Archbishop  
of Malta)

\* J. Manduca, Esq. (Chief Executive)

Mr A. Ellul was appointed Secretary to the Authority with effect from 7th September, 1963 when he replaced Mr A. Bellizzi who reverted to Government service.

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\* Mr J. Manduca succeeded Mr G.K. Brown as Chief Executive of the Authority when the latter left Malta on terminal leave on the 14th July, 1963.

APPENDIX IISCHOOLS BROADCASTINGPRIMARY SCHOOLS

The Authority's programme of broadcasts for the scholastic year 1963/64 as approved by the Schools Broadcasting Advisory Committee consisted of 215 scheduled broadcasts. These were made up of 39 "Nitghallmu u Nemnu" programmes broadcast on Friday mornings for all classes; 26 programmes for Stages and Class I, 45 programmes for Classes II & III; 57 programmes for Classes IV - V and 46 programmes for Classes VI & VII and 2 special features for all classes. 116 Schools are wired to the Rediffusion system while 6 schools do not yet receive the Authority's programmes as they are not wired to the Rediffusion service.

The arrangement introduced last year whereby each class group was allotted a regular broadcast day, was perfected this year - a measure which met with general approval.

Five important aspects were kept in mind in the planning of this year's programme, namely: the greatest possible visual supplementation of the broadcasts to be achieved through the full exploitation of the "Young Listener" Magazine; the need for more dramatisation in the programmes; an increase in listener participation; the introduction of discussions and debates; and finally affording more help to the class teacher by providing preparatory and follow up material in order to reap the maximum benefit from the broadcasts.

The brief outline of the programmes which follows shows how these aims were achieved:

Stages and Class I:

Meeting a general request from teachers concerned, schools normally allotted an "Action Song" or "Story Song" programme were given the opportunity of preparing and presenting such programmes themselves. A complete set of music items, text of songs and illustrations on each programme were circulated to all teachers taking these classes at the beginning of the year. These sets of large illustrations made such excellent teaching aids that another set of illustrations had to be produced this year, at the request of the schools as a supplement to "Story Song" programmes. A small measure of listener participation was introduced in the Civics series. Programmes in this series which consist of short stories illustrating principles of civic sense ended with a simple situation which posed a query. Listeners were encouraged to find a solution for it through discussion after the broadcast.

English:

Great care has been taken in devising programmes with the aim of improving the standard of spoken English and particularly in teaching children to express themselves courteously. English conversation programmes were directed to all children from Class II upwards. Broadcasts took the form of familiar day to day situations in the life of an average child and each situation was presented in dramatised form with the children themselves featuring in every episode.

/The magazine....

The magazine "The Young Listener" was used to its fullest extent in the way of providing illustrations, vocabulary lists for preparatory activity, comprehension tests and other exercises to help drive in the teaching points of the programme.

#### Religion:

Efforts were made to render the presentation of these programmes more appealing. Broadcasts in the series for Classes II - III were planned around an illustration which was carried in the "Young Listener" and which depicted the main topic of the story. Continued reference was made to this illustration during the broadcast. A comprehension test accompanied the illustration together with the main teaching point of the lesson. The series for higher Classes were more elaborately planned and dealt with problems which would be encountered by boys and girls of school leaving age. These were discussed by a panel consisting of a male and female teacher and chaired by a spiritual director. Children were encouraged to pass on their problems to their spiritual directors so that these would find their way in these programmes to the greater benefit of all concerned.

#### Music:

Programmes featuring short poems in Maltese set to specially composed music have had continued success and it is intended to increase their number in the future. It is hoped that such programmes will encourage community singing which is lacking in schools.

The Authority's School Broadcasting Unit produced a number of programmes dealing with famous national dances in Europe. This series covered Austrian, Italian, Hungarian, Spanish and English national dances. Amply illustrated in the "Young Listener" these programmes were a delightful combination of music, geography and entertainment.

#### Science:

The importance of scientific knowledge in our age of electronics and space travel need little emphasis. Even toys have taken on the space-age look and our children have come to take for granted a lot of things which were unheard of even just a few years ago. Notwithstanding these seemingly favourable circumstances, a great many scientific misconceptions prevail among our children, and for that matter among adults. This situation prompted the pattern of this year's series of programmes and steps were taken to correct as many popular fallacies as possible while impressing upon the children the increasingly dominant part science is playing in our daily life.

Following suggestions from schools, programmes were as far as possible related to the syllabus. Detailed preparatory and follow-up notes were circulated to all teachers taking classes II-III & IV-V while the "Young Listener" carried many illustrations which helped to supplement these broadcasts.

/Perhaps....

Perhaps one should point out here, that though T.V. is by far the better medium for the teaching of science, yet many countries have and are still teaching it through Sound. Success depends however on close co-operation between the programme producer and the class teacher - the former should present the subject-matter so that it falls within the limits of the latter. The class teacher, is then of course expected to avail himself of all the material supplied and use it to its fullest extent.

#### Maltese:

Besides broadcasts on Maltese literature, this year saw the introduction of eight discussion programmes aimed at fostering in children a healthy debating spirit. Many programmes were devoted to discussions in Maltese because it is a fact that until children are in a position to think and express themselves fluently in their mother tongue they are unable to do so in another language.

Notwithstanding the use of the mother tongue however great difficulties were experienced in finding children who could engage even in a short discussion without resorting to "yes" or "no" answers. In an effort to remedy the situation the greater part of the argument was presented in dramatised form and sometimes discussions had to be completely scripted. This, of course, killed some of the spontaneity, but at the same time this arrangement ensured continuity and served also as an exercise for the children. Topics for discussion included vandalism, man and woman's work, cleanliness, and sporting spirit.

#### Geography:

Programmes were directed to the two senior class groups. The "Young Listener" played an important part in furnishing the visual supplement to one of these series. Various maps and pictures illustrating the way of life in different mediterranean countries contributed a great deal towards a better understanding of these broadcasts. The accent was on the human aspects rather than the topography of the place.

#### History of Malta:

Programmes in this section dealt with historical episodes connected with a number of famous towers and fortresses in our Islands, and also referred in a general way to the history of our Islands's defences.

The "Art Twelidna" series is worthy of special mention. From the very start these programmes were planned to satisfy a twofold aim, namely:

To provide children with basic information about our Islands and their people and to arouse in them an increased awareness of the part they can play in helping Tourism.

Intrinsically this series was a Radio course of 7 lessons for young tourist guides. Every broadcast was supplemented by notes for teachers and children. In order to ensure the maximum benefit from this course a competition was held in conjunction with each programme. These included drawings or models of items of historical interest, short essays and quizzes on towns and villages, as well as on national historical subjects. A permanent panel of judges were appointed although it was found necessary to invite other persons from time to time.

Prizes, which consisted of a half-day excursion each month to historical places for the ten best entries (sometimes more depending on the standard attained) together with 6 special prizes for the final competition were donated by the Tourist Board.

Considering that these competitions were only open for classes IV and V, the monthly number of entries which averaged 300, was satisfactory.

#### Background notes on Broadcasts

Towards the end of the Spring Term of last year, schools were circulated with a questionnaire about the suitability of the supplementary material supplied to teachers and that carried in the "Young Listener".

The majority schools found Teachers' notes sufficiently ample and the way they are planned makes for easier handling by the teacher and quicker understanding by the children. Material carried in the "Young Listener" was clear, interesting and informative. The illustrations further sharpened the children's receptive abilities. While the notes and teaching points were put in such a way as to enable children to refer to them themselves at their leisure after the broadcasts.

#### Grammar Schools

The grammar schools transcription service continued to function in 3 government schools and 145 programmes have been taken by the schools during the period under review.

Although schools favoured the implementation of this scheme a number of them were not in a position to make use of the service due to the lack of the necessary listening facilities namely the provision of a tape-recording machine and the installation of power points in classrooms. This was brought to the notice of the Education Authorities who have expressed their intention of making the necessary arrangements.

#### Broadcasting to Private Schools

The possibility of extending the schools broadcasting service to private schools has been under active consideration by the Authority. In order to expedite matters a meeting was held with the chairman of the Private

/Schools....

Schools Association. In a reply to a request made by the Chairman of the Private Schools Association for free installation of Rediffusion sets in Private schools, government stated that this was not possible at present.

Detailed information on all private primary and secondary schools was submitted to the Authority with the intention of finding ways and means of providing the necessary installations for the reception of Primary schools' broadcasts.

During this meeting it was agreed that although the programme content was based mainly on the government school curriculum, private schools would stand to profit a great deal from it. On the other hand the transcription service might prove to be more effective in private schools since tape-recording machines were almost standard equipment in these schools.

18 programmes have been taken by private secondary schools since February 1964.

#### The Young Listener

Every effort has been made to present the material carried in this publication as attractively as possible. Supplementary material including exercises was planned so as to cater in one way or another both for "preparation" and "follow-up" of the broadcasts by teacher and children.

On the whole more space has been devoted to maps, photographs and drawings which are intended to help children visualise the topic under discussion. In a number of subjects, these illustrations were integrated with the broadcast. Competitions held this year in conjunction with the "Art Twelidna" series of programmes were widely publicised in the magazine. This helped a great deal in attracting a greater number of entries.

An average of 23,000 copies of the magazine were sold per month. This figure represents 81% of the buying potential of the schools.

APPENDIX IIIADVISORY COMMITTEES

Section 10 of the Broadcasting Ordinance empowers the Authority to "appoint, or arrange for the assistance of, advisory committees to give advice to the Authority and the broadcasting contractors on educational and religious matters, on standards of conduct in the advertising of goods or services and on such other matters as the Authority may determine".

During the year the Authority received advice from two committees dealing with religious broadcasting and schools' broadcasting.

Religious Broadcasting Advisory Committee

The terms of reference of this committee is to advise the Malta Broadcasting Authority on matters of religious broadcasting policy and to discuss and report on any problems in this field which the Authority may put to the Committee for its considered views.

The Committee is composed of the following:

Chairman: Rt. Rev. Mgr. Prof. A. Bonnici

Members: Rt. Rev. Mgr. E. Vella  
 Rt. Rev. Mgr. Prof. J. Lupi  
 Rt. Rev. Mgr. S. Laspina  
 Very Rev. Fr C. Xuereb  
 Very Rev. Fr L. Cachia  
 Very Rev. Fr C. Farrugia  
 Very Rev. Fr N. Cauchi  
 Rev. Fr E. Borg Olivier  
 Rev. Fr B. Tonna  
 Rev. Fr H. Born, O.P.  
 Rev. Fr H. Chircop, O.P.  
 Magistrate Dr J. Formosa  
 Surg. Major R.L. Casolani  
 Dr Paul Mallia  
 Mrs T. Vassallo Mallia

Secretary: Rev. Fr C.G. Vella.

Schools Broadcasting Advisory Committee

This Committee was set up by the Authority to give advice on all matters connected with educational broadcasting that may be referred to the Committee by the

/Malta....

Malta Broadcasting Authority, and in particular to advise upon the content and form of school broadcasting programmes both on sound, and later, on television.

Chev. J.P. Vassallo, O.B.E., Director of Education, is the Chairman of the Committee which has the following members

S. Gatt, Esq.  
 Miss M. Mortimer  
 Mgr. M. Azzopardi  
 G. Mangion, Esq., M.A.  
 G. Zarb Adami, Esq.  
 Miss R. Chetcuti  
 F.X. Mangion, Esq.  
 P. Miceli, Esq.  
 J.A. Cilia, Esq.  
 Rev. Fr P. Cachia, O.P.  
 Miss M. Attard Gouder

The Authority is represented on the Committee by the Chief Executive and by the Schools Broadcasting Organizer. The Secretary of the Authority, Mr A. Ellul, acts as Secretary to the Committee.

The Authority would like to express its gratitude to the ladies and gentlemen serving on these two committees during the past year.

APPENDIX IVANALYSIS OF TELEVISION OUTPUT FOR PERIOD  
1st APRIL, 1963 TO 31st MARCH, 1964Table 1. Breakdown of All Television Programmes

	<u>Weekly Average</u>	<u>%</u>
1. News	3.16 hrs.	10.4
2. Documentaries	2.42 hrs.	8.0
a) Repeats during Intervals	0.54 hrs.	1.8
3. Talks and Discussions	1.40 hrs.	4.6
4. Religion	0.79 hrs.	2.7
5. Schools	--	--
6. Adult Education	0.29 hrs.	0.9
7. Children's		
a) Informative	0.99 hrs.	3.3
b) Entertainment	4.14 hrs.	13.7
8. Plays and Serials	11.34 hrs.	37.6
9. Variety and Shows	1.62 hrs.	5.4
10. Feature Films	1.27 hrs.	4.2
11. Panel Games	0.32 hrs.	1.2
12. Serious Music and Ballet	0.14 hrs.	0.5
13. Sport	0.86 hrs.	2.8
14. Others	0.87 hrs.	2.9
<u>Total</u>	<u>30.15 hrs.</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table 2. Breakdown of Locally Produced Programmes

	<u>Weekly Average</u>
1. News	2.99 hrs.
2. Documentaries	0.09 hrs.
*       "	(0.11 hrs.)
3. Talks and Discussions	1.07 hrs.
4. Religion	0.64 hrs.
5. Adult Education	0.10 hrs.
*       "	(0.19 hrs.)
6. Children's	
a) Informative	0.27 hrs.
b) Entertainment	0.12 hrs.
7. Drama	0.03 hrs.
8. Variety and Shows	0.48 hrs.
9. Panel Games	0.32 hrs.
10. Sport	0.45 hrs.
11. Others	0.89 hrs.
<u>Total</u>	<u>7.45 hrs.</u>

Percentage of Weekly Average Output: 24.7%

\* Imported filmed material transmitted with Maltese Commentary.

/Table 3 .....

Table 3. Breakdown by Source of Imported Film Material

	<u>Weekly Average</u>		<u>Percentage of Weekly Average Output</u>			
<u>Total Output (Table 1)</u>	30.15 hrs.		100			
Less:						
Locally Produced Programmes (Table 2)	<u>7.45 hrs.</u>		<u>24.72</u>			
<u>Total Imported</u>	<u>22.70 hrs.</u>		<u>75.28</u>			
<u>ANALYSED THUS:</u>						
<u>Commonwealth Origin</u>					<u>Percentage of Filmed Material</u>	
United Kingdom	10.22 hrs.		33.89		45.02	
Other Countries	<u>0.32 hrs.</u>	10.54 hrs.	<u>1.06</u>	34.95	<u>1.41</u>	46.43
<u>Foreign Origin</u>						
U.S.A.	11.81 hrs.		39.17		52.03	
Various	<u>0.35 hrs.</u>	<u>12.16 hrs.</u>	<u>1.16</u>	<u>40.33</u>	<u>1.54</u>	<u>53.57</u>
		<u>22.70 hrs.</u>		<u>75.28</u>		<u>100.</u>

/T-11

Table 4. Breakdown of Programmes 'Prescribed' by the  
Malta Broadcasting Authority

	<u>Weekly Average</u>
1. Documentaries	1.04 hrs.
2. Talks and Discussions	0.51 hrs.
3. Religion	0.14 hrs.
4. Adult Education	0.19 hrs.
5. Children's	0.13 hrs.
6. Plays and Serials	1.16 hrs.
7. Serious Music	0.03 hrs.
<u>Total</u>	<u>3.20 hrs.</u>

Percentage of Weekly Average Output: 10.6%

A P P E N D I X V

List of Filmed Programmes Prescribed by the  
Malta Broadcasting Authority during  
1963-64

PROGRAMMES ON ART

Is Art Necessary? (10 programmes)  
Rembrandt (3 programmes)  
Michelangelo (3 programmes)  
Five Revolutionary Painters  
(5 programmes)

A series on Art, featuring Sir Kenneth Clark.  
Sir Kenneth Clark on Rembrandt's life and works.  
Sir Kenneth Clark on Michelangelo.  
Sir Kenneth Clark on Goya, Breughel, Rembrandt, Caravaggio and Van Gogh.

DOCUMENTARY PROGRAMMES

The Alcoholic  
Red Army Choir  
Two Faces of Japan  
The Last Wilderness  
The Unwanted  
Land Beyond  
Water

A study of the disease.  
A concert given by the Red Army singers and dancers at the Albert Hall.  
Impact of Western influence on Japan's oriental traditions.  
A dramatized documentary about Dartmoor, a beautiful area of moorland.  
The suffering of refugees in camps in Austria, Jordan and Hong Kong.  
Life in the East German city of Rostock.  
Report on the influence of war on civilisation.



Germany: Red Spy Target

109 Days to Venus

Death of Stalin )

Rise of Khrushchev )

Who Goes There? )

The City

The Fall of China

Brazil: The Rude Awakening

Red China

This is Hong Kong

Shakespeare - Sould of An Age

Germany - Fathers & Sons

The Circus

Lord Beaverbrook

The East German spy network's activities in West Germany.

Man's efforts to probe deep into space.

A Profile of Communism in three parts.

The City of London - a city within a city.

The story of the loss of the mainland of China to the Communists.

An analysis of the quickening unrest in Brazil.

A searching report on China, the biggest question mark in world politics.

A look at Hong Kong as it is today.

Shakespeare's life and works.

An examination of the "barrier of silence" existing between the younger and older generations in Germany.

A look into the reality of life in the "backyard" of the Circus.

A study of the Canadian who became a leading London newspaper owner and a British Cabinet Minister.

#### DOCUMENTARY PROGRAMMES SCREENED WITH MALTESE COMMENTARY

South America

Television and the World

Living with a Giant

James Morris' impressions of this continent.

An 'Italia Prize-winning' documentary dealing with use and impact of TV throughout the world.

Canada and its relationship with the U.S.A.

Postscript to Empire  
The Quiet War  
One Man's Hunger  
Heartbeat of France  
Watch on the Mekong  
America Abroad  
Twelve Flags South  
Kwadru tal-Belt  
Tahiti Pacific Cocktail  
Tempji Neolitici

The emergence of the Commonwealth from the fading British Empire.  
The struggle between North and South Vietnam.  
Produced for the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.  
A picture of the French character and personality.  
A picture of life in South-East Asia.  
American aid to under-developed countries.  
The story of the work of 12 nations in Antarctica.  
Locally produced pen-portrait of Valletta today.  
An examination of the life in Tahiti.  
Locally produced documentary about the Neolithic remains in Malta.

DRAMA

Killing of the King  
A Kind of Freedom  
The Advocate  
Loyalties  
Dolls House  
The Price of Freedom  
The Squeeze  
Day After Tomorrow

Historical play by Hugh Williamson.  
A play by John Conlan in which an ex-National Serviceman becomes a priest instead of a professional footballer.  
A play set in a small Central European State.  
A play by John Glasworthy.  
Henrik Ibsen's poignant domestic drama.  
The life of four refugees in a camp in Austria.  
A play set in South Wales coastal mining area.  
The plight of the old man who lives alone

The Critical Point	A drama dealing with scientific integrity in collision with political ambition and the law.
Time Remembered	A play by Jean Anouilh, translated by Patricia Moyes.
The Last Hours	A play depicting the avarice of a family gathered round their father's deathbed.
The Watching Eye	A play dealing with the ruthless efficiency of security measures in an atomic research station.
The Night of the Big Heat Incident	Science fiction at its most believable.
Old Man in a Hurry	A man who witnessed atomic war fears the safety of his child's future.
Negative Evidence	A historical play centering around Queen Victoria and Benjamin Disraeli.
Woman of No Importance	A thriller with a scientific background.
The Conquering Hero	Oscar Wilde's well-known play.
Adventure Story	A play by Allan Monkhouse reflecting the disintegration of the old set of values.
	Terence Rattigan's drama on Alexander the Great.

## SERIALS

Rob Roy (7 episodes)	A TV adaptation of Scott's novel, set in the Highlands of Scotland.
House under the Water (8 episodes)	Dramatisation of Francis Brett Young's novel.
Splendid Spur (6 episodes)	A novel by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.
St Ives (6 episodes)	An adaptation of the novel by Robert Louis Stevenson.
Bleak House (11 episodes)	series based on Dickens' immortal novel.
Our Mutual Friend (12 episodes)	
Science and Crime (5 episodes)	

Mighty and Mystical (4 episodes)  
Adventure (12 episodes)  
The Wonders of Man (12 episodes)  
It Can Happen Tomorrow (11 episodes)  
The Moonstone (7 episodes)

India - a familiar yet unknown giant.  
A series of travel and exploration.  
A leading London Doctor discusses the human body.  
An explanation in lay terms of scientific progress as it effects the man in the street.  
Wilkie Collins' classic novel.

#### CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

Tom Sawyer (6 episodes)  
Little Women (6 episodes)  
Jo's Boys (7 episodes)  
Treasure Seekers (6 episodes)  
Katy (8 episodes)  
Puppet Theatre (8 episodes)  
Summing it Up (17 episodes)

TV adaptation of Mark Twain's novel.  
TV adaptation of Louisa Alcott's novel.  
A sequel to Louisa Alcott's "Little Women".  
E. Nesbit's story of the Bastable family.  
The story of Susan Coolidge's Katy Carr.  
A puppet series for children set in a never-never land.  
A series of elementary mathematics designed for children.

#### RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES

News of Good Friday  
Portrait of Christ  
Shroud

The events of the first Good Friday reported as if Television had existed.  
A picture of the life of Christ through the paintings of great masters and the words of the Gospel.  
Leonard Cheshire on the

Life of Perfection

Barabbas

Hill No. 1

The Upper Room

Love is My Calling

The First Easter

Pilgrimage to Lourdes

The Messiah

Christmas Journey

Heritage of Paul

The Vow

Way of the Cross

Laudes Evangelii

He is Risen

Roman Catholic Mind

It Happened to Me - Fr O'Flynn

Nuns explain their attitude to their work.

Barabbas discovering of the meaning of the Cross.

The story of Golgotha.

The Last Supper in the Upper Room.

A novice entering the Little Company of Mary.

The happenings of the first Easter morning.

A typical day in a pilgrim's visit to Lourdes.

Handel's "The Messiah" from Llandoff Cathedral.

A Nativity Play.

A locally produced documentary about the Catholic faith in Malta transmitted with Maltese commentary.

Preparations for the Passion Play at Oberammergau.

The route of Christ's Passion as it would have appeared to Him.

A choreographic passion play in music and mime.

The history of Christ's last day on earth, told through famous paintings (Maltese commentary).

An interview with Archbishop Hecnan.

The story of Father O'Flynn who could have become a leading character actor but instead chose to be a Parish Priest.

#### ADULT EDUCATION

English by TV (39 lessons)

A course in the English language with comments in the teaching of each lesson.

APPENDIX VI

PARTY POLITICAL BROADCASTS

1963 - 1964

The Malta Broadcasting Authority's current Scheme for Party Political Broadcasts expires on the 10th October. Accordingly a meeting was held with representatives of all five political parties to ascertain their views regarding a scheme covering the next twelve months.

The Authority's policy has been and remains to make airtime available in the hope that the Parties themselves will agree on its allocation. The Parties have been unable to agree among themselves on how best this should be done and the Authority, after careful deliberation, is once again implementing a scheme which reflects the parties' strength in the Legislative Assembly and which seeks to take account of all views submitted.

This scheme which will come into force as from the 17th October allocates airtime as follows:

Nationalist Party:	22 broadcasts of 20mins each
Malta Labour Party:	14 broadcasts of 20mins each
Christian Workers Party:	7 broadcasts of 10mins each
Democratic Nationalist Party:	7 broadcasts of 10mins each
Progressive Constitutional Party:	2 broadcasts of 10mins each

During the past twelve months a proportion (approximately two-sevenths) of these broadcasts could, at the parties' option, be given on television instead of on sound. Following representations made by the political parties, it has now been decided to allow this proportion of broadcasts to be transmitted on both sound and television as follows:

Nationalist Party:	6 broadcasts of 20mins each
Malta Labour Party:	4 broadcasts of 20mins each
Christian Workers Party:	2 broadcasts of 10mins each
Democratic Nationalist Party:	2 broadcasts of 10mins each
Progressive Constitutional Party:	1 broadcast of 5mins each

The Authority's scheme is designed for a period of twelve months commencing on October 17th 1963. It would be discontinued in its present form in the event of the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly,

/Finally .....

Finally the Authority again stresses that should at any time all parties in the Assembly agree on the allocation of the airtime made available for political broadcasts, the Authority would be fully prepared to implement the Parties' recommendation.

September, 1963

(Annexure to Appendix VI)

PROCEDURE GOVERNING PARTY POLITICAL BROADCASTSPART ISOUND BROADCASTS

1. Every broadcast will be transmitted on a Thursday at 8.10 p.m.
2. All broadcasts should be scripted and pre-recorded. Scripts are to reach the Authority's Offices at 12, Old Treasury Street Valletta, typewritten and in triplicate, not later than noon on the Tuesday preceding the broadcast.
3. The script for a ten-minute broadcast should not exceed five foolscap pages, typewritten with double space and a 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  inch margin (10 pages for a 20-minute broadcast).
4. Provided the Parties inform the Authority in writing at least forty eight hours before the broadcast is due, the Authority will issue a Press Handout giving the name of the speaker or speakers and Party taking part. Rediffusion will also be asked to trail the information on the day of the broadcast.
5. The time allotted to each political party must not be exceeded and there must be no material deviation from the script.
6. The speaker is requested to be at Rediffusion Studios for rehearsal and recording of the talk, on the day of the broadcast at 3.30 p.m. (between 16th June to 30th September, at 10.30 a.m.). Unless the talk is pre-recorded the broadcast cannot take place as scheduled.
7. Neither the Malta Broadcasting Authority nor Rediffusion (Malta) Ltd. can accept any responsibility for any interference with or breakdown of the wired distribution system and cannot bind themselves to repeat any broadcasts that suffer as a result of such interference.
8. Copies of the script of each Party Political Broadcast will, after the broadcast, be sent to the Secretaries of all Parties and will also be available to the Press.
9. The decisions of the Authority on any matter concerning the procedure governing Party Political Broadcasts shall be final.

PART IITELEVISION BROADCASTS

1. Notice is to be given to the Authority at least seven clear days in advance of a proposed Television Broadcast. This may be taken - at the option of each of the Parties - on any of the days set aside for the Party as shown on the attached Calendar.
2. Every broadcast on television will also be carried on sound. In order to make this possible the time of a T.V. broadcast will not necessarily be at 8.10 p.m. but may be at any other time as close as possible to 8.10 p.m.

3. All broadcasts are to be scripted and pre-recorded on film. Scripts are to reach the Authority's Offices at 12, Old Treasury Street, Valleta, typewritten and in triplicate not later than noon on the Tuesday preceding the broadcast.
4. The speaker is requested to be at MTV Studios at 10.00 a.m. on the Wednesday immediately preceding the broadcast, for the talk to be rehearsed and pre-recorded on film. Unless the talk is pre-recorded the broadcast cannot take place as scheduled.
5. The time allotted to each Political Party must not be exceeded and there must be no material deviation from the script.
6. Neither the Malta Broadcasting Authority nor The Malta Television Service or Rediffusion (Malta) Ltd. can accept any responsibility for any interference with, or breakdown of the wired distribution system or the Television Service and cannot bind themselves to repeat any broadcasts that suffer as a result of such interference.
7. The decisions of the Authority on any matter concerning the procedure governing Party Political Broadcasts shall be final.

M A L T A      B R O A D C A S T I N G      A U T H O R I T Y

Calendar of Party Political Broadcasts

October 1963 to October 1964

<u>Week No.</u>	<u>Thursday</u>	<u>Party</u>	<u>Week No.</u>	<u>Thursday</u>	<u>Party</u>
1	17th October	N.P.	27	16th April	N.P.
2	24th "	M.L.P.	28	23rd "	C.W.P.
3	31st "	N.P.	29	30th "	N.P.
4	7th November	D.N.P.	30	7th May	M.L.P.
5	14th "	N.P.	31	14th "	D.N.P.
6	21st "	M.L.P.	32	21st "	N.P.
7	28th "	N.P.	33	28th "	M.L.P.
8	5th December	C.W.P.	34	4th June	C.W.P.
9	12th "	N.P.	35	11th "	N.P.
10	19th "	M.L.P.	36	18th "	M.L.P.
11	26th "	N.P.	37	25th "	P.C.P.
12	2nd January	P.C.P.	38	2nd July	N.P.
13	9th "	N.P.	39	9th "	D.N.P.
14	16th "	M.L.P.	40	16th "	M.L.P.
15	23rd "	N.P.	41	23rd "	C.W.P.
16	30th "	D.N.P.	42	30th "	N.P.
17	6th February	N.P.	43	6th August	D.N.P.
18	13th "	M.L.P.	44	13th "	M.L.P.
19	20th "	N.P.	45	20th "	C.W.P.
20	27th "	C.W.P.	46	27th "	N.P.
21	5th March	N.P.	47	3rd Sept.	M.L.P.
22	12th "	M.L.P.	48	10th "	D.N.P.
23	19th "	N.P.	49	17th "	N.P.
24	26th "	D.N.P.	50	24th "	M.L.P.
25	2nd April	N.P.	51	1st October	N.P.
26	9th "	M.L.P.	52	8th "	C.W.P.

Note The proportion of the above broadcasts which may, by seven days notice of the Parties concerned, be transmitted on Television and Sound is as follows:

Nationalist Party	6 20-minute broadcasts
Malta Labour Party	4 20-minute broadcasts
Christian Workers Party	2 10-minute broadcasts
Democratic Nationalist Party	2 10-minute broadcasts
Progressive Constitutional Party	1 5-minute broadcast

APPENDIX VIIPolicy on Ministerial Broadcasts

1. In view of their responsibilities for the care of the nation the Government should be able to broadcast from time to time Ministerial Broadcasts which are purely factual, or explanatory of legislative or approved administrative policies, or in the nature of appeals to the nation to co-operate in non-controversial national policies which require the active participation of the public.
2. Such broadcasts must comply with the provisions of the Broadcasting Ordinance 1961, and in particular with the provisions of Clause 7 (2) (a) thereof.
3. It will be incumbent on Ministers making such broadcasts to be as impartial as possible, and in the ordinary way there will be no question of a reply.
4. Except by agreement with the Malta Broadcasting Authority the amount of airtime which may be utilised for Ministerial Broadcasts in any one year will not exceed 210 minutes, and any one broadcast will not exceed 30 minutes in length. Ministerial Broadcasts may be on sound only or on both Sound and Television. In addition there will also be facilities for a Budget Broadcast on Television and Sound.
5. All requests for Ministerial Broadcasts shall be made direct to the Authority, and adequate notice shall be given.
6. All sound only broadcasts shall be recorded in good time beforehand, and all T.V. broadcasts shall be rehearsed in good time before the broadcast. In the absence of a rehearsal, a script of a Ministerial Broadcast shall be submitted to the Authority beforehand.
7. Where any dispute arises over Ministerial Broadcasts the final responsibility remains with the Authority (subject to the provisions of Clause 11 of the Broadcasting Ordinance).

MINISTERIAL BROADCASTS

Copy of a letter sent by the Authority  
to all Political Parties on 25th March  
1963

I enclose for your information, the conditions and procedures under which the Broadcasting Authority affords to the Government of the day broadcasting facilities on Sound and Television for the purpose of Ministerial Broadcasts.

In order to avoid future misunderstandings on this subject, I shall be grateful if you will take note of the following observations:

1. Nothing in the attached paper can, or is intended to prejudice the obligations and rights of the Authority as respects the observance of due impartiality in its broadcasts.
2. These obligations and rights ensure that in certain circumstances, political parties, organisations or individuals could establish under the Broadcasting Ordinance, a right of reply.
3. Under such circumstances, the Authority would not make available for the purpose of reply broadcasting time in excess of the duration of the original Ministerial broadcast.
4. Whenever such a right of reply is established the Authority will normally set a time limit of forty-eight hours between the time of the broadcast and the receipt of a request for facilities for a reply.
5. Ministerial Broadcasts do not and are not intended to exhaust the possibilities of Ministers appearing on Sound or Television. Ministers also broadcast, according to established practice, at the invitation of the Broadcasting Contractors, in news interviews, balanced discussions, radio and Television Press Conferences, outside broadcasts, etc, etc. Ministerial Broadcasts come into a separate category because they constitute special time placed at the disposal of Ministers which is availed of at the choice of and on the initiative of the Ministers and not either of the Contractors or of the Broadcasting Authority.

(signed) G.K. Brown  
Chief Executive

(Annexure to Appendix VII)

DETAILS OF MINISTERIAL BROADCASTS DURING  
THE PERIOD 25TH MARCH, 1963,  
TO 24TH MARCH, 1964

<u>Date</u>	<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Duration and Channel</u>	<u>Indication of Subject</u>
1. 20th April 1963	Hon. Dr G. Felice	10 minutes on both Televis-ion and Sound.	Tourist and Industrial Development projects.
2. 8th May 1963	Hon. Dr G. Felice	5 minutes on both Televis-ion and Sound.	Yacht Marina
3. 18th May 1963	Hon. Dr C. Caruana	17 minutes on Sound only.	Milk Week
4. 28th June 1963	Hon. Dr A. Cachia Zammit	11 minute on both Televis-ion and Sound.	Emigration
* 5. 12th July 1963	Hon. Dr Giorgio Borg Olivier	30 minutes on both Televis-ion and Sound. *	Independence
6. 2nd Aug. 1963	Hon. Dr A. Paris	3 minutes on Sound.	London Conference on Independence
7. 24th Aug. 1963	Hon. Dr G. Felice	10 minutes on both Televis-ion and Sound	Price of Sugar
8. 16th Sept. 1963	Hon. Dr G. Felice	34 minutes on both Televis-ion and Sound.	Hilton Hotel project.
9. 28th Feb. 1964	Hon. Dr E. Borg Olivier	8 minutes on both Televis-ion and Sound.	Bread Ration.

NOTE: Total airtime utilized from March 25th 1963 to 24th March, 1964: 128 minutes.

\* Following this broadcast a right of reply was requested by and granted to the Leader of the Christian Workers Party. The duration of this broadcast which was made by the Hon. Mr. Emidio Caruana, M.L.A., was 15 minutes (on both Television and Sound).

APPENDIX VIIIPRINCIPLES TO BE FOLLOWED IN BROADCASTING ADVERTISE-  
MENTS ON SOUND AND TELEVISIONPREAMBLE:

1. The general principle governing all advertising broadcast in Malta is that it should be legal, clean, honest and truthful.
2. The Broadcasting Authority and/or its contractors reserve the right to reject any material which does not conform with the spirit of these principles, even though it may not offend any of the specific grounds set out hereunder.

DEFINITION

3. The word "advertisement" implies any item of publicity inserted in the programmes broadcast in conformity with the Malta Broadcasting Ordinance, 1961, in consideration of payment to the Authority's contractors.

GENERAL:

4. Advertisements shall be subject to the provisions of the Malta Broadcasting Ordinance (Ordinance No. XX of 1961).
5. All advertisements shall be clearly distinguishable as such and be separate from the rest of the programme.
6. Advertisements shall not be inserted otherwise than at the beginning and end of a programme or in natural breaks which occur in a programme.
7. No advertisements shall be included which contain any reference to industrial, political or religious controversy.
8. The Authority and/or its Contractors may reject any advertisement which it considers unsuitable for broadcasting.
9. No advertisements shall be included in or associated with programmes of a religious nature and there shall be an interval of at least two minutes before and two minutes after such programmes during which no advertisements shall be carried.
10. Nothing shall be included in any programmes broadcast by the Authority and/or its Contractors, whether in an advertisement or otherwise, which states, suggests or implies, or could reasonably be taken to state suggest or imply, that any part of any programme broadcast by the Authority and/or its Contractors, which is not an advertisement has been supplied or suggested by any advertiser.

/Provided....

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall be construed as prohibiting the inclusion in the programmes broadcast by the Authority and/or its Contractors, of programmes which have been accepted and approved by the Authority and with which an advertiser, in consideration of payment, may be allowed to associate himself without exercising control over the contents of such programmes, such association taking the form of announcements, immediately before the commencement or immediately after the end of any such programmes or in natural breaks therein, of the name or goods and services of the sponsor.

FALSE OR MISLEADING ADVERTISEMENTS:

11. No advertisement, taken as a whole or in part, shall contain any spoken or visual presentation of the product or service advertised, or statement of its price, which directly or by implication misleads.

IN PARTICULAR:

- a) SPECIAL CLAIMS - No advertisement shall contain any reference which is likely to lead the public to assume that the product advertised, or an ingredient, has some special quality or property which is in fact unknown, unrecognised or incapable of being established.
- b) SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMS - Statistics, scientific terms, quotations from technical literature and the like must be used with a proper sense of responsibility to the ordinary listener. The irrelevant use of data and jargon must never be resorted to in order to make claims appear more scientific than they really are. Statistics of limited validity should not be presented in such a way as to make it appear that they are universally true.
- c) IMITATION - Any imitation likely to mislead listeners, or viewers even though it is not of such a kind as to give rise to a legal action for infringement of copyright or for "passing off", must be avoided.

DISPARAGING REFERENCES:

12. No advertisement shall contain any statement intended to promote sales by unfair comparison with or reference to competitive products or services.

TESTIMONIALS:

13. Documentary evidence of testimonials may be required as a condition of the acceptance of advertisements. The irresponsible use of testimonials must be avoided.

/GUARANTEE:.....

GUARANTEE:

14. The word "guarantee" should be used with caution and sparingly and only in relation to some specific description or quality and the detailed terms of any such guarantee must be available for inspection. Where the guarantee is associated with an offer to return the purchase price, it must be made quite clear to what it applies and in what way it protects the purchaser.

ADVERTISING IN CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:

15. No product or service may be advertised and no method of advertising may be used, in association with a programme intended for children or which large numbers of children are likely to hear or see which might result in harm to them physically, mentally or morally, and no method of advertising may be employed which takes advantage of the natural credulity and sense of loyalty of children.

IN PARTICULAR:

- a) No advertisement which encourages children to enter strange places or to converse with strangers in an effort to collect coupons, wrappers, labels, etc., is allowed.
- b) No advertisement for a commercial product or service is allowed if it contains an appeal to children which suggests in any way that unless the children themselves buy or encourage other people to buy the product or service they will be failing in some duty or lacking in loyalty towards some person or organisation whether that person or organisation is the one making the appeal or not.
- c) No advertisement is allowed which leads children to believe that if they do not own the product advertised, they will be inferior in some way to other children or that they are liable to be held in contempt or ridicule for not owning it.
- d) No advertisements for tobacco or alcoholic liquors may appear in the advertising intervals immediately before, during or immediately after programmes designed for children.

## (ANNEXURE TO APPENDIX. IIII)

RULES ABOUT SPECIFIC CLASSES OF ADVERTISEMENTS AND  
METHODS OF ADVERTISING1. UNACCEPTABLE PRODUCTS OR SERVICES

Advertisements for products or services coming within the recognised character of, or specifically concerned with, the following, will not be accepted:

- a) money-lenders,
- b) Matrimonial agencies and correspondence clubs,
- c) fortune tellers and the like,
- d) undertakers or others associated with death or burial,
- e). organisations/companies/persons seeking to advertise for the purpose of giving betting tips,
- f) employment services, registers or bureaux,
- g) products or treatments for bust development or, except as permitted by the British Code of Standards, for slimming, weight reduction or limitation or figure control.
- h) contraceptives,
- i) smoking cures,
- j) products for treatment of alcoholism,
- k) contact or corneal lenses,
- l) clinics for the treatment of the hair and scalp,
- m) haemorrhoids,
- n) products associated with intimate personal hygiene or medication,

2. ADVERTISEMENTS OF MEDICINES AND TREATMENTS:a) THE BRITISH CODE OF STANDARDS

The advertising of medicines and treatments may be accepted provided it complies with the basic standard of "The British Code of Standards in relation to the Advertising of Medicines and Treatments".

- b) In advertisements for medicines, treatments and products which are claimed to promote health or to be beneficial in illness, the following are not allowable:-
  - (i) presentations which give the impression of professional advice or recommendation, and
  - (ii) statements giving the impression of professional advice or recommendation made by persons who appear in the advertisements and who are presented, either directly or by implication, as being qualified to give such advice or recommendation.

/3. FINANCIAL....

3. FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS:

Advertising is limited to recognised Banks and Insurance Companies, Building Societies, Government Departments, and persons, bodies, companies and corporations carrying on a trade or an undertaking provided they have been granted a permit or licence when one is required by law.

4. GENERAL

The Advertisement referring to the holding of any assembly, meeting or activity whatsoever shall not be allowed if a permit or licence therefor is required according to law, unless the permit or licence has been granted prior to the broadcast of the advertisement.

MALTA BROADCASTING AUTHORITY  
 (Constituted under Ordinance XX of 1961)  
BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST MARCH 1964

<u>31st March</u> <u>1964</u> £		<u>Cost</u> £ s d	<u>Depreciation</u> <u>provided</u> £ s d	<u>Net</u> £ s d
<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>				
655	Freehold land	654.18. 8	- - -	654.18. 8
2,146	Office Equipment,			
418	Furniture & Fittings	3,266. 8. 4	1,025. 9.10	2,240.18.
-	Technical Equipment	1,275.11. 8	507.18. 6	767.18.
	Studio Equipment	210. 0. 0	21. 0. 0	189.
<u>3,219</u>		<u>5,406.18. 8</u>	<u>1,554. 8. 4</u>	<u>3,852.18.</u>
<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>				
37	Sundry Debtors and			
	Prepayments		870.12. 0	
13	Cash in hand		14. 9.10	
	Cash at bank:			
14,873	On current account	12,082. 3.10		
2,494	On savings account	2,557. 9. 1	14,639.12.11	
<u>17,417</u>			<u>15,524.14. 9</u>	
<u>Deduct:</u>				
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>				
2,574	Sundry Creditors and		6,244.17. 3	
	Accrued charges			
<u>14,843</u>	<u>WORKING CAPITAL</u>			<u>9,279.17. 6</u>
<u>18,062</u>	<u>NET ASSETS</u>			<u>13,132. 7.10</u>

Represented by:-

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LICENCE FEES

3,951	Amount applied for capital purposes (see above)	5,406.18.
2,482	Special Reserve Fund (see note 1(a))	- - -
-	Provision for loss or damage to films on hire	112.10.
11,629	Balance of Income and Expenditure Account (Page 47)	7,612.19.
<u>8,062</u>		<u>13,132. 7.10</u>

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD  
OF THE MALTA BROADCASTING AUTHORITY

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and the annexed Income and Expenditure Account which are in agreement with the books and records kept by the Authority. Proper books of account have been kept so far as appears from our examination thereof. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the said Balance Sheet presents a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Authority as at 31st March 1964, and of the surplus for the year ended on that date.

TURQUAND, YOUNGS & CO.

19 Coleman Street,  
 London E.C. 2.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

MALTA BROADCASTING AUTHORITY  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1964

Year ended  
31st March  
1963

£   s   d                      £   s   d                      £   s   d

INCOME

45,000	Government Contributions from licence fees - (see note 1(c))		52,000. 0. 0
102	Licence fees from con- tractors		102. 0. 0
51	Ground Rents		50.16.10
61	Bank Interest		134. 5. 0

45,214		52,287. 1. 1
--------	--	--------------

Deduct:

6,930	Prescription of Sound Broadcasts in accordance with Clause 12 of an agreement dated 28. 9.61 with Rediffusion (Malta) Ltd. - (note 2)	7,627.18. 2	
3,070	Contribution towards improvements carried out by Rediffusion (Malta) Ltd.	3,722. 1.10	
10,000			11,350. 0. 0

3,523	Prescription of Television Broad- casts in accordance with clause 12 of an agreement dated 28.9.61 with the Malta Television Service Ltd. - (note 3)	27,164.17. 3	
67	Contribution towards improvements carried out by the Malta Television Service Ltd.	568.10. 0	
3,590			27,733. 7. 3
3,590			39,083. 7. 3
1,624			13,203.14. 7

Deduct:

2,786	<u>ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES</u> (see Appendix)	13,289. 0. 1
	<u>Less:</u> Charged to the cost of programmes provided by the Authority:-	

carried forward                      13,289. 0. 1    13,203.14. 7

MALTA BROADCASTING AUTHORITY  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1964

(continued)

Year ended							
31st March							
1963							
£		£	s	d	£	s	d
12,786	brought forward	13,289.	0.	1	13,203.	1.	
(731)	Sound 5.7% -						
	note 2	759.	7.	5			
(1,826)	Television 14.3% -						
	note 3	1,898.	8.	7	2,657.	16.	0
10,229	20 %				10,631.	4	
11,395					2,572.	10.	
	deduct:						
	<u>SPECIAL CHARGE</u>						
	Contribution towards the cost of						
	publication of school magazine						
700	(less charged to contractor - £350)				614.	15.	1
10,695	<u>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</u>				1,957.	15.	5
	<u>Less:</u>						
937	Applied for capital purposes				1,456.	0.	6
9,758					501.	14.	11
	<u>Add:</u>						
4,353	Balance brought forward from						
	previous year	11,629.	4.	9			
	<u>Less:</u> Allocated to the current						
	year - see note 1	4,518.	0.	6			
2,482	Transfer to Special						
	Reserve Fund						
1,871					7,111.	4.	3
11,629					7,622.	19.	2

MALTA BROADCASTING AUTHORITYYEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1964NOTES

1. In accordance with the powers conferred upon him by Clause 12(3) and (4) of the Ordinance, the Governor has issued the following directions:

	£	s	d
(a) The cash surplus at 31st March 1962 of originally transferred to a Special Reserve Fund be now transferred to the services of the Authority	2,481.19.	6	
(b) A sum of be transferred from the excess revenue at 31st March 1963	4,518. 0.	0	
	<u>7,000. 0.</u>		
(c) The Government contributions from licence fees credited to Income and Expenditure Account are therefore made up as follows:-			
As provided by Clause 12(b) of the Ordinance			
			£ s d
			45,000. 0. 0
Excess revenues transferred			£ s d
see (a) above	2,481.19.	6	
see (b) above	4,518. 0.	6	
	<u>7,000. 0.</u>		
	<u>52,000. 0.</u>		

The excess revenue of the Authority for the year to 31st March 1964 calculated in a similar manner is made up as follows:-

	£	s	d	£	s	d
Balance of Income & Expenditure Account				7,612.19.	2	
<u>Add: Depreciation to date</u>				1,554. 8.	4	
				9,167. 7.	6	
<u>Less: Sundry debtors and prepaid charges</u>				870.12.	0	
				8,296.15.	6	
<u>Less: Balance of excess revenue at 31st March 1963:</u>						
As per note 1 to the previous accounts	12,324. 0.	4				
<u>Less: transferred to current year (see above)</u>	4,518. 0.	6				
				7,805.19.	10	
				490.15.	8	

## MALTA BROADCASTING AUTHORITY

YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1964

## NOTES (continued)

2. The following expenditure was incurred on sound programmes prescribed by the Authority.

<u>1962/63</u>					
£		£	s	d	£
4,158	Salaries and allowances				4,131.1
600	Scriptwriters' and Actors' fees				610.
845	Airtime and Studio charges				1,274.1
119	Records, tapes and publications				64. 1.
303	School Broadcasting Magazine				350. 0.
60	Sundry Expenses				278.10.11
152	Depreciation on Technical Equipment	318.17.	9		
	Less: allocated to Television				
(38)	Broadcasts (see note 3)	159. 8.10			
					159. 8.11
6,199					6,868.10. 9
731	Proportion of Overhead Expenses (5.7%)				759. 7. 5
6,930					7,627.18. 2

3. The following expenditure was incurred on Television programmes prescribed by the Authority:-

<u>1962/63</u>					
(6 months)		£	s	d	
2,623	Hire of Television Films				5,368.12.
8,953	Airtime and studio charges				19,175.15.
-	Training of Staff				40. 0
68	Scripts, Contributors' Fees				324.12.
34	Sundry Expenses				177. 0.
38	Depreciation on Technical Equipment				159. 8.1
	(see note 2)				
-	Depreciation on Studio Furniture				21. 0. 0
11,696					25,266. 8. 8
1,827	Proportion of Overhead Expenses (14.3%)				1,898. 8. 7
13,523					27,164.17. 5

## MALTA BROADCASTING AUTHORITY

## ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES

YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1964

Year Ended  
31st March  
1963

			£	s	d	£	s	d
1,500	Honoraria to Board Members					1,630.	17.	0
7,688	Wages and salaries					7,958.	18.	2
450	Rent of Offices					463.	0.	3
489	Stationery					403.	6.	1
241	Water, Electricity and Telephone					261.	16.	10
78	Transport					73.	18.	5
150	Audit Fees					150.	0.	0
140	Sundry expenses					94.	4.	7
23	Messenger's Uniforms					16.	14.	0
33	National Insurance Contributions					45.	14.	2
200	Legal fees and expenses					310.	5.	0
82	Postages and Telegrams					124.	14.	
71	Subscriptions to newspapers etc.					112.	2.	
267	Duty visits abroad					192.	9.	
718	Training of staff					180.		
-	Staff Superannuation Scheme					192.		
75	Entertainment and Hospitality					99.		
	Overseas travelling and repatriation expenses							
116	of Chief Executive					227.	3.	
-	Visiting Lecturers					165.	13.	
-	Rentals wired sound and television sets					61.	15.	
71	Maintenance and repairs					43.	3.	
	Depreciation:							
173	Furniture and Fittings	10%	207.	3.	8			
142	Office Equipment	20%	184.	13.	5			
79	Soft Furniture	33 1/3%	90.	7.	11			
						482.	5.	
2,786						13,289.	0	

