

BROADCASTING AUTHORITY

**ANNUAL REPORT
AND ACCOUNTS**

1965 - 66



MALTA

BROADCASTING AUTHORITY

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

Covering the Year ended
31st March, 1966

MALTA

BROADCASTING AUTHORITY,
12, Old Treasury Street,
Valletta.

30th July, 1966

Your Excellency,

In accordance with Section 13 (4) and (5) of the Broadcasting Ordinance 1961, we have pleasure in enclosing the Broadcasting Authority's Annual Report and Accounts for the financial year ended on 31st March, 1966.

We have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's
Obedient Servants,

(sd) A.J. Montanaro-Gauci
Chairman.

(sd) J.A. Manduca
Chief Executive.

H.E. Sir Maurice Dorman, G.C.M.O., G.C.V.O., Hon. LL.D.,
Governor-General of Malta,
The Palace,
Valletta.

MEMBERS OF THE AUTHORITY

on 31st March, 1966

Chairman: Judge A.J. Montanaro-Gauci, C.B.E., K.M., Gr. Off. Mer., O.St.J., LL.D.

Members: Dr. V.A. Mercieca, LL.D.

G. Muscat Azzopardi, Esq.

Rev. Fr. P. Serracino Inglott, B.A., B.D., M.A. (Oxon.)

J. Vella, Esq.

CONTENTS

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| INTRODUCTORY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| The System | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Amendments to Ordinance | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Finance | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| PROGRAMMING | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Liaison with Companies | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| TV Drama Competition | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| MBA PROGRAMMES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Television | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| C.E.T.O. Training Course | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Sound | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| The Young Listener | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENT | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Ministerial Broadcasts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Anniversary Messages | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Party Political Broadcasts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| General Election Broadcasts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| MTV AND REDIFFUSION | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Television | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Recorded Programmes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Local TV Programmes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Eurovision | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| Sound Broadcasting | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| Radio Play Contest | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| Technical Developments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| News and Current Affairs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| RELIGIOUS BROADCASTING | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| ADVERTISING | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| WIRELESS STATION | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| COMMONWEALTH BROADCASTING CONFERENCE | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| STAFF | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 |

APPENDICES

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| A. | Schools Broadcasting | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 |
| B. | Analysis of Television Programmes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 |
| C. | Analysis of Rediffusion Programmes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| D. | Ministerial Broadcasts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 |
| E. | Party Political Broadcasts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 |
| F. | General Election Broadcasts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 |
| G. | Principles to be followed in Broadcasting Advertisements on Sound and Television | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 |
| H. | Advisory Committees | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 |
| I. | Communique issued at the Conclusion of the VI Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 |
| J. | The Staff of the Authority | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 |

ACCOUNTS 57

Introductory

THE Broadcasting Authority was established in September 1961 to provide and to control sound and television broadcasting services in Malta. The present system of broadcasting is therefore nearly five years old, and apart from giving a review of the year 1965-66 this seems an appropriate time to take stock and look back on achievements and shortcomings as well as forward into the years ahead.

There were two major developments in the field of broadcasting during the year, both of which could have far reaching repercussions: the introduction, under the auspices of the Authority, of Schools Television, and major amendments by the Government to the Broadcasting Ordinance 1961.

While much remains to be done in the field of programming the Authority noted with pleasure a further extension of the news service in sound and vision, as well as an improvement in standards. The number of "serious and Informative" programmes and of home produced programmes increased during the year.

The Authority's objective is to maintain a continuous improvement in the standard of popular programmes while making sure that there is much to appeal to the discriminating viewer and listener who looks to broadcasting for more than entertainment.

The year saw the first General Election to be held in the Maltese Islands since the start of Malta Television in September 1962. The Authority considers that the coverage given was comprehensive and non-partisan.

The Authority's inadequate financial resources were augmented in June 1965 by the release of funds which had not been utilized during 1962-63. This was a welcome step which made possible the continuation of the Authority's work during the year under review as well as in the year ahead without incurring a deficit. But it is only a temporary respite which does nothing to place the Authority on a sound footing financially.

Among other things, lack of funds prevented a small but much needed expansion in staff as well as the carrying out of research into audience measurement and reaction and the social effects of broadcasting. In Britain and elsewhere it is the statutory duty of the Broadcasting Authorities to ascertain the state of public opinion concerning programmes.

The popularity of television was reflected in the continuous increase in the number of licence holders. On March 31st 1966 the number of combined radio and television licences was 28,182—an increase of 3,692 over the figure for 1965. The number of Rediffusion subscribers stood at 40,139 and Radio licences at 9,000. Although no official records are available as to the number of wireless sets in use, this is now estimated to be in the region of 30,000*.

*NOTE: The number of television sets imported up to March 1966 was 34,088 and the number of radios brought into the Island since 1952, 38,436.

Customs duty collected by the Government on radio and television sets amounted to £128,322 and the sum paid by the viewer in licence fees totalled £114,816, an increase of £11,047 on the sum collected in 1964-65.

The Authority joined the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference as a full Member in September 1965.

During the year a Wireless for the Blind Fund Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. Fenech-Conti was formed, on which the Authority, the Programme Companies and the British Forces Broadcasting Service are represented, and in August the Government took the humanitarian step of exempting the blind from the payment of licences thus bringing Malta into line with the majority in Europe. The number of people classified as 'blind' in the Maltese Islands is estimated at 700.

The System

The Broadcasting Ordinance 1961 which established the present system of broadcasting in Malta set up an independent statutory body to provide sound and television broadcasting. The provision of these services could be, and in fact were, entrusted to commercial companies under contract with the Authority—The Malta Television Service Ltd. and Rediffusion (Malta) Ltd. This was without prejudice to the right of the Authority to provide such services itself.

Under the Constitution, the Chairman and members of the Authority are appointed by the Governor-General, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister given after he has consulted the Leader of the Opposition. The Constitution precludes Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries, Members of the House of Representatives, Members of a local government authority and public officers from being appointed members of the Authority. Furthermore a Member may be removed from office by the Governor-General, acting on the advice of the Prime Minister "only for inability to discharge the functions of his office or for misbehaviour".

Members are appointed for a specified period and it is they who take all major policy decisions. The Chief Executive is the permanent executive head who implements the Authority's decisions. Under the law, the Authority delegates to him powers and duties to carry out its day to day business including programme content and administrative control of its staff.

While safeguarding the independence of the Authority from political and other interference, the Constitution defines the function of the Authority as that of ensuring impartiality in respect of matters of political or industrial controversy or relating to current public policy. In the exercise of its function "the Broadcasting Authority shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority". Other functions and duties are placed on the Authority by the Broadcasting Ordinance.

Broadcasting is further regulated by Contracts under which the Authority is bound to spend the sum of £25,000 a year on the prescription and/or the

improvement of television programmes and £10,000 a year on the prescription and/or improvement of sound programmes. This the Authority has been doing by providing programmes of a high standard of information and education. The Authority is financed by licence revenue and does not permit advertisements in or around its prescribed programmes. The Contractors' main source of income on the other hand is from the sale of advertising time to advertisers. This is therefore a mixture of public service and commercial broadcasting and this two-tier system is a compromise solution between what may be desirable and what has proved possible in an Island with modest resources.

Broadcasting is too important a medium to be operated as a purely commercial system. On the other hand the absence of commercial interests from the field of broadcasting would mean that substantial sums for capital investment and recurrent costs would have to be found from public funds.

The Constitution precludes the control of broadcasting by a Government department and the Authority is convinced that this is sound and right not only because this powerful means of communication must not be exposed to the danger of partisan political interference (or even the suspicion of it) but also because broadcasting is a complicated, creative and constantly changing enterprise. This requires speed and flexibility in dealing with numerous day to day decisions on coverage, compliance with regulations and programme performance.

The first few years have confirmed a number of weaknesses which exist in the present system which should be righted by legislation. For example as they stand today, the financial clauses in the Broadcasting Ordinance are meaningless, and the amount given to the Authority each year quite inadequate.

Several of the powers conferred on the Authority are negative in character. This was also found to be the case in the United Kingdom under the Television Act 1954 on which our Ordinance was modelled. In Britain, steps were taken to strengthen the Authority and the Television Act 1954 has been replaced by the much more satisfactory Act of 1964.

There are several other provisions of the Ordinance which need looking into and which in their present form, and in view of the Authority, are either defective or not in keeping with the spirit of the Constitutional provisions on broadcasting.

The Authority will continue to press the case for revision.

Amendments to Ordinance

In February 1966 the Government introduced a bill amending the Broadcasting Ordinance.

The Authority considered some of the amendments undesirable, and it seemed to the Authority that these could not be accepted without public protest. A statement was issued on February 1966 expressing the Authority's dismay at this turn of events.

The general duties of the Authority remain the same. But, among other things, the Broadcasting (Amendment) Act 1966 deprives the Authority of the exclusivity of the function to provide sound and television broadcasting services. These powers are now extended to the Government or to "any person, body or authority under licence from or under arrangements with the government". The Authority holds that in a small island like Malta it is important that the control of broadcasting services should remain centralised.

The position now is that all the provisions of the Ordinance apply to existing services under contract to the Authority but only the constitutional provisions and one section of the Ordinance will apply to any other service. It is difficult to see how this can be made to work effectively and the Authority has written to the Government asking for clarification. The Authority also pointed out that added responsibilities should clearly be matched by an increase in the Authority's already limited funds and staff.

Another amendment gives to the Government of the day, the power, after consultation with the Authority, to appoint future Chief Executives who may now be public officers. Again in the view of the Authority this is not in keeping with the spirit of the Constitutional provisions. The Authority holds that the post of executive head of the broadcasting services should be filled by a person who is appointed by, is responsible to, and can be dismissed by the Authority.

The Authority hopes that the Government will reconsider the whole matter and will incorporate in the Broadcasting Ordinance at least some of those amendments for which the Authority has been pressing.

Finance

The Authority makes no apology for returning to the vexed question of finance and of reiterating its point of view on a matter which is fundamental to the well-being of the broadcasting system in these Islands and to the continued independent existence of the Authority.

The Authority again wishes to underline the following points:

- It is the clear intention of the Broadcasting Ordinance that all licence fees paid by the public should be channelled back into broadcasting—after the deduction of £15,000 by the Government for the collection of these fees.

- In its present form the clause dealing with finance is without meaning, does not guarantee any funds to the Authority, and endangers its independence.

- £45,000 is quite inadequate to make a radical contribution towards programming and to give the broadcasting services—especially television—a distinctively indigenous character.

- The Authority is bound by contracts which it inherited, to spend a minimum of £35,000 on sound and television programming each year

and to pay the Contractors' normal charges for programmes, broadcasting time and facilities.

- What remains is not enough to cover the Authority's own modest administrative costs. As from April 1967, unless the matter is reviewed the Authority will, under present arrangements, have to function with an annual deficit which will grow each year as costs continue to mount.

- The revenue accruing to the Government from licence fees and customs duty on radios and television sets continues to grow. Licence fees are increasing on average at the rate of £10,000 a year and the Authority estimated that revenue from this source will exceed £120,000 during 1966-67. At present the Authority is receiving 37.5% of this amount. In other words, out of every £4 paid by the public only £1 10s. is being channelled back into broadcasting.

The following figures illustrate the manner in which licence fees and customs duty have been increasing and how despite rising costs the Authority's revenue has remained stationary over the years.

| Year | Revenue from Wireless Licence fees | (Revenue from Customs duties on TV and Radio sets) | Amount budgetted for by MBA | Amount available to MBA |
|---------|--|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1959/60 | £17,793 | £96,902 | — | — |
| 1960/61 | £21,847 | £168,269 | — | — |
| 1961/62 | £63,546 | £124,428 | £19,200 | £17,200 |
| 1962/63 | £83,067 | £117,698 | £50,355 | £45,000 |
| 1963/64 | £96,074 | £140,482 | £65,075 | £45,000 |
| 1964/65 | £103,769 | £104,123 | £66,000 | £45,000 |
| 1965/66 | £114,816 | £128,322 | £67,000 | £45,000 |
| 1966/67 | £120,000 (est.) | Not known | £68,000 | £45,000 |

In June 1965, funds totalling £8,300, which had not been utilized mainly during 1962-63 (when television was inaugurated) were returned to the Authority. Because of the precarious financial position in which the Authority finds itself and because of the absence of any guarantee that funds would be increased, the Authority asked that use of these funds should be spread over two years, namely the year under review and the year ahead. This enables the Authority to continue to operate without a deficit but, as already stated, it does nothing to place the Authority on a firm footing financially.

The Authority's Estimates for 1966-67 totalled £68,000. Once again however the amount allocated to the Authority in the Government's General Estimates was limited to £45,000.

It is the considered view of the Authority that there must be a clear

relationship between the licence fees paid by the public and the amount ploughed back into broadcasting and that this amount must be both adequate—certainly to cover the Authority's own legitimate administrative costs—and guaranteed by law. Furthermore the process by which money is passed to the Authority has proved to be dilatory. It is also necessary, in the Authority's view, that any money which, for one reason or another, remains unspent in one year should be placed in reserve to be used by the Authority in the following year without the necessity of further directives. At the moment the law does not provide for any reserve or contingency fund. What is perhaps not sufficiently appreciated is that television programmes must be ordered at least three to six months before they are scheduled for transmission and the Authority must therefore have some reserve funds at hand at the end of the financial year.

Programming

PROGRAMME content is the most important ingredient in any broadcasting service. The Authority and the contractors quite naturally devote a good deal of their time to finding ways and means of improving programmes and to offer the public a wide and varied choice of programmes.

There is no universally accepted formula for good programming. Unanimity is usually reached about a very good or a very bad programme. But there is a whole range of programmes, about which opinion on quality vary enormously from one person to another.

Several factors should be kept in mind when discussing programmes, especially television programmes. Among these are the following:

- Television is a voracious medium and not all programmes can be first rate; it must be accepted that programmes vary in style and quality.

- No television station in the world whatever its resources can have a programme schedule exclusively made up of home produced programmes and the smaller the station the higher will be the proportion of recorded material obtained from overseas.

- The amount of recorded material available to Malta is limited by considerations of copyright and royalties, as well as by technical and financial resources available locally. Costs are steadily increasing.

- Broadcasting services with ample resources pay anything from £500 to £3,000 per programme hour for their recorded material. It is obvious therefore that programme distributors must achieve major sales elsewhere before the programmes can be shown in Malta.

- Television production is expensive and any locally produced programme of a reasonably good quality will invariably cost more than what the Island can afford to pay for recorded material.

- Television production is complicated, time-consuming, requires advance planning, adequate studio facilities, skilled direction and the co-operation of a large number of people with varied skills.

Any analysis of the present output and comparisons with other and wealthier television services must take into account size, productive resources and access to talent.

But the Authority, while not in the least complacent, considers that progress has been made in the field of programming and programme production. The number of "serious and informative" programmes again increased and now account for 39 per cent of the total output in television and 35.5 per cent of the total output in sound ("B" Switch). There was also a further welcome increase in the amount of locally originated programmes. Apart from advertisements and advertising magazines, local programmes now total 32.5 per cent in vision and 83.1 per cent of the total output on Rediffusion's "B" Switch. This is a substantial amount for a small station and it has only been possible by an intensive use of studios and facilities; available resources

are severely stretched and if standards are to continue to improve there cannot be any further substantial increase in the amount of locally produced programmes on television without a corresponding increase in staff and resources.

The Authority noted with satisfaction the continued decrease in the number of programmes which feature violence especially when the young are habitually known to be watching. Responsible broadcasters are aware of the liability of television to fall into triviality and what must be avoided is the tendency to replace these programmes by others which are of little permanent value.

The more a system is deprived of licence fees the greater becomes the reliance on advertising and on offering advertisers access to mass audiences. The danger to be avoided—and it is one which is shared by broadcasting services the world over—is that this will lead to a predominance of programmes which are basically trivial and which pander to the lowest common denominator.

Liaison with Companies

It is the Authority's duty to ensure that the provisions of the Constitution, the Broadcasting Ordinance and the Contracts with the programme companies are observed at all times.

Among these duties are the observance of impartiality, good taste and balance in subject matter, and accuracy in news. Ours is a two-tier system of programme production and control, and the only way to ensure observance of statutory obligations and to maintain and improve standards is to establish the closest possible liaison and co-operation with the programme companies. Consultation must be full, frank and frequent. Because of the importance of this collaboration steps were taken during the year to strengthen the means of communication between the Authority and the companies. There are now three standing Committees each meeting once a week—the Television Programme Advisory Committee, the Sound Planning Committee and the Current Affairs Committee.

In addition to this consultation the Authority conducts its own monitoring system which is an essential part of its work. As a result of this system there have been programmes which have been withdrawn, modified or re-scheduled to meet the views expressed by the Authority. Occasional instances of faulty judgement can be found in any service, but in the year under review these were few and far between.

TV Drama Competition

In order to encourage the production of local television drama—a complicated and costly business rarely tackled by a small station—the Authority launched a Television Drama Competition. There was no restriction on the theme of the play which was to be of between thirty and forty minutes

duration. The response was encouraging and by the closing date for entries—the 30th November—thirty-seven scripts had been received. A first prize of £50, a second of £30 and a third of £20 were awarded. The adjudicating Panel under the Chairmanship of Dr. W. Gulia and with Dr. P. Xuereb and Fr. H. Born as Members decided that the best three entries in order of merit were those submitted by Mr. Alfred K. Sant ("Min Hu Evelyn Costa"), by Mr. Charles Micallef ("Il-Madonna Zingara"), and by Mr. Karmenu Gruppeta ("Ward u Xewk").

MTV plan to screen all three during the next financial year.

MBA Programmes

THE Authority may under the Broadcasting Ordinance and must under existing contracts, spend money each year on the prescription and improvement of programmes. This the Authority does through the purchase, production or improvement of programmes which are in the main of an informative or educative nature.

The number of programmes so prescribed during 1965-66 totalled 348 on television. These accounted for 184 programme hours as compared with 161 hours during 1964-65 and 191 programme hours during 1963-64. The Authority's programmes account for some 12 per cent of the total output.

In sound the Authority concentrated its efforts on the organization, production and presentation of 202 broadcasts to primary schools.

In addition the Authority's staff helped in organizing 44 political broadcasts, 13 election broadcasts on sound and television and 4 on sound only, and 3 ministerial broadcasts.

Other locally originated TV programmes produced by the Authority's staff included:

Schools Television

A weekly science programme with a repeat produced in association with MTV and the British Council.

L-Imghallem (The Craftsman)

A monthly programme on film dealing with Maltese crafts and craftsmen. Subjects dealt with in the series have included: Il-Buttar (The Cooper); Tal-Ferrobattuto (Wrought-Iron Worker); L-Induratur (The Gilder); Tan-Nases (Fish-Trap Maker); Tan-Nagħal (The Blacksmith); Tal-Fuħħar (The Potter); L-Argentier (The Silversmith); Tal-Pasturi (Maker of statuettes for Christmas Crib); Tal-Karrettuni (The Wheelwright); and Tal-Filugranu (The Filigree Worker).

Retina

A monthly studio documentary with filmed inserts. Subjects dealt with during the year included: Agriculture; Industry; Tourism; Fishing; Education; Banking and Maltese Architecture (three programmes).

Dawra mal-Ġnien

A programme aimed at the amateur gardener.

Drawwiet ta' Dari (Maltese Folklore)

A monthly programme devoted to local folklore and dealing with subjects such as Christmas; birth; courtship; marriage and death.

Documentaries (on film)

Mdina: Ancient Capital; and Under Canvas (Scouting activities).

Documentaries (With a Maltese commentary)

Time to Remember (1896-1945) (39 programmes); The Mysterious Deep (two programmes); Sweden (two programmes).

Kieku Kont Int

A fortnightly civics programme for children (12 programmes jointly with MTV).

Among the recorded programmes prescribed by the Authority during the year were the following:

Classic Series

Jane Austen's, Emma (6 episodes); R.L. Stevensons's, Kidnapped (12 episodes); George Eliot's, Silas Marner (6 episodes); Dumas's, The Count of Monte Cristo (10 episodes); Anthony Hope's, Rupert of Henzau; and Dickens's, A Tale of Two Cities (10 episodes).

Music

Young People's Concerts (10 programmes, with Leonard Bernstein and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra); The Boston Symphony Orchestra (13 programmes); Hayden's, The Passion; Menotti's opera, Amahl and the Night Visitors; and a Saddler's Wells production of Offenbach's, Orpheus in the Underworld.

Art

Landscape Into Art (three programmes with Sir Kenneth Clark); Picasso; Great Temples of the World, and The Art of Collecting.

Informative — Current Affairs

Ethiopia (2 programmes); Mountbatten: Man of Action; The Movies Learn to Talk; The Great Weather Mystery; Sports Cars: Rage to Race; Booming World of Boats; Partisan: Nazi-Soviet War; Traffic Round the World; The Agony of Austria; Cameras Aloft: Secrets Below; Lenin and Trotsky; South of Zero (4 programmes on Angola and Mozambique, South Africa, South West Africa and Zanzibar); Ben Gurion; Lindberg; Rhodes Scholar; F. Lloyd Wright; Science in Space; and The Roosevelt Years (27 programmes).

Adult Education

Family Car (10 programmes); This is Opera (3 programmes); English by Television (39 programmes).

Ballet

Cinderella (The Royal Ballet with Margot Fonteyn); Bolshoi Ballet (2 programmes).

Natural History

Survival (18 programmes).

Religious

The Pope and the Vatican; The Joyful Hour; Rome Eternal (4 programmes).

Drama

The Bergonzi Hand; Sheridan's, School for Scandal; Shakespeare's, Julius Caesar and the Comedy of Errors; and Hans Christian Anderson's, The Princess and the Pea.

Documentaries

The Death Penalty; Cuba: Bay of Pigs; Cuba: Missile Crisis; Voice of the Desert; French Revolution; Marshal Tito; Beauty of Women; Remarkable Comrades (on the Communist Party in Italy); Baldwin; George V; Robert Ruark's Africa; Three Men (the United Nations); Business of Gambling; The Warrent Report; Japan: East is West; The Middle Ages; Changing Matilda: The New Australia; Panama: Danger Zone; Blue-Prints and Dreams; Young Man from Boston; Fall and Rise of the House of Krupp; I'm a Stranger Here Myself; East Europe: Satellites Out of Orbit; Television in Politics; Culloden; Machines Like Men.

Many of these programmes were outstanding in every respect and public reaction as expressed in the press and in letters to the Authority was very favourable. Unhappily the Authority is not yet in a position to carry out systematic and scientific research and it is therefore difficult to determine with accuracy just how many viewers watched and what was their degree of appreciation.

But MTV were able to carry out some audience measurement during the year and the number of viewers who watched the Bolshoi Ballet was estimated to be 35,000. It is indicative of the power and range of the medium that this number would have filled the Manoel Theatre to capacity for 58 days.

Educational Broadcasting

Television

THE Authority has for many years been responsible for the transmission of school broadcasts to primary schools and had long been trying to introduce something similar on television.

Due to the generous help and assistance of the British Council the Authority is now happy to record that Malta has joined an ever increasing number of countries throughout the world which are using this medium as an aid in the sphere of education. The new service—Malta Educational Television—was inaugurated by the Minister of Education on the 10th January, 1966. This service is being provided for the Secondary Schools and is aimed at the senior classes preparing for their G.C.E.

The basic material, in the form of package kits on the subject of "Magnetism and Electricity" was obtained from the Centre for Educational Television Overseas (CETO). A panel of four teachers, two from Government and two from Private Schools, discuss the planning stages of the series with the Television Officer, and with the cooperation of Professor Peter Lewis, Professor of Physics at the Royal University of Malta, the programme is expanded and adapted for the needs of Malta.

The success of this modest venture is as much due to the preparatory work which was undertaken before the service started as to the close collaboration which exists between the Authority, the Malta Television Service, the Ministry of Education and the British Council.

The British Council has provided a qualified Television Officer—Mr. R.M. Allan M.A.—to prepare and present the programmes; the Malta Television Service has made available its studio facilities and free air-time, while the Authority is paying for the production expenses and making available members of its staff to help in the preparation and production of Malta Educational Television.

Following discussion with the Director of Education and the Chairman of the Private Schools Association, teachers and principals were invited to attend a seminar when the new service was outlined and the responsibilities of the class-room teacher were stressed.

Twenty-three Secondary Schools, as well as two Teacher Training Colleges, viewed the service and the response from teachers and students has been enthusiastic. A system of school reporting cards was used, and, in order to maintain close links with the schools, a mid-term seminar was held, outlining the effect of the series and pointing out the methods of production.

C.E.T.O. Training Course

Prior to the start of the new service three members of the Authority's staff attended C.E.T.O.'s intensive course on Educational Television in London, and early in 1965, the Director of Training of C.E.T.O., Mr. Tom Singleton,

ran a short training course in Malta for staff members of the Authority and of MTV. He was assisted by Mr. T. Abraham who was subsequently made available to the Authority to train staff in filming techniques. The Authority wishes to acknowledge its debt of gratitude to C.E.T.O. for this help and assistance.

In November the British Council invited Mr. John Scupham to Malta to lecture on what had been achieved in Britain in the field of educational television. Mr. Scupham was formerly the Controller of Educational Broadcasting at the British Broadcasting Corporation (B.B.C.).

Sound

Apart from helping with the production of Schools Television, the Authority's Schools Broadcasting Unit continued to organise and produce all broadcasts to Schools on sound. The year's programme, consisted of 202 programmes directed at 112 primary schools. The Authority continued to be advised by the Schools Broadcasting Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director of Education and once again this advice proved invaluable.

The broad pattern of these broadcasts was similar to that followed during the previous year but some changes in days and in duration of programmes were made following consultation with the teachers.

Out of the £10,000 available to the Authority for Sound Broadcasting nearly £7,000 is being spent annually on broadcasts to schools.

The Unit continued to provide secondary schools—Government and Private—with taped programmes prepared by the British Broadcasting Corporation. This service is offered free of charge to all schools in Malta and Gozo. Some 300 tapes were used during the year and about 33 per cent of all schools took advantage of the offer.

Two matters continued to cause concern to the Authority during the year under review. Eleven primary schools are still without Rediffusion receivers. Other schools complain of the paucity of set points and the number of receivers, or of low volume due to defective wiring. Complaints on these two scores are passed on to the Government for action to be taken.

The Young Listener

The Authority continued to publish "The Young Listener", a magazine which is closely linked to schools broadcasting, each month during the scholastic year. The magazine is sold at 1d—one farthing of which is given to the School Fund. Despite a substantial circulation the Authority has been running the magazine at a loss and the only reasonable remedy was to increase its selling price to 2d a copy. However the former Minister of Education could not see his way to allowing the sale of this magazine in Government Schools at the increased price. In the circumstances the only course open to the Authority was to reduce the size of the magazine from 16 to 8 pages. As anticipated this has resulted in a drop in circulation which

now stands at around 18,000 per issue and the Authority feels it should continue to press for an increase in size and price of the magazine whose usefulness is vouched for by teachers and students alike.*

*NOTE: Following a decision arrived at in June 1966, "The Young Listener" will revert back to 16 pages and its selling price will be 2d a copy as from October 1966.

Broadcasting and Parliament

Ministerial Broadcasts

THE number of Ministerial Broadcasts made during the year was three—the same number as in 1964-65. There were two requests for a 'right of reply'; one on behalf of the Medical Association of Malta following a broadcast by the Minister of Health, and one on behalf of the Malta Labour Party following a broadcast by the Minister of Industrial Development and Tourism. The Authority held that the Medical Association had not "produced sufficient grounds to warrant a reply". The Authority however upheld the plea made by the Labour Party and a reply was granted.

Because of certain misconceptions which exist with regard to these broadcasts, the Authority took the opportunity in February to reiterate certain basic considerations which govern the holding of these broadcasts. The Authority again made it clear that the facility to have Ministerial Broadcasts is afforded to the Government of the day in view of their responsibility for the care of the nation. This special time is availed of at the choice and on the initiative of the Ministers. Ministers making these broadcasts are under an obligation to be "as impartial as possible" but the subject matter and the contents of a Ministerial broadcast are a matter for the Minister concerned.

Unlike Party Political Broadcasts, Ministerial Statements are not meant to serve the interests of a Political Party and in the normal way there will be no question of a right of reply. Each broadcast is considered on its merits and a reply can be established in certain circumstances, as for example when the Authority holds that the Government used a broadcast to include matter which could be construed as being political advocacy in its own partisan interests. (See Appendix "D").

Ministerial Statements do not exhaust the possibility of Ministers broadcasting on Sound or Television. Ministers also take part by invitation in news Interviews, balanced discussions, Press Conferences etc.

Anniversary Messages

On the occasion of the first anniversary of Independence and on National Day, the Prime Minister as Head of the Government broadcast special messages to the people of Malta and Gozo. Short messages were also broadcast, by invitation, by the Minister of Education on the occasion of Parents Day and by the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare on the occasion of Emigrants Day.

Party Political Broadcasts

The annual series of Party Political Broadcasts, the apportionment of which is governed by the strength of the various parties in Parliament, continued until October 1965 and in view of the impending dissolution of Parliament a new scheme covering a six-month period was introduced. (See Appendix "E").

The series came to an end with the dissolution of Parliament on the 15th February and the last broadcast was held on the 8th February.

The Authority's policy is to make time available in the hope that the parties will agree among themselves on its allocation. When the parties fail to reach agreement, which was again the case during the year, the Authority, after listening to all views, decides to implement its own scheme. All political parties took part in the year's series of Party Political Broadcasts.

General Election Broadcasts

General Elections were held in March. This was the second general election held since the establishment of the Authority but the first since the inauguration of Malta Television. The coverage given to the election campaign was balanced and impartial and the electorate had a fuller opportunity than it otherwise would have enjoyed of seeing personalities of all parties and of hearing arguments from all sides developed.

Arrangements for the formal series of general election broadcasts were discussed with representatives of all parties contesting the election. As in the case of Party Political Broadcasts no agreement was reached between them. The Authority then decided to follow the precedent established at all general elections held since 1947—that the allocation of broadcasting time should be based on the number of nominations accepted by the Electoral Commissioners. The Authority offered a maximum of three 20-minute broadcasts to each party with 45 nominations or over, two broadcasts to parties with between 25 and 44 nominations and one broadcast to parties with between 5 and 24 nominations. All broadcasts were of 20-minutes duration and were on both sound and television. The Authority also decided that a representative of the Government of the day should speak last and a representative of the official Leader of the Opposition should have the penultimate broadcast.

Parties which presented at least three candidates for the tenth electoral division (Gozo) were each offered one extra broadcast of 10 minutes duration on sound to be heard in Gozo only. Finally, candidates standing as "independents" were offered facilities for an interview of up to five minutes duration. (See Appendix "F").

All the political parties protested in a lesser or greater degree to these arrangements and several complaints and counter-complaints were received. The Authority however felt unable to change its decision and all broadcasts were transmitted as scheduled.

The Authority wishes to pay tribute to its staff and to that of the programme companies for the efficient and able manner in which the extra work involved during this difficult period was carried out.

MTV and Rediffusion

Television

A general reorganization of the Programme Department became necessary at MTV and two executive appointments were made dividing the responsibility for production and administration. The number employed by MTV in March 1966 was 49.

A new shift in emphasis took place in local productions and a concerted effort made both to increase and to improve the standards of home productions. Several new programmes were introduced during the year including: Rokna ghan-Nisa (a women's programme); Il-Quċċija (magazine programme); Inwieġbu Dwar Din, Dik u l-Ohra (a programme of information during which viewers' questions are answered) and Calypso (devoted to affairs in Gozo).

Entertainment programmes expressly designed for teenagers—"On the Teen Beat" and "Pop or Fizzle"—were also introduced during the period under review.

In light entertainment programmes, progress was achieved by the introduction of "Music Shop" which gained immediate and well earned popularity, and the re-designing of "The Oscar Lucas Band Show".

The Company continued its policies of obtaining direct assistance from overseas experts by bringing to Malta Mr. Steven Minchin, a director of light entertainment programmes in London to train members of the Staff.

Recorded Programmes

Among the recorded programmes which were shown by MTV during the year were: The Black and White Minstrel Show; Dr. Kildare; Match of the Week; The Lucy Show; The Saint; Dangerman; Gideon's Way; Profiles in Courage; Maigret; The Richard Boone Show; The Fred Astaire Premier Theatre; The Virginian; The Planemakers; Roving Report; The World Tomorrow and the Monday Movie.

Local TV Programmes

The following is a breakdown of the locally produced programmes shown on MTV during the year:

Light Entertainment

Oscar Lucas Show
Dawra Tond (Up to 15/12/66)
Teen Beat
Pop or Fizzle
Music Shop

Duration & Frequency

45' Monthly
45' Monthly
25' Fortnightly
25' Fortnightly
45' Monthly

Current Affairs

The Press Wants to Know
Nithaddtuha

25' Fortnightly
25' Fortnightly

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Viewpoint (Kif Jarawha) | 15' Monthly |
| Din il-Ġimgħa (fortnightly up to 14/10/65) | 20' Weekly |
| Time to Remember (MBA) | 30' Weekly |
| (With Maltese Commentary—up to 22/3/66) | |
| Serious Music | |
| Concerts and Recitals | 30' Monthly |
| Magazine Programmes | |
| Rokna għan-Nisa | 15' Weekly |
| Migrants' Magazine (fortnightly up to 29/12/65) | 20' Monthly |
| Quċċija | 30' Fortnightly |
| Calypso | 20' Monthly |
| L-Arti Madwarna (The Arts) | 30' Monthly |
| Inwieġbu Dwar Din, Dik u l-Oħra | 20' Monthly |
| Dawra mal-Ġnien (MBA) | 20' Monthly |
| Religious Programmes | |
| Mid-Dinja Kattolika | 5' Weekly |
| Dawl it-Triq | 15' Three times a month |
| Dawl il-Hajja | 20' Monthly |
| Epilogue | 5' Weekly |
| Panel Games | |
| Hawn Haġa (Up to 30/8/65) | 30' Fortnightly |
| Fejn Laqat Laqat (Up to 28/9/65) | 30' Fortnightly |
| Sports | |
| Sports Panorama | 20' Weekly |
| Riżultati Sportivi | 10' Weekly |
| Filmed Documentaries | |
| Servizz Pubbliku | 15' Monthly |
| Mdina: Ancient City (MBA) | 25' — |
| Under Canvas: Scouting (MBA) | 20' — |
| Children | |
| X'Inhu l-Hobby Tiegħek? (Up to 10/4/65) | 25' Fortnightly |
| Għat-Tfal iż-Żgħir | 15' Weekly |
| Minn Moħħ iż-Żgħażaġħ (Up to July 1965) | 25' Fortnightly |
| Għaraf Pajjiżek (Up to 29/6/65) | 20' Fortnightly |
| Paġni Imżewqa (Up to 1/7/65 — 30') | 45' Weekly |
| Malta u l-Baħar (Up to 6/7/65) | 20' Fortnightly |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Tales of the River Bank (With Maltese Commentary) (Up to 22/2/66) | 15' Weekly |
| The Pingwings (With Maltese Commentary) | 15' Weekly |
| Kieku Kont Int (MBA & MTV) (Up to 25/9/65) | 25' Fortnightly |

Children (Religious)

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Katequiz | 30' Fortnightly |
| Mid-Dinja tat-Tfal | 30' Fortnightly |

Studio Documentaries (With filmed inserts)

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Retina (MBA) | 30' Monthly |
| Drawwiet ta' Dari (MBA) | 20' Monthly |
| L-Imghallem (MBA) (Up to 4/3/66) | 20' Monthly |
| Diary of the Great Siege (17/5/65 to 8/9/65) | 5' Daily |

Schools Television

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Magnetism and Electricity (MBA & MTV) | 15' Weekly with a Repeat |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|

Eurovision

Both the Authority and the Malta Television Service are Associate Members of the European Broadcasting Union and MTV relayed the following Eurovision programmes with commentaries in Maltese during the year: Easter Message by H.H. Pope Paul in April; Opening of the final session of the Ecumenical Council in September; Visit in October of Pope Paul to the United Nations in New York; the Pope's Easter Message; and the meeting in Rome between Pope Paul and Archbishop Ramsey in March.

On the initiative of the EBU a scheme was put into operation during the year for the broadcasting of SOS messages to tourists travelling in countries other than their own. The scheme is in operation in all member organizations.

Sound Broadcasting

Although the number of persons in possession of television sets continues to grow each year, the number of subscribers to the Rediffusion service also increased and at the end of March 1966 the number was 40,619—an increase of 676 over 1964-65. The service on a two-channel network is in operation for some 34 programme hours a day.

Staff played a major role in sustaining a favourable subscriber movement. The first Maltese Manager, Mr. J.N. Tabone was appointed on the 1st January. Other staff promotions were made in various departments. The full time complement was 196 on the 31st March 1966 of whom only two were expatriates.

Several new programmes were introduced during the year, including "Book Review" (fortnightly); "Poetry Reading" (weekly); "Discotheque" (a weekly musical request programme); "Migrants' Requests" (weekly); "Nikbru u Nitghallmu" (a fortnightly magazine programme of information); "Vox Pop" (weekly); "Karambola" (a weekly programme of light entertainment); "Extra Short Story" (weekly); "Charles Camilleri Talks about Music" (monthly); and a weekly fifteen minute programme explaining in simple terms the basic Principles of Electronics.

Among the programmes worthy of special mention were the full coverage given to the Great Siege Centenary Celebrations; The Chris Barber Show; a feature on Rediffusion's 30th anniversary; the First Anniversary of Independence; Coverage of the Ecumenical Council and coverage of the Pope's visit to India.

Rediffusion invited Miss Eileen Macleod to Malta for three weeks to train staff in speech control and microphone techniques. Miss Macleod has for many years trained BBC announcers and news readers.

Radio Play Contest

Rediffusion held their yearly Radio Play Contest and the number of entries at sixty was the highest ever. The first prize was won by Charles Micallef with his play "Jien Min Jien", the second prize by Mr. Daniel Massa with "Il-Mara Tiskorda l-Vjolin" and the third by Mr. Charles Izzo with "'L-Hemm mill-Ispazju". The judging panel under the Chairmanship of Professor J. Galea, with Mr. Francis Ebejer and Fr. H. Born as Members, awarded the first three prizes of £50, £30 and £20. Six other entries were awarded an honourable mention.

Technical Developments

The company's videotape recorder did not prove to be entirely successful in operation and was replaced by an Ampex VR 1100 standard broadcast model.

On the whole, high technical standards were maintained throughout the year. The total airtime lost amounted to 4 hours 36 minutes and of this, 1 hour 11 minutes was due to failure at the Government power station. The airtime lost amounted to 0.26 per cent of the total programme time for the year.

News and Current Affairs

Current affairs continued to receive a good measure of attention and a wide variety of topics were tackled.

There were two notable developments which the Authority records with pleasure. The first concerned the TV news magazine programme "Din il-Gimgha" which is now broadcast each week instead of every fortnight, and

the second the extra news summaries which were introduced in both media; a further expansion of the news service on Sound was announced in March 1966.

News, news magazines and discussion programmes accounted for 15 per cent of the total output in Sound ("B" Switch) and for 18 per cent of the output in Television.

The following is a breakdown of the operations being carried out by the News and Current Affairs Division:

| Time | Nature of Programme | Language/Duration Medium | Days of Broadcast |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 6.30 a.m. | Malta News Summary | Maltese 4' Sound | Tue. to Sun. |
| 6.35 a.m. | Malta Magazine | 15' Sound | Tue. to Sun. |
| 10.00 a.m. | Malta News Round-up | Maltese 5' Sound | Mon. to Sat. |
| 12.30 p.m. | Malta and Foreign News headlines | Maltese 3' Sound | Mon. to Sat. |
| 1.30 p.m. | Malta Headlines and BBC News and Commentary | Maltese 15' Sound | Mon. to Sat. |
| 1.45 p.m. | Dil-Gimgha fil-Parlament | Maltese 15' Sound | Sun. (repeated on Mon. at 7.00 p.m.) |
| 5.30 p.m. | Malta and Foreign News headlines | Maltese 3' Sound | Mon. to Sat. |
| 6.00 p.m. | Malta News Bulletin | Maltese 10' Sound | Mon. to Sat. |
| 6.10 p.m. | Malta Magazine | 15' Sound | Mon. to Sat. |
| 6.30 p.m. | BBC News | Maltese 10' Sound | Mon. to Fri. but not on holidays. |
| 6.45 p.m. | Fid-Dinja Llum (Foreign Affairs) | Maltese 10' Sound | Friday (Fortnightly) |
| 7.15 p.m. | TV News | Maltese 13' TV | Daily |
| 8.00 p.m. | Malta News Bulletin | English 10' Sound | Mon. to Sat. |
| 8.00 p.m. (Approx.) | Din il-Gimgha | { Maltese 20' TV English | Thursday |
| 8.55 p.m. | Malta News Summary | Maltese 4' Sound | Mon. to Sat. |
| 9.45 p.m. | People in the News (News Magazine) | English 15' Sound ("A" Network) | Sat. (repeated on Sun. at 9.00 a.m.) |
| 10.15 p.m. | TV News | English 15' TV | Daily |
| 10.30 p.m. | TV News Summary | Maltese 4' TV | Mon. to Sat. |
| 11.00 p.m. | Malta News Summary | Maltese 4' Sound | Mon. to Sat. |

In addition, weekly discussion programmes on Sound and Television continued in "Nithaddtuha", prominent personalities and people in the news

were interviewed in "Kif Jarawha" and newsmen asked questions in "The Press Wants to Know". Apart from News Bulletins, international affairs were dealt with in depth each week in "Roving Report" and later in "The World Tomorrow", and Commonwealth affairs in "London Line".

The News and Current Affairs Division had to meet special and strenuous commitments in connection with the General Elections held in March. Two daily "Election Specials" and an "Election Report" were broadcast in Maltese and English while the count of the poll was taking place.

This comprehensive news service is carried out by staff employed by the programme companies. The Authority is however specially interested in its operation. The Broadcasting Ordinance requires that "any news given in the programmes (in whatever form) is presented with due accuracy and impartiality".

The freedom with responsibility enjoyed by the Authority does not include freedom to espouse a particular point of view in matters of political and industrial controversy. Neither the Authority nor the companies may express opinions on public issues, nor may any person or organization use broadcasting as a platform for furthering their own political views except in the course of balanced discussions, in party political broadcasts forming part of a scheme approved by the Authority, or in factual and objective news coverage of events of political interest.

Furthermore, existing contracts require that the arrangements made by the companies for preparing and presenting the news should have the Authority's approval. Once this approval is given however the Newsroom is left to carry on with the arduous day-to-day business of collecting, editing and presenting the news to the public with speed and accuracy. News is treated on its "news value" and this is a matter of judgement based on experience and integrity. It is the Authority's policy to intervene only if and when it is anticipated that a breach of the Ordinance may be committed.

Compliance with these provisions of the Ordinance and of the Authority's policy occasioned no special difficulty during the year under review and the Authority is satisfied that on the whole the news service is factual and objective.

Religious Broadcasting

PROGRESS has been registered in religious broadcasting since 1961 when the Authority invited Fr. Agnellus Andrew O.F.M., Catholic Religious Adviser to the BBC, to Malta to report on the situation. A major re-organization took place following the receipt of this Report.

During the year under review the broad pattern of religious broadcasting

in sound and television remained constant but efforts were made to raise standards and some success was achieved.

The programmes covered a wide range of topics and special attention was given to coverage and discussion of the Vatican Council. The aim was to bring home to viewers and listeners the content and practical application of the various Decrees of the Council in a simple and concise manner. The laity participated fully in these programmes thus bringing about a dialogue between priests and laymen.

On sound, "Hajja Kattolika", a weekly magazine programme, retained its popularity. Full coverage was given to the Holy Week Liturgy and there were special programmes during Holy Week, Christmas and Easter on both media. Thirteen Pontifical masses were broadcast on sound during the year.

Some of the religious programmes on television occasioned a great deal of interest and some controversy. Of special interest were the discussion programmes on "Ecumenism in Practice" with the participation of members of the Catholic, Anglican, Greek Orthodox and Methodist Churches.

The following are some of the topics examined and discussed on television: The Church's Attitude towards Industrialization; The Work of the Protestant Community of Monks at Taize; Pope John's "Pacem in Terris"; Marriage and the Cana Movement; The Church's Attitude towards the Influx of Tourists; Gambling; and a special programme on the occasion of the Archbishop's 80th birthday.

"Katequiz" alternated each week with "Id-Dinja tat-Tfal" during children's hour. A weekly news bulletin "Mid-Dinja Kattolika" was presented every Monday and as in the previous year the main programmes devoted to religious affairs were "Dawl it-Triq" and "Dawl il-Hajja". The Epilogue at the end of the day's viewing was broadcast each Sunday. These programmes were organised by the Authority's Religious Broadcasting Adviser, who also helped in the production and presentation.

Advice continued to be received from the Religious Broadcasting Advisory Committee up to January 1966. The Authority then decided that there need not be a standing Committee. Should any question arise on which special advice was necessary an "ad hoc" Committee would be formed.

Advertising

THE number of advertisements on television continued to increase. Advertisements constitute the main source of income of the programme companies and the continued increase reflects the high level of viewership enjoyed by Malta Television. Although the amount of advertising being

screened is well within the level permitted by existing contracts it is sufficiently high to call for stringent control. Early in 1962 the Authority had brought into operation certain "Principles to be followed in Broadcasting Advertisements on Sound and Television". (See Appendix "G").

The Authority also felt the need to revise and strengthen some of these rules and to bring in force others governing the permissible amount of advertising in any one clock hour and their distribution over programmes. After consultation with the company these were submitted to the Governor in April 1964 for approval in accordance with the terms of the Broadcasting Ordinance. They were then forwarded to the Government in July 1964 and despite reminders it is unfortunate that the Authority must again express its regret that no decision had been communicated to the Authority by the end of the year under review.

Advertising is a field where there is still much room for improvement. The Authority plays its part in raising standards but it is hampered by lack of staff and by the fact that its proposed rules have not yet been brought into force.

Wireless Station

AS reported in the Authority's Annual Report for 1964-65 equipment for the setting up of a wireless station was delivered in the Spring of 1964 and test transmissions started in July of the same year. These test transmissions continued throughout the year under review and the service had not been inaugurated by the end of March 1966. The Authority understands that MTV have been asked by the Government to delay opening the service pending negotiations. This was the position at the end of the year under review.

Existing Contracts give The Malta Television Service Ltd. the exclusive right to provide wireless sound programmes 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 Contract and, in the absence of amendments, is *ipso jure* determined if the contractor does not commence wireless sound broadcasting by the expiry of five years from the date of signature.*

*NOTE: The Authority was informed by the Government that the question of wireless sound broadcasting was under active consideration. On September 15th 1966, the Authority agreed to a request by MTV and by the Government to extend the period during which the Company may commence a wireless sound broadcasting service by twelve months, i.e. up to the 28th September, 1967. The Authority hopes that a final decision will be reached in the shortest possible time.

Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference

THE Authority joined the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference during the year as a full member.

In September, the Chief Executive and Broadcasting Director, Mr. John Manduca, represented the Authority at the Sixth Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference held in Nigeria. The Conference was attended by some 50 delegates from broadcasting services in fifteen sovereign Commonwealth countries. The Authority submitted five Papers dealing with, Sources of Television Material; Schools Broadcasting; Commercial Advertising Within a Public Service Broadcasting System, and Legal Problems. Other subjects discussed during the Conference included: Training and Aid; Audience Research, and News and the free flow of Information. There was a lively and useful exchange of views and many personal contacts were made with executive heads of various Commonwealth Broadcasting services. The final communique issued by the Conference's Secretariat is reproduced in Appendix "I".

Staff

IT should be obvious that in order to carry out its functions in an efficient manner the Authority must be adequately staffed with competent and expert personnel. This means that staff, several of whom are involved in creative work must be trained and should be paid 'the market value' for their services. The Authority holds that in determining remuneration comparisons should be made with a suitable range of different employment including other public corporations, the civil service, and commercial radio and television organizations.

Experience has shown that staff available to the Authority is too small in number in relation to its many duties which must be carried out in a proper and efficient manner. But as already indicated elsewhere in this report its funds are not even sufficient to meet its present commitments, let alone enable the Authority's staff to expand.

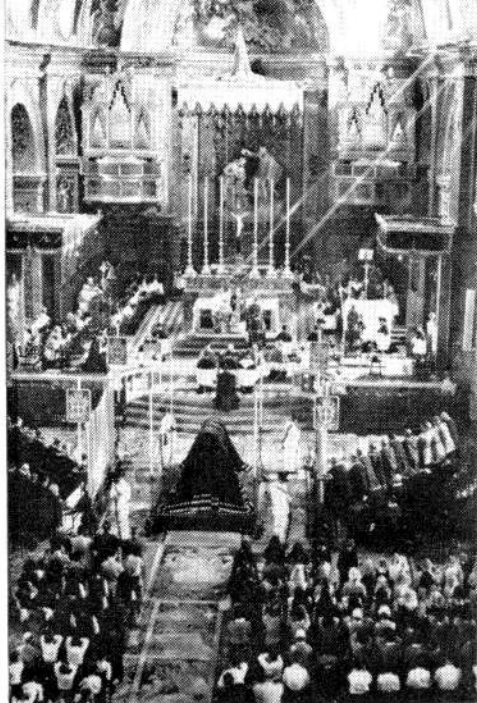
This is causing concern to the Authority as is that provision in the Ordinance which lays down that the conditions of service of its staff shall be such as "the Authority determines"—with the approval of the Governor (Government). This restriction which has proved cumbersome and the cause of delay does not apply to other public corporations—such as the Malta Electricity Board—and is, in the opinion of the Authority, contrary to the spirit of the constitutional provisions on broadcasting.

Representations on this point have been made to the Government but a reply had not been received at the end of the year under review.

The Authority's policy of training all members of its staff continued during the year. Mr. Alan Meadows, a Programme Editor, attended a three-month course at the Centre for Educational Television Overseas in London which included a two-week attachment to Tyne Tees Television in Newcastle. This brings the number of staff members (including the Schools Broadcasting Unit) who have received training overseas to seven.



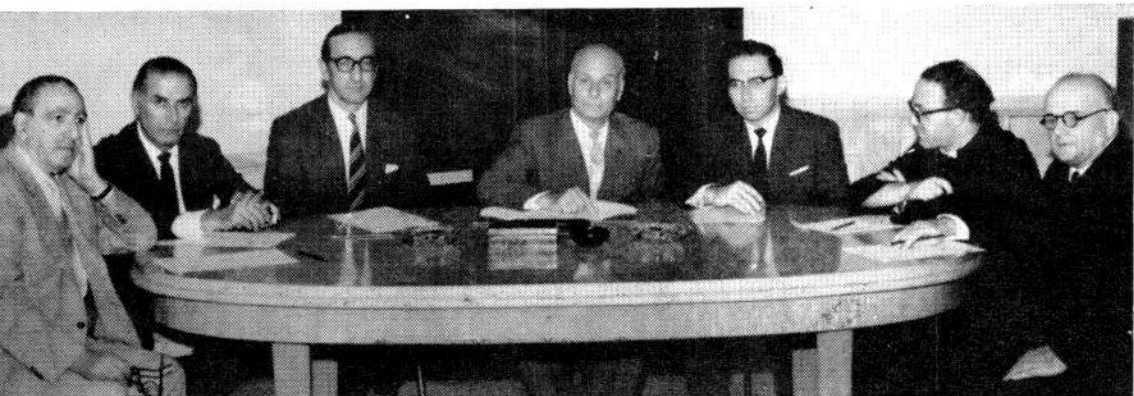
"GREAT TEMPLES OF THE WORLD"—Sir Kenneth Clark at San Marco in Venice (ATV)



ST JOHN'S CO-CATHEDRAL (1573-77). Designed by Maltese architect Glormu Cassar who was the subject of a special programme in "Retina".



THE AUTHORITY (left to right): Mr G. Muscat Azzopardi, Dr V. Mercieca, Mr J.A. Manduca (Chief Executive), Judge A.J. Montanaro-Gauci (Chairman), Mr A. Ellul (Secretary), Rev. Dr P. Serracino-Inglott, and Mr J. Vella.





THE Minister of Health being interviewed in a current affairs programme.



H.H. THE POPE greeted by U Thant at the United Nations (Eurovision).



"FREEDOM ROAD"—A prize winning Rediffusion production on the negro in America.



"PRESS CONFERENCE"





"LORNA DOONE" by R.D.
Blackmore (BBC).



"A TALE OF TWO CITIES", by
Charles Dickens (BBC)



"THE COUNT OF MONTE
CRISTO", by Alexandre Dumas
(BBC)



"JANE EYRE", by Charlotte
Bronte (BBC)



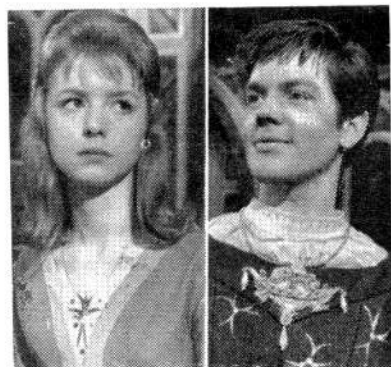
"MUSIC SHOP"



PRIESTS and laymen plan a religious programme with the Religious Broadcasting Adviser (left, at head of table).



"ROKNA GHAN-NISA" — a programme for women.



"ROMEO AND JULIET" — broadcast for G.C.E. students.





"THE BOLSHOI BALLET" (Bavaria Atelier)



"THE MIKADO"

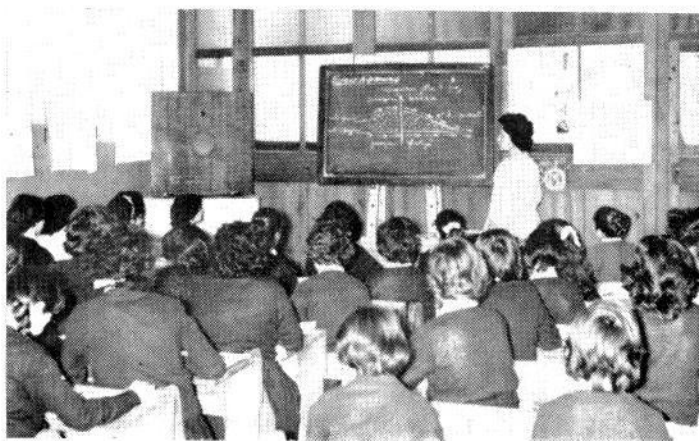
"LAUDES EVANGELII". A miracle play transmitted on Good Friday. (Rediffusion)





A Malta
Educational Television
Programme

SCHOOL BROADCASTS. Children make an attentive audience for a broadcast to primary schools. Over two hundred programmes are broadcast to 112 Primary Schools.

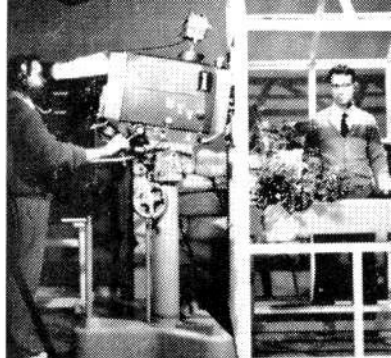


MET. A television lesson in "Magnetism and Electricity" for Secondary Schools (above): The Studio and (right) the classroom. Science and English are now being taught each week.





"FAVUR JEW KONTRA"—A debate on television.



"DAWRA MAL-ĠNIEN" — gardening programme.



"DRAWWIET TA' DARI"—A series on Maltese folklore.



"L-IMGHALLEM" — A programme on film dealing with crafts and craftsmen: The Basket Maker.



"RETINA" — A monthly studio documentary. A study of the sculptor Melchior Gafà (1635?-1667)



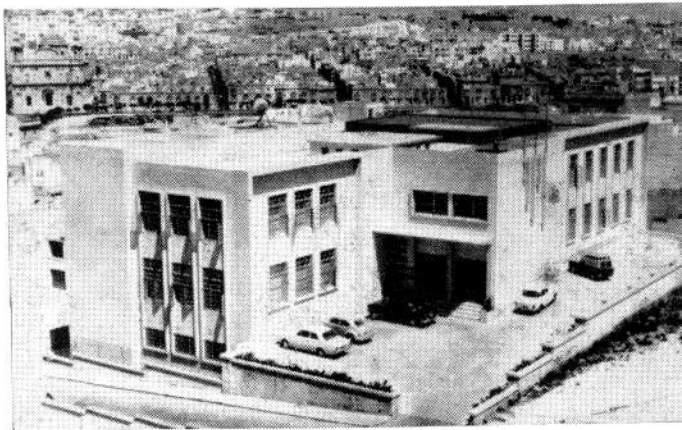
DELEGATES to the Sixth Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference held in Nigeria in September 1965 (See page 32)



TELEVISION HOUSE. (Right): Formally opened by H.E. the Governor-General in February 1963 and blessed by H.G. the Archbishop. (Above): The Prime Minister addressing the distinguished gathering.



THE E.B.U. The General Assembly meeting in the hall of the Royal Dublin Society in Ireland in July 1966. The Authority was represented by its Chief Executive.





"THE OSCAR SHOW" LUCAS SHOW"



"THE BLACK AND WHITE MINSTREL SHOW" (BBC)



"THE MALTA SONG FESTIVAL". A yearly event organized by the Young Christian Workers in association with MTV.





"DANGERMAN" (ATV)



"MAIGRET" (BBC)



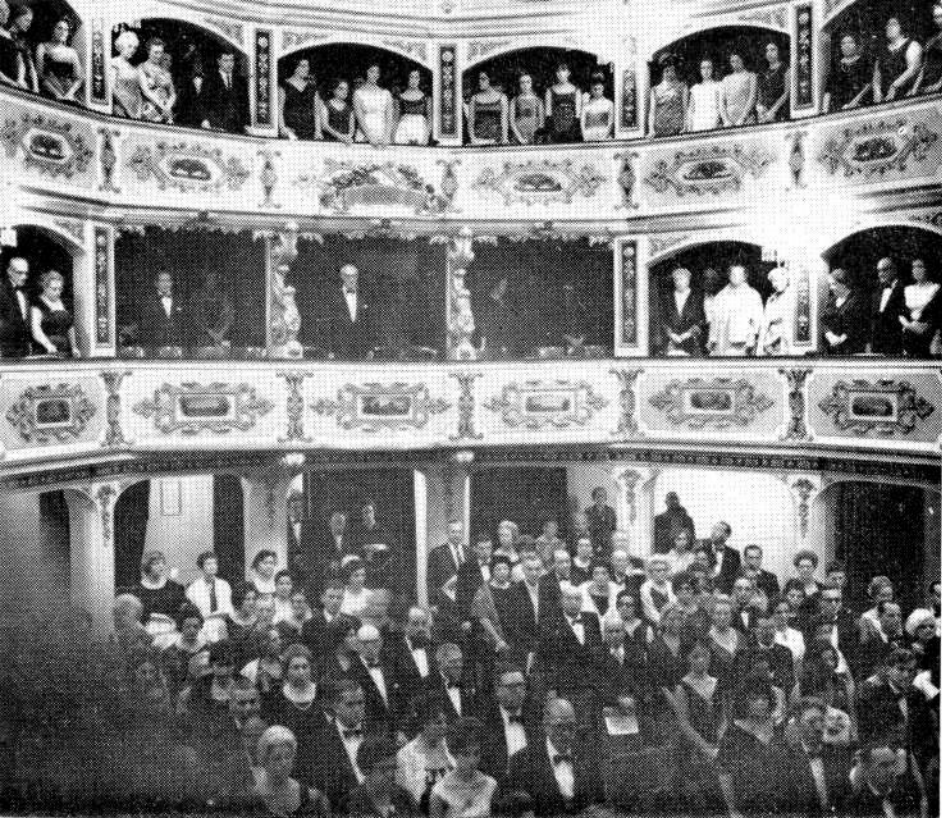
"THE VIRGINIAN"



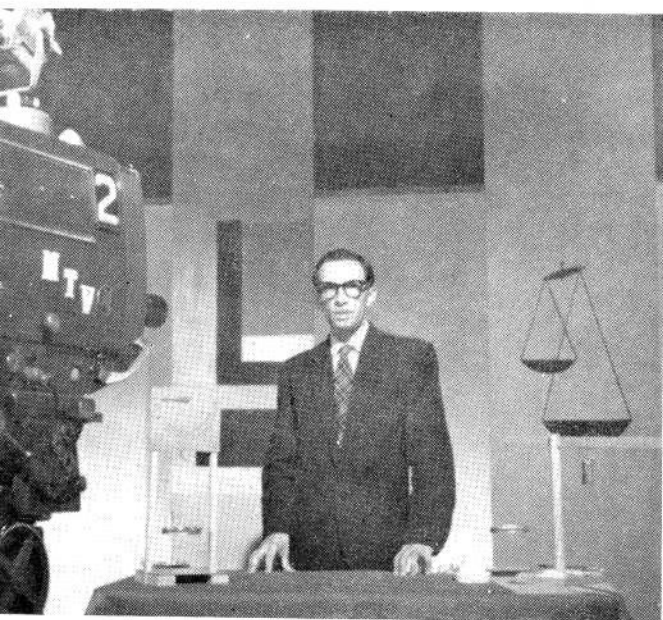
"DR KILDARE" (NBC)



"THE SAINT" (ATV)



THE MANOEL THEATRE (1732). A scene from a documentary on "Valletta", the capital city.



"PAĠNI MŻEWQA" — A weekly magazine programme for children.

"DR WHO" — A favourite with children. (BBC)





"TIEĠ LA MALTIJA" — An 18th century village wedding feast.



"ENGLISH BY TELEVISION". 39 lessons with "Walter & Connie"

DRAMA REHEARSAL at Rediffusion House.



"THE GREAT WAR" — a major BBC documentary series.



SCHOOLS BROADCASTING

During the scholastic year 1965/66 a total of 202 sound programmes were broadcast to the Primary Schools. These were divided as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Stages I-II and Classes I | 27 programmes |
| Classes II-III | 40 programmes |
| Classes IV-V | 47 programmes |
| Classes VI-VII | 47 programmes |

All Classes

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Nitghallmu u Nemnu (Gospel) | 39 programmes |
| Christmas Feature | 1 programme |

Classes II-VII

| | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| The Last Supper | 1 programme |
|-----------------|-------------|

With the approval of the School Broadcasting Advisory Committee and the Schools, new School broadcasting days were introduced. Under the new scheme, each class group was allotted a fixed day and time. This had several distinct advantages, not least of which was that it allowed a much longer period for follow-up. Under the new scheme, the senior classes had 2 broadcasts per week between October and February but after consultation with the schools these broadcasts were reduced to one during the last three months when preparation for entrance examinations to Secondary Schools is intensified; during the same period the number of broadcasts for Classes II-III was increased to two per week.

Acting on the advice of a good number of teachers and headteachers, all broadcasts for stages and Classes I were extended from 10 to 15 minutes.

Several new series were introduced, such as "Let's Find Out" for Classes II-III, "What Happens Next" and "Dear Mother" for Classes IV-V—all English broadcasts; Geography and Maltese Literature for Classes VI-VII, the latter consisting of a 'course' on short story writing.

With the work of the Ecumenical Council nearing completion, all 24 Religion broadcasts were devoted to a detailed study of the Church under the general title 'Our Holy Mother Church'.

Stages I-II and Classes I

With the extension of the duration of Action Songs and Story Songs programmes (as indeed of all broadcasts directed at this age group) it was possible to meet the request of the schools, that of starting each programme with a repeat of the song broadcast in the previous month. Infants thus had

an opportunity of revising both the Music and, more important, the new words taught during the previous month's programme.

Following recommendations sent in by reporters, an element of dramatisation was introduced in the ever popular civics-series, 'Freddie u Mary'.

ENGLISH

A new series aimed at training children to listen attentively and to put intelligent questions was introduced for classes II-III under the heading 'Let's Find Out'. This series proved successful though some reporters found the pace too fast especially for the 'B' and 'C' stream pupils.

'What Happens Next' and 'Dear Mother' were two other series introduced during 1965/66 which went down very well with pupils and teachers alike. The former series aimed at teaching children to write a few short sentences in sequence whilst the aim of the latter was to show the listeners how to translate thoughts (and experiences) in the form of a letter. It is hoped that these two programmes will become a permanent feature.

RELIGION

The 24 broadcasts in the three series were devised with a view to making the children better acquainted with the living organism that is the Church. The broadcasts, under the general title 'Our Holy Mother Church' sought to give a historical background to as well as a clear picture of the mission of the Church.

Though welcomed on the whole, there was some criticism levelled at these broadcasts, mainly because in the opinion of the reporters there was an excessive amount of teaching points.

Another general comment was that at times the broadcasts, which were prepared by a selected group of spiritual directors, tended to become 'too much of a sermon'. It is felt that these comments were justified in the main. Steps have already been taken to ensure that in future, the teaching element will be reduced and the mode of presentation brought in line with the other programmes.

MALTESE

The four Maltese Literature broadcasts 'Bil-Fomm u l-Kitba' sought to encourage boys and girls in Classes IV-V to make full use of their powers of observation and to record their observations in writing. Descriptive and narrative excerpts by leading Maltese writers were used to illustrate the broadcasts. Two other programmes in the series dealt with diaries—their usefulness and the best and most practical way of keeping a diary.

New ground was broken when an unscripted debate between a Boys' School (Qormi, St. George's) and a Girls' School (Hamrun) was recorded and later broadcast. It is hoped that in future similar programmes which train our students in the art of public speaking will be given.

The broadcasts for the senior classes consisted of a course in short story writing. The main aspects of the Short Story—angle of narration, plot, characters, and dialogue—were treated separately. Each broadcast was amply illustrated by examples from notable works in Maltese. In the fourth and last broadcast a short story-writing competition was launched thus providing boys and girls in classes VI-VII who have a flair for writing with an exercise in self expression.

GENERAL SCIENCE

In the junior Science broadcasts 'Kif u Ghalix' children were taught how to make a seedbox, a bird table, a periscope, a fishing net and an aquarium. The construction of these objects was however a means to an end—the teaching of simple elementary scientific facts with which children of the 8-10 year age group come into daily contact.

The broadcasts for Classes IV-V dealt with common flowers and insects, while those for Classes VI-VII were designed to give the school leavers an elementary and general idea of the human body and the way it functions. Listeners were told how science helps each one of us to maintain a high standard of personal hygiene.

All science broadcasts were supplemented in "The Young Listener" whilst teachers were provided with notes.

HISTORY

There were no specific history broadcasts for Classes II-III but a few major historical events like the coming of Count Roger, the French Blockade and World War II were referred to during the 'Familja Borg' series.

The programmes for Classes IV-V consisted of a revised version of a series first broadcast during 1962/63. These gave a factual account of life in general during different stages in our history. Reference was made to customs, dwellings, mode of dress, pastimes and contrasts in population figures.

The five broadcasts for Classes VI-VII called 'Żmien il-Bidla' covered the period 1789-1964. The first programme dealt with the causes of the French Revolution and its effects on Maltese affairs. Subsequent programmes were devoted to the main constitutional, political, social and industrial changes that have taken place in the Maltese Islands since the departure of the Knights.

Judging by teachers' reports, it seems that the appeal which history programmes normally have, was maintained throughout, though some reporters did say that one or two programmes contained 'too many teaching points'.

GEOGRAPHY

With emigration playing an important role in the life and economy of these Islands, the broadcasts for Classes IV-V and Classes VI-VII were devoted entirely to a detailed study of countries like Australia, Britain, Canada and

to a lesser extent New Zealand, where the majority of Maltese emigrants settle.

Programmes for Classes IV-V were presented in the form of episodes in the life of a Maltese family contemplating emigrating, and emphasis was placed on such factors as climate, employment problems, social welfare, and future prospects. The journey to Australia was also vividly described.

Broadcasts for the Senior classes were in the form of features mostly illustrated by interviews with various people connected with migration to Commonwealth countries. One of the programmes dealt with the Commonwealth—its origin, development, composition, advantages and disadvantages of joining the Commonwealth Club.

CITIZENSHIP

Bearing in mind that certain basic principles must be taught at an early age, the 'Freddie u Mary' series designed for children in Stage II and Class I sought to instil in the very young, principles of good behaviour. The introduction of slight dramatised excerpts was greatly appreciated.

The "Familja Borg" series embodying Citizenship and History maintained its popularity, due mainly to the fact that the entertainment element in these broadcasts is much more pronounced than in other programmes.

In selecting themes for programmes directed to School leavers due consideration was given to the transitory stage from school life to adult life.

The following were the subjects dealt with:

(a) Money; (b) Taxation; (c) Tolerance and Freedom of Speech; and (d) Public Spirit.

MAGAZINE PROGRAMMES

The programmes were designed to arouse the interest of the older pupils in the world around them and to keep them abreast with developments both at home and in the world outside. Current Affairs, General Knowledge, Hobbies and Music were regular features.

GENERAL:

ACTORS AND WRITERS

The search for good writers with the necessary teaching background so essential when writing for school children continued during the year. Almost 30% of script-writers commissioned were new recruits and these all had teaching experience. During the year, several auditions were held for child actors. It is a pleasure to record that the School Broadcasting Unit is helping Maltese radio-drama in general by discovering and coaching an ever increasing number of young actors and actresses.

SCHOOL REPORTERS' SCHEME

In its second year of existence the School Reporters' Scheme continued to provide the School Broadcasting Unit with classroom reactions to the

programmes. As from January, reporters were supplied with new cards designed to facilitate the work of collecting and classifying comments and reactions. The cooperation forthcoming from headteachers and teachers is most encouraging.

SCHOOL TRANSCRIPTION SERVICE

The School Broadcasting Unit continued to provide secondary schools—Government and Private—with taped programmes prepared by the BBC. This service was offered free of charge to all Grammar and Secondary Technical Schools in Malta and Gozo. About 33% of the schools availed themselves of the offer using more than 300 tapes in all.

COMPETITION

This year's competition was a direct result of the Maltese Literature Series broadcast for Classes VI-VII. Boys and girls in the senior classes were asked to write an original short story. The response—122 entrants from 31 different schools—was very encouraging and the standard reached, quite satisfactory.

Thanks are due to the School Broadcasting Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the Director of Education, the various vetting panels, headteachers and teachers for their continued help and cooperation.

ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

(Year ended 31st March, 1966)

Table 1 BREAKDOWN OF ALL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

| | Weekly Average | % |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| 1. News/Magazines | 4.18 hrs. | 14.0 |
| 2. Talks/Discussions | 1.00 hrs. | 3.4 |
| 3. Documentaries | 2.60 hrs. | 8.7 |
| 4. Feature Films | 1.56 hrs. | 5.1 |
| 5. Schools | 0.13 hrs. | 0.4 |
| 6. Adult Education | 0.35 hrs. | 1.1 |
| 7. Children's | | |
| (a) Informative | 1.45 hrs. | 4.9 |
| (b) Entertainment | 3.69 hrs. | 12.4 |
| 8. Series and Serials | | |
| a) Classic | 0.50 hrs. | 1.7 |
| b) Adventure | 5.49 hrs. | 18.6 |
| c) Comedy | 2.43 hrs. | 8.1 |
| d) Others | 1.19 hrs. | 4.1 |
| 9. Drama | 0.42 hrs. | 1.4 |
| 10. Religion | 0.62 hrs. | 2.1 |
| 11. Variety/Shows | 1.31 hrs. | 4.4 |
| 12. Panel games/Quizzes | 0.31 hrs. | 1.1 |
| 13. Serious Music/Ballet | 0.64 hrs. | 2.1 |
| 14. Sport | 0.92 hrs. | 3.2 |
| 15. Political Broadcasts/Ministerials | 0.17 hrs. | 0.6 |
| 16. Miscellaneous | 0.77 hrs. | 2.6 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| TOTAL | 29.73 hrs. | 100.0 |

Table 2 BREAKDOWN OF LOCALLY PRODUCED PROGRAMMES

| | Weekly Average |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. News/Magazines | 3.37 hrs. |
| 2. Talks/Discussions | 1.00 hrs. |
| 3. Documentaries | 0.25 hrs. |
| * " with Maltese commentary | (0.54 hrs.) |
| 4. Religion | 0.54 hrs. |
| 5. Schools | 0.13 hrs. |
| 6. Adult Education | — |

*Imported filmed material transmitted with Maltese commentary.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 7. Children's | |
| (a) Informative | 1.14 hrs. |
| (b) Entertainment | 0.62 hrs. |
| 8. Drama | 0.01 hrs. |
| 9. Panel games/Quizzes | 0.31 hrs. |
| 10. Variety/Shows | 0.57 hrs. |
| 11. Serious Music | 0.13 hrs. |
| 12. Sport | 0.42 hrs. |
| 13. Political Broadcasts/Ministerials | 0.17 hrs. |
| 14. Miscellaneous | 0.63 hrs. |
| | <hr/> |
| | TOTAL 9.65 hrs. |
| | <hr/> |

Percentage of Weekly Average Output 32.5%.

Table 3 **BREAKDOWN BY SOURCE OF IMPORTED
FILM MATERIAL**

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Weekly Average |
| United Kingdom | 9.48 hrs. |
| Commonwealth Countries | .29 hrs. |
| U.S.A. | 10.17 hrs. |
| Others | 0.14 hrs. |
| | <hr/> |
| | TOTAL 20.08 hrs. |
| | <hr/> |

Percentage of Weekly Average Output 67.5%.

Table 4 **BREAKDOWN OF PROGRAMMES PRESCRIBED BY
THE BROADCASTING AUTHORITY**

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Weekly Average |
| Talks/Discussions | 0.08 hrs. |
| Documentaries | 1.72 hrs. |
| *Schools | (0.13 hrs.) |
| Adult Education | 0.35 hrs. |
| Children's | 0.05 hrs. |
| Drama | 0.18 hrs. |
| Serials | 0.44 hrs. |
| Serious Music/Ballet | 0.51 hrs. |
| Political Broadcasts/Ministerials | 0.17 hrs. |
| | <hr/> |
| | TOTAL 3.50 hrs. |
| | <hr/> |

Percentage of Weekly Average Output 12%.

*A joint MBA/MTV production.

ANALYSIS OF REDIFFUSION PROGRAMMES

(Year ended 31st March, 1966)

Table 1 BREAKDOWN OF 'B' NETWORK PROGRAMMES

| | Weekly Average | % |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. News/Magazines | 14.98 hrs. | 12.6 |
| 2. Talks/Discussions | 3.16 hrs. | 2.6 |
| 3. Political Talks/Ministerials | 0.14 hrs. | 0.2 |
| 4. Religion | 5.71 hrs. | 4.8 |
| 5. Schools | 1.23 hrs. | 1.0 |
| 6. Adult Education | 1.83 hrs. | 1.5 |
| 7. Children's | | |
| a) Informative | 1.11 hrs. | 0.9 |
| b) Entertainment | 0.98 hrs. | 0.8 |
| 8. Plays and Serials | 6.93 hrs. | 5.8 |
| 9. Variety Programmes | 1.91 hrs. | 1.6 |
| 10. Quizzes and Panel Games | 0.35 hrs. | 0.3 |
| 11. Sport | 1.21 hrs. | 1.0 |
| 12. Serious Music | 11.06 hrs. | 9.4 |
| 13. Light/Popular Music | 56.83 hrs. | 47.8 |
| 14. Women's Programmes | 5.33 hrs. | 4.5 |
| 15. Others | 6.15 hrs. | 5.2 |
| TOTAL | 118.91 hrs. | 100.0 |

Table 2 'B' NETWORK — BREAKDOWN OF LOCALLY ORIGINATED PROGRAMMES

| | Weekly Average | % |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------|
| 1. News/Magazines | 14.02 hrs. | 11.8 |
| 2. Talks/Discussions | 2.49 hrs. | 2.1 |
| 3. Political Talks/Ministerials | 0.14 hrs. | 0.1 |
| 4. Religion | 5.53 hrs. | 4.7 |
| 5. Schools | 1.23 hrs. | 1.0 |
| 6. Adult Education | 1.57 hrs. | 1.3 |
| 7. Children's | | |
| a) Informative | 1.11 hrs. | 0.9 |
| b) Entertainment | 0.98 hrs. | 0.8 |
| 8. Plays and Serials | 6.93 hrs. | 5.8 |
| 9. Variety Programmes | 1.85 hrs. | 1.5 |
| 10. Quizzes and Panel Games | 0.35 hrs. | 0.3 |
| 11. Sport | 1.21 hrs. | 1.0 |
| 12. Serious Music | 6.05 hrs. | 5.1 |

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------|-------|
| 13. Light/Popular Music | 44.18 hrs. | 37.1 |
| 14. Women's Programmes | 5.33 hrs. | 4.5 |
| 15. Others | 6.08 hrs. | 5.1 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| TOTAL | 99.05 hrs. | 83.1 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Table 3 BREAKDOWN OF 'A' NETWORK PROGRAMMES

| | Weekly Average | % |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| 1. News/Magazines | 37.11 hrs. | 31.1 |
| 2. Talks/Political talks/Discussions | 14.50 hrs. | 12.1 |
| 3. Religion | 2.70 hrs. | 2.3 |
| 4. Schools | — | — |
| 5. Adult Education | 1.63 hrs. | 1.4 |
| 6. Children's | | |
| a) Informative | 0.13 hrs. | 0.1 |
| b) Entertainment | 0.56 hrs. | 0.4 |
| 7. Plays and Serials | 10.26 hrs. | 8.6 |
| 8. Variety Programmes | 1.28 hrs. | 1.1 |
| 9. Quizzes and Panel Games | 1.73 hrs. | 1.5 |
| 10. Sport | 9.40 hrs. | 7.9 |
| 11. Serious Music | 10.13 hrs. | 8.5 |
| 12. Light/Popular Music | 27.75 hrs. | 23.3 |
| 13. Women's Programmes | 1.23 hrs. | 1.0 |
| 14. Others | 0.83 hrs. | 0.7 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| TOTAL | 119.24 hrs. | 100.0 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

'A' NETWORK PROGRAMMES

The 'A' Network of Rediffusion consists in the main of a direct relay of the BBC World Service between 7.00 a.m. and midnight each day of the week.

In order to reach various parts of the world at different listening times, the BBC World Service repeats certain programmes from time to time. The less important of these are replaced by a variety of substitutions of locally produced programmes and by BBC transcription recordings. These are also used to fill the daily period when the BBC World Service is off the air between 9.00 a.m. and 10.00 a.m.

The programmes broadcast from the Malta Studios include:

- a weekly play from transcription recordings.
- one topical weekly programme supplied on tape by the BBC.
- two weekly request programmes for Service families in Malta broad-

cast by the British Forces Broadcasting Station and relayed over the 'A' Network.

- d) the "Top Twenty", a highly topical weekly disc-jockey programme.
- e) "People in the News", a magazine programme.

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, for example, are purely factual, or explanatory of approved legislative or administrative policies or in the nature of appeals to the nation to co-operate in national policies which require the active participation of the public.
2. Such broadcasts must comply with the provisions of the Broadcasting Ordinance, 1961.
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. If however a reply is established to the satisfaction of the Authority, the total broadcasting time devoted to such reply or replies will not exceed the duration of the original Ministerial Broadcast. Requests for a reply should be submitted in writing to the Authority within forty-eight hours of a Ministerial Broadcast being made.
5. Except by agreement with the Malta Broadcasting Authority the amount of airtime which may be utilized in any one year (April 1st of one year to March 31st of the next) 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.
6. All requests for Ministerial Broadcasts are to be made direct to the Authority and reasonable notice given.
7. In the absence of a recording a script of a Ministerial Broadcast should be sent to the Authority.
8. Except by agreement with the Broadcasting Authority, Ministerial Broadcasts will not take place during periods when General Election or Referendum Broadcasts are being held.
9. Ministerial Broadcasts do not and are not intended to exhaust the possibilities of Ministers appearing on Sound or Television. Ministers also broadcast by invitation in news interviews, balanced discussions, Radio and Television Press Conferences, outside broadcasts 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 and on the initiative of the Ministers and not either of the Contractors of the Broadcasting Authority.
10. When any dispute arises over Ministerial Broadcasts the final responsibility remains with the Authority.

ANNEXURE TO APPENDIX "D"

DETAILS OF MINISTERIAL BROADCASTS MADE DURING THE PERIOD

1st APRIL, 1965 to 31st MARCH, 1966

| Date | Speaker | Duration and Channel |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. 4th June, 1965 | Minister of Labour and Social Welfare | 12 minutes on both TV and Sound |
| 2. 2nd December, 1965 | Minister of Health | 10 minutes on both TV and Sound |
| 3. *11th February, 1966 | Minister of Industrial Development and Tourism | 14 minutes on TV |

NOTE: Total time utilized during the period under review: 36 minutes on Television and 22 minutes on Sound.

*Following this broadcast a right of reply was requested by and granted to the Malta Labour Party. Mr. Nestu Laiviera broadcast on behalf of the Malta Labour Party.

PARTY POLITICAL BROADCASTS

The Malta Broadcasting Authority's allocation for Party Political Broadcasts for 1964-65 came to an end on the 7th October, 1965.

Following a meeting with representatives of the five political parties represented in Parliament, the Authority decided that the next series of broadcasts should cover a period of six months.

This series of broadcasts came into operation as from the 21st October 1965 with the following airtime allocations (on Sound).

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Nationalist Party | 11 broadcasts of 20 mins. each |
| Malta Labour Party | 7 broadcasts of 20 mins. each |
| Christian Workers' Party | 3 broadcasts of 10 mins. each and 1 broadcast of 5 mins. |
| Democratic Nationalist Party | 3 broadcasts of 10 mins. each and 1 broadcast of 5 mins. |
| Progressive Constitutional Party | 1 broadcast of 10 mins. |

The proportion of these broadcasts which could—by six days notice of the Parties concerned—be given on Television as well as on Sound was as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Nationalist Party | 3 broadcasts of 20 mins. each |
| Malta Labour Party | 2 broadcasts of 20 mins. each |
| Christian Workers' Party | 1 broadcast of 10 mins. |
| Democratic Nationalist Party | 1 broadcast of 10 mins. |
| Progressive Constitutional Party | 1 broadcast of 5 mins. |

This series was put into operation on the understanding that it would be discontinued in the event of the dissolution of the House of Representatives. Furthermore, it was made clear by the Authority that there was to be no legal obligation to implement such arrangements and that the Authority could at any time suspend these Party Political Broadcasts or make any alterations as it thought fit. The Authority's decision would be final on any question which could arise in connection with these broadcasts.

NOTE: Party Political Broadcasts were re-introduced as from the 1st of June, 1966 after a meeting with political parties represented in Parliament. The Parties were unable to reach complete agreement among themselves on the division of airtime and the Authority decided on an allocation of 7 broadcasts of 20 minutes each to the Nationalist Party and 5 broadcasts of 20 minutes each plus 1 broadcast of 10 minutes to the Malta Labour Party. Days of broadcast can be chosen by the Parties themselves. This series will cover the period 1st June, 1966 to 31st May, 1967.

GENERAL ELECTION BROADCASTS

In accordance with its policy of providing airtime for political broadcasting, the Authority made time available on Sound and Television to the political parties which contested the General Election held on the 26th, 27th and 28th March, 1966.

After giving careful consideration to the varying views put forward by the political parties the Authority decided on an allocation of airtime similar to that in operation during the 1962 election. All parties with 45 nominations or over qualified for 3 broadcasts, parties with 25 to 44 nominations were allocated 2 broadcasts and parties with 5 to 24 nominations, 1 broadcast.

On this basis, the airtime allocation was divided between the Parties as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Nationalist Party | 3 broadcasts |
| Malta Labour Party | 3 broadcasts |
| Christian Workers' Party | 3 broadcasts |
| Democratic Nationalist Party | 2 broadcasts |
| Progressive Constitutional Party | 2 broadcasts |

All broadcasts were of 20 minutes duration on both Sound (Rediffusion) and Television. Election broadcasts were transmitted on the "B" Switch of Rediffusion at 8.10 p.m. and on MTV at 7.30 p.m. The first broadcast was scheduled for March 11th and the last on Wednesday, March 23rd. The Authority also decided to reserve the last broadcast in the series to the Government of the day and the penultimate broadcast to the party represented by the official Leader of the Opposition. The remaining broadcasts were determined by ballot. The broadcasts in this series were divided into three groups. Parties which qualified for less than the maximum entitlement of 3, were to broadcast in the latter groups, e.g. a party with 2 broadcasts will broadcast in the second and third groups.

The Authority also decided to allocate one 10-minute broadcast on Sound to those parties nominating 3 or more candidates in the Gozo Division. These broadcasts were heard in Gozo only at 7.00 p.m. on March 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd. The order of these broadcasts was also determined by ballot.

Candidates standing on their own, whether as 'independents' or otherwise were offered an interview of up to five minutes duration. Similar questions were asked to all candidates who were interviewed one after the other in a pre-recorded programme broadcast on March 17th on both Sound and Television. Two of these 'independent' candidates did not accept the Authority's invitation to participate in this programme.

Lots for the order of general election broadcasts, the Gozo-only broadcasts and the interviews with individual candidates were drawn on Wednesday March 9th at the Office of the Broadcasting Authority and those concerned were invited to be present.

**PRINCIPLES TO BE FOLLOWED IN BROADCASTING
ADVERTISEMENTS ON SOUND AND TELEVISION**

PREAMBLE

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 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 adver-

tiser, 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

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.

RULES ABOUT SPECIFIC CLASSES OF ADVERTISEMENTS AND METHODS OF ADVERTISING

1. 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 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.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE AUTHORITY'S ADVISORY COMMITTEES

During the year the Authority received advice in the field of religious and schools broadcasting from two committees which were appointed in terms of Section 10 of the Broadcasting Ordinance.

The Religious Broadcasting Advisory Committee whose term of office expired on the 31st December, 1965 was composed as follows:

- Chairman: Rt. Rev. Mgr. Prof. A. Bonnici
- Members: Rt. Rev. Mgr. Prof. J. Lupi
- Rt. Rev. Mgr. S. Laspina
- Very Rev. Fr. C. Xuereb
- Very Rev. Fr. L. Cachia
- Very Rev. Fr. N. Cauchi
- Rev. Fr. H. Born O.P.
- Rev. Fr. P. Serracino Inglott
- Magistrate Dr. J. Formosa, LL.D.
- Dr. P. Mallia, LL.D.
- Mrs. T. Vassallo Mallia
- Secretary: Rev. Fr. C.G. Vella

The membership of the **Schools Broadcasting Advisory Committee** as on 31st March, 1966 was as follows:

- Chairman: Chev. J.P. Vassallo, O.B.E.
- Members: S. Gatt Esq.
- Rt. Rev. Mgr. M. Azzopardi
- Rev. Fr. P. Cachia, O.P.
- F.X. Mangion Esq.
- J. Cilia Esq.
- Miss R. Chetcuti
- Miss M. Attard Gouder
- G. Zarb Adami Esq.
- Miss L. Bugeja
- F. Vella Jones Esq.
- P. Vella Esq.
- L. Mizzi Esq.
- Secretary: A.J. Ellul Esq.

The Authority wishes to express its gratitude to the ladies and gentlemen who served on these two committees.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE SIXTH COMMONWEALTH BROADCASTING CONFERENCE HELD IN NIGERIA IN SEPTEMBER 1965

The Sixth Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference, which opened in Lagos on Tuesday September 14th, ended in Kaduna on the 29th September, 1965.

Recognising the urgency of providing adequate programme, engineering and management training to keep pace with the general expansion of radio and television staff and services throughout the Commonwealth, the Conference has established a permanent Study Group on Training.

The initial members of the Group are the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation (which has been host and organizer of the Conference), the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Radio & Television Malasia, and the British Broadcasting Corporation which will chair the Group. The Group has been charged to make an immediate review of broadcasting training resources and facilities throughout the Commonwealth, a detailed assessment of training needs over the next five years, and early recommendations for co-operative action.

The Conference further reached agreement in principle that, as a profession, broadcasters should seek an increasing measure of responsibility for recruitment into, and control of appointments within, the profession, wherever that had not yet been achieved.

The Conference was attended by 46 delegates representing the national broadcasting organizations of 15 Commonwealth countries: Australia, Britain, Canada, Ceylon, Ghana, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Malasia, Malta, New Zealand, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Uganda. Delegates from Cyprus, the Gambia, India, Pakistan and Zambia were unable to attend.

Holding its meetings in Lagos, Jos and Kaduna, the Conference divided into two main committees, one concerning itself with radio and television programming and administration and the other with the engineering aspects of national broadcasting.

The Conference decided on means of extending the interchange of information and programmes with the object of promoting a greater degree of Commonwealth consciousness and understanding between the member countries. The importance was stressed of true and impartial news reporting based on the unrestricted flow of information, and of responsible interpretation of events, as means to this end. The decision was taken to transfer the annual Commonwealth radio programme, normally broadcast throughout the Commonwealth on Christmas Day, to Commonwealth Day, as from 1966. The responsibility for the production of this programme has been transferred from the BBC to the Conference itself.

It was generally agreed that television would not replace radio where schools broadcasting was concerned, and that both media would always be needed to sustain the increasing contribution of broadcasting to social and educational development. Among other matters discussed were the priorities and techniques of audience research, the disposal of resources for more effective programme planning in the interests of both majority and minority cultural and linguistic audiences, and the place of commercial advertising within public service broadcasting systems. The Conference members agreed to impress upon their national representatives the desirability of supporting strongly any moves to relax copyright laws in favour of developing countries.

The Conference considered papers concerned with the design of radio and television studio and transmitter plant, propagation and frequency problems, technical aspects of programme interchange and experience of the performance of various types of equipment. To sustain and extend the interchange of technical information on a continuing basis, a number of proposals were made to utilise the services of the Conference Secretariat, which has now been permanently established. Mr. Michael Stephens was re-appointed Secretary.

The Conference accepted with appreciation the invitation of the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation to hold its next meeting in New Zealand in February, 1968.

THE STAFF OF THE AUTHORITY

Chief Executive and Broadcasting Director: MR. JOHN MANDUCA

Administrative Services

Secretary to the Authority:

MR. A.J. ELLUL

Assistant Secretary:

MR. M. CAMILLERI

Programme Services

Productions Assistant:

MR. M. SPITERI

Programme Editors:

MR. G. MICELI

MR. A.J. MEADOWS

Schools Broadcasting Unit

Schools Broadcasting Organizer:

MR. L. MIZZI

Schools Broadcasting Officers:

MR. K. VASSALLO

MR. J. SCERRI

MR. J. ZAMMIT CORDINA

MISS L. CIARLÒ

Religious Broadcasting Adviser:

FR. C.G. VELLA Ph.B., S.Th.L.

BALANCE SHEET

AT 31st MARCH, 1966

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended 31st March 1966

BROADCASTING AUTHORITY

(Constituted under Ordinance XX of 1961)

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MARCH, 1966

| 31 March 1965 | | Cost | | | Depreciation Provided | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------|--------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| £ | | £ | s | d | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| | FIXED ASSETS | | | | | | | | | |
| 655 | Freehold Land | 654 | 18 | 8 | — | — | — | 654 | 18 | 8 |
| | Office Equipment, | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,192 | Furniture & Fittings | 3,851 | 4 | 5 | 1,970 | 10 | 4 | 1,880 | 14 | 1 |
| 984 | Technical Equipment | 2,464 | 8 | 7 | 1,483 | 19 | 11 | 980 | 8 | 8 |
| 193 | Studio Equipment | 238 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 12 | 0 | 169 | 8 | 0 |
| — | Editing Shed | 211 | 19 | 6 | 105 | 19 | 9 | 105 | 19 | 9 |
| <u>4,024</u> | | <u>7,420</u> | <u>11</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>3,629</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>3,791</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>2</u> |
| | CURRENT ASSETS | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sundry Debtors and | | | | | | | | | |
| 360 | Prepayments | | | | 450 | 14 | 10 | | | |
| | Cash at Bank | | | | | | | | | |
| | On Savings Account | 10,200 | 4 | 11 | | | | | | |
| 11,323 | On Current Account | 48 | 3 | 5 | 10,248 | 8 | 4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Cash in Hand | | | | 3 | 9 | 2 | | | |
| <u>11,686</u> | | | | | <u>10,702</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>4</u> | | | |
| | Deduct: | | | | | | | | | |
| | CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sundry Creditors and | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,807 | Accrued Charges | | | | 4,512 | 12 | 5 | | | |
| <u>8,879</u> | WORKING CAPITAL | | | | | | | <u>6,189</u> | <u>19</u> | <u>11</u> |
| <u>12,903</u> | | <u>NET ASSETS</u> | | | | | | <u>£9,981</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>1</u> |

Represented by:

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LICENCE FEES

| | | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------|----------|----------|
| | Amount applied for Capital Purposes to date | | | |
| 6,573 | (see above) | 7,420 | 11 | 2 |
| 262 | Provision for Loss or Damage to Films on Hire | 412 | 10 | 0 |
| 6,068 | Balance of Income and Expenditure Account (page 61) | 2,148 | 7 | 11 |
| <u>12,903</u> | | <u>£9,981</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>1</u> |

**AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF
THE 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, 1966 and of the surplus for the year ended on that date.

**TURQUAND, YOUNGS & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

10, South Street,
Valletta.
26th July, 1966.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1966

Year Ended
 31st March
 1965

| £ | £ | s | d | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
|----------------|--|---|---|--------|----|---|---------------|----------|----------|
| INCOME | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government Contributions from Licence Fees | | | | | | | | |
| 45,000 | | | | | | | 53,256 | 17 | 7 |
| | Licence Fees from Contractors | | | | | | | | |
| 102 | | | | | | | 102 | 0 | 0 |
| 51 | Ground Rents | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 50 | 16 | 10 |
| 111 | Bank Interest | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 350 | 10 | 3 |
| <u>45,264</u> | | | | | | | <u>53,760</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>8</u> |
| Deduct: | | | | | | | | | |
| | Prescription of Sound Broadcasts in accordance with Clause 12 of an agreement dated 28.9.61 with Rediffusion (Malta) Ltd. (Note 2) | | | | | | | | |
| 8,050 | | | | 8,017 | 3 | 6 | | | |
| | Contribution towards improvements carried out by Rediffusion (Malta) Ltd. | | | | | | | | |
| 1,950 | | | | 1,982 | 16 | 6 | | | |
| <u>10,000</u> | | | | | | | <u>10,000</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | Prescription of Television Broadcasts in accordance with Clause 12 of an agreement dated 28.9.61 with the Malta Television Service Ltd. (Note 3) | | | | | | | | |
| 25,253 | | | | 27,806 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| | Contribution towards improvements carried out by the Malta Television Service Ltd. | | | | | | | | |
| 267 | | | | 346 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| <u>25,520</u> | | | | | | | <u>28,152</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>5</u> |
| <u>35,520</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 9,744 | Carried forward | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | <u>15,608</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>3</u> |

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1966

Year Ended
31st March
1965

| £ | | £ | s | d | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
|--------------|--|-------|---|---|--------|----|---|---------------|----------|-----------|
| 9,744 | Brought forward | | | | | | | 15,608 | 0 | 3 |
| | Deduct: | | | | | | | | | |
| 12,360 | <u>ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES</u> | | | | 12,883 | 1 | 7 | | | |
| | (See Schedule) | | | | | | | | | |
| | Less: Charged to the cost of programmes prescribed by the Authority | | | | | | | | | |
| (706) | Sound 5.7% — (note 2) | 736 | 3 | 7 | | | | | | |
| (1,766) | Television 14.3% — (note 3) | 1,840 | 8 | 9 | 2,576 | 12 | 4 | | | |
| <u>9,888</u> | <u>20.0%</u> | | | | | | | 10,306 | 9 | 3 |
| (144) | | | | | | | | 5,301 | 11 | 0 |
| | Deduct: | | | | | | | | | |
| | <u>SPECIAL CHARGE</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| | Contribution towards the cost of publication of school magazine — (less charged to contractor — £58 3 5) | | | | | | | | | |
| 235 | | | | | | | | 116 | 6 | 10 |
| (379) | | | | | | | | 5,185 | 4 | 2 |
| | Deduct: | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,166 | Applied for capital purposes | | | | | | | 847 | 10 | 11 |
| (1,545) | | | | | | | | 4,337 | 13 | 3 |
| | Add: | | | | | | | | | |
| 7,613 | Balance brought forward from previous year | | | | 6,067 | 12 | 3 | | | |
| | Less: Allocated to the current year | | | | 8,256 | 17 | 7 | (2,189 | 5 | 4) |
| <u>6,068</u> | Balance (page 58) | | | | | | | <u>£2,148</u> | <u>7</u> | <u>11</u> |

NOTES

1. (a) In accordance with the powers conferred upon him by Clause 12(3) and (4) of the Ordinance, His Excellency the Governor-General instructed that the excess revenues at 31st March, 1965 of £8,256 17 7 be transferred to the services of the Authority. The Government contributions from Licence fees credited to Income and Expenditure Account are therefore made up as follows:

| | £ | s | d |
|--|----------------|-----------|----------|
| As provided by Clause 12(b) of the Ordinance | 45,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Excess revenue transferred | 8,256 | 17 | 7 |
| | <u>£53,256</u> | <u>17</u> | <u>7</u> |

- (b) The excess revenue of the Authority for the year to 31st March, 1966 calculated in accordance with Clause 12(3) and (4) of the Ordinance is made up as follows:

| | £ | s | d |
|---|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| Balance of Income and Expenditure Account | 2,148 | 7 | 11 |
| Add: Depreciation to date | 3,629 | 2 | 0 |
| | <u>5,777</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>11</u> |
| Less: Sundry Debtors and Prepaid Charges | 450 | 14 | 10 |
| | <u>5,326</u> | <u>15</u> | <u>1</u> |

Less:

| | £ | s | d |
|--|--------------|-----------|----------|
| Balance of excess revenue at 31.3.63 | 7,805 | 19 | 10 |
| Balance of excess revenue at 31.3.64 | 490 | 15 | 8 |
| Balance of excess expenditure at 31.3.65 | (39 | 17 | 11) |
| | <u>8,256</u> | <u>17</u> | <u>7</u> |

Less:

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|----------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Transferred to current year (see above) | 8,256 | 17 | 7 | - | - | - |
| | <u>8,256</u> | <u>17</u> | <u>7</u> | <u>£5,326</u> | <u>15</u> | <u>1</u> |

In accordance with directions received from His Excellency the Governor-General the amount of £5,326 15 1 may be carried forward and applied in the following year.

NOTES (Continued)

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

| 1964/65 | | £ s d | | | £ s d | | |
|--------------|--|-------|----|---------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| £ | | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| 4,276 | Salaries and Allowances | | | | 4,509 | 14 | 0 |
| 803 | Scriptwriters' and Actors' Fees | | | | 727 | 11 | 0 |
| 1,341 | Airtime and Studio Charges | | | | 1,410 | 10 | 8 |
| 36 | Records, tapes and publications | | | | 34 | 6 | 2 |
| 118 | School Broadcasting Magazine | | | | 58 | 3 | 5 |
| 219 | Training of Staff | | | | — | — | — |
| 303 | Sundry Expenses | | | | 301 | 6 | 6 |
| 497 | Depreciation on Technical Equipment | 478 | 16 | 3 | | | |
| | Less: Allocated to Television | | | | | | |
| (249) | Broadcasts (Note 3) | 239 | 8 | 1 | 239 | 8 | 2 |
| <u>7,344</u> | | | | | <u>7,280</u> | <u>19</u> | <u>11</u> |
| 706 | Proportion of Overhead Expenses (5.7%) | | | | 736 | 3 | 7 |
| <u>8,050</u> | | | | | <u>£8,017</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>6</u> |
| | | | | (see page 60) | | | |

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

| 1964/65 | | £ s d | | | £ s d | | |
|---------------|---|-------|----|---------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| £ | | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
| 4,638 | Hire of Television Films | | | | 4,681 | 5 | 7 |
| 17,718 | Airtime and Studio Charges | | | | 18,986 | 14 | 6 |
| — | Training of Staff | | | | 404 | 13 | 9 |
| 406 | Production of T.V. Documentaries | | | | 841 | 3 | 3 |
| 327 | Script Contributors' Fees | | | | 476 | 10 | 0 |
| 125 | Sundry Expenses | | | | 106 | 4 | 9 |
| — | T.V. Drama Competition | | | | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| | Depreciation: | | | | | | |
| 249 | Technical Equipment (Note 2) | 239 | 8 | 1 | | | |
| 24 | Studio Furniture | 23 | 16 | 0 | | | |
| — | Editing Shed | 105 | 19 | 9 | 369 | 3 | 10 |
| <u>23,487</u> | | | | | <u>25,965</u> | <u>15</u> | <u>8</u> |
| 1,766 | Proportion of Overhead Expenses (14.3%) | | | | 1,840 | 8 | 9 |
| <u>25,253</u> | | | | | <u>£27,806</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>5</u> |
| | | | | (see page 60) | | | |

ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES

Year Ended
31st March
1965

| £ | | | £ | s | d | £ | s | d |
|--------|---|--------------------|-----|----|---|---------|----|----|
| 1,561 | Honoraria to Board Members | | | | | 1,422 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,051 | Wages and Salaries | | | | | 7,557 | 18 | 11 |
| 489 | Rent of Offices | | | | | 450 | 0 | 0 |
| 301 | Stationery | | | | | 309 | 10 | 8 |
| 262 | Water, Electricity and Telephones | | | | | 268 | 5 | 8 |
| 90 | Transport | | | | | 211 | 13 | 11 |
| 270 | Audit Fees | | | | | 210 | 0 | 0 |
| 113 | Sundry Expenses | | | | | 154 | 17 | 9 |
| 20 | Messenger's Uniforms | | | | | 31 | 2 | 0 |
| 42 | National Insurance Contributions | | | | | 43 | 2 | 4 |
| 426 | Legal Fees and Expenses | | | | | 380 | 0 | 0 |
| 173 | Postage and Telegrams | | | | | 127 | 0 | 11 |
| 125 | Subscriptions to Newspapers etc. | | | | | 113 | 14 | 11 |
| 192 | Duty Visits Abroad | | | | | 361 | 3 | 0 |
| 379 | Staff Superannuation Scheme | | | | | 421 | 10 | 1 |
| 118 | Entertainment and Hospitality | | | | | 113 | 7 | 6 |
| — | Visiting Lecturers and Experts Scheme | | | | | 56 | 3 | 5 |
| 21 | Rentals Wired Sound and Television Sets | | | | | 12 | 9 | 11 |
| 215 | Maintenance and Repairs | | | | | 153 | 11 | 5 |
| | Depreciation: | | | | | | | |
| 228 | Furniture and Fittings | 10% | 240 | 7 | 5 | | | |
| 231 | Office Equipment | 20% | 235 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| 53 | Soft Furniture | 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % | 9 | 18 | 5 | 485 | 9 | 2 |
| 12,360 | (see page 61) | | | | | £12,883 | 1 | 7 |

M B A