

# BROADCASTING AUTHORITY

**ANNUAL REPORT  
AND ACCOUNTS  
1966 - 67**



MALTA

# BROADCASTING AUTHORITY

## **SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT**

Covering the Year ended  
31st March 1967

M A L T A

Broadcasting Authority,  
12, Old Treasury Street,  
Valletta.

31st July, 1967

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, 1967.

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.G., G.C.V.O., Hon. LL.D.,  
Governor-General of Malta,  
The Palace,  
Valletta.

## MEMBERS OF THE AUTHORITY

on 31st March, 1967

*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. Dr. P. Serracino Inglott, B.A., B.D., M.A. (Oxon.)

J. Vella, Esq.



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## Review of the Year

**C**ONSOLIDATION and expansion were the keynotes of the year under review, with a welcome extension of the news service on both sound and television and a doubling of the output of television programmes to schools.

A readjustment in the Rediffusion programme schedule resulted in the introduction of several new programmes including a new series in adult education and more outside broadcasts with audience participation.

The popularity of television, inaugurated in September 1962, was reflected in the steadily increasing number of licence holders which stood at 32,170 at the end of March 1967—an increase of 3,988 on the corresponding figure for 1966. The number of Rediffusion subscribers stood at 41,062 (an increase of 923) and Radio licences at 9,162\*.

Malta Television broadcast 1,728 hours of programme material during the year. On average this works out at 33 hours a week as against the stipulated minimum of 28 hours a week. Rediffusion broadcast some 34 hours of programmes a day (12,394 hours a year) on two channels as against the minimum stipulated requirement of 12 hours a day.

Combined Radio and Television licence fees collected by the Government during the year amounted to £144,255 (including arrears) and customs duty on wireless and television receivers (including spare parts) to £142,968.

Emphasis continued to be given to serious and informative programmes which make up over a third of the total output on sound and television. The number of locally produced programmes at 33.2 per cent on television and at 94.7 per cent on Rediffusion ("B" Switch) was also considerable for a small station and is well above the stipulated minimum of 20 per cent.

Malta Educational Television, inaugurated in January 1966 and directed at the senior classes in the Secondary Schools, was well received by both teachers and students. In response to requests from the schools the series on "Magnetism and Electricity" was followed by a series on Atomic Physics and a new series "English for Today" was started in October 1966.

News summaries were introduced on television to supplement the two full news bulletins broadcast each day and news and news magazines account for 14.3 per cent of the total output on television, and 13.7 per cent on Rediffusion ("B" Switch).

Following amendments to the Broadcasting Ordinance introduced in the House of Representatives in February 1966, the Government confirmed that the Authority had responsibilities under the Constitution and under a section of the Ordinance with regard to the output of the British Forces Broadcasting Service and the Central Mediterranean Relay. Neither of these stations are under contract to the Authority and these additional responsibilities gave rise

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\*NOTE: The number of television sets imported up to March 1966 was 38,701 and the number of radios imported since 1952 was 47,713.

to certain difficulties, of control and finance, which the Authority sought to clarify. At the end of the year under review the Authority awaited a reply from the Government on these points.

New Copyright legislation was introduced in July 1966 and was approved by Parliament in February 1967. The new law which replaced the U.K. Copyright Act of 1911 comes into force on a date to be appointed by the Minister of Trade, Industry and Agriculture (see page 32).

Under the terms of the Television Agreement and in consideration of the exclusive rights granted to the Programme Company in September 1961, the Malta Television Service paid to the Authority £100 per annum for the first five years of its Contract. After this period, the Agreement lays down that the sum to be paid should be such other sum (not exceeding £1,000) "as the Authority and the Contractor, after giving due consideration to each other's representations in the matter, shall from time to time agree". After negotiation with the Company, the fee paid by the Contractor was increased from £100 to £500 as from the 28th September 1966, and to £750 as from the 28th September, 1967.

Following representations made by the Government and by The Malta Television Service Ltd., the period during which MTV may commence a wireless sound broadcasting service was extended by twelve months, up to the 28th September, 1967 (see page 34).

As in previous years the combined radio and television licence paid by the public was £4 per annum\*.

### **The System**

Broadcasting in Malta is governed by the provisions of the Constitution and of the Broadcasting Ordinance as well as by three Agreements negotiated by the Government on the one hand and The Malta Television Service Ltd. and Rediffusion (Malta) Ltd. on the other. With the enactment of the Broadcasting Ordinance in 1961, the Authority became a party to these Agreements.

The Authority is charged under the Constitution with ensuring, so far as possible, impartiality in matters of political and industrial controversy and the Constitution lays down that in the exercise of its functions "the Authority shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority". This is perhaps the most important duty of the Authority and, in view of conflicting interests and pressures involved, one of the most difficult. The Authority is satisfied that this duty was carried out during the year under review and that there is growing acceptance and appreciation of this fact among the viewing and listening public.

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\*NOTE: The following are the licence fees for radio and television paid by some other European countries: Austria £9 13s. 10d.; Belgium £6 17s. 2d.; Cyprus £4 5s.; Denmark £7 4s. 9d.; Eire £5; Finland £8 17s. 9d.; France £6 3s.; Germany £7 10s.; Italy £6 18s. 4d.; Netherlands £5 6s. 6d.; Norway £8 15s.; Sweden £9 6s. 2d.; Switzerland £9 15s.; and the United Kingdom £5.

In addition, the Authority is charged under the Broadcasting Ordinance to provide sound and television broadcasting services in Malta. These services may be, and in fact are, provided for and on behalf of the Authority by broadcasting contractors—The Malta Television Service Ltd. and Rediffusion (Malta) Ltd. The Ordinance lays down upon the Authority a number of requirements to be observed in the programmes and the advertisements. Included among these are such matters as balance in programmes, good taste, decency, accuracy in news and the avoidance of political bias.

Under existing Agreements 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. During the year the Authority used these funds by providing programmes of a high standard mainly of an informative and educative nature (see page 13). The Authority is financed through licence fees while the Companies' main source of income is the sale of advertising time.

## **Finance**

The Authority's last Annual Report gave a detailed account of the unsatisfactory financial position in which it found itself. Further representations were made to the Government during the year under review and it was made clear that it was not possible to continue under present arrangements without incurring a yearly deficit. Nor was it possible to plan ahead, to meet its administrative expenses—let alone strengthen its staff—or to make a radical impact on television programming. The Authority was and remains anxious to make provision for some contingency and reserve fund in order to enable it to look ahead. This will necessitate an amendment to the Broadcasting Ordinance. The process by which money is passed on to the Authority continued to prove dilatory during the year.

Salary adjustments backdated to 1st April 1966 were authorised by the Government on the 5th July 1967. These amounted to some £500 and make up the bulk of the small deficit for 1966-67 (See Accounts).

In presenting the General Estimates for 1967-68 the Government increased the money made available to the Authority from £45,000 to £50,000. This was the first increase since 1961-62 and it was welcome since it saved the Authority from virtual financial bankruptcy. The fact remains however that the Authority's own budget made provision for £68,382 which is about half of the amount now being collected from licence fees. At the moment less than £1 10s. from the £4 being paid by the public is being ploughed back into broadcasting. This works out at about 1d. a day per licence holder, an insignificant amount.

The following figures show how licence fees and customs duty on radio and television sets continue to increase year by year and how despite added responsibility and rising costs the Authority's share of licence fees has decreased over the years:

Year	Revenue from Wireless Licence Fees	Amount budgeted for by MBA	Amount available to MBA	% of Wireless Licence Fees
	£	£	£	
1959/60	17,793	—	—	—
1960/61	21,847	—	—	—
1961/62	63,546	19,200	17,200	27.06
1962/63	83,067	50,355	45,000	54.70
1963/64	96,074	65,075	45,000	46.83
1964/65	103,769	66,000	45,000	43.36
1965/66	107,773	67,000	45,000	41.75
1966/67	110,000	68,000	45,000	40.91
1967/68	133,000 (est.)	68,382	50,000	37.59

The total revenue accruing to Government from customs duties on television and radio sets during the period 1959/60 to 1966/67 is estimated at £1,023,192.

In the Authority's view it is essential that there should be a more rational basis for its financing; that this should bear some clear relation to the licence fees paid by the public, and that the amount which is being passed on to the Authority should be guaranteed by law and should preferably cover a three-year period.

There are other aspects of the Broadcasting Ordinance and of existing arrangements which are unsatisfactory and which need to be looked into carefully in order to improve the system of broadcasting in these Islands.

### Outstanding Matters

At the end of the year under review there were several matters which have been outstanding for some time and which the Authority has been attempting to clear up with the Government. These included: the finances of the Authority; the future of wireless sound broadcasting; advertising in sound and television broadcasting and the remuneration and conditions of service of the Authority's staff.

# Programming

Broadcasting is a complicated and complex medium of communication. It has been described as a business and show business. It is part theatre and part school; part church and part newspaper. A broadcasting service has many tasks to perform. It must bring news and information to the viewer and listener and the news it brings must be as immediate, accurate and objective as possible. Radio and television must also entertain and enlighten and they should seek to cater for a wide variety of tastes and interests.

Broadcasters are faced with many and often conflicting demands, requirements and expectations. Considering the limitations both legal and financial within which a broadcasting service must operate in the Maltese Islands, the remarkable thing is not that broadcasting authorities sometimes fail but that they ever succeed.

The difficulties encountered in programming and especially television programming were described in some detail in the Authority's previous reports. These difficulties were again encountered during the year under review. Nonetheless progress continues to be made. The number of programmes classified as "serious and informative" accounted for 39.6 per cent of the total output on television and for 31 per cent of the output on sound (Rediffusion's "B" switch).

The following programmes are generally classified as "serious and informative": News and News Magazines; Talks and Discussions; Documentaries; School Broadcasts; Adult Education; Children's informative programmes; Religious programmes; Serious Music and Ballet.

The amount of home produced programmes remains high for a small station and is much higher than that undertaken by many stations of similar size overseas. Apart from advertisements the amount of locally produced material totalled 33.2 per cent on television and 94.7 per cent on sound ("B" switch).

The Authority continued to keep a close watch on programme schedules in order to minimize the number of programmes which feature violence especially when children and young people are known to be watching.

Some violence in drama is of course permissible and is sometimes necessary. Violence is to be found in many of the Classics and this does not invalidate the other great qualities to be found in these works. But a sequence involving violence should arise naturally from the story and be dramatically necessary and defensible. It should never be used or be allowed to be used gratuitously.

In deciding when and when not to allow scenes of violence consideration was given to the viewing time, as well as to the concept of the film or play, to the purpose and intentions of the author and the means he has employed to carry them out. Unnecessary sequences of violence are sometimes inserted for their own sake in some of the "Police" and "Private Eye" series purchased

from overseas. The Authority will continue to insist that these series are either rejected outright or that they be judiciously edited to make them acceptable.

One criticism levelled at the Sound and Television service is that the same persons tend to appear in programmes especially in drama, variety shows and programmes dealing with Current Affairs. The Authority and the Programme Companies are anxious to discover new talent and some programmes are meant to do just this, but the market is of necessity limited due to the size of the Island and new voices and faces should not be heard or seen at the expense of standards.

A close examination of the facts shows that the criticism—sometimes made by interested parties—is not justified. 140 different persons took part in Television Current Affairs programmes during the year and 100 different performers in variety and other programmes. In addition 3 choirs and 25 musicians took part in programmes of serious music. In Sound 75 single plays and features and eight serials (108 episodes) were recorded during the year. 53 authors, 37 producers and 187 different actors and actresses took part in these programmes. All in all this is a satisfactory number; nonetheless steps were being taken towards the end of the year to tighten up the whole system with special reference to drama on Sound.

Although overall standards continue to improve there still remains a great deal to be done. In the Authority's view not enough television programmes of outstanding merit are being shown during peak viewing time and some locally originated programmes on both sound and television still lack polish due in the main to insufficient planning and rehearsal.

There should be greater diversity in television programmes and despite all the difficulties and limitations involved, and there are many, the Authority would like to see, and will continue to press for a richer and more comprehensive programme schedule.



# MBA Programmes

Throughout the year the Authority continued to make its contribution directly and indirectly to the programme output of MTV and Rediffusion. Under existing Contracts the Authority must spend £25,000 a year on the prescription and/or improvement of Television Programmes and £10,000 on the prescription and/or improvement of Sound programmes. These programmes which are in the main of an informative and educative nature are either chosen or produced by the Authority which pays the Contractors' normal charges for broadcasting time and facilities.

During 1966-67 the Authority's prescribed programmes on television numbered 341 (175.87 hours) and the number of programmes to Schools (MET) numbered 76 (25.20 hours). Together these accounted for 14.8 per cent of the total output on television.

In sound broadcasting the Authority continued to concentrate on the organization, production and presentation of 206 programmes (63 hours 15 minutes) to the Primary Schools during the scholastic year.

In addition the Authority made a contribution towards the improvement of the following programmes:

Television: The Press Wants to Know, Nithaddtuha and Djalogu.

Sound: Argument of the Week; Religious Forum; Malta Magazine; This Week In Parliament; Sung or Dialogue Masses.

The Authority's staff also helped in organizing Party Political Broadcasts and the Religious Broadcasting Adviser organized and helped in the production of Religious programmes on both Sound and Television.

Two out of three of the prize-winning plays in the Authority's Television Drama Competition launched the previous year were broadcast during the year under review.

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

## **Malta Educational Television**

"English for Today" and "Physics Now". Weekly programmes (with a repeat) for Secondary Schools produced in association with MTV and the British Council.

## **Taht L-Ghoxrin**

Three 30-minute programmes ("Under 20") devoted to the problems facing young people today.

## **University Quiz**

A Quiz in which students from the faculties of Arts, Medicine, Law, Science, Engineering and Architecture and Theology at the Royal University of Malta took part (8 programmes).

## **Retina**

A monthly studio documentary with filmed inserts. Subjects dealt with during the year included: Valletta; Vincent Apap—Sculptor; Emvin Cremona—Artist; Postal Services in Malta; Maltese Treasures—three programmes dealing with antique furniture, silverware and paintings; and History of Medicine in Malta (3 programmes).

## **Dawra mal-Gnien**

A monthly programme aimed at the amateur gardener.

## **Drawwiet ta' Dari (Maltese folklore)**

Four thirty-minute programmes devoted to local folklore.

## **Problems of Management**

A thirty-minute programme in which industrialists discussed points made during the TV series "Management in Action".

## **Filmed Documentaries**

Mdina—Ancient Capital; A Visit to the Holy Land—The Cruise of the Devonia.

## **Documentaries (with Maltese commentary)**

Ireland (two programmes); Japan (two programmes); Poland (two programmes); The Olympics; City Under the Ice; Age of Anxiety (two programmes); The Week that Shook the World; The Berliners; Battle of Cassino; Roosevelt; End of an Empire; Musical Portraits (six programmes); Survival (sixteen programmes).

The Authority's staff also organised and produced short introductions by Professor S. Busuttill to the "Management in Action" series, (eleven programmes); by Charles Camilleri to the "Beethoven Sonatas" (five programmes) and by Robin Allan to the "Tales of Hoffnung" (three programmes).

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

## **Drama**

Hedda Gabler (by Ibsen, with Ingrid Bergman, Sir Ralph Richardson and Sir Michael Redgrave); Traveller without Luggage (by Jean Anouilh); The Scapegoat (with Kenneth Moore); The Cocktail Party (by T. S. Elliot); Anna Karenina (by Tolstoy, with Clair Bloom); A Crack in the Ice (by Nikolai Leskov); Bargains at Special Prices (with Dennis Price); Simon and Laura (with Ian Carmichael and Moira Lister). The Master of Santiago (by Henri de Montherlant with Stephen Murrar); The Cherry Orchard (by Chekhov with Sir John Gielgud and Dame Peggy Ashcroft); The Second Mrs Tanqueray (by Arthur Pinero with Elizabeth Sellars); Sword of Vengeance (by Fritz Hochwalder); Ghosts (by Ibsen, with Sir Donald Wolfit); The Tourelle Skull

(by John Archambault, with Georgina Ward); Windmill Near a Frontier (with Paul Scofield); Ghost Sonata (by August Strindberg, with Robert Helpmann); Antigone (Jean Anouilh's version of the tragedy by Sophocles, with Dorothy Tutin); The Alchemist (by Ben Jonson); the Unbearable Bassington (by "Saki"); The Father (by August Strindberg); The Insect Play (by Josef and Karel Capek); The Interior Decorator (by Jack Russell); Dandy Dick (by Arthur Pinero); Crime and Punishment (by Dostoyevsky); Deep, Crisp and Stolen (with Raymond Francis); The Good Shoemaker and the Poor Fish Pedlar (by Jean Benedetti) and A Month in the Country (by Turgenev).

### **Ballet**

Coppelia (Royal Ballet with the Covent Garden Orchestra); The Nutcracker Ballet (danced by the San Francisco Ballet Company to Tchaikovsky's music); Ballet for Skeptics (with Zizi Jeanmaire); Firebird (music by Igor Stravinsky with the Royal Ballet); Famous Dancers (two programmes with participants from the Bolshoi Ballet and the New York City Ballet).

### **Music**

Beethoven's Sonatas (five programmes with Mstislav Rostropovich and Sviatoslav Richter); Music Knows no Frontiers (the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra); Casals at 88; The London Symphony Orchestra; Man with a Violin: Isaac Stern; Music of the Masters; and Menuhin Teaches (six programmes).

### **Opera**

Tito Gobbi (two programmes); Musical Portraits (seven programmes with Mario del Monaco, Roberta Peters, Rita Streich, Lawrence Winters, Hermann Prey, Grace Bumbry and George London); Iolanthe (by Gilbert and Sullivan—Sadlers Wells).

### **Art**

The Painter and His World—European Art 1300-1900 (10 programmes dealing with Giotto, Jan Van Dyck; Botticelli; Albrecht Durer, El Greco, Peter Paul Rubens, Rembrandt, Antoine Watteau, George Seurat and John Constable).

### **Adult Education**

Management in Action (10 programmes introduced by Professor S. Busuttil); English by Television (15 programmes during 1966-67).

### **Classic Series**

The Brothers Karamazov (six episodes, by Dostoevsky); The Children of the New Forest (six episodes, by Marryat); Pride and Prejudice (six programmes, by Jane Austen).

### **Informative — Current Affairs**

Struggle for Peace (twelve programmes); Churchill (two programmes);

Ghandi; The Olympics; City Under the Ice; End of an Empire; Teddy Roosevelt; Berliners: Life in a Gilded Cage; Greece Without Columns; Whatever Happened to Royalty?; The Roosevelt Years (four programmes during 1966-67); An Austrian Affair; Who Killed Ann Frank?; First Man on the Moon; How to Fight a Guerilla War; Puerto Rico; Ho Chi Minh; The Supersonic Jet Age; Moscow University; Work on a Knife Edge (Hong Kong); Question of Colour; Japan: The Changing Face (two programmes); Poland on a Tightrope; The Sailing Oystermen; The Battle of Cassino; Indira Gandhi; Dean Rusk; South America; Votes or Violence.

### **Documentaries**

The Age of Kennedy; Time on Our Hands; Mystery of Stonehenge; Melina Mercouri's Greece; Sophia Loren in Rome; Air of Disaster (air pollution); Leonardo Da Vinci; Custer to the Little Big Horn; The Pilgrims on Mayflower; Michelangelo (two programmes); The Spanish Armada; Seven-Up (prize-winning programme on how young children view life and the world at large); Born Chinese; Eton; Birth of a Record; To Live Till You Die (the problem of old age); Search for Ulysses; Beethoven: Ordeal and Triumph; T. E. Lawrence; Ustinov on the Ustinovs; Henry Moore: Man of Form; Manolis; So You Think You Can Drive?; Mississippi: A Self-Portrait; Festival Frenzy; Steam, Sanctity and Song; Man from Sotheby's; The Western Hero; The Age of Anxiety (two programmes); Goodbye Piccadilly; J. F. K. Remembered; Siberia; The Big Ear.

### **Religious**

The English Cardinal: John Heenan; The Great Conversation (the ecumenical movement); The Stations of the Cross; The New Testament; Pilgrims to Lourdes; The Call of Lourdes; The Anonymous, and The Urchin Priest (both dealing with the work of Father Borelli); and The Third Devil; The Head of Thomas Moore and Writing of the New Testament (in association with MTV).

### **Natural History**

Survival (sixteen programmes).

### **Sport**

Here's How (Golf, Tennis, Boxing, Water Skiing and Athletics); The Rage to Race; The Olympics.

### **Science**

Science of Man (ten programmes); Smaller than Life; and Fifty Years a Winner (about Nobel Prize winner Professor W. Bragg).

### **Miscellaneous**

Day of Peace (eleven programmes contributed by broadcasting organizations in Sweden, France, Yugoslavia, Senegal, Britain, Holland, Poland, Algeria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Spain).

# Educational Broadcasting

## Television

The year under review has seen the transmission of two weekly Educational Television programmes for the secondary schools in Malta.

During 1965-66 the Authority began a series of Physics lessons in January, and these were developed and expanded for the current academic year. Originally package kits prepared by CETO (the Centre for Educational Television Overseas), they were then much altered for local requirements by the Professor of Physics at the Royal University of Malta, Professor Peter Lewis. An innovation this year has been the secondment for a working day of a Physics teacher, Mr Charles Xerri, B.Sc., from the Department of Education. He presented the twelve Magnetism and Electricity programmes, and has been presenting as well as co-producing the new Physics series "Physics Now", which began in February 1967.

These eight programmes entirely locally produced have been made in response to requests from teachers in private and government schools. The lessons are aimed at G.C.E. students and each programme is transmitted twice.

The second entirely locally produced series, "English for Today" which consists of twenty programmes each repeated once, is aimed at stimulating the response of fourth year secondary students to both Language and Literature. The lessons presented by Mr Robin Allan, M.A., British Council Television Officer, have been running throughout the year and the stress has been on lively and exemplary modern English both spoken and written.

Advisers to the programmes come from both Government and Private Schools and close links have again been maintained this year with the schools which receive the programmes; the teacher training colleges which use them for training purposes; the Department of Education and the Private Schools Association which give the programmes their blessing; the British Council which supplies the services of the Television Officer; and The Malta Television Service which transmits the programmes. The Broadcasting Authority, under whose auspices the programmes are produced, uses its School Broadcasting Unit to help in the production and presentation.

Report cards are issued and received to gauge the effect of each programme and teachers in the classroom are also visited and advised. The classroom teachers' responsibilities in utilising television as an educational aid and the need of his or her active preparation and follow-up work in the classroom, has been stressed, but it has become increasingly clear over the past year that there is still a great deal of work to be done in training teachers in ways of using the medium to its full potential.

An invitation to all teachers to attend the studios during production has met with a warm response; teachers have thus been made aware of production techniques and difficulties which have made them sympathetic to this most rewarding and stimulating aid to education.

The Authority is again very grateful to all those who are cooperating in this important venture and especially to the British Council whose continued assistance again proved invaluable during 1966-67.

The Authority feels there is a strong case for expanding educational television. In the world today teaching by television is no longer an innovation and in more and more countries it is playing an important part in raising educational levels. In view of the lack of sufficient numbers of trained teachers and in the case of science, of properly equipped laboratories educational television fulfils a very real need.

Malta Educational Television was first launched in January 1966. During the year under review the number of secondary schools viewing the English lessons was thirty-two while the number of those following the Physics programmes was nineteen. The Authority feels there is a strong case for a carefully controlled expansion of the service but it became equally clear during the year that no further expansion was possible in the absence of additional funds and studio facilities. In October 1966 the Authority wrote to the Minister of Education asking him to explore the possibility of making funds available for this purpose.

### **Conference in Paris**

In March 1967, Mr Robin Allan, represented the Authority and the Malta Television Service at the Third European Broadcasting Union International Conference on Educational Radio and Television held in Paris. Four hundred and seventy delegates from all parts of the world attended the Conference which dealt with such topics as Teacher Training; Illiteracy and Agriculture; Foreign Language Teaching; Production Techniques; Radiovision and Training.

### **Sound**

In addition to helping in the production and presentation of Schools Television, the Authority's Broadcasting Unit continued to organise and produce all broadcasts to primary schools on sound. There were 206 programmes (63 hours 25 minutes) during the year under review and these were directed at 112 primary schools.

Judging by the reports received from teachers the service is being well received and is fulfilling a need. As in the case of Schools Television there is however a need for more preparation and follow-up by the classroom teacher if the full utilization of educational broadcasting is to be achieved.

The Authority's Schools Broadcasting Unit continued to provide Government and Private secondary schools with a transcription service and one hundred or so tapes were used during the scholastic year 1966-67. In all just over twenty per cent of the secondary schools availed themselves of this transcription service which is offered free of charge.

The position of receiving sets in schools remains unsatisfactory. Nearly 150 classes are without Rediffusion sets while several others are not adequately

catered for. Complaints have been passed on to the Government for action to be taken\*.

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

The Authority continued to receive advice from the Schools Broadcasting Advisory Committee. Following the retirement of Chev. J. P. Vassallo, the new Director of Education Mr S. Gatt accepted the Chairmanship of this Committee and the Authority is grateful to all Members past and present, for their continued and valuable cooperation.

### **The Young Listener**

The "Young Listener", a monthly magazine closely linked with schools broadcasting, continued to be edited and published by the Authority during the year. The magazine was given a new format, its pages again increased to sixteen and its selling price raised to 2d. a copy—one farthing of which is given to the School Fund. In this way the loss which was being registered each year has all but been wiped out. Some 55.3 per cent of the potential buyers in the classroom buy the "Young Listener" each month during the scholastic year.

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\*NOTE: A new Agreement between the Government and Rediffusion (Malta) Ltd., with regard to the provision and maintenance of Rediffusion sets in schools, hospitlas, etc., was signed in October, 1967. The Authority has been informed by the Government that action is being taken to provide additional sets in schools.



# Broadcasting and Parliament

## Party Political Broadcasts

Party political broadcasts are those broadcasts made by representatives of political parties which occur at intervals between general elections. These are expressly designed to serve the interests of the political parties. Both the subject and the speaker are chosen by the Parties themselves and the Authority does not exercise control on the contents of these talks other than to ensure that they comply with the provisions of the law.

The Broadcasting Ordinance does not lay down that these broadcasts must take place but it does require that if they do they must form part of a scheme approved by the Authority..

The Authority's policy has always been to make time available in the hope that the Parties themselves will agree on its allocation. This has however not proved possible and the Authority, following the General Election held in March 1966 and after listening to the views of the Parties, introduced a new scheme from 1st June, 1966.

The General Election results gave the Nationalist Party 28 seats and the Labour Party 22 seats. The Authority made 250 minutes of airtime available on Sound and on Television and the allocation decided upon was the following:

Nationalist Party 7 broadcasts of 20 minutes each.

Labour Party 5 broadcasts of 20 minutes each and  
1 broadcast of 10 minutes.

Up to the end of the year under review, the Nationalist Party had used one of their broadcasts and the Labour Party two.

Apart from these formal talks the Authority would like to see more members of Parliament from both sides of the House taking part in discussion programmes, debates and press conferences.

## Ministerial Broadcasts

There was only one Ministerial Broadcast during the year. This was by the Prime Minister who took the opportunity in April of addressing the people of Malta and Gozo following the General Election held in March and the formation of a new Government.

Parliamentary affairs are given coverage in News Bulletins in Sound and Television as well as in Current Affairs programmes. Debates in the House are covered in This Week in Parliament which is broadcast each week on a Sunday (with a repeat on Monday) whenever the House is sitting.

## Anniversary Messages

On the occasion of the second anniversary of Independence the Prime Minister broadcast a special message to the people of Malta and Gozo. The Minister for Education, Culture and Tourism also broadcast a short message on the occasion of U.N.E.S.C.O. Day.



# M.T.V. and Rediffusion

## Television

The Malta Television Service continued to concentrate its efforts on consolidating the progress made so far in local production and there was a notable improvement in the standard of lighting during the year under review.

The regular monthly series of classical music launched with the cooperation of the British Council and bringing to the screen notable singers and musicians both from Malta and overseas continued throughout the year. These have included: Antoinette Miggiani (Vocal recital); Cynthia Turner (piano); Simonide Chapelle and Angelo Onesti (violin and oboe); David Parkhouse and Eileen Craxton (piano and cello); Felicity and Antonietta Notariello (piano and violin); Juliette Bisazza (vocal recital with Mrs Bisazza at the piano); Marianne Coppini (piano); a Recital by the M.C.I. Quartet; a Recital of Operatic Duets by Antoinette Miggiani and Andrew Sapianto; a concert of music by Gilbert and Sullivan with Antoinette Miggiani, Colin Fox and Jean Myers with Mrs J. Sammut; a Christmas concert by Cynthia Turner, Antoinette Miggiani, Jean Myers, Andrew Sapianto, Colin Fox, Marianne Coppini and a Chamber Orchestra conducted by Mrs J. Sammut; a vocal recital by Jean Myers with Mrs Bisazza at the piano; and a violin recital by Simonide Chapelle accompanied at the piano by Geraldine Micallef.

By arrangement with the Manoel Theatre Management, Jose de La Vega and his Spanish Dancers appeared on Malta Television.

The prize-winning plays of the Authority's special play-writing competition were produced and they proved on the whole, to be popular. Many difficulties exist in the field of drama production, most notable being the lack of suitable scripts. Much time is required to prepare the production in terms of rehearsals, designs, properties, camera lighting and floor planning. It requires a great deal of liaison work to assemble a cast of actors, all of whom have various professions to pursue, for rehearsals that may spread over seven or eight weeks. However, the Programme Companies intend to persevere in this field and they hope during the next year to extend their activities in the field of Maltese drama. The Authority has been examining ways and means of raising standards and of encouraging more Maltese drama on Television.

Popular and light music continued to play an important part in the programme structure. Seven local orchestras, twenty-one beat groups, eighteen solo musicians and forty-four singers and other performers in the general field of light entertainment appeared on M.T.V. during the year. A new series of programmes, "Talent '67", was introduced with a view not only to discover new performers, but also to encourage composers and librettists by providing opportunities for their work to be performed on television.

Mr Lino Spiteri was appointed Head of Programme Production on 1st January, 1967.

## Engineering — MTV

Extensions to the engineering facilities continued to be made. An additional  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inch Image Orthicon Camera was installed in the main studio and a new sound-on-film camera was acquired. The studio cyclorama was extended and facilities made available for the hiring, where necessary, of additional lighting for film or studio productions.

During the twelve months, April 1966 to March 1967, MTV broadcast 1727.8 hours of programme material. Breakdowns, due to the technical failure of equipment, amounted to only 30 minutes, but nearly 13 hours of transmission were lost because of failures in the public utility electricity supply. Arrangements have now been made to extend an emergency power supply at Gharghur to the television transmitting station and it was hoped that this facility would become available towards the middle of 1967.

## Recorded Programmes

The recorded programmes shown by MTV during the year included: Eric Sykes; Dr Kildare; The Saint; The Defenders; Marriage Lines; The Man from U.N.C.L.E.; Bewitched; Mr Novak; Enigma Theatre; The Virginian; A Man Called Harry Brent; Arrest and Trial; Spycatcher; Hollywood and the Stars; The New Lucy Show; The Black and White Minstrel Show; and the Monday Movie.

## LOCAL TV PROGRAMMES

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

Light Entertainment	Duration and Frequency
Teen Beat (up to December 1966)	25 minutes fortnightly
Music Shop	45 minutes monthly
Pop or Fizzle (up to December 1966)	25 minutes monthly
Talent '67 (from January 1967)	45 minutes monthly
Oscar Lucas Band Show (up to May 1966)	45 minutes monthly
Mużika u Mużiċisti (July to Sept. 1966)	45 minutes monthly
Valentine Junior and his Orchestra (Sept./Oct. 1966)	45 minutes (two programmes)
Malta Song Festival (3 days in Nov. 1966)	45 minutes (three programmes)
Milied Mużikali (December 1966)	45 minutes (one programme)
Labour Song Festival (February 1967)	45 minutes (one programme)
Dan Hu... (March 1967)	15 minutes (one programme)

### Current Affairs

Press Wants to Know/Expert Opinion (up to December 1966)	25 minutes fortnightly
Nithaddtuha (from January 1967)	25 minutes three times a month
Din il-Gimgha (up to July 1966)	20 minutes weekly

Żminijietna (from January 1967)	30 minutes fortnightly
Rendezvous (from November 1966)	25 minutes monthly
Kif Jarawha (up to August 1966)	15 minutes fortnightly

#### **Serious Music**

Concerts and Recitals (December edition 45 minutes)	30 minutes monthly
Choir Programmes	30 minutes (three programmes)

#### **Magazine Programmes**

Rokna għan-Nisa (up to February 1967)	15 minutes weekly
Migrants' Magazine	20 minutes monthly
Quċċija (up to December 1966)	30 minutes fortnightly
Calypso	20 minutes monthly
L-Arti Madwarna (no programmes from July to September)	30 minutes monthly
Dawra mal-Gnien (MBA)	30 minutes monthly

#### **Religious Programmes**

Mid-Dinja Kattolika	5 minutes weekly
Dawl it-Triq (up to December 1966)	15 minutes (three times a month)
Dawl il-Hajja (up to December 1966)	20 minutes monthly
Djalogu (from January 1967)	25 minutes fortnightly
Epilogue	5 minutes weekly

#### **Panel Games and Quizzes**

Hawn Haġa (from January 1967)	30 minutes fortnightly
Inter Faculty Quiz (October/January 1967 — MBA)	35 minutes fortnightly

#### **Sports**

Sports Panorama	20 minutes weekly
Riżultati Sportivi	10 minutes weekly

#### **Filmed Documentaries**

Focus (from August 1966)	20 minutes monthly
Mdina — Ancient Capital (MBA) with English commentary (repeat)	25 minutes (one programme)
Journey to the Holy Land (MBA)	15 minutes (one programme)
The School Ship 'Dunera' (MBA)	25 minutes (one programme)

#### **Children**

Paġni Mżewqa	45 minutes weekly
Għat-Tfal iż-Żgħar (programmes with Maltese commentary)	15 minutes weekly

Children Religious		Duration and Frequency
Mid-Dinja tat-Tfal (up to December 1966)		25 minutes fortnightly
(From January 1967)		25 minutes weekly
Ahseb u Aqta' (up to December 1966)		25 minutes fortnightly
<b>Drama</b>		
Min Hu Evelyn Costa (MBA Competition)	}	40 minutes (two programmes)
Il-Madonna Zingara (MBA Competition)		
<b>Adult Education</b>		
Management in Action (MBA)		30 minutes (one programme)
<b>Studio Documentaries (with filmed inserts)</b>		
Drawwiet ta' Dari (April to July 1966) (MBA)		30 minutes monthly
Taht l-Ghoxrin (from January 1967) (MBA)		30 minutes monthly
Retina (MBA)		30 minutes monthly
<b>Schools Television</b>		
English for Today (MBA and MTV)		20 minutes weekly with a repeat
Physics Now (MBA and MTV)		20 minutes weekly with a repeat

#### **Documentaries (with a Maltese commentary)**

In addition the following documentaries were prescribed by the Authority and broadcast with a Maltese commentary:

Survival (11 programmes)	30 minutes weekly
Musical Portraits (6 programmes)	30 minutes weekly
Ireland (2 programmes)	30 minutes weekly
Japan (2 programmes)	30 minutes weekly
The Week that Shook the World	30 minutes
The Berliners	30 minutes
Battle of Cassino	30 minutes
Roosevelt Years	30 minutes
End of an Empire	30 minutes
The Island of Gozo	30 minutes

#### **SOUND BROADCASTING**

At the end of March 1967, the number of subscribers to the Rediffusion Sound Service had reached the figure of 41,062. This was 443 more than in the previous year. The service on a two-channel network, 'A' and 'B', was in operation for some 34 programme-hours a day.

During the year under review efforts were concentrated on two main ventures: a general readjustment of the schedule through time-changes and

the introduction of new programmes; and the introduction of more live outside broadcasts and programmes with audience participation.

Several new programmes were introduced during the year including "Gran Gala Maltija" (a live 60-minute programme with the participation of local musicians and singers); "Parade of the Pops" (a 90-minute programme originated for Malta Radio and transferred to Rediffusion); "Bandstand" (a programme dedicated to Military Bands); "Pjanisti Llum u Dari" (a programme of records by popular pianists of the last two decades); "Kantant tal-Ġurnata" (interview with Maltese singers on their career and favourite music); "Gosti fil-Jazz" (a weekly programme in which Maltese musicians are asked about their favourite Jazz music); "Night Spot" (a live programme of music and interviews from 13 night clubs in Malta); and "Breakfast Show" (a daily 2-hour programme consisting of light music interspersed with topics, comments and news).

### **Serious Music**

Wagner's "The Ring of the Nibelungen" was included in this year's programme of serious music. The Tuesday classical concert was extended from 25 to 60 minutes; and "Nithaddtu Dwar il-Mużika" became a weekly instead of a monthly feature. Another programme introduced was "Album of Serious Music", in which the works of famous composers were discussed.

### **Adult Education**

Importance was given to adult education and three new programmes were introduced during the year. Each series consisted of 13 programmes and the subjects dealt with were "Parliamentary Procedure and Constitutional Practice"; "Public Administration in Malta" and "Banks and Banking in Malta" which was introduced towards the end of the year. Other programmes included "Brains Trust" (fortnightly); "Nitkellmu fuq il-Poeżija" (interviews with leading Maltese and Gozitan poets); "Forum" (a discussion programme for college students) and "The Chief Examiner Speaks" (personal advice given by the Chief Examiner to G.C.E. students).

### **Drama**

Renewed efforts were made to raise the standard of local radio-drama. The number of the Drama Advisory Panel members was increased, the conditions for the Annual Drama Competitions were reviewed and brought up-to-date and a new classification of actors was established. About 30 prospective actors were auditioned. One of last year's outstanding plays was a Maltese translation of T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral".

### **Technical Developments**

A new Technical Area was built on what used to be a terrace above the Accounts Office. It has an area of 1,500 square feet and includes: a Receiving Room for the B.B.C. World Service; Recording Room; Main Studio Control

Room; Tape Library and the Engineering Control centre for the 'A' and 'B' programmes.

This new Technical Area, which has been designed in accordance with modern techniques, improves the entire engineering operation for the Rediffusion Sound Service.

A new and larger Continuity Studio for the 'B' network was also constructed.

The equipment in the new Main Studio Control Room is of the latest design and has a high fidelity quality suitable for VHF/FM broadcasting.

The Rediffusion High Level link which took the service to Mellieha was extended to Marfa in order to connect the various hotels, villas and farm-houses in that area. The Rediffusion network now covers the whole of Malta and Gozo.

The total broadcasting time during the year was 6,196 hours for the 'A' programme and 6,198 hours for the 'B' programme. The airtime lost was 0.24% on the 'A' programme and 0.02% on the 'B' programme.

### **Staff Training**

The Malta Television Service and Rediffusion (Malta) Ltd encouraged their staff to widen their knowledge and experience of the techniques of sound and television broadcasting by on-the-job training with the help of experts from overseas, and by attending specialist courses overseas. A member of MTV's production staff underwent a course of General Television Production conducted by the BBC and two members of the engineering department attended the BBC Engineering Training Department's school at Evesham for a specialist course in television broadcast engineering. A member of Rediffusion's staff also attended a General Sound Course and another an Announcers' Course at the BBC.

In June Miss E. Macleod, an authority in the field of speech-training, voice production and presentation, formerly on the staff of the BBC Training School, conducted a course of instruction for announcers and news-readers.

On the 19th September, 1966, Mr Ronnie Morgan of the BBC lectured to members of the Rediffusion and MTV staff on the technical aspects of broadcasting. On the 24th October, Mr Elwyn Evans of the BBC gave a lecture on Feature Programmes.

On the 11th and 12th March, 1967, Rediffusion and MTV were hosts to 50 members of the M.Y.C.C. for the seminar on broadcasting. The seminar was opened by the Chief Executive of the Broadcasting Authority.

### **NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS**

During the year 1966-67, the News and Current Affairs Division of Rediffusion (Malta) Limited and The Malta Television Service Limited maintained and developed its service on Sound and Television.

New news summaries were introduced on Television during the year and various improvements were made in the current affairs operation on both

Sound and Television. News and News Magazines, and talks and discussion programmes accounted for 18.1 per cent of the total output in Television and 15.4 per cent of the output in Sound ('B' Switch).

On Television, a news summary in Maltese was introduced at 6 p.m. on Monday, February 27th. There was a good reaction to this experiment, and a second news summary—this time in English at 8 p.m.—was introduced on March 13th, 1967.

In the view of the Authority the news given during 1966-67 was on the whole accurate and objective.

Towards the end of 1964 local news coverage on Sound and Television had been extended to Saturdays with a local and international news roundup on Sundays on Television. News coverage, especially on television, is always difficult and expensive, but the Authority would like to see and will continue to press for a gradual extension of news coverage.

On the Current Affairs side, the weekly programme "Din il-Gimgha" was rested. In its place a new programme "Żminijietna" on the same lines as "Din il-Gimgha", was broadcast every alternate week. This programme was introduced on January 12th, 1967.

Once a month, in the same slot, M.T.V. dealt with current topics in depth in the programme "Focus".

Another experiment in current affairs broadcasting was the introduction of "Rendezvous", in which a resident panel discusses items of topical interest. This programme is broadcast every third week.

One of the main developments on Sound was the introduction of a fortnightly, half-hour current affairs magazine programme "Minn Kullimkien", dealing with local and foreign news items. The first number was broadcast on January 3rd. It was well received and arrangements were made for the programme to be repeated on the day of broadcast.

Another development was the introduction of a weekly half-hour discussion programme for women "Fehmiet in-Nisa".

Three new interview-type programmes were also introduced on the 'B' Network:

"Kont Hemm" (I Was There), a 15-minute fortnightly programme produced by the News and Current Affairs Section; "Mistieden tal-Gurnata" (Guest Night), a half-hour weekly programme (interviews with leading personalities) and "Profilu Ghawdxin" (Gozoitan Profiles), a 15-minute weekly programme (interviews with leading personalities born in Gozo).

Special arrangements were made with the Australian Government and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to report the visits of the Hon. Dr George Borg Olivier, Prime Minister of Malta, to Australia and Canada. These arrangements entailed the laying on of special radio circuits that enabled listeners in Malta to hear interviews and reports on the Prime Minister's visit within hours of important engagements attended by Dr George Borg Olivier. There were eight overseas radio circuits of this kind.



On the occasion of Unesco Day, Rediffusion broadcast a special 15-minute documentary. A special half-hour discussion programme was also broadcast in connection with U.N. Day.

The main Malta News Bulletin in English, which was broadcast on the 'B' network at 8 p.m. up to the end of 1966, is now being broadcast on the 'A' network at 6.30 p.m. Public notices in English are also being broadcast when necessary after the Malta News Bulletin. These notices refer to topics such as the suspension of water supplies, the closing of the General Post Office on Holidays of Obligation, and similar matters.

The following is a breakdown of the operations carried out by the News and Current Affairs Division in Sound and Television.

#### NEWS — Rediffusion

Time	Programme	Frequency	Duration
6.30 a.m.	Local News Summary	Tuesday to Sunday	4 mins
10.00 a.m.	Local News Round up	Monday to Saturday	5 mins
12.30 p.m.	Local and Foreign News Headlines	Monday to Saturday	3 mins
1.30 p.m.	Local Headlines and World News	Monday to Saturday	11 mins
1.41 p.m.	Malta Magazine — Lunchtime edition	Monday to Friday	15 mins
5.00 p.m.	Local News (in English — "A" Network)	Monday to Saturday	10 mins
5.30 p.m.	Local and Foreign News Headlines	Monday to Saturday	3 mins
6.00 p.m.	Local News	Monday to Saturday	10 mins
6.10 p.m.	Malta Magazine	Monday to Saturday	15 mins
6.30 p.m.	World News	Monday to Friday (except on holidays)	10 mins
6.40 p.m.	Din Hija Londra (from BBC)	Daily (Sunday at 6.55)	5 mins
8.55 p.m.	Local News Summary	Monday to Saturday	4 mins
11.00 p.m.	Local News Summary	Monday to Saturday	4 mins

(World news, Radio Newsreels and Commentaries on the BBC's World Service were relayed on Rediffusion's 'A' Switch).

#### NEWS — Television

Time	Programme	Frequency	Duration
6.00 p.m.	News Summaries in Maltese	Monday to Saturday	3 mins
7.15 p.m.	Full News Bulletin in Maltese	Daily (weekly Roundup on Sunday)	13 mins
8.00 p.m.	News Summary in English	Monday to Saturday	3 mins



10.15 p.m.	Full News Bulletin in English	Daily (weekly Roundup on Sunday)	15 mins
10.30 p.m.	News Summary in Maltese	Monday to Saturday	4 mins

The following was the pattern of locally produced Current Affairs programmes on Sound and Television at the end of the period under review.

### Rediffusion

Day of Broadcast	Title	Frequency and Duration
Monday	Fehmiet in-Nisa (10.45 a.m.) (Women's Discussion Programme)	30 mins weekly
Tuesday	Minn Kullimkien (2 p.m. - 9 p.m.) (Magazine programme on local and foreign news topics)	30 mins fortnightly
	Mix-Xena Lokali (2 p.m.) (Interviews with representative craftsmen and professional persons)	15 mins fortnightly
Wednesday	Guest Night (8.15 p.m.) (Interviews with prominent personalities)	30 mins weekly
Thursday	Kont Hemm (I Was There) (12.15 p.m. 8 p.m.)	15 mins fortnightly
	Profilu Ghawdxin (12.15 p.m.) (Interviews with prominent citizens born in Gozo)	15 mins fortnightly
	Il-Banek f'Malta (8.15 p.m.) (An adult education programme with a current affairs bias)	15 mins weekly
Friday	Nithaddtuha (9.00 p.m.) (Discussion programme)	30 mins fortnightly
Saturday	People in the News (10.30 p.m. on 'A' Network)	15 mins weekly (Repeat Sunday)
Sunday	Farmers' and Fishermen's Programme (8.30 a.m.)	30 mins weekly
	Gozo Magazine (11.30 a.m.)	30 mins weekly (Repeat Monday)
	Din il-Gimgha fil-Parlament (1.45 p.m.)	15 mins weekly (Repeat Monday)

## Television

Day of Broadcast	Title	Frequency and Duration
Tuesday	<div> <div> Press Wants to Know  Press Wants to Know  Rendezvous  Press Wants to Know </div> <div>7.45 p.m.</div> </div>	30 mins weekly
Thursday	<div> Religious News  <div> Preview  Žmenijetna  Focus  Žmenijetna </div> </div>	<div>8.00 p.m.</div> <div>5 mins weekly</div> <div>7.30 p.m.</div> <div>20 mins weekly</div>

## RELIGIOUS BROADCASTING

A wide range of topics was covered in religious broadcasting on both Sound and Television during 1966-67. Some innovations took place and standards have been raised.

This was especially noticeable in a new fortnightly programme on television called *Djalogu* (Dialogue) in which subjects such as Ecumenism, the size of parishes in the Maltese Islands, Housing and Key-Money, Gambling, and the Aggiornamento in Malta have been tackled.

A regular weekly magazine programme for children was also presented during the year as well as weekly news bulletins dealing with events in the Catholic World and a Sunday Epilogue to round off the day's viewing.

On Sound, *Hajja Kattolika* (Catholic Life) dealt with Catholic events in the world at large as well as in these Islands.

Persons from every walk of life took part in a monthly discussion programme "Nitkellmu fuq ir-Reliġjon".

Each Sunday a Mass was broadcast from a Church in Malta or Gozo and on major religious festivals broadcasts were given from St. John's Co-Cathedral in Valletta or from the Metropolitan Cathedral in Mdina.

The Religious Broadcasting Adviser organised and helped in the production and presentation of religious programmes on Sound and Television. Religious Programmes account for 2.9 per cent (a weekly average of 0.86 hours) of the output on Television and for 5.1 per cent (a weekly average of 6.10 hours) of the output on the Rediffusion "B" Switch.

Religious broadcasting in Malta seeks to reflect up-to-date Catholic thinking and the Christian attitude to life in the world today; to confirm and deepen the faith of committed Catholics and to try to reach those who are for one reason or another only nominal Catholics. The provisions of the law with regard to political impartiality are maintained in all programmes without deleting the essential religious content of a programme or diminishing the Church's right to proclaim the truths of the Gospel.

# Advertising

Programmes on both Rediffusion and on MTV include advertisements and in the case of television advertising revenue is the Company's main source of income. Although advertisements are designed by the advertiser and not by the programme companies they are nonetheless part of the programme as a whole and as such are subject to regulation and control.

Out of 1728 programme hours broadcast during the year under review some 87 hours were devoted to spot advertising and 23 hours to advertising magazines. This is well within the "Advertising entitlement" laid down in existing Agreements. Advertisements are nevertheless on the increase and the Authority feels that control should be tightened. It is unfortunate that the Authority must once again express regret and concern that some of its rules which deal, among other things, with the permissible amount of advertising in any one clock hour and which were submitted as far back as April 1964 are still being considered by the Government. Because of this delay some of these rules are now due for revision.

Efforts were made throughout the year to see that so far as possible existing rules were adhered to. In the Authority's view too many identical advertisements are being repeated too often over too long a period and are sometimes shown within too short a space of time. The quality of some of these advertisements remains unsatisfactory.

While fully aware that without advertising television would not be possible in Malta, the Authority feels strongly that advertising is meant to be and must remain incidental and secondary to the main purpose of providing the best possible service to the public.

# New Copyright Legislation

The Authority welcomes the new Copyright legislation introduced by the Minister of Justice in July 1966 and approved by the House of Representatives on 15th February 1967. The new Law which comes into force on a date to be appointed by the Minister replaces the U.K. Copyright Act 1911 which was the law governing copyright in Malta. This legislation which has been repealed in the United Kingdom was appropriate for a large country which is an exporter of works but was considered entirely inadequate for a country in whose territory it is principally works of foreign origin that are broadcast.

The matter was taken up with the European Broadcasting Union to which both the Authority and The Malta Television Service Ltd. belong. Dr Georges Straschnov, Director of Legal Affairs at the E.B.U. who has had great experience in drafting new legislation in various Commonwealth and other countries came to Malta in February 1966 for consultation with the broadcasting authorities and with the Government. Dr Straschnov submitted a new draft for consideration and the outcome of his visit was the Copyright Act, 1966.

By comparison with the U.K. Copyright Act 1911, which it replaces, the new legislation comprises a series of innovations including a number which are of great importance to broadcasting.

The term of copyright protection for literary, musical and artistic works and cinematograph films is reduced from 50 to 25 years. Even during the term of protection certain uses of copyright works do not infringe copyright; among such uses may be mentioned the inclusion in a broadcast of publicly exhibited works of art, the use of works of any kind in schools broadcasting, the making of recordings for broadcasting purposes provided that they are destroyed within six months of being made, and the broadcasting of works not controlled by an authors' society, on condition that the owner of the copyright receives fair compensation.

The broadcasting of commercial gramophone records no longer attracts payment of compensation to the maker, a natural state of affairs if one considers the extent to which the broadcasting of records promotes their retail sale. For the first time, broadcasts themselves are protected against recording and, in the case of television broadcasts, against communication to the public in places where an admission fee is charged and the taking of still photographs from the receiver screen.

Another stipulation of prime importance to a broadcasting organization is that, unless otherwise provided, the copyright in the works of employees or in commissioned works vests in the employer or commissioner. Any disputes between the broadcasting organization and an authors' society which refuses to grant a licence or imposes unreasonable terms for such a licence

will henceforth be referred to a special Board empowered to decide the terms on which a licence is deemed to have been granted.

The Authority is grateful to the European Broadcasting Union and to Dr G. Straschnov for their very valuable advice and help in this matter.

# Wireless Station

The future of wireless sound broadcasting was under consideration by the Government at the end of the year under review.

The Government of the day and The Malta Television Service Ltd. had on the 28th September 1961 signed an Agreement relating to a Wireless Sound Broadcasting Service. This Agreement, which was inherited by the Authority, grants MTV 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 the service was any time within five years of the signature of the Agreement and in the absence of amendment the Agreement was to be *ipso jure* determined if the Contractor did not commence broadcasting by the expiry of five years from the date of signature, i.e. 28th September 1966.

At the beginning of September 1966 the Government informed the Authority that the matter was being actively considered. The Authority was asked to consider extending the period within which broadcasting was to be commenced under the Agreement by a period acceptable to both parties.

The Malta Television Service Ltd. informed the Authority that they had not yet secured formal approval from the Government of Malta for the use of a medium wave frequency and the Contractors also asked for an extension by a further year of the term laid down in the Agreement.

After careful consideration of all the issues involved and after discussions with the Government and with the Contractors the Authority agreed to an extension of twelve months, i.e. up to the 28th September 1967.

Among the considerations which influenced the Authority in reaching this decision was the fact that the Government had requested the Company not to commence wireless sound broadcasting pending negotiations; that the Government had given an undertaking to the Company that the position under the existing contract would not be disturbed pending these negotiations for a period of up to twelve months; that the Government had asked the Authority's cooperation in this matter; and the Authority had been assured that it would be fully consulted about these negotiations.

Test transmissions began in July 1964 and have been going on ever since. The Authority is most anxious that this unsatisfactory situation will not be

prolonged unduly and in informing the Government of their decision the Authority expressed the hope that a final solution would be found in the shortest possible time\*.

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\*NOTE: The Broadcasting Authority was informed on the 25th September 1967 that due to unforeseeable circumstances consultations on this question had to be postponed to a later date. The Authority was also informed that it was Government's intention that discussions should take place at once and finalised within a period of no longer than three months. The Authority was asked by MTV and by the Government to consider extending the period during which the Company may start a wireless service and the Authority, after considering all aspects of the case agreed to do this up to the 28th March, 1968.

# Overseas Contacts

## Study Tour of Britain

The Chairman of the Authority, Judge A. J. Montanaro-Gauci, two Members, Dr V. Mercieca and the Rev. Dr P. Serracino Inglott and the Authority's Secretary, Mr A. Ellul, took part in a three-week study tour of Britain organised by the British Council in May.

The main emphasis of the visit was on educational television and those taking part saw something of the modern developments in radio and television.

Visits were paid to London, Glasgow and Newcastle-upon-Tyne and contact was made with the British Broadcasting Corporation, the Independent Television Authority, the Centre for Educational Television Overseas, Rediffusion (London) and the Thomson Foundation Television College.

At the B.B.C. the party met the heads of many of the main Departments of the Corporation including the School Broadcasting, Television and Sound Departments. They also visited the headquarters of the Independent Television Authority and of the Independent Television News. In Glasgow Members of the Authority visited local radio and television services both B.B.C. and commercial.

In August Mr Lawrence Mizzi, Schools Broadcasting Organizer took part in the three-week study tour of the United Kingdom organized by the British Information Services.

## E.B.U. General Assembly

Both the Broadcasting Authority and The Malta Television Services Ltd. are Associate Members of the European Broadcasting Union and in July the Chief Executive and Broadcasting Director Mr John Manduca attended the 17th Ordinary Session of the General Assembly held in Dublin, Ireland. The Assembly was attended by over one hundred delegates from thirty-five countries.

After an Extraordinary Session in which some amendments to the E.B.U. Statutes were approved the Ordinary Session of the Assembly opened and among the subjects considered were: Communications Satellites, Assistance to Broadcasting Organisations, Report of the 3rd E.B.U. International Conference on Educational Radio and Television; and Reports by the Technical, Legal, Television Programmes and Sound Broadcasting Committees.

The E.B.U. has twenty-eight Active and forty Associate Members.

While in Dublin Mr Manduca visited Radio-Telefis Eireann.

## Seminar on Direct Teaching by Television

Mr Lawrence Mizzi, Schools Broadcasting Organizer, was nominated by the Government to attend a Seminar on Direct Teaching by Television held in Rome under the auspices of the Council of Europe with Professor Neri, Director of the R.A.I. Telescuola Centre.



## Staff

Further representations were made to the Government during the year regarding the Authority's powers to recruit staff and determine the remuneration and conditions of service of their personnel. The Broadcasting Ordinance while recognising the Authority's right to determine the conditions of service of its staff makes this conditional on the approval of the Governor (Government).

Apart from the fact that in the opinion of the Authority the intention behind this clause is to ensure that staff is adequately paid and not the other way round, it is incongruous that the Authority whose existence and political independence is guaranteed by the Constitution and which is in a position to take major policy decisions, is denied the right to determine what it should pay its own staff. This is not the case with other Public Corporations both in Malta and overseas and the Authority can see no valid reason for retaining the present restriction, which in practice has meant untoward delays in putting into effect decisions arrived at by the Authority and in some cases inability to do so. The net result has been confirmation of the Authority's fears that under present conditions it would be difficult to retain its trained personnel. During the year two trained producers resigned to seek more rewarding employment elsewhere.

What is perhaps not sufficiently appreciated is that broadcasting is a specialised profession. It takes time to train staff in the techniques of Radio and Television and in the case of a numerically small staff the loss of trained personnel is a serious matter. Unlike other larger territories there are in Malta only very limited fields from where the Authority can recruit personnel.

It is the Authority's considered view that it should be in a position to determine the remuneration and conditions of service of its staff and that in determining remuneration comparisons must be made with a suitable range of different employment including other public corporations, the civil service and radio and television organizations.

Two Programme Editors, Mr G. Miceli and Mr A. Meadows resigned from the service of the Authority. Mr V. Formosa was appointed Programme Editor in March, 1967.

### **Legal Adviser**

In June 1966, Dr John Pullicino LL.D., resigned on taking up employment within the Government service. In his place the Authority appointed Professor J. Ganado, B.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), LL.D.

# ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES (Year ended 31st March, 1967)

Table 1 BREAKDOWN OF ALL TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

	Weekly Average	%
1. News/Magazines	4.33 hrs	14.3
2. Talks/Discussions	1.14 hrs	3.8
3. Documentaries	1.84 hrs	6.0
4. Feature Films	1.62 hrs	5.3
5. Schools	0.72 hrs	2.3
6. Adult Education	0.69 hrs	2.2
7. Children's		
(a) Informative	1.73 hrs	5.7
(b) Entertainment	3.79 hrs	12.4
8. Series and Serials		
(a) Classic	0.22 hrs	0.8
(b) Adventure	4.14 hrs	13.4
(c) Comedy	2.65 hrs	8.6
(d) Others	0.82 hrs	2.6
9. Drama	1.97 hrs	6.4
10. Religion	0.86 hrs	2.9
11. Variety/Shows	1.59 hrs	5.1
12. Panel Games/Quizzes	0.21 hrs	0.6
13. Serious Music/Ballet	0.47 hrs	1.6
14. Sport	1.13 hrs	3.6
15. Political Broadcasts/Ministerials	0.02 hrs	—
16. Miscellaneous	0.75 hrs	2.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30.69 hrs</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 2 BREAKDOWN OF LOCALLY PRODUCED PROGRAMMES

	Weekly Average
1. News/Magazines	3.92 hrs
2. Talks/Discussions	1.14 hrs
3. Documentaries	0.15 hrs
*Documentaries with Maltese Commentary	0.27 hrs
4. Religion	0.55 hrs
5. Schools	0.72 hrs
6. Adult Education	0.01 hrs
7. Children's	
(a) Informative	1.20 hrs
(b) Entertainment	0.56 hrs
8. Drama	0.03 hrs
*Imported filmed material transmitted with Maltese Commentary.	

9. Panel Games/Quizzes	0.21 hrs
10. Variety/Shows	0.18 hrs
11. Serious Music	0.21 hrs
12. Sport	0.55 hrs
13. Political Broadcasts/Ministerials	0.02 hrs
14. Miscellaneous	0.75 hrs

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TOTAL 10.20 hrs

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Percentage of Weekly Average Output 33.2%.

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

	<b>Weekly Average</b>
United Kingdom	9.18 hrs
Commonwealth Countries	0.36 hrs
U.S.A.	10.74 hrs
Others	0.21 hrs

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TOTAL 20.49 hrs

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Percentage of Weekly Average Output 66.8%.

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

	<b>Weekly Average</b>
Talks/Discussions	.11 hrs
Documentaries	1.27 hrs
*Schools	.72 hrs
Adult Education	.78 hrs
Children's	.05 hrs
Religion	.06 hrs
Drama	.90 hrs
Serials	.23 hrs
Sport	.05 hrs
Panel Games	.09 hrs
Serious Music/Ballet	.26 hrs
Political Broadcasts/Ministerials	.02 hrs

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TOTAL 4.54 hrs

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Percentage of Weekly Average Output 14.8%.

\*A joint MBA/MTV production.

# ANALYSIS OF REDIFFUSION PROGRAMMES

(Year ended 31st March, 1967)

Table 1 BREAKDOWN OF "B" NETWORK PROGRAMMES

	Weekly Average	%
1. News/Magazines	16.23 hrs	13.7
2. Talks/Discussions	1.94 hrs	1.7
3. Political Talks/Ministerials	0.02 hrs	—
4. Religion	6.10 hrs	5.1
5. Schools	1.19 hrs	1.0
6. Adult Education	1.74 hrs	1.5
7. Children's		
(a) Informative	1.10 hrs	0.9
(b) Entertainment	0.92 hrs	0.8
8. Plays and Serials	8.63 hrs	7.3
9. Variety Programmes	2.67 hrs	2.2
10. Quizzes and Panel Games	0.29 hrs	0.2
11. Sport	1.43 hrs	1.2
12. Serious Music	8.04 hrs	6.8
13. Light/Popular Music	55.43 hrs	46.7
14. Women's Programmes	4.98 hrs	4.2
15. Others	7.94 hrs	6.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>118.65 hrs</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

	Weekly Average	%
1. News/Magazines	15.65 hrs	13.1
2. Talks/Discussions	1.94 hrs	1.6
3. Political Talks/Ministerials	0.02 hrs	—
4. Religion	5.81 hrs	4.9
5. Schools	1.19 hrs	1.0
6. Adult Education	1.74 hrs	1.4
7. Children's		
(a) Informative	1.10 hrs	0.9
(b) Entertainment	0.92 hrs	0.8
8. Plays and Serials	8.63 hrs	7.2
9. Variety Programmes	2.52 hrs	2.1
10. Quizzes and Panel Games	0.29 hrs	0.2
11. Sport	1.43 hrs	1.2

12. Serious Music	6.32 hrs	5.5
13. Light/Popular Music	52.17 hrs	43.8
14. Women's Programmes	4.96 hrs	4.1
15. Others	7.94 hrs	6.9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	112.36 hrs	94.7

**Table 3 BREAKDOWN OF 'A' NETWORK PROGRAMMES**

	<b>Weekly Average</b>	<b>%</b>
1. News/Magazines	38.25 hrs	32.2
2. Talks/Discussions	13.94 hrs	11.8
3. Political Talks/Ministerials	—	—
4. Religion	2.32 hrs	1.9
5. Schools	—	—
6. Adult Education	0.86 hrs	0.7
7. Children's		
(a) Informative	0.12 hrs	0.1
(b) Entertainment	0.50 hrs	0.4
8. Plays and Serials	9.15 hrs	7.7
9. Variety Programmes	1.65 hrs	1.3
10. Quizzes and Panel Games	2.53 hrs	2.1
11. Sport	9.09 hrs	7.7
12. Serious Music	7.23 hrs	6.1
13. Light/Popular Music	31.81 hrs	26.7
14. Women's Programmes	0.23 hrs	0.2
15. Others	1.28 hrs	1.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	118.96 hrs	100.0

### **'A' NETWORK PROGRAMMES**

The 'A' Network of Rediffusion consists in the main of a direct relay of the B.B.C. 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 B.B.C. 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 B.B.C. transcription recordings. These are also used to fill the daily period when the B.B.C. 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 B.B.C.

- c) two weekly request programmes for Service families in Malta broadcast by the British Forces Broadcasting Station and relayed over the 'A' Network.
- d) the "Top Twenty", a highly topical disc-jockey programme.
- e) "People in the News", a magazine programme.

## SCHOOLS BROADCASTING

The Schools Broadcasting Programme as approved by the Schools Broadcasting Advisory Committee for 1966/67 consisted of 206 sound programmes directed at 112 Primary Schools and divided as follows:

Stages I-II and Classes I	28 broadcasts
Classes II-III	41 broadcasts
Classes IV-V	45 broadcasts
Classes VI-VII	50 broadcasts

**All Classes**

Nitghallmu u Nemmnu	40 broadcasts
Christmas Feature	1 broadcast
Easter Programme	1 broadcast

The revised pattern introduced in October 1965 was again adopted during this scholastic year 1966-67. Classes IV-V and VI-VII, (apart from the weekly Friday Gospel programme) had two broadcasts a week between October and February and one programme a week between March and May—the extra broadcast going to Classes II-III.

Judging from the teachers' reports, the broadcasts' content and presentation—have been well received both by the teachers and by the pupils themselves, and it is reasonable to assume that the fundamental aim of school broadcasting, which is that of supplementing the work of the classroom teacher, is on the whole being fulfilled.

According to reports received regularly from the schools, some of the programmes in the Religion, Maltese and History series for Classes IV and V covered too much ground. This is a tendency which a programme producer strives to overcome not always with success. One has to take into consideration, however, that he is generally faced with having to include a whole year's scheme in a series of six to eight twenty-minute programmes.

Other points raised in School reports concerned Notes carried in the "Young Listener" and preparatory and follow-up Notes for teachers. Many teachers would like more background material in the magazine and teacher's notes covering more subjects. The material that goes into the "Young Listener" is governed by the availability of space in this 16 page magazine. Every effort is being made to utilise this space in the most fruitful way. The question of additional teachers' notes on History, Maltese Literature and Geography programmes is being considered

**The Young Listener**

The temporary reduction in the number of pages came to an end with the October issue which coincided with the tenth anniversary of the first edition of the magazine. A new format was given, regular monthly competitions were carried and a new feature consisting of a picture story of a number of schools was introduced. The price was raised to twopence. Although

the circulation of *The Young Listener* is considerable, it is felt that greater efforts could and should be made by some schools to encourage more children to buy the magazine, which serves as a supplement to the school broadcasts.

### **Rediffusion Sets**

The inadequate number of Rediffusion Sets became even more acute as more schools were built and new wings added to existing ones. Almost 10 per cent of the Schools (148 classes) are without the Rediffusion service while a good percentage of the rest are not adequately catered for. This is depriving thousands of school children of a service which has, over the years proved of considerable benefit\*.

### **Stages I-II and Class I**

Of the 28 programmes scheduled, 19 were Music programmes—the Music element serving the very special purpose of teaching the six and eight year old children a set number of actions, words and phrases. Each broadcast was presented by a separate school and a direct link with the listeners was maintained throughout.

The episodes about a brother and sister called “Freddie u Mary” dealt with Citizenship, Nature Study and stories from Maltese History.

### **Religion**

The broadcasts for Classes II-III portrayed episodes from the lives of saints or saintly people who died at an early age. The broadcast in May was dedicated to Pope John XXIII and to his love for children. These broadcasts proved popular but, judging from the teachers’ reports, children would welcome more dramatisation.

Through the series “Min Imexxini” boys and girls in Classes IV and V were able to hear about the role played by the Church, the priests, teachers and parents. They also learned about the influence—good and bad—that can be exerted by acquaintances, books, films and television on their young lives.

“Dawl li Jmexxina” for Classes VI-VII dealt with fundamental aspects of the Catholic doctrine.

### **Maltese**

The aim of the four programmes under the general title “Mera tal-Hajja” for Classes IV-V was to show that literature reflects life. Subjects dealt with included: “Art Twelidi”, “Il-Festi”, “Il-Belt jew Raħal Tiegħi”, and “L-Istaġuni”. Encouraged by the success of the previous year when Qormi Boys’ (St George’s) and Hamrun Girls’ debated the merits of television, another debate between a Boys’ School and a Girls’ School was scheduled. It is hoped that these debates will become a regular feature of the schools’ programme.

### **English**

“Lino and Anna” for Classes II-III featured episodes from the life of a boy

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\*NOTE: Vide footnote at page 19.



and girl and were devised with a view to introducing a given number of words in each broadcast. The broadcasts fully supplemented in "The Young Listener", were very well received.

Another new series produced on the same pattern as "Lino and Anna", was "Jim and Rose" for Classes VI-VII. Since most of the children in these classes leave school at the end of the year, programmes were built around a number of words and expressions related to particular situations such as 'applying for a job', 'posting a parcel' etc.

The schools' reactions to this series were quite favourable though some teachers felt that the level of the broadcasts was somewhat advanced for the 'Practical' Classes.

"Dear Mother" and "What Happens Next" which were introduced two years ago for pupils preparing for the Secondary Schools' Entrance Examination continue to enjoy popularity with pupils and teachers.

## **History**

For the first time, Junior classes were introduced to a series of history broadcasts. The people who featured in the series were: Sir Temi Zammit, Alfons M. Galea, Dun Ġorġ Preca, Sir Alexander Fleming, Glormu Cassar and Ġużeppi Caruana.

Broadcasts for Classes VI-VII—Is-Seklu Ghoxrin—were planned to project the great changes that have taken place in these Islands since the turn of the century. The presentation was in the form of a discussion between members of one family representing three generations and an official of the Authority's Schools Broadcasting Unit.

## **Geography**

The first two broadcasts in the series "Nagharfu 'l Pajjiżna" for Classes IV-V dealt with the physical aspects of the Maltese Islands while the other three were devoted to farming, industry and tourism.

Broadcasts for the senior classes—dealing with the fishing and wine industries, tomato growing and by-products, flower exports, meat and manufacture of bread and pasta—were very favourably received.

## **Science**

The programme for Classes II-III consisted of three Units, each having two broadcasts. The first unit was about the sun and cloud formation, the second dealt with the budgerigar and the rabbit while the third was about flowers and birds.

Four of the six broadcasts for Classes IV-V were devised to induce children to observe nature, while two were about the effects and measurement of heat.

"Xjenza Ghalikom", Class VI-VII covered the nature of sound, the function of sound organs in animal and human beings, and sound reproduction. Two other programmes dealt with natural and man made fibres.

### **Citizenship**

Programmes were aimed at giving school leavers a rudimentary idea of the meaning of democracy, how a government is elected, administration in a country, the origin of trade unions and the role these play in a democratic society.

### **Magazine Programmes**

These programmes have been rated very highly by the teachers who stated that the interest of pupils was maintained throughout. The continued popularity of this series is due to the variety of the times selected which range from current affairs to topics of special interest to the children.

### **Music**

Songs from Britain, Italy, U.S.A. and Russia featured in Songs of other Lands for Classes IV-V. Background information to the songs coupled with historical and geographical references made this a very popular series.

### **Schools Broadcasting Advisory Committee**

A special word of thanks goes to Chevalier J. P. Vassallo, the retiring Director of Education and Chairman of the Schools Broadcasting Advisory Committee. His continued cooperation together with the assistance given by the new Director of Education, Mr S. Gatt and by the other members of the Committee have been of great value to the Authority.

**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 or 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, 1966 to 31st March, 1967**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Speaker</b>	<b>Duration and Channel</b>
9th April, 1966	Prime Minister	10 minutes on both TV and Sound

**PARTY POLITICAL BROADCASTS**

Party Political Broadcasts were re-introduced as from the 1st of June, 1966 following the General Election which was held earlier during the year. A meeting was held with representatives of the parties represented in Parliament to ascertain their views.

The Authority's policy has been and remains to make airtime—in this case 250 minutes—available in the hope that the Parties themselves will agree on its allocation. The Parties were unable to reach complete agreement among themselves and the Authority decided on the following allocation for the period 1st June 1966-May 31st 1967.

Nationalist Party	7 broadcasts of 20 minutes each
Malta Labour Party	5 broadcasts of 20 minutes each
	1 broadcast of 10 minutes

All broadcasts were transmitted at 7.30 p.m. on Television and repeated at 8.10 p.m. on Sound (Rediffusion). The days of broadcast were chosen by the Parties themselves.

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. The Authority's decision would be final on any question which could arise in connection with these broadcasts.

**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 provision 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 advertiser, in consideration of payment, may be allowed to associate himself without exercising control over the contents of such programmes, such association taking the form of announcements, immediately before the

commencement or immediately after the end of any such programmes or in natural breaks therein, of the name or goods and services of the sponsor.

### **FALSE OR MISLEADING ADVERTISEMENTS**

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

### **IN PARTICULAR**

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

### **DISPARAGING REFERENCES**

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

### **TESTIMONIALS**

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

### **GUARANTEE**

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, com-

panies 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 COMMITTEE**

During the year the Authority received advice in the field of schools broadcasting from a committee which was appointed in terms of Section 10 of the Broadcasting Ordinance.

The membership of the **Schools Broadcasting Advisory Committee** as on 31st March, 1967 was as follows:

- Chairman: S. Gatt, Esq.  
Members: 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  
Miss L. Bugeja  
F. Vella Jones Esq.  
P. Vella Esq.  
P. Bugeja Esq.  
L. Mizzi Esq.  
Secretary: A. J. Ellul Esq.

The Authority wishes to express its gratitude to the ladies and gentlemen who served on this committee.

## THE STAFF OF THE AUTHORITY

Chief Executive and Broadcasting Director.... Mr John Manduca

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### Administrative Services

Secretary to the Authority..... Mr A. J. Ellul

Assistant Secretary..... Mr M. Camilleri

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### Programme Services

Productions Assistant..... Mr M. Spiteri

Programme Editors ..... { Mr V. Formosa  
Mr H. C. Zammit Cordina  
Mr A. V. Mallia

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### 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

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Religious Broadcasting Adviser..... Fr C. G. Vella Ph.B., S.Th.L.

## **BALANCE SHEET**

**at 31st MARCH, 1967**

## **INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT**

**For the Year Ended 31st March, 1967**

**BROADCASTING AUTHORITY**  
**(Constituted under Ordinance XX of 1961)**  
**BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MARCH, 1967**

31st March 1966		Cost	Depreciation Provided	
	<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>			
£		£	£	£
655	Freehold Land	655	—	655
	Office Equipment, Furniture and Fittings			
1,881		4,162	2,470	1,692
980	Technical Equipment	3,651	2,246	1,405
169	Studio Equipment	238	92	146
106	Editing Shed	212	212	—
<u>3,791</u>		<u>8,918</u>	<u>5,020</u>	<u>3,898</u>
	<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>			
451	Sundry Debtors and Prepayments		658	
	Cash at Bank			
10,200	On Savings Account	4,216		
48	On Current Account	1,780	5,996	
3	Cash in Hand	—	4	
<u>10,702</u>			<u>6,658</u>	
	<u>Deduct:</u>			
	<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>			
4,512	Sundry Creditors and Accrued Charges		6,209	
<u>6,190</u>			<u>—</u>	
	<u>WORKING CAPITAL</u>			<u>449</u>
<u>£9,981</u>	<u>NET ASSETS</u>			<u>£4,347</u>

Represented by:

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LICENCE FEES

7,421	Amount applied for Capital Purposes to date (see above)	8,918
412	Provision for Loss or Damage to Films on Hire	562
<u>7,833</u>		<u>9,480</u>
	<u>Less:</u>	
(2,148)	Debit Balance of Income and Expenditure Account (page 61)	5,133
<u>£9,981</u>		<u>£4,347</u>

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

We have examined the foregoing Balance Sheet and 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, 1967 and of the deficit for the year ended on that date.

10, South Street,  
Valletta.

27th July, 1967.

(Sgd) TURQUAND, YOUNGS & CO.  
Chartered Accountants.

**BROADCASTING AUTHORITY**  
**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1967**

Year Ended  
31st March  
1966

£		£	£	£
	<b>INCOME</b>			
	Government Contributions from			
53,257	Licence Fees (Note 1[a])			50,326
102	Licence Fees from Contractors			302
51	Ground Rents			51
350	Bank Interest			248
<u>53,760</u>				<u>50,927</u>
	<b>Deduct:</b>			
	Prescription of Sound Broadcasts in			
	accordance with Clause 12 of an			
8,017	agreement dated 28.9.61 with Redif-	8,177		
	fusion (Malta) Limited (Note 2)			
	Contributions towards improvements			
	carried out by Rediffusion (Malta)			
1,983	Limited	1,823		
<u>10,000</u>		<u></u>		
			10,000	
	Prescription of Television Broadcasts			
	in accordance with Clause 12 of an			
	agreement dated 28.9.61 with The			
27,806	Malta Television Service Limited	29,862		
	(Note 3)			
	Contribution towards improvements			
	carried out by The Malta Television			
346	Service Limited	583		
<u>28,152</u>		<u></u>		
			30,445	
<u>38,152</u>				
				40,445
<u>15,608</u>	Carried forward			<u>10,482</u>



15,608	Brought forward		10,482
	<u>Deduct:</u>		
	<u>ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES</u> (See		
12,883	Appendix)	13,533	
	Less: Charged to the cost of pro-		
	grammes prescribed by the		
	Authority		
	Sound 5.7%		
( 736)	(Note 2)	774	
	Television 14.3%		
(1,841)	(Note 3)	1,933	2,707
10,306	20.0%		10,826
(5,302)	<u>Deficit</u>		344
	<u>Add:</u>		
	<u>SPECIAL CHARGES</u>		
	Contribution towards the cost of		
	publication of school magazine —		
116	(Less charged to contractor—£57)		114
(5,186)			458
	<u>Add:</u>		
848	Applied for capital purposes		1,497
(4,338)			1,955
	<u>Add:</u>		
6,067	Credit Balance brought from previous		
8,257	year	2,148	
	Less: Allocated to revenue	5,326	
2,190			3,178
(2,148)	Debit Balance (page 58)		£5,133

# BROADCASTING AUTHORITY

YEAR ENDED 31st March, 1967

## 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 revenue at 31st March, 1966 of £5,326 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:

	£
As provided by Clause 12(b) of the Ordinance	45,000
Excess revenue transferred	5,326
	<u>£50,326</u>

- (b) The cash deficit of the Authority for the year to 31st March, 1967 calculated in accordance with Clause 12(3) and (4) of the Ordinance is made up as follows:

	£
Debit Balance of Income and Expenditure Account	5,133
<u>Less:</u> Depreciation to date	5,020
	<u>113</u>
<u>Add:</u> Sundry Debtors and Prepaid Charges	658
	<u>771</u>

<u>Less:</u>	£	
Balance of excess revenue at 31.3.66	5,326	
<u>Less:</u>		
Transferred to current year (see above)	5,326	—
		<u>£771</u>

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

1965/66	£	£	£
4,510	Salaries and Allowances		4,715
728	Scriptwriters' and Actors' Fees		771
1,410	Airtime and Studio Charges		1,131
34	Records, Tapes and Publications		44
58	School Broadcasting Magazine		57
301	Sundry Expenses		304
479	Depreciation on Technical Equipment	762	
( 239 )	<u>Less: Allocated to Television Broadcasts (Note 3)</u>	381	381
7,281			<u>7,403</u>
736	Proportion of Overhead Expenses (5.7%)		774
<u>£8,017</u>			<u>£8,177</u>

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

1965/66		£	£
4,681	Hire of Television Films		4,729
18,987	Airtime and Studio Charges		20,294
—	Educational Television		1,042
405	Training of Staff		—
841	Production of T.V. Documentaries		616
477	Script Contributors' Fees		560
106	Sundry Expenses		177
100	T.V. Drama Competition		—
<u>Depreciation</u>			
239	Technical Equipment (Note 2)	381	
24	Studio Furniture	24	
106	Editing Shed	106	511
			<hr/>
25,966			27,929
1,840	Proportion of Overhead Expenses (14.3%)		1933
			<hr/>
<u>27,806</u>			<u>£29,862</u>

**BROADCASTING AUTHORITY**  
**ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES**  
**YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1967**

Year Ended  
31st March

1966		£	£
1,422	Honoraria to Board Members		1,296
7,558	Wages and Salaries		8,168
450	Rent of Offices		450
310	Stationery		324
268	Water, Electricity and Telephones		340
212	Transport		142
210	Audit Fees		250
—	Special Accountancy Charge		165
155	Sundry Expenses		333
31	Messengers' Uniforms		30
43	National Insurance Contributions		44
380	Legal Fees and Expenses		285
127	Postages and Telegrams		147
114	Subscriptions to Newspapers etc.		128
361	Duty Visits Abroad		341
422	Staff Superannuation Scheme	465	
	Less: Superannuation Fund Policy assigned to ex-employee for $\frac{2}{3}$ surrender value	172	
			293
113	Entertainment and Hospitality		114
56	Visiting Lecturers and Experts Scheme		—
12	Rentals Wired Sound and Television Sets		12
154	Maintenance and Repairs		172
	<u>Depreciation</u>		
240	Furniture and Fittings 10%	248	
235	Office Equipment 20%	243	
10	Soft Furniture 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	8	499
<u>12,883</u>	(See page 61)		<u>£13,533</u>

# **M B A**