

BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE, SWAZILAND.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE
No. 233 of 1942.

RADIO REGULATIONS.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section *two* of the Basutoland Radio Proclamation, 1927 (No. 5 of 1927), section *two* of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Radio Proclamation, 1927 (No. 10 of 1927), and section *two* of the Swaziland Radio Proclamation, 1927 (No. 6 of 1927), each of which is hereinafter respectively referred to as "the Radio Proclamation", His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the subjoined Radio Regulations for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland, each of which is hereinafter respectively referred to as "the Territory".

By Command of His Excellency
the High Commissioner.

H. E. PRIESTMAN,
Administrative Secretary.

High Commissioner's Office,
Pretoria, 29th August, 1942.

REGULATIONS.

PART I.

THE BROADCASTER.

1. "Broadcaster" means a person licensed by the Postmaster-General to perform broadcasting.
2. "Broadcasting" means the sending out by radio of any message for the information, education, or entertainment of listeners.
3. A broadcaster shall establish at his own expense as soon as possible after his licence is granted a broadcasting station with machinery approved by the Postmaster-General of adequate power to ensure a satisfactory broadcasting service in the opinion of the Postmaster-General.
4. A broadcaster shall comply with such conditions not in conflict with these regulations as the Postmaster-General may from time to time communicate to him.
5. A broadcasting licence shall continue in force for a period of five years, and at the end of the fourth year after its issue the broadcaster shall intimate in writing to the Postmaster-General whether he intends

to apply for a renewal of the licence. Upon application made not less than three months before the expiry of the licence, the Postmaster-General may grant a renewal of it for such period and on such terms and conditions as he may decide, or he may, in his discretion, refuse any such application for renewal.

6. A broadcaster shall carry out a regular service lasting in the total for a period prescribed in the licence, consisting of a programme of music, entertainment, instruction, public announcements, and other matter which shall be approved by the Postmaster-General.

7. A broadcaster shall, at the request of the Postmaster-General, broadcast matter for public purposes in addition to the ordinary programme.

8. The licence of a broadcaster may be withdrawn by the Postmaster-General—

- (a) if he fails, within a period to be determined by the Postmaster-General, to commence a broadcasting service which, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, is adequate; or
- (b) if, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, an inadequate service is being given at any time; or
- (c) if he ceases to give such service for a period of one week; or
- (d) if he continues to broadcast any matter or information of any class which the Postmaster-General considers objectionable and has requested him not to broadcast; or
- (e) if, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, the service is being conducted in an improper manner; or
- (f) if a broadcaster infringes the provisions of section *eighteen* of the Radio Proclamation or any provision of these regulations or any condition imposed thereunder or any term or condition of his licence; or
- (g) if any emergency arises which renders withdrawal desirable in the opinion of the Postmaster-General.

9. On the withdrawal of a licence the position shall be as prescribed in section *sixteen* of the Radio Proclamation.

10. A broadcaster shall have the right to hire out receiving sets.

11. A broadcaster shall have the right to make contracts with advertisers to disseminate advertising matter, and make charges therefor, provided that advertisements shall not be broadcast for more than 10 per cent. of the total daily broadcasting time, or for more than six minutes continuously in any hour without the written permission of the Postmaster-General.

12. A broadcaster shall keep proper books of accounts concerning all capital operating and maintenance expenditure of the broadcasting system, showing the net profit after allowing for interest on capital expended, sinking fund, and depreciation of the plant, taking into account obsolescence. Such books shall be open for inspection by any officer authorised by the Postmaster-General at any reasonable time.

13. A broadcaster shall not broadcast any news but purely local news or information in the nature of local news, except such as is referred to in regulation 7, unless obtained from or authorised under agreement with the publisher of a newspaper or news agency.

PART II.

THE LISTENER.

14. "Listener" means a person who uses apparatus to receive broadcasting or other radio signals.

15. Any type of radio receiving apparatus may be used by the listener, provided that reaction shall not be employed to an extent sufficient to cause interference with other listeners.

16. (a) No person shall possess, erect, maintain, or use radio receiving apparatus until he has obtained a listener's licence, which may be procured at any Post Office where money order business is transacted. No listener shall have in his possession, without a permit from the Postmaster-General, any radio parts which in the opinion of the Postmaster-General are not essential for the maintenance of the receiving set used by the listener. Any listener who contravenes this regulation shall act upon any order which the Postmaster-General may give with respect to such radio parts and any such listener who fails to act upon such order shall be guilty of an offence.

(b) The listener's licence shall be available for twelve months from the date of issue, and may, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General, be renewed on payment of the fees prescribed for the licence.

(c) The listener shall, within fourteen days of the end of the period specified in his licence, either renew the licence or immediately dismantle his apparatus and give notice in writing thereof to the Postmaster-General.

17. (a) A listener's licence shall be required for the use of radio apparatus in each private motor vehicle, provided that if the owner of a private motor vehicle is the holder of a current listener's licence he shall be entitled to the issue, free of charge, of one special licence authorising the use of radio apparatus therein.

Such free "private motor vehicle" licence shall run, terminate, and be renewed concurrently with the relative listener's licence.

(b) A special "public motor vehicle" listener's licence at the rate prescribed in regulation 18 shall be required for the use of any radio apparatus in a public motor vehicle.

(c) A bona fide visitor to the Territory may be granted a permit by the Postmaster-General to use radio apparatus for a period not exceeding three months.

(d) A dealer in motor vehicles fitted with radio receiving apparatus shall obtain a radio dealer's licence and a demonstration licence.

(e) Radio receiving apparatus in motor vehicles shall not be used in any area or place prohibited by the police or local Government authorities.

18. (a) The fees for a listener's licence shall be paid annually in advance, or in such instalments as may be arranged, at the following rates per annum:—

Tariff 1.

	<i>Within 100 miles of nearest Broadcasting Station.</i>	<i>Beyond 100 miles but not exceeding 250 miles.</i>	<i>Beyond 250 miles.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
All classes of radio apparatus, except such apparatus covered by a licence issued under regulation 21; loud-speaker extensions specified in Tariff 2; and any radio apparatus for which a special fee has been fixed by the Postmaster-General.	1 15 0	1 5 0	1 0 0

Tariff 2.

Each loudspeaker extension from a master radio receiving apparatus installed in a block of flats, hotel, or any other communal or collective establishment.....	0 17 6	0 17 6	0 17 6
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In special circumstances such fees as the Postmaster-General may prescribe.

(Where a zone boundary passes through a town, the municipal area shall be regarded for the payment of fees as being wholly in the zone nearest the broadcasting station.)

(b) Where a listener has obtained a licence and paid therefor an amount less than the amount payable in terms of the above tariff, the Postmaster-General may call upon him to pay the difference within a specified period and, if he fails to do so, he shall be guilty of an offence.

PART III.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING AMATEUR STATIONS AND PRIVATE EXPERIMENTER RADIO STATIONS.

Definitions.

19. (i) Any term defined in and for the purposes of the Radio Proclamation or any amendment thereof

shall, when used in these regulations, bear the same meaning as is assigned to it in the Radio Proclamation, unless the context otherwise requires.

(ii) The term "amateur" means an individual person who is interested in radio-electrical practice with a purely personal aim and without pecuniary interest, and to whom an amateur station licence has been issued by the Postmaster-General in terms of these regulations.

(iii) The term "amateur station" means a radio station used by an amateur.

(iv) The term "amateur station licence" means a licence issued by the Postmaster-General to an individual person who has complied with all the requirements of regulations 20 and 21 and is, in the sole discretion of the Postmaster-General, a fit and proper person to whom such a licence should be issued.

(v) The term "private experimenter" means a person (including associations, companies, corporations, educational institutions or other organisations) to whom a private experimental station licence has been issued by the Postmaster-General in terms of these regulations.

(vi) The term "private experimental station" means a radio station intended for experimental or instructional purposes with a view to the development of radio-electrical practice or science.

(vii) The term "private experimental station licence" means a licence issued by the Postmaster-General to a person (including associations, companies, corporations, educational institutions, or other organisations) who has complied with all the requirements of regulations 20 and 21 and is, in the sole discretion of the Postmaster-General, a fit and proper person to whom such a licence should be issued.

(viii) The term "radio station" means all the radio transmitting, receiving or television equipment used by a licensee at a particular place and operated under a licence issued by the Postmaster-General.

(ix) The term "portable station" means a radio station which is so constructed that it may conveniently be moved from place to place for communication and which is in fact so moved from time to time.

(x) The term "licensee" means the holder of either an amateur station licence or a private experimental station licence.

(xi) The term "Postmaster-General" means the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa.

Who May Apply for an Amateur Station or Private Experimental Station Licence.

20. (i) Only an individual person who has satisfied the Postmaster-General that he—

(a) is a British subject;

- (b) has attained the age of eighteen years or more;
- (c) is able fluently to speak English; and
- (d) is able to send and receive the morse code at a speed of not less than twelve words (five characters to the word) per minute,

shall be entitled to make application to the Postmaster-General for a licence to own and operate an amateur station or a private experimental station.

(ii) An amateur station licence shall not be issued to associations, companies, corporations, educational institutions, or other organisations:

Provided, however, that in the case of a bona fide amateur radio society an amateur station licence may be issued to a licensed amateur as trustee for such society.

(iii) A private experimental station licence shall be issued to an individual person, association, company, corporation, educational institution, or other organisation, provided that the person who will be responsible for the operation of the transmitting apparatus is able to comply with the conditions set out in sub-section (i) hereof.

Application for a Licence.

21. Application for an amateur station or private experimental station licence must be made in writing on the relative form provided by the Postmaster-General. Should an applicant be under twenty-one years of age the application, and also any application for the renewal of any such licence, shall be countersigned by a parent, guardian, or other person approved of by the Postmaster-General. The parent, guardian or other person countersigning the application shall, in addition to the minor, be fully responsible for the due and proper operation of the amateur station or private experimental station and for the due observance of these regulations and of all laws applicable thereto. The Postmaster-General may decline to issue a licence to a minor, more especially a private experimental station licence.

Morse Requirement.

22. Every applicant for an amateur station or private experimental station licence shall be required to be examined in morse sending and receiving. A fee of five shillings, which is payable in advance, shall be charged for each examination. The applicant will be required to provide, at his own expense, an audio oscillator in working order for the purpose of such examination.

Radio Act and International Telecommunication Convention.

23. The licensee shall observe the provisions of the Radio Proclamation and of these regulations and of the International Telecommunication Convention, Madrid, 1932, and the General Radiocommunication

Regulations (Cairo Revision, 1938) annexed thereto, or those of any subsequent Convention and/or Regulations to which the Territory may be a consenting party, in so far as they are applicable to him as a licensee.

International "Q" Code and Distress Signal.

24. (i) The licensee shall be in possession of a copy of the International "Q" Code and shall be required to memorise as much thereof as may be required ordinarily for the proper operation of his radio station.

(ii) The licensee shall observe strictly the requirement that the Distress Signal (that is the group . . . — — . . . in radiotelegraphy and the word "MAYDAY" in radiotelephony) has absolute priority over all other transmissions. An amateur station or a private experimental station which hears the distress signal must immediately cease sending on wavelengths which will interfere with distress signals or related traffic and shall not resume transmitting until there is assurance that no interference will be caused to such communication.

Duration of Licence.

25. An amateur station or a private experimental station licence shall be issued for a period of one year from the date of the granting of a new licence or from the date of the expiration of the old licence.

Renewal of Licence.

26. An application for the renewal of an amateur station licence shall be made to the Postmaster-General in writing by the licensee not later than the date of expiry of such licence, and every applicant shall satisfy the Postmaster-General that he has been reasonably active in radio transmission or experimentation during the preceding year or in the event of inactivity furnishes good reasons therefor. Similarly, every applicant for the renewal of a private experimental station licence shall satisfy the Postmaster-General that he has been reasonably active in radio experimentation during the preceding year or in the event of inactivity furnishes good reasons therefor. Failure to do so or to apply for renewal of the licence shall entitle the Postmaster-General to cancel the licence. Unless the amateur station or private experimental station has been inspected by an officer duly authorised by the Postmaster-General shortly before application for renewal of the licence is made, the licensee shall forward with the application his radio station's log book covering the station's activities during the preceding year.

Call Sign.

27. A call sign from the groups available shall be assigned to each licensee in accordance with the relative provisions of the General Radiocommunications

tion Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, Madrid, 1932, or with those of any subsequent Convention.

Licence and Call Sign not Transferable.

28. The licensee shall not assign, underlet, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the powers or authorities granted in any licence issued under these regulations.

Log Book.

29. The licensee shall keep an accurate log of his amateur station's operations which shall show—

- (a) the date, time and type of each transmission. (The date need only be entered once for each day's operation. The expression "Time of each transmission" means the time of making a call and need not be repeated during the sequence of communication which immediately follows with a particular station. An entry shall, however, be made in the log when "signing off" so as to show the period during which communication was carried on);
- (b) the full name, address and nationality of every person who operates the transmitter or other radio sending apparatus. (The name of the licensee need only be entered once in the log provided that the log contains a statement to the effect that all transmissions were made by the person named except where otherwise stated);
- (c) call letters of the station called. (This entry need not be repeated for calls made to the same station during any sequence of communication);
- (d) the input power to the final amplifier or stage coupled to the aerial. (This need be entered only once provided that the input power is not changed);
- (e) the frequency band used. (This information need be entered only once in the log for all transmissions until there is a change in frequency to another authorised band);
- (f) the location of a portable station at the time of each transmission. (This need be entered only once, provided that the location of the station is not changed. However, a suitable entry shall be made in the log when changing location, showing the type of vehicle in which the station is operated and the approximate geographical location of the station at the time of operation.)

Operation of Transmitter.

30. The operation of any amateur radio transmitter shall be strictly confined to the licensee thereof, exceptionally—

- (a) a British subject who has proved to the Postmaster-General his ability to transmit and

receive morse signals at the regulation speed of twelve words a minute, or who is a member of an amateur radio organisation recognised by the Postmaster-General, may be allowed by the licensee to operate the key or microphone for periods of short duration, under supervision of a licensed amateur with the object of instructing such person in the operation of a transmitter; and

- (b) any amateur who is licensed by the Postmaster-General may be allowed to operate a transmitter other than that of his own station with the consent of the licensee concerned; and
- (c) a private experimental station shall only be operated by a private experimenter or the person who has been authorised to operate the transmitting apparatus on behalf of the licensee.

Equipment of Amateur Station or Private Experimental Station.

31. Each amateur station or private experimental station shall, in addition to the other requirements mentioned in these regulations, be equipped with an efficient transmitter, a selective receiver, and a monitor, and it shall be operated in accordance with these regulations and any conditions laid down by the Postmaster-General. Further, the licensee shall be in possession of a frequency meter, wavemeter, or monitor capable of accurately measuring the frequency or wavelength of any transmission which may take place from his station. Such frequency meter, wavemeter or monitor must be correctly calibrated at all times to within 0.5 per cent. of any frequency or wavelength to be measured.

Amateur Station and Private Experimental Station not Permitted on an Alien's Premises.

32. An amateur station or a private experimental station shall not be situated upon premises owned or used by an alien without the previous consent of the Postmaster-General having been obtained, and it shall be so located or housed that it is not accessible to other than duly authorised persons.

Aerial.

33. The aerial system shall conform to any by-laws laid down by Municipal or other local governing bodies. Direct coupling to the transmitter is forbidden except where a matched impedance network is used; and the coupling shall be of the inductive or capacitive type. The coupling shall be loose in order to prevent the emission of double waves.

Power.

34. (i) The licensee of an amateur station or a private experimental station shall be authorised when operating the transmitter to use a maximum power

input to the final amplifier, or stage coupled to the aerial, of 50 or 100 watts as hereinafter provided—

(a) the initial annual licence shall only entitle the licensee to use—

- (1) up to a maximum of 50 watts of input power; and
- (2) radiotelegraphy;

(b) the second annual licence shall entitle the licensee to use—

- (1) up to a maximum of 50 watts of input power;
- (2) radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony; and
- (3) in conjunction therewith, or solely television;

(c) the third and any subsequent annual licence shall entitle the licensee to use—

- (1) up to a maximum power of 100 watts input power;
- (2) radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony; and
- (3) in conjunction therewith, or solely television.

(ii) Where more than 50 watts of input power is used in a transmitter, the oscillator shall be crystal controlled or electron coupled.

(iii) The input power used by a portable transmitter shall not exceed one-fourth of that set out in subsection (i) hereof.

Power Supply.

35. The licensee shall use adequately filtered direct current power supply for the transmitting equipment in order to minimise frequency modulation and to prevent the emission of broad signals. The use of unfiltered or unrectified alternating current for transmission is prohibited.

Quality of Emissions.

36. The waves emitted by an amateur station or a private experimental station shall be maintained within the authorised frequency bands; and their radiation shall also be as free as practicable from all emissions which are not essential to the type of communication affected.

Systems of Transmission.

37. Transmissions, other than television, shall be limited to pure continuous waves (C.W.) or telephony. The use of spark sending apparatus shall not, in any circumstances, be allowed. The use of the so-called marker or spacer wave keying systems shall be prohibited.

Telephony Transmissions.

38. A licensee shall not transmit telephony or television until he has been actively engaged to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General as an amateur or a private experimenter on continuous wave transmission for at least twelve months subsequent to the date of

the issue of the first of such licences to him. Notwithstanding the foregoing an amateur or a private experimenter who submits satisfactory proof to the Postmaster-General that he has been actively engaged as a radiotelegraph operator or as a licensed amateur or private experimenter may be exempted from the foregoing requirement. Duplex telephony working shall be limited to half an hour in any two hours.

Frequencies.

39. (i) Except as is otherwise provided in these regulations, only holders of amateur station licences are authorised to operate in the following bands of frequencies:—

- (a) 174.9—150 metres (1,715-2,000 kilocycles).
- (b) 85.71—75 metres (3,500-4,000 kilocycles).
- (c) 42.86—41.10 metres (7,000-7,300 kilocycles).
- (d) 21.43—20.83 metres (14,000-14,400 kilocycles).
- (e) 10.71—10 metres (28,000-30,000 kilocycles).
- (f) 5.357—5 metres (56,000-60,000 kilocycles).
- (g) 2.679—2.542 metres (112,000-118,000 kilocycles).
- (h) 1.339—1.304 metres (224,000-230,000 kilocycles).

(ii) The frequency bands mentioned in (a) and (b) of sub-section (i) hereof are shared by amateur stations with Fixed and Mobile stations. Amateur stations shall avoid interference with these services.

(iii) The frequency bands mentioned in (e) and (f) of sub-section (i) hereof are shared by amateur stations with private experimental stations.

Music Transmissions.

40. A licensee shall neither transmit nor broadcast any form of entertainment; nevertheless, the transmission of music for test purposes only by an amateur station or a private experimental station shall be allowed on the following conditions—

- (a) the transmission of any music whatsoever shall not exceed a period of three minutes at any time;
- (b) such transmission shall be followed by complete cessation of the transmission of music for five minutes;
- (c) where gramophone records are used no mention shall be made of the make, name or title thereof;
- (d) any transmission of gramophone records or of any other sound reproducing system shall be deemed to be a transmission of music; and
- (e) transmissions shall be restricted to the following bands:—

- 174.9—150 metres (1,715-2,000 kilocycles).
- 82.2—76.9 metres (3,650-3,900 kilocycles).
- 21.2—21.05 metres (14,150-14,250 kilocycles).
- 10.71—10 metres (28,000-30,000 kilocycles).
- 5.357—5 metres (56,000-60,000 kilocycles).

2·679—2·542 metres (112,000-118,000 kilocycles).

1·339—1·304 metres (224,000-230,000 kilocycles).

Tests and Experiments.

41. The licensee of an amateur station or a private experimental station shall be permitted to carry on such routine tests as may be required for the proper maintenance of his radio station, and also all forms of radio and/or television experimentation, provided, however, that these tests shall be so conducted as not to cause interference with the service of other radio stations licensed or operated by the Postmaster-General.

Communications.

42. (i) Communication may be established by an amateur station with any other radio station licensed to communicate with it or with any amateur station in any country, provided that the Administration thereof has not expressly forbidden such communication. When such communication is permitted, it must be limited to messages relating to the experiments and to remarks of personal character for which by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telegraph service would be out of the question.

(ii) Communication shall be conducted in English, French or Afrikaans or on the " Q " code. Neither the licensee nor any other person shall use or allow any of the radio apparatus to be used for sending advertisements, news, or any message for or on behalf of a third party.

(iii) An amateur station shall be used for amateur purposes only, provided that by direction of the Resident Commissioner it may be used only in the Territory for official purposes under control of an officer duly authorised by the Resident Commissioner and subject to such conditions as the Resident Commissioner may impose.

(iv) A private experimental station shall be used for experimental or instructional purposes only.

Retransmissions.

43. An amateur station or a private experimental station shall not be used for the simultaneous retransmission by automatic means or otherwise of programmes or signals emanating from any other radio station except that an amateur or a private experimenter may retransmit by automatic means or otherwise lawful signals emanating from a licensed amateur station or private experimental station.

Not to be Used for Reward.

44. An amateur station or a private experimental station shall not in any circumstances whatsoever be used to transmit or receive messages for hire or

reward or for communication for material compensation, direct or indirect, paid or promised.

Portable Station.

45. (i) The general conditions governing fixed stations shall apply to portable stations except where otherwise provided for. The use of portable equipment, when authorised by the Postmaster-General, is permitted within the boundaries of the Territory.

(ii) An amateur with a fixed station may operate a portable station without payment of any additional fee.

Secrecy of Correspondence.

46. If any message which the licensee is not entitled to receive is unintentionally received, the licensee shall not make known, or allow to be made known, its contents, its origin, its destination, its existence, or the fact of its receipt to any person other than by competent legal authority.

Inspection of Amateur Stations or Private Experimental Stations.

47. The licensee shall exhibit his licence on the premises where the apparatus to which it refers is installed and the licence, together with the apparatus and log book, shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by an officer duly authorised by the Postmaster-General. The authorised officer will produce his card of identity on request.

Breach of Regulations or Conditions.

48. An amateur station or a private experimental station shall conform to the provisions of these regulations or such conditions as may be prescribed specially. Should a duly authorised person, for reasons which appear to him to be adequate, give orders for the use of an amateur station or a private experimental station to be suspended, pending his report to the Postmaster-General, such orders shall be carried out. Upon receipt of the Postmaster-General's decision, the amateur or private experimenter shall act with reference to the apparatus in such manner as may be directed by the Postmaster-General.

Impersonation and Unauthorised Use of Call Signs.

49. Every person who, by means of an amateur station or a private experimental station, impersonates any amateur or private experimenter, or who improperly uses the call sign of another amateur station or private experimental station shall be guilty of an offence.

Production of Licence.

50. The original, a photostat, or certified copy of an amateur station or private experimental station licence shall be kept in or near the premises upon which the transmitter is situated and must be produced upon the request of an officer authorised by the

Postmaster-General. If the licence is not immediately available, it may be produced within a reasonable time.

Cancellation of Licence.

51. (i) The Postmaster-General may suspend or withdraw any amateur station licence if, in his opinion, the licensee has contravened these regulations, or has transmitted or permitted his amateur station to be used for the purpose of transmitting communications containing profane or obscene language, or remarks against the safety of the State or public order.

(ii) Upon the withdrawal of any licence, the licensee shall have no claim for a refund of any fee paid.

Oath of Secrecy.

52. Licences shall not be valid until an oath of secrecy has been executed and the signature of the licensee affixed to the secrecy form.

Declaration of Nationality.

53. Every applicant for an amateur station or private experimental station licence shall furnish the Postmaster-General with a sworn declaration that he is a British subject.

Change of Address.

54. Every licensee who changes his address shall immediately notify the Postmaster-General of the new address at which the amateur station or private experimental station is or will be situated.

Licence Fee.

55. The annual fee for an amateur station or private experimental station licence shall be as prescribed by the Postmaster-General from time to time.

Special Restrictions.

56. The Postmaster-General may, from time to time, by notice in writing, addressed to the licensee at his last known address, impose, in connection with any licence issued in terms of these regulations, such restrictions thereon as he may think fit.

Television.

57. Permission to conduct experiments in the transmission of television signals must be specially obtained from the Postmaster-General. Such permission shall only be granted to an amateur or private experimenter who has been actively engaged on radiotelegraphy for at least one year and upon his furnishing such information as may be required by the Postmaster-General.

Use of Radio Apparatus in Aircraft.

58. An amateur or a private experimenter must obtain written permission from the Resident Commissioner before radio apparatus of any kind whatsoever is used in an aircraft registered in the Territory.

Control in Emergency.

59. If, at any time, in the opinion of the Resident Commissioner, an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient for the public service that the Government of the Territory shall have control over an amateur station or a private experimental station, it shall be lawful for the Resident Commissioner to direct and cause the amateur station or private experimental station to be taken possession of and to prevent the licensee from using it, and for these purposes, or either of them, to cause any part of the apparatus forming the station to be removed to such place as he may think fit, and any officer authorised by the Resident Commissioner may, from time to time, enter the premises at which the station is maintained for any such purpose as aforesaid.

Non-Interference.

60. (i) The waves emitted shall be maintained within the authorised frequency bands; and their radiation shall also be as free as practicable from all emissions which are not essential to the type of communication affected.

(ii) Spurious radiations from a radio or television transmitter operating on a frequency below 30,000 kilocycles shall be reduced or eliminated, and shall not be of sufficient intensity to cause interference on receiving sets of modern design which are tuned outside the frequency band of emission normally required for the type of emission employed.

(iii) A spurious radiation is any radiation from a transmitter which is outside the frequency band of emission normal for the type of transmission employed, including radiation from any component whose frequency is an integral multiple or sub-multiple of the carrier frequency (harmonics and sub-harmonics), spurious modulation products, key clicks and other transient effects and parasitic oscillations.

(iv) A transmitter shall not be modulated in excess of its modulation capacity to the extent that interfering spurious radiations occur, and in no case shall the emitted carrier be amplitude-modulated in excess of 100 per cent. Means shall be employed to ensure that the transmitter is not modulated in excess of its modulation capacity.

Offences and Penalties.

61. The offences and penalties for breach of, or failure to carry out, any of the provisions of the Radio Proclamation or any of these regulations, or any of the terms, conditions and restrictions imposed or instructions issued by the Postmaster-General thereunder are those prescribed in the Radio Proclamation or any amendment thereof.

PART IV.

GENERAL.

62. Every person applying for a licence or the renewal of a licence shall state the number of wireless sets in his possession and shall furnish his residential and business or occupational addresses, and the Postmaster-General may withhold the issue of a licence if such information is not furnished.

63. The Postmaster-General may nominate one or more persons in the area of each broadcasting station to act as inspectors of licences. Such persons shall be furnished with an official authority to demand the production of any licence.

64. A listener, experimenter or amateur shall produce his licence for inspection on demand by a person duly authorised by the Postmaster-General under regulation 63.

65. The apparatus employed at licensed receiving stations shall be so maintained in adjustment that no local oscillating current is induced in the aerial on frequency lying within the standard bands of waves for broadcasting during times when broadcasting stations are transmitting. At other times and in general on frequencies outside the broadcasting bands of waves, any local oscillating current induced in the aerial shall not be such as to energise a neighbouring aerial so as to cause interference.

66. A listener, experimenter, or amateur shall give ready access to any premises at any reasonable time to an officer authorised by the Postmaster-General for the purpose of examining the licensed radio apparatus and any other radio parts on the premises.

67. Should such authorised officer for reasons which appear to him to be adequate give orders for the use of radio to be suspended pending his report to the Postmaster-General, such orders shall be carried out. Upon receipt of the Postmaster-General's decision the listener, experimenter, or amateur shall act with reference to the apparatus in such manner as may be directed by the Postmaster-General.

68. The licence of any listener, experimenter, or amateur may be withdrawn by the Postmaster-General if, in his opinion, it is in the public interest to do so, in which case the listener, experimenter or amateur shall immediately dismantle his apparatus.

69. Upon the withdrawal of any licence, the licensee shall have no claim for a refund of any fee paid.

70. An officer duly authorised by the Postmaster-General shall have the right to apply a seal to a radio apparatus the use of which has been suspended by the Postmaster-General or in respect of which a permit has been applied for in terms of section *fourteen* of the Radio Proclamation. The breaking of and/or tampering with such a seal without the Postmaster-General's permission shall constitute an offence.

71. An experimenter or amateur shall be held responsible at all times for the operation of the licensed apparatus which, moreover, shall not without the previous consent in writing of the Postmaster-General, be used by any person on the licensee's behalf or by permission of the licensee for the dispatch of messages other than messages authorised by the licence.

72. A broadcaster, listener, experimenter or amateur shall not divulge to any person, otherwise than as he may be required by competent legal authority or make any use whatever of any message coming to his knowledge and not intended for receipt by means of his apparatus.

73. A licensee shall not deliver or cause to be delivered to any person any messages received by means of the licensed apparatus other than messages from a broadcaster.

74. A licensee shall not publish or deliver to any person for the purpose of publication any message or news received by means of his apparatus. Contravention of this regulation shall constitute an offence.

75. Except with the consent in writing of the Postmaster-General, the licensee shall not assign, underlet or otherwise dispose of all or any of the licences, powers, or authorities granted.

76. The licensee shall so work the licensed apparatus as not to interfere with the working of any wireless telegraph station established in the Territory or the Union or the territorial waters thereof, and the licensee shall comply with all directions which shall be given to the licensee by the Postmaster-General in this behalf.

77. All apparatus used by the licensee shall be so placed and used as not to interfere with the efficient or convenient maintenance, working, or user of any telegraphic line of the Postmaster-General or of any other lawful authority which may from time to time exist.

78. In case any telegraphic line of the Postmaster-General or of any other lawful authority shall be damaged, or the efficient working or use thereof shall be interfered with, and the Chief Engineer for the time being of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs or other duly authorised officer shall certify in writing that such damage or interference has been caused by an apparatus used by the licensee, or by anything done by or on behalf of the licensee in relation thereto, the licensee shall on demand pay to the Postmaster-General or any other lawful authority all costs that shall be reasonably incurred by him in repairing such damage and in removing or altering such telegraphic line so as to restore the same to efficient working order, and in adding thereto or substituting therefor either temporarily or permanently any other telegraphic

line of the said Chief Engineer or other duly authorised officer shall certify that such addition or substitution is reasonably required.

79. The licensee shall at all times indemnify the Postmaster-General against all actions, claims and demands which may be brought or made by any person in respect of any injury arising from any act licensed or permitted by these presents.

80. A person who has in his possession radio apparatus but in good faith does not use or intend to use it, shall report the fact to the Postmaster-General who, upon being satisfied that exemption from the provisions of section *thirteen* of the Radio Proclamation can reasonably be granted, may give permission in writing for the possession of such apparatus for a limited period, and may renew the permission for further periods at his discretion. No charge shall be made for such permit.

PART V.

RADIO DEALERS.

81. "Radio dealer" means a person licensed by the Postmaster-General to deal in radio apparatus.

82. No person shall deal in radio apparatus unless, in addition to his radio dealer's licence, he is in possession of a listener's licence.

83. Radio dealers' licences may be issued at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

84. The "true record" as provided for in section *thirteen* (3) (b) of the Radio Proclamation, as amended, shall include the following particulars in respect of the following radio apparatus supplied:—

- (a) Complete radio sets: the number of valves, the frequency, range and the type (whether commercial or broadcast and whether mains or battery operated);
- (b) valves: the manufacturer's code number;
- (c) condensers: the capacity value and type;
- (d) resistances: the power and resistance values; and
- (e) transformers: the type.

85. In addition to the information required by section *thirteen* (3) (b) of the Radio Proclamation, as amended, every invoice shall contain particulars of the permit or licence issued by the Postmaster-General to the person obtaining the apparatus.

86. Any person who fails to comply with any of the provisions of regulations 82, 84 and 85, or any of the terms, conditions and restrictions imposed, or instructions issued by the Postmaster-General relating to radio dealers' licences shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in the Radio Proclamation or any amendment thereof.