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THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING
CONTROL BOARD.

FOR

YEAR 1961-62.

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AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Honorable the Postmaster-General:

In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board has the honour to furnish its report, being the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board, on its operations during the year ended 30th June, 1962, together with financial accounts in the form approved by the Treasurer, and the report of the Auditor-General on those accounts.

2. This Report is arranged as follows:—

- Part I.—Introductory.
- Part II.—Broadcasting—Administration.
- Part III.—Broadcasting—Technical Services.
- Part IV.—Broadcasting—Programme Services.
- Part V.—Television—Administration.
- Part VI.—Television—Technical Services.
- Part VII.—Television—Programme Services.
- Part VIII.—General.

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD.

3. The Act provides that the Board shall consist of three full-time and two part-time members. During the year the Board consisted of—

Full-time Members.

- Mr. Robert Gumley Osborne, C.B.E., B.A., LL.B., Chairmen, re-appointed for a period of seven years from 15th March, 1957.
- Mr. Robert Bruce Mair, B.E.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust.), F.I.R.E. (Aust.), and S.M.I.R.E. (U.S.A.), re-appointed for a period of three years from 15th March, 1960.
- Mr. Reginald Arthur Yeo, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., D.I.C., re-appointed for a period of one year from 2nd January, 1962.

Part-time Members.

- Mr. Randal Merrick White, M.A., re-appointed for a period of three years from 6th January, 1960, and
- Dr. William Cropley Radford, M.B.E., M.A., M.Ed., Ph.D., appointed for a period of three years from 6th November, 1961.

It was mentioned in the Thirteenth Annual Report that, with the approval of the Minister, Mr. Mair proceeded on furlough for a period of six months from 1st May, 1961. One position of part-time Member remained vacant until 6th November, 1961, following the resignation of Dr. J. R. Darling on his appointment as Chairman of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, which was referred to in the Board's last Annual Report. On 7th November, 1961, the Minister announced the appointment of Dr. W. C. Radford, Director of the Australian Council for Educational Research, as part-time Member.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD.

4. The principal functions of the Board are set out in Divisions 2 and 3 of Part II. of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, and are briefly as follows:—

- (a) to ensure the provision of services by broadcasting stations and television stations in accordance with plans from time to time prepared by the Board and approved by the Minister;
- (b) to ensure that the technical equipment and operation of such stations are in accordance with such standards and practices as the Board considers to be appropriate;
- (c) to ensure that adequate and comprehensive programmes are provided by commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations to serve the best interests of the general public;
- (d) to detect sources of interference and to furnish advice and assistance in connexion with the prevention of interference with the transmission or reception of the programmes of broadcasting stations and television stations;
- (e) to make recommendations to the Minister as to the exercise by him of any of his powers in relation to the licensing of commercial broadcasting stations or commercial television stations;

- (f) to hold public inquiries into applications made to the Minister for licences for commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations in areas for which the Minister proposes to grant licences, and into any other matter within its functions if the Board thinks it necessary or desirable, or the Minister so directs; and
- (g) to determine, subject to any direction of the Minister, the situation, operating power and operating frequencies of broadcasting and television stations.

Other detailed functions of the Board are referred to, where appropriate, in this Report.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

5. It is the normal practice of the Board to hold meetings in Melbourne on the first and third Mondays of each month but special meetings are held as circumstances demand. Apart from its normal meetings, the Board held special meetings commencing on 22nd May, 1962, for the purpose of holding public inquiries into applications for the grant of a licence for a commercial television station in each of the following areas:—

Upper Namoi, South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina and Grafton-Kempsey areas,
New South Wales;
Upper Murray area, Victoria;
Wide Bay area, Queensland; and
Spencer Gulf North area, South Australia.

These special meetings continued until 8th June, 1962.

CONSULTATIONS WITH THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING COMMISSION, REPRESENTATIVES OF COMMERCIAL STATIONS, ETC.

6. Section 16 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1960 requires the Board to consult representatives of commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations in exercising its powers and functions in relation to those stations. In the case of broadcasting stations, the Board consults the Federal Council of the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations which represents the licensees of all the commercial stations. During the year, the Board conferred with the Federal Council on 9th March, 1962, when a number of questions concerning matters affecting commercial broadcasting stations were discussed. In accordance with its usual practice, the Board attended the Annual Convention of the Federation at Canberra, on 23rd October, 1961, and took the opportunity of having informal discussions with executive officers of the Federation and licensees of commercial broadcasting stations. As indicated in the Board's Thirteenth Annual Report, the licensees of commercial television stations in the capital cities of the States, established, on 1st September, 1960, an industry organization known as the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, and the Board met this body on 29th June, 1961, when a number of matters affecting commercial television stations were discussed. The Chairman and senior officers met members of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations again on 3rd May, 1962, for further discussions on matters relating to the commercial television service. The Board conferred with representatives of the provincial and country commercial television stations in Sydney on 3rd August, 1961, when a number of matters relating to the proposed new services were discussed prior to the stations commencing operation. Subsequently, the licensees of these stations became members of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations. The Board and its officers have continued to maintain close relations with the Postmaster-General's Department, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Australian Association of Advertising Agencies, and the Australian Association of National Advertisers.

STAFF OF THE BOARD.

7. The Head Office organization of the Board consists of three divisions, namely the Administrative Division, the Technical Services Division and the Programme Services Division. The staff at Head Office, as approved by the Public Service Board, numbers 62, and there are 24 officers in the State offices. On 16th March, 1962, Mr. J. O'Kelly, retired from the position of Secretary of the Board, and Mr. J. M. Donovan, formerly Assistant Secretary was appointed Secretary. Mr. O'Kelly's retirement is referred to later in this report. When the present organization of the Board's staff was approved by the Public Service Board in 1960, the Public Service Board suggested that the organization of the Administrative Division should be further reviewed prior to Mr. O'Kelly's retirement. The review which was made also took into consideration the additional work arising in the Administrative Division from the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1960, amending the provisions of Division 3 of Part IV of the Principal Act relating to the limitation of ownership or control of commercial television stations, the rapid development which had taken place in the television services and the Government's plans for the further extension of television. On 16th May, 1962, the Public Service Board approved the creation of four new positions in the Administrative Division at Head Office to cope with these developments. Following Determination No. 19 of 1961 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, by which increased salary rates were determined for grade I. Professional Engineers, the Public Service Board reviewed the salaries of the Board's engineering staff and undertook a review of the organization of the Technical Services Division of the Board. The proposed new organization provides for an additional engineering position. All these matters have been the subject of discussions between the Chairman (who exercises, in relation to staff, the powers of a Permanent Head under the *Public Service Act* 1922-1960) and the Public Service Board, which have not been finally concluded.

During the year, Mr. S. F. Brownless, one of the Board's Engineers, delivered a lecture on "Television Transmitting Aerials" to the Melbourne Division of the Institution of Radio Engineers, Australia. Another Engineer, Mr. J. M. Dixon, submitted two papers to the C.C.I.R. (Comité Consultatif International des Radio Communications) entitled "Medium Frequency Sky-Wave Characteristics" (*see also* paragraph 34), and "Compatible Single-sideband Transmission for Amplitude-Modulation Sound Broadcasting Services" (*see also* paragraph 35). Mr. Dixon also delivered a lecture based on the former paper to the Melbourne Division of the Institution of Radio Engineers, Australia. Another paper, prepared by Mr. Dixon, and entitled "Attenuation of Medium Frequency Sky-Wave signals in Australia following the Mid-Pacific High-Altitude Nuclear Explosions in August, 1958" was published in the "Journal of Geophysical Research" in January, 1962.

In May, 1962, the Board's Director, Programme Services (Mr. D. A. Jose) commenced a two-month visit to Britain, France, Canada and the United States of America to study a number of matters related to the trends and sources of television programmes. The Assistant Director (Development Section) of the Programme Services Division (Mr. A. Snare) resumed duty in January after leave of absence during the tenure of a Harkness Fellowship, involving study and travel in the United States of America and Canada. The Senior Research Officer (Programmes) (Mr. S. D. Forsey) was awarded a prize in an international "Competition for Exceptional Plans in the Field of Television Research" conducted by the Television Bureau of Advertising and a group of social scientists and educators in the United States of America. Another Research Officer (Miss I. M. Eastwood) was awarded a postgraduate fellowship by the Public Service Board, and will undertake, at the Australian National University, an historical study of the development of television in Australia.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

8. As indicated in previous reports, arrangements were made soon after the Board's establishment in 1949 for officers of the Engineering Division of the Postmaster-General's Department to undertake certain technical duties on behalf of the Board in connexion with the broadcasting services in the States, for the Superintendent (Radio), of that Department in each State to act as the Board's State Representative, and for officers of the Radio Branch to monitor broadcast programmes. When the Public Service Board approved the creation of additional positions on the Board's staff in the States in 1959, it suggested that the time was opportune for the Board's staff to perform the duties which had been carried out by the Postmaster-General's Department in past years. Accordingly, as was stated in paragraph 10 of the Board's Thirteenth Annual Report arrangements were made, following discussions with the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, for the administrative and monitoring duties previously carried out by the Superintendents (Radio) and their officers in all States to be taken over by the Board's staff. These duties were transferred to the Board's staff in New South Wales and Victoria early in 1960 and in other States on 3rd January, 1961. On 29th March, 1962, the Public Service Board approved the creation of one new position and the transfer of three positions from the Head Office establishment, to form a Victorian office, which would carry out these duties in respect of Victorian broadcasting and television stations. These duties had, since their transfer from the Post Office to the Board in 1960, been discharged by Head Office staff. No further action has been taken since the Board's Thirteenth Annual Report on the question of the transfer to the Board's officers of the technical duties at present being undertaken on its behalf by the officers of the Engineering Division of the Postmaster-General's Department in relation to broadcasting stations, but this question is subject to review by the Public Service Board. During the year the Board paid the Department an amount of £14,006 for the technical inspection and field strength measurements of broadcasting stations compared with £26,107 last financial year. The lower expenditure in 1961-62 was due to reduced expenditure on field strength measurements of commercial broadcasting stations, this work having been completed in respect of the majority of stations in the preceding year.

9. The staff of the Board in the State offices consists of twenty-one officers of the Programme Services Division and three Engineers of the Technical Services Division. As indicated above, the former officers now undertake the duties previously performed on behalf of the Board by officers of the Radio Branch of the Postmaster-General's Department. They also monitor the programmes of commercial television stations and provide liaison with the managements of broadcasting and television stations concerning the Board's programme standards. The three Engineers, one each in Sydney, Brisbane and Adelaide, attend to technical matters arising in connexion with the broadcasting and television services in New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia. The Engineer in South Australia attends to such matters in Western Australia, and Head Office Engineers attend to them in Victoria and Tasmania. The additional position of additional position of engineer, referred to in paragraph 7 has been provided to assist in the duties in respect of Victoria and Tasmania.

LOCATION OF BOARD'S OFFICES.

10. In the Board's Thirteenth Annual Report it was mentioned that the Board had acquired new premises in the Argus Building, 373 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, for the Board and all its staff. The Board occupied the new premises on 27th October, 1961. They have provided modern office accommodation for the Board and its staff, including the staff of the Victorian Office, together with adequate laboratory space, and have contributed greatly to the efficiency of the Board's organization

A most undesirable feature of the previous arrangements, which reduced the efficiency of the Board's operations, was the location of the Technical Services Division in the State Savings Bank Building, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, some distance from the Board and its other Divisions in the Rialto Building, 497 Collins-street, Melbourne.

The Board's offices in the other capital cities are located as follows:—

Sydney	..	..	..	Dalton House, 115 Pitt-street.
Brisbane	..	..	..	Mercantile House, 262 Adelaide-street.
Adelaide	..	..	..	Savings Bank Building, 97 King William-street.
Perth	..	..	..	254 Adelaide-terrace.
Hobart	..	..	..	29 Elizabeth-street.

PART II.—BROADCASTING—ADMINISTRATION.

THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING SERVICES.

11. The Australian broadcasting services comprise the National Broadcasting Service and the Commercial Broadcasting Service. The National Broadcasting Service is provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission through transmitters operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Commercial Broadcasting Service is provided by stations operated under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. Details of the national and commercial stations in operation on 30th June, 1962, are contained in Appendices "A" and "B".

LICENSING OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

12. The statutory provisions relating to the licensing of commercial broadcasting stations are contained in Part IV. of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*. The power to grant, renew, suspend or revoke a licence is conferred upon the Minister who is required to take into consideration any recommendations which have been made by the Board as to the exercise of those powers. A number of provisions in the Act prescribe the procedure to be followed by the Minister and the Board in this connexion, and these may be briefly stated as follows:—

- (a) Before granting a new licence, the Minister is obliged to invite applications for the grant of the licence in the Commonwealth Gazette and to refer the applications which are received to the Board, which must hold a public inquiry before making a recommendation to the Minister on the applications;
- (b) The Minister is not to refuse an application for the renewal of a licence unless he has considered a report by the Board made after a public inquiry into specified grounds which either the Minister or the Board thinks may exist for refusing the application;
- (c) The Minister may suspend or revoke a licence on any one of the following grounds—
 - (i) that the licensee has failed to pay an amount payable by him under the *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1956*;
 - (ii) that the licensee has failed to comply with a provision of the Act or of the regulations insofar as that provision is applicable to the licence;
 - (iii) that a condition of the licence has not been complied with; or
 - (iv) that it is advisable in the public interest, for a specified reason, to do so.
- (d) The Minister, however, is not to suspend a licence unless—
 - (i) he has first given not less than three days' notice to the licensee of his intention to suspend the licence upon a specified ground; and
 - (ii) he has taken into consideration any action taken by the licensee to remove that ground or to prevent the recurrence of similar grounds; and the suspension is not to exceed seven days, unless within that time the Minister notifies the Board that it appears to him that he should consider revoking the licence upon a particular ground, in which event the suspension shall continue until—
 - (a) the Board (if it sees fit to do so before the completion of an inquiry in relation to that ground) orders that the suspension shall cease;
 - (b) the Board has made a report recommending that the licence be not revoked on that ground; or
 - (c) the Board has made a report recommending that the licence be revoked on that ground and the Minister has either revoked the licence or, having decided not to revoke the licence, removes the suspension;
- (e) The Minister is not to revoke a licence upon any ground other than the failure of the licensee to pay the annual licence fee, unless the Board has held an inquiry into the particular ground for revoking the licence and has recommended that the licence should be revoked on that ground;
- (f) A person whose licence is revoked may appeal to the Commonwealth Industrial Court against the revocation.

CURRENT LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

13. On 30th June, 1962, there were 110 licences for commercial broadcasting stations in force. A list of licensees is contained in Appendix "A". A map of Australia showing the location of all broadcasting stations in operation at 30th June, 1962, is included after Appendix "G". The disposition of the licences according to States is shown hereunder:—

	Metropolitan Area.	Country Districts.	Territories.	Total.
Australian Capital Territory .. .. .	..	..	1	1
New South Wales	6	31	..	37
Victoria	6	14	..	20
Queensland	4	17	..	21
South Australia	3	5	..	8
Western Australia	4	10	..	14
Tasmania	2	6	..	8
Northern Territory .. .. .	..	..	1	1
Commonwealth	25	83	2	110

GRANT OF NEW LICENCES.

14. No new licences for commercial broadcasting stations were granted during the year. Several requests were received during the year and some previous requests were renewed concerning the need for additional licences to be granted. These were not acceded to by the Minister who received reports in each case from the Board. The need for the extension of the commercial broadcasting service is under continuous review by the Board. The procedure for the grant of licences is outlined in paragraph 12.

RENEWAL OF LICENCES.

15. The initial period of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is five years and thereafter licences are renewable annually, subject to the provisions of the Act which are designed to ensure that each licensee efficiently maintains and operates the technical equipment of his station and provides adequate and comprehensive programmes for the listeners in his service area. The Board is required by the Act to submit a recommendation to the Minister as to whether he should grant the renewal of a licence and before doing so, it makes a complete review of the service which has been provided by the licensee. Reports on the technical equipment of stations, which were made to the Board during the year, indicated that a very high standard of technical efficiency is being maintained in the Commercial Broadcasting Service. Reports concerning programme services indicated that with a few exceptions in some particulars, stations have observed the requirements of the Broadcasting Programme Standards and that the services provided for listeners are generally adequate, having regard to the present position of broadcasting in the community. It may also be said, perhaps with less conviction, that taken as a whole the programme services of the stations are comprehensive. The Board did not find any deficiencies serious enough to suggest that any licence should not be renewed.

FEES FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

16. Fees for licences for commercial broadcasting stations are payable in accordance with the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licences Fees Act 1956*. Under this Act, the annual fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is £25, plus one per centum of the gross earnings of the station from the broadcasting of advertisements or other matter during the financial year immediately preceding the anniversary of the grant of the licence. The total amounts of licence fees payable by broadcasting stations during 1961-62 was £106,145, made up as follows:—

State.	Fees paid by—		Total.
	Metropolitan Stations.	Country Stations.	
	£	£	£
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory ..	18,175	23,646	41,821
Victoria	17,491	10,958	28,449
Queensland	7,281	9,444	16,725
South Australia and Northern Territory	6,630	488	7,118
Western Australia	5,182	1,775	6,957
Tasmania	2,128	2,947	5,075
Commonwealth	56,887	49,258	106,145

In the previous financial year the total amount of licence fees paid was £99,435.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

17. The following particulars, which have been extracted from statements submitted by the licensees of commercial broadcasting stations since 1942, in accordance with the provisions of section 106 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, show the financial results from the operations of such stations during the past twenty years—

Year.	Number of Stations in Operation.	Stations Making a Profit.	Stations Showing a Loss.	Total Revenue.	Total Expenditure.	Net Result—Profit.
				£	£	£
1941-42	97	53	44	1,329,877	1,248,188	81,689
1942-43	96	66	30	1,298,297	1,157,294	141,003
1943-44	98	87	11	1,871,852	1,491,967	379,885
1944-45	100	89	11	2,184,686	1,758,905	425,781
1945-46	100	86	14	2,279,720	1,851,042	428,678
1946-47	101	85	16	2,388,587	2,013,363	375,224
1947-48	102	86	16	2,774,372	2,278,319	496,053
1948-49	102	90	12	3,212,253	2,619,474	592,779
1949-50	102	84	18	3,178,360	2,748,594	429,766
1950-51	102	88	14	3,607,498	3,092,259	515,239
1951-52	103	87	16	4,329,675	3,729,554	600,121
1952-53	105	93	12	4,916,557	4,138,013	778,544
1953-54	106	94	12	5,647,494	4,587,234	1,060,260
1954-55	106	95	11	6,686,924	5,252,831	1,434,093
1955-56	107	104	3	7,382,476	5,870,794	1,511,682
1956-57	108	104	4	7,457,155	5,958,630	1,498,525
1957-58	108	103	5	8,547,724	6,572,080	1,975,644
1958-59	108	107	1	9,475,265	7,103,201	2,372,064
1959-60	108	107	1	10,251,345	7,656,997	2,594,348
1960-61	110	107	3	10,979,453	8,332,815	2,646,638

TRANSFER OF LICENCES AND LEASING OF STATIONS.

18. Section 88 (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* provides that a licensee of a commercial broadcasting station may not, without the consent in writing of the Minister, transfer the licence or admit another person to participate in any of the benefits of the licence. No licences were transferred during the year.

At 30th June, 1962, the following three stations were, with the consent of the Minister pursuant to section 88 (1.), being operated by persons other than the licensees:—

Station.	Licensee.	Date of Original Consent.	Date of Expiry of Existing Consent.	Operating Company.
2CH Sydney ..	New South Wales Council of Churches Service	14.4.36	31.12.66	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.
3KZ Melbourne ..	Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd.	12.2.32	30.6.64	3KZ Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.
3XY Melbourne ..	Station 3XY Pty. Ltd. ..	17.5.35	1.5.66	Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

During the year the Minister gave his consent for the continuance, until 31st December, 1966, of the agreement between the licensee and operating company in respect of station 2CH Sydney.

OWNERSHIP OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

19. Sub-sections (1.) and (2.) of section 90 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* provide—

(1.) A person shall not own, or be in a position to exercise control, either directly or indirectly, of more than—

- (a) one metropolitan commercial broadcasting station in any State;
- (b) four metropolitan commercial broadcasting stations in Australia;
- (c) four commercial broadcasting stations in any one State; or
- (d) eight commercial broadcasting stations in Australia.

(2.) Where a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is held by a company having a share capital, the licence is subject to the condition that substantial changes in the beneficial ownership of the shares in the company, or in the memorandum or articles of association of the company, will not take place without the approval of the Minister.

It is a condition of each licence for a commercial broadcasting station that "the control of the station shall not be varied in any manner whatsoever, directly or indirectly, without the permission of the Minister". The administrative procedure under this section has been explained in previous reports. According to the information supplied by the licensees to the Board during the year, 34 of the 110 commercial broadcasting stations in service were being operated by persons or organizations which were in a position to control only one station, and 20 by persons or organizations which were in a position to control, or were substantially interested in, two stations. The remaining stations were controlled by persons or organizations which were in a position to control directly or indirectly, or had substantial interests in, three or more stations, but in no case did it appear to the Board from the information in its possession that there had been any infringement of section 90 of the Act during the year to which this report relates. The matter is under constant review, and it is the practice of the Board to bring under the notice of the Minister any changes in the interests of any person or organization which appear to be contrary to the intention of the legislation.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATION—4LM MOUNT ISA.

20. It was mentioned in the Board's Twelfth Annual Report that on 23rd May, 1960, the Minister approved a recommendation of the Board that a licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Mount Isa should be granted to Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., on behalf of a company to be formed subject to several conditions including the following:—

- (a) that 30 per cent. of the issued shares are to be made available to residents of Mount Isa; and
- (b) that one of these local shareholders should be appointed director of the licensee company.

Difficulty was experienced by the Company in the placement of shares with local residents, largely owing to conditions which arose in connexion with an industrial dispute at Mount Isa. In the circumstances, the licence for the station was granted on 27th April, 1961, to North Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., in which all the shares were held by Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., on the understanding that every effort would be made to comply with the conditions referred to above as soon as possible. Action in this direction is now proceeding. As mentioned in the Board's last annual report, the station commenced operations on 5th May, 1961.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN BROADCASTING STATIONS.

21. The following were the more important of the changes in the shareholdings of companies holding licences for commercial broadcasting stations during the year under review:—

2NM Muswellbrook ..	}	Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.—Newcomen Pty. Ltd. acquired 174,500 shares in a total of 175,000 shares in Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate Pty. Ltd. which holds 7,555 ordinary "A" shares in totals of 15,110 ordinary "A" shares and 15,110 ordinary "B" shares in Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. licensee of stations 2NM Muswellbrook and 2NX Bolwarra. The shares in Newcomen Pty. Ltd. are held by Newcastle Newspapers Pty. Ltd.
2NX Bolwarra ..		
3AW Melbourne ..		3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.—The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. acquired from News Ltd., Adelaide, 334,500 ordinary (5s.) shares in totals of 5,000,000 (5s.) ordinary shares and 400,000 (£1) preference shares in David Syme and Co. Ltd., which gave the company a total shareholding of 354,300 ordinary shares in David Syme and Co. Ltd. This company has a quarter interest in 3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3AW Melbourne.

Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd.—C.W.L. Pty. Ltd., which held 1,320,000 shares in a total of 4,739,000 (10s.) shares in Queensland Press Ltd. (whose subsidiary company, Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., holds the licences for stations 4AK Oakey and 4BK Brisbane), was wound up during the year and the shares were transferred as follows to the former shareholders in the company—

Joseph Wren and John Francis Wren ..	660,000
The Trustees Executors and Agency Co. Ltd.	2,328
Lorna Hannan	568,286
Louisa Jones	89,386

Following this transaction Joseph Wren and John Francis Wren disposed of 144,401 shares and the Trustees Executors and Agency Co. Ltd. disposed of 2,328 shares in Queensland Press Ltd. and there was an increase in issued capital of 20,195 shares. These shares were acquired principally by The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. (99,362) and members of the public (61,998). The shares in Queensland Press Ltd. are now held as follows:—

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.	1,793,162
Lorna Hannan	573,101
Joseph Wren and John Francis Wren ..	515,591
Louisa Jones	90,143
Queensland Press Nominees Ltd., on behalf of employees of subsidiary companies ..	239,000
Other shareholders	1,548,198
Total	4,759,195

4AK Oakey ..
4BK Brisbane ..

6PR Perth ..
6TZ Bunbury ..
6CI Collie ..

Nicholsons Ltd.—Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. acquired over 90 per cent. of the shares in Nicholsons Ltd.

ORGANIZATIONS WITH CONTROLLING OR SUBSTANTIAL INTERESTS IN MORE THAN TWO COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

22. Details are given in this paragraph of companies or persons who have controlling or substantial interests in several stations—

Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. holds the licence for 5AD Adelaide and subsidiary companies of Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. hold the licences for 5MU Murray Bridge, 5PI Crystal Brook and 5SE Mount Gambier. It also holds 1,250,000 of the 15,217,443 (5s.) ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., licensee of 3DB Melbourne and 3LK Lubeck. There are also 125,000 (£1) "A" preference and 275,000 (£1) "B" preference shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.

Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.—

- holds the licences for 2AY Albury, 3BO Bendigo, 4CA Cairns and 4TO Townsville;
- owns all the shares in Grafton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2GF Grafton, and Goulburn Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2GN Goulburn;
- holds 4,400 of the 5,000 shares in Warwick Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4WK Warwick;
- by agreement with the licensee, conducts the service of 2CH Sydney;
- holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7LA Launceston, 800 of the 6,500 shares in Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2SM Sydney (these shares were sold after 30th June, 1962), and 7,136 of the 400,005 shares in the Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. (see below);
- holds 1,000 of the 3,643 (£1) preference shares in Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd., licensee of 2KA Katoomba. There are also 7,256 (£1) ordinary and 14,000 (5s.) ordinary shares in the licensee company.

Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd. holds the licences for 3SR Shepparton, 3UL Warragul and 3YB Warrnambool.

ATV (Australia) Pty. Ltd., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Associated Television Ltd., England, holds all the shares in Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. which holds 44,468 of the 99,370 (£1) shares in Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd., licensee of station 2GB Sydney. In addition, the directors

of Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. hold a total of 3,591 shares in Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. and Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. have the following interests in commercial broadcasting stations, other than 2GB—

Station and Licensee.	Total Number of Shares in Company holding the Licence.	Shares held by Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.	Shares held by Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd.
2CA Canberra— Canberra Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	30,000 ordinary 2,050 preference	29,805 ordinary 550 preference	..
2LF Young— Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	8,557	2,139	2,140
2LT Lithgow— Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	5,621	1,124	1,125
2WL Wollongong— Wollongong Broadcasting Pty. Ltd.	12,000	..	6,000
3AW Melbourne— 3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	56,000	14,000	..
5DN Adelaide— Hume Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	8,405 ordinary 4,000 preference	5,000 ordinary 2,000 preference	..

Central Methodist Mission Inc. holds—

- (a) 12,000 of the 15,000 (£1) shares in 5KA Broadcasting Co. Ltd., licensee of 5KA Adelaide;
- (b) 1,600 of the 2,000 (£1) shares in 5AU Broadcasters Ltd., licensee of 5AU Port Augusta; and
- (c) 5,801 of the 8,176 (£1) shares in River Murray Broadcasters Ltd., licensee of 5RM Renmark.

*Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., Sydney and Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Queensland) Ltd., Brisbane.—*The shares in these two companies are owned by the same interests. The former is the licensee of 2UW Sydney, and the latter holds—

- (a) the licence of 4BC Brisbane;
- (b) 1,663 of the 3,300 (£1) shares in Gold Radio Service Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4GR Toowoomba;
- (c) 1,060 of the 2,000 (£1) shares in Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4MB Maryborough;
- (d) the 2,000 (£1) shares in Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4RO Rockhampton; and
- (e) 1,300 of the 3,395 (£1) ordinary shares in South Burnett Broadcasting Co. Ltd., licensee of 4SB Kingaroy. There are also 2,405 (£1) preference shares in the licensee company.

Findlays Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd. holds all the shares in—

- (a) Northern Tasmania Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7AD Devonport;
- (b) Burnie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7BU Burnie; and
- (c) North East Tasmanian Radio Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7SD Scottsdale.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.

- (a) holds the licences for stations 3DB Melbourne and 3LK Lubeck;
- (b) is the principal shareholder, with 1,484,430 ordinary (5s.) shares, in a total of 4,731,566 ordinary and 168,000 preference shares, in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. (see above);
- (c) holds 37.7 per cent. of the shares in Queensland Press Ltd., whose subsidiary company, Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd. holds the licences for stations 4AK Oakey and 4BK Brisbane;
- (d) holds 354,300 ordinary (5s.) shares in totals of 5,000,000 (5s.) ordinary shares and 400,000 (£1) preference shares in David Syme and Co. Ltd., which has a quarter interest in 3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3AW Melbourne.

(After 30th June, 1962, The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. purchased 62,432 of the 280,000 (£1) ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd. which has a half interest in Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7HO Hobart. There are also 120,000 (£1) preference shares in Davies Bros. Ltd.)

Nicholsons Ltd., Perth, holds the licences for 6PR Perth, 6CI Collie and 6TZ Bunbury. (See also the Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.)

The Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. holds—

- (a) all the shares in Western Province Radio Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3HA Hamilton;
- (b) all the shares in G.L.V. Ltd., which holds all the shares in Latrobe Valley and Gippsland Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3TR Sale;
- (c) all the shares in Central Murray Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of station 3SH Swan Hill;
- (d) all the shares in Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3CV Maryborough; and
- (e) over 90 per cent. of the shares in *Nicholsons Ltd.*, licensee of 6PR Perth, 6TZ Bunbury and 6CI Collie.

W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. holds the licences for stations 6BY Bridgetown, 6IX Perth, 6MD Merredin and 6WB Katanning.

Whitford Interests, Perth, holds—

- (a) all the shares in 6AM Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 6AM Northam;
- (b) all the shares in Goldfields Broadcasters (1933) Pty. Ltd., licensee of 6KG Kalgoorlie;
- (c) all the shares in 6PM Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 6PM Perth; and
- (d) 10,225 of the 20,000 (10s.) shares in Great Northern Broadcasters Ltd., licensee of station 6GE Geraldton.

2TM Management Pty. Ltd. has the majority of voting rights in the companies holding the licences for stations 2MO Gunnedah and 2TM Tamworth, and its associated company, Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd., holds 10,000 of the 20,000 (£1) shares in the company holding the licence for 2AD Armidale.

NEWSPAPER COMPANIES.

23. Newspaper companies, or persons substantially interested in newspapers, owned twelve of the 110 stations in operation on 30th June, 1962, and held shares in 25 other stations. The principal newspaper interests in broadcasting stations are set out below—

Capital City Newspapers.

2GB Sydney ..	..	John Fairfax and Sons Pty. Ltd. (the <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>) holds 14,859 of the 99,370 shares in Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd., licensee of the station.
3AK Melbourne	..	Australian Consolidated Press Ltd. (the <i>Sydney Daily Telegraph</i>) and its associate company Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. owns about 40 per cent. of the shares in Television Corporation Ltd., whose wholly owned subsidiary company, Independent Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., holds 627,441 of the 1,012,000 shares in General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd. which owns all the shares in Melbourne Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. licensee of 3AK.
3AW Melbourne	..	David Syme and Co. Ltd., (the <i>Melbourne Age</i>) holds 14,000 of the 56,000 shares in 3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of the station.
3DB Melbourne 3LK Lubeck	..	{ Licences held by the Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. (the <i>Melbourne Herald</i>).
4AK Oakey .. 4BK Brisbane	..	{ Licences held by Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd. (the <i>Brisbane Courier-Mail</i>).
5AD Adelaide 5MU Murray Bridge 5PI Crystal Brook 5SE Mount Gambier	..	{ Licence for 5AD held by Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. (the <i>Advertiser</i>) subsidiary companies of which hold the licences for the other three stations.
5DN Adelaide 2BH Broken Hill	..	{ News Ltd. (the <i>Adelaide News</i>) owns 2BH and has 3,405 ordinary shares and 2,000 preference shares, in totals of 8,405 ordinary and 4,000 preference shares in Hume Broadcasters Ltd., the company which holds the licence for 5DN.

- 6IX Perth .. }
 6MD Merredin .. }
 6WB Katanning .. }
 6BY Bridgetown .. }
 7HO Hobart .. } Davies Bros. Ltd. (the *Hobart Mercury*) holds 6,000 of the 12,000 shares in Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7HO.

Other Newspapers.

- 2AD Armidale .. The Armidale Newspaper Co. Ltd. holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in New England Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. (the licensee company), and, under the Articles of Association, one of the directors appointed by the Armidale Newspaper Co. Ltd. is entitled to be Chairman of Directors with a casting vote.
- 2GZ Orange .. }
 2NZ Inverell .. } Country Life Newspaper Co. Ltd. holds 14,800 of the 101,453 shares in Country Broadcasting and Television Services Ltd. which holds all the shares in Country Broadcasting Services Ltd. (licensee of 2GZ) which in turn holds all the shares in Northern Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. licensee of 2NZ
- 2LT Lithgow .. }
 2LF Young .. }
 2RG Griffith .. } Western Newspapers Pty. Ltd. (conducting country newspapers in New South Wales) holds 3,372 of the 5,621 shares in Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LT, 4,221 of the 8,557 shares in Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LF, and holds 8,982 of the 13,521 shares in Irrigation Area Newspapers Pty. Ltd., which holds 3,333 of the 20,000 shares in 2RG Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2RG.
- 2LM Lismore .. Northern Star Ltd. holds 4,000 of the 7,125 shares in Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LM.
- 2MW Murwillumbah .. Tweed Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. holds 4,567 of the 15,750 shares in Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2MW.
- 2NM Muswellbrook .. }
 2NX Bolwarra .. } The Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate Pty. Ltd. and the Singleton Argus Publishing Company each hold 7,555 shares of the 30,220 shares in Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which holds the licences for the stations.
- 2VM Moree .. The *North West Champion* holds 200 of the 28,710 shares in Moree Broadcasting and Development Co. Ltd., licensee of 2VM.
- 3BA Ballarat .. The Ballarat Courier Pty. Ltd. holds all the shares in Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3BA.
- 3GL Geelong .. The Geelong Advertiser Pty. Ltd. holds all the shares in Geelong Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3GL.
- 3MA Mildura .. Elliott Provincial Newspaper Group Pty. Ltd., formerly New Sunraysia Daily Pty. Ltd., holds the 500 preference shares in Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which holds the licence for the station. There are also 500 ordinary shares but the preference shareholders have similar voting rights to ordinary shareholders and are entitled to appoint three of the five directors of the company.
- 3NE Wangaratta .. Wangaratta Chronicle Pty. Ltd. holds 1,000 of the 27,650 shares in Wangaratta Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3NE.
- 4IP Ipswich .. Queensland Times Pty. Ltd. (the *Queensland Times*) holds 2,566 of the 6,000 shares in Ipswich Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4IP.
- 4MK Mackay .. Mackay Printing and Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd. (*Mackay Mercury*) holds 2,000 of the 4,000 shares in Mackay Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4MK.
- 6VA Albany .. Albany Advertiser (1932) Ltd. holds 7,000 of the 20,000 shares in Albany Broadcasters Ltd., licensee of 6VA.
- 7EX Launceston .. W. R. Rolph and Sons Pty. Ltd. (the *Examiner*, Launceston) holds 2,393 of the 2,500 shares in 7EX Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7EX.

NETWORKS OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

24. Section 16 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* empowers the Board to regulate the establishment and operation of networks of commercial broadcasting stations and the making of arrangements by licensees of such stations for the provision of programmes or the broadcasting of advertisements. In addition, the licensee of each commercial broadcasting station is required to obtain the Board's consent before entering, or becoming a member of, any network, by a condition of the licence, which reads as under:—

The licensee shall not, without the consent in writing of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board, enter or become a member of any network of broadcasting stations, or any other association or organization of broadcasting stations formed for the purpose of making arrangements for the provision of programmes or the broadcasting of advertisements, or acquire by itself or any persons or company on its behalf, any shares or other interest in any such network, association or organization.

The two principal networks in existence at present are the Macquarie Broadcasting Network and the Major Broadcasting Network.

25. *The Macquarie Broadcasting Network* consists of a proprietary company, Macquarie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., in which the following member stations were shareholders on 30th June, 1962—

Macquarie Broadcasting Network.

New South Wales—	Victoria—	Western Australia—
2GB Sydney	3AW Melbourne	6IX Perth
2LF Young		6BY Bridgetown
2LT Lithgow	Queensland—	6MD Merredin
2MW Murwillumbah	4BH Brisbane	6WB Katanning
2NM Muswellbrook	4BU Bundaberg	
2NX Bolwarra	4GY Gympie	Tasmania—
2PK Parkes		7HO Hobart
2WL Wollongong	South Australia—	7LA Launceston
	5DN Adelaide	
		Australian Capital Territory—
		2CA Canberra

Macquarie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd. has an arrangement with a number of other stations in accordance with which they may co-operate with the network on agreed terms in the sale of station time for the broadcasting of Macquarie programmes.

26. *The Major Broadcasting Network* is not a company but is an association of stations of which the following were members on 30th June, 1962—

New South Wales—	South Australia—	Western Australia—
2UE Sydney	5AD Adelaide	6PR Perth
2KO Newcastle	5MU Murray Bridge	6CI Collie
	5PI Crystal Brook	6TZ Bunbury
Victoria—	5SE Mount Gambier	
3DB Melbourne		Tasmania—
3LK Lubeck		7HT Hobart
		7EX Launceston
Queensland—		
4BK Brisbane		
4AK Oakey		

27. There are several other groups of stations which are described as networks, details of which are as follows—

- Associated Broadcasting Services, comprising stations 3SR Shepparton, 3UL Warragul and 3YB Warrnambool.
- New England Network, comprising stations 2AD Armidale, 2MO Gunnedah, 2RE Taree and 2TM Tamworth.
- Queensland Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 4BC Brisbane, 4GR Toowoomba, 4MB Maryborough, 4RO Rockhampton and 4SB Kingaroy.
- Tasmanian Coastal Network, comprising stations 7AD Devonport, 7BU Burnie and 7SD Scottsdale.
- Victorian Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 3CV Maryborough, 3HA Hamilton, 3NE Wangaratta, 3SH Swan Hill and 3TR Sale.
- Whitfords Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 6PM Perth, 6AM Northam, 6GE Geraldton and 6KG Kalgoorlie.

ACTIVITIES OF THE AUSTRALIAN UNESCO COMMITTEE FOR RADIO.

28. The Committee, like other Australian UNESCO Committees, normally meets once a year. The 1961 meeting was held in May, and it is proposed that the 1962 meeting should be held in early August. There was, therefore, no meeting during the period to which the Board's report relates. The

Director-General of UNESCO granted the request of the Australian National Advisory Committee for UNESCO referred to in paragraph 28 of the Board's Thirteenth Annual Report, put forward on the initiative of the Committee, for financial help to enable the Australian Broadcasting Commission to bring an overseas expert on educational television to Australia in connexion with its series of programmes "University of the Air". The expert appointed was Mr. George Malko, and he spent some ten months with the Commission. At the invitation of the Director-General of UNESCO, Mr. C. R. Bull, Director of Education, Australian Broadcasting Commission, attended a UNESCO meeting of experts on new methods and techniques in education held in Paris in March, 1962. Mr. Bull was elected Chairman of the meeting, which brought together people concerned with education, communications and social sciences, to discuss problems and recommend action to UNESCO concerning the application of the mass media to education. Mr. Bull will report on this meeting to the next meeting of the Committee. A recommendation from the Committee about UNESCO radio and television programmes has been taken up with the UNESCO Secretariat in Paris. The recommendation is that UNESCO should produce short items of three to five minutes' duration for inclusion in portmanteau-type programmes, in addition to the half-hour documentary type programmes on which it now concentrates. The UNESCO Secretariat has expressed interest in two Australian television programmes—"University of the Air" and "Doorway to Knowledge"—and in the possibility of obtaining at some future time studies evaluating these programmes. The Secretariat has in mind that the studies would be used in a UNESCO publication concerning television and university extension work. The matter will be discussed by the Committee at its next Meeting.

PART III.—BROADCASTING—TECHNICAL SERVICES.

29. On 30th June, 1962, broadcasting services were being provided by 171 medium frequency stations (61 national and 110 commercial), and by 9 high frequency stations which are intended to provide for listeners in the more remote parts of the Commonwealth and in the Territories. Details of these stations are given in Appendices "A" and "B", and their location is shown in the map which follows Appendix "G".

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE.

30. Of the 26 proposed new stations included in the Board's plan for the development of the National Broadcasting Service (as it stood at 30th June, 1961, and as explained in previous reports) 19 are now in operation; station 2AN Armidale commenced service on 19th February, 1962. The position regarding the other seven stations is as follows:—

Stations to serve the following areas in Queensland

(a) South and South Western Queensland ..	} Surveys to determine the most appropriate locations for the new stations are nearing completion.
(b) Emerald area and neighbouring districts	
(c) Eidsvold, Monto and Theodore areas ..	

6CA Carnarvon Expected to commence operation in the financial year 1963-64.

6DL Dalwallinu Expected to commence operation in the financial year 1963-64.

Station to be established at Rabaul Service to commence with temporary installation during 1962.

Second high frequency station to be established at Port Moresby (VLK) Expected to commence operation in 1963.

Power increases have so far been effected at 21 stations, including the undermentioned stations, the power of which was increased during the year, on the dates shown—

2BL Sydney	From 10,000 to 50,000 watts	} 2nd January, 1962.
2FC Sydney	From 10,000 to 50,000 watts ..	
5AN Adelaide	From 2,000 to 10,000 watts ..	} 20th September, 1961.*
5CL Adelaide	From 5,000 to 50,000 watts ..	
6WF Perth	From 5,000 to 50,000 watts ..	

It is expected that the following increases in power will be effected during 1962-63—

2CR Western Districts Service ..	From 10,000 to 50,000 watts.
3AR } Melbourne	From 10,000 to 50,000 watts.
3LO }	
4QR Brisbane	From 10,000 to 50,000 watts.
9PA Port Moresby	From 500 to 2,000 watts.
VLW Perth	From 2,000 to 10,000 watts.
VLX Perth	From 10,000 to 50,000 watts.

* Coincident with the increase in power, stations 5AN and 5CL commenced operations from a new site, employing an anti-fading aerial in lieu of short vertical aerials used previously.

31. A survey of reception conditions of stations 2NA and 2NC Newcastle, following the increase in the power of the stations some time ago indicated that consistently satisfactory reception was still not being provided in the Upper Hunter area. Accordingly, the Minister, in January, 1962, on the recommendation of the Board, approved the establishment of a station near Muswellbrook. It will operate on the 1,040 kc/s frequency channel with power of 1,000 watts. The call sign will be 2UH. The new station will be equipped with a directional aerial system to limit radiation in the direction of both station 5PI and New Zealand station 4ZB Dunedin, which also operate on the 1,040 kc/s channel. The site of the new station will be determined in the light of technical surveys which have recently been made.

32. During the year, an anti-fading aerial was installed at station 5CK, the Lower North Service in South Australia, replacing the previous short multiple tuned aerial. Conversion of the aerial in use at station 6GF Goldfields Regional Service to an anti-fading type is proposed during 1962-63. On the recommendation of the Board, the Minister, in November, 1961, approved the provision of a directional aerial system for station 7ZR Hobart. This aerial system, whilst it will not affect Australian listeners, will appreciably benefit New Zealand listeners to station 2ZA Palmerston, which occupies the same frequency as station 7ZR, because it will reduce radiation in the direction of the New Zealand station and hence reduce night-time interference which has caused difficulties in the reception of the station in that country.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING SERVICE.

33. The following changes in operating conditions were effected during the year on the dates shown:—

2KO Newcastle	..	Continuous operation on full authorized power of 2,000 watts, in lieu of 2,000 watts, 5.30 a.m. to 11.30 p.m., and 500 watts, 11.30 p.m. to 5.30 a.m.	..	8th January, 1962
2MO Gunnedah	..	Daytime power increase from 1,000 to 2,000 watts	..	26th November, 1961
2TM Tamworth	..	Frequency change from 1,300 kc/s to 1,290 kc/s	..	1st June, 1962
4BK Brisbane	..	Frequency change from 1,290 kc/s to 1,300 kc/s	..	1st June, 1962
4KQ Brisbane	..	Night time power increase from 1,000 to 2,000 watts	..	14th November, 1961
7HO Hobart	..	Vertical quarter wave length aerial in lieu of T aerial	..	13th April, 1962
7SD Scottsdale	..	Change of site and power increase from 500 to 2,000 watts employing directional aerial	..	3rd February, 1962

The change of frequencies between stations 2TM Tamworth and 4BK Brisbane was approved to prevent interference caused by second harmonic radiation from the national station 2NU, Northern Tablelands Service, to the reception of station 2TM in areas close to station 2NU. This course was found desirable despite the fact that the second harmonic radiation from 2NU had been reduced to a very low level.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS.

34. With the co-operation of the Postmaster-General's Department, recordings of indirect ray field strengths of three medium frequency stations are continuing at Melbourne. An analysis of recordings to June, 1959, has been submitted as a contribution to the work of C.C.I.R. (Comité Consultatif International des Radio Communications), Study Group VI. (Ionospheric Propagation). The analysis of subsequent recordings is well advanced but certain inconsistencies apparent in the calibration of some of these recordings have necessitated some check measurements being undertaken.

THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE COMPATIBLE SINGLE-SIDEBAND SYSTEM FOR BROADCASTING.

35. Due to more urgent work associated with the expansion of television services in country areas, no further progress has been made in a study of complex modulation requirements for the compatible single-sideband system of sound broadcasting mentioned in paragraph 36 of the Board's Thirteenth Annual Report. Results of the study so far available have been submitted as a contribution to the work of C.C.I.R. Study Group X. (Broadcasting).

RADIO RESEARCH BOARD.

36. During the year the Board made a contribution of £2,500, an increase of £500 on previous annual contributions, to the Radio Research Board. The increase in the Board's grant was approved in view of the increasing costs of scientific research. As mentioned in the Thirteenth Annual Report, the Radio Research Board agreed, in March, 1961, to broaden its research programme and, as a result, its primary purpose is now to encourage research, within the Universities, in radio science in all its

aspects, rather than as previously in radio propagation only, so as to encourage the training of senior University students in post-graduate research in radio science generally. The Radio Research Board, on which this Board is represented by the Director of Technical Services (Mr. D. McDonald), has agreed to provide financial assistance during 1962-63 for the conduct of research in radio science at the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne, Queensland, Adelaide, Tasmania and New England.

INTERFERENCE TO THE RECEPTION OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES.

37. The previously established arrangement whereby the Postmaster-General's Department, at the request and expense of the Board, investigates causes of interference to the reception of broadcasting and television programmes and furnishes advice and assistance to listeners and viewers as to how these troubles might be minimised, was continued throughout the year in accordance with the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*.

38. During the year ended 31st May, 1962, 7,017 complaints of interference to the reception of broadcasting programmes were lodged with the Department. During the same period, investigations showed the main causes of complaint to be—

	Number.	Approximate Percentage of Total Causes.
Power reticulation services	2,506	35
Receiver faults, &c.	1,230	17
Industrial electrical apparatus	1,054	15
Domestic electrical apparatus	940	13
Propagation peculiarities	97	1.5
Departmental equipment	77	1
Industrial, scientific and medical radio equipment	71	1
Other radio communication services	31	0.4
Traction services	24	0.3

Complaints decreased by about 22 per cent. compared with the previous year. As in the previous year, about 17 per cent. of the complaints were due to receiver faults, &c. Power reticulation continued to be the main cause of interference to broadcast reception. The cost of the investigations of complaints of interference to broadcast reception during the year was £35,978.

PART IV.—BROADCASTING—PROGRAMME SERVICES.

39. It is now apparent that the pattern of commercial broadcasting programmes, which has been undergoing changes to meet the competition from television, is likely to continue to undergo many further changes. A brief study of programmes in the ten years preceding the introduction of television suggests that licensees were then just as conscious of the need for innovation and audience-catching novelty as they are to-day, but to-day the possible range of entertainment programmes is more limited because of the strength of television programmes in the field of drama. Consequently broadcasting stations now tend to present fewer types of programmes, especially at times when the audience for television is numerous. It is by no means adverse criticism to suggest that broadcast programmes now fall into the categories of music, news, and services. There are many possible variants of each, and some of them have already been well developed. The Board hopes that each station will avoid concentration on any one of these programme types exclusively, as it feels that no service area is sufficiently well covered by broadcasting stations to release any station from its obligation to provide an adequate and comprehensive programme service. However, it seems more likely that each licensee will endeavour to expand the range of programmes in an attempt to reach and hold a maximum audience. It is obviously in any station's interest to hold its audience as the years go by, while building a new audience in the younger generation. The sudden change of programme practices following the introduction of television has given rise to many complaints from listeners, and the Board feels that many licensees could with advantage give more thought to the provision of programmes which will be attractive to older listeners, and especially to listeners who are still wholly dependent on broadcasting stations for programme services in the home. Some work on these lines is being done by stations which have been able to find space for programmes designed to give listeners something to think about. But it is a matter for concern that on certain days of the week, and at certain hours of the day, in the capital cities, where the operation of a number of commercial broadcasting stations might pre-suppose a choice of programmes, the choice is too often between programmes of the same type and not between programmes of different types.

40. During the year some country broadcasting stations were faced with direct competition from television as stations licensed in the third phase of the development of television services began operation. Country broadcasting stations have had the opportunity to profit from the experience of capital city stations which earlier had to meet similar competition, and some changes were made in anticipation of television extending to country districts. These changes produced the now familiar emphasis on music, news, and services at the expense of drama and other types of programmes which for many years had

been popular with listeners. A regrettable consequence of the widespread switch to popular music for late afternoon programmes is the loss of programmes for children. This is referred to in more detail in paragraph 45.

41. In the Twelfth Annual Report the Board commenced on the increase in local services from the twelve country stations which operate largely as relay units for city stations, and pointed out that there was still room for improvement to bring the stations nearer to being important units in the community life of the area they serve. Changes in the pattern of national advertising since the commencement of television led to an increase in opportunities for local programming by the country stations during evening periods, and local businesses are now enjoying greater opportunities to advertise at these times. In some cases studio facilities at the relay station have been enlarged to take full advantage of this situation. Although it can be said that in many cases listeners served by these country stations now receive a reasonably balanced combination of relayed and local programmes, the Board hopes that the managements concerned will develop the local character of the relay stations still more as opportunity arises.

42. A fundamental principle of the Broadcasting Programme Standards is the observance of good taste and common sense in the presentation of programmes. Stations generally have been careful to observe this principle but the Board has become aware of a development, which seems to be growing, as a result of which in certain programmes matter with a thinly veiled alternative meaning of a vulgar or suggestive nature is included. The Board believes that such occurrences are contrary to the policy of any station, as well as to the principles adopted many years ago by the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations, and that the strong disciplinary action taken by some of the stations concerned will prove sufficient to correct the position generally.

AUDIENCE MEASUREMENT.

43. For some time there has been a considerable amount of conjecture about the size of out-of-home audiences for broadcast programmes, and this aspect is now being examined by broadcasters more fully than in the past. A report issued in June, 1962, by the Australian Radio Advertising Bureau, Sydney (based on a study by the McNair Survey), investigates with some care the distribution, through the community, of the audience for broadcasting stations. Amongst the most interesting points to emerge are positive indications that present day broadcasting attracts a very substantial proportion of all persons between the ages of 12 and 19; that there is no appreciable distinction between the classes of people who listen (based on occupations); that more than half of the homes included in the sample had more than one receiver; and that about one sixth of the audience listened in cars. The survey not only shows the wide penetration of broadcasting, but emphasises the intensity of listening by young people between 16 and 19 years of age.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES.

44. In previous Annual Reports, reference has been made to the Board's concern at the decline in the quality and quantity of children's programmes broadcast by commercial stations. This was dealt with at some length in paragraphs 54 to 57 of the Thirteenth Annual Report, where reference was made to a questionnaire prepared by the Board with the object of obtaining fundamental data on the amount and nature of programmes being broadcast, and on present and future problems in the broadcasting of programmes for children. This questionnaire was distributed to all commercial broadcasting stations by the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations and the Federation has provided the Board with a summary of information concerning children's programmes broadcast by commercial stations, as well as the replies from each station. The replies are being analysed individually, so that the Board may have a better understanding of the outlook of each station on this aspect of programmes, and of any difficulties which may be experienced.

45. The summary provided by the Federation does not purport to be exhaustive, but it reveals some interesting features of licensees' approach to the provision of children's programmes. For example, slightly more time is devoted to these programmes by metropolitan stations, which have competition from television, than by country stations, which at the time of the survey did not; the metropolitan stations tend, more than the country stations, to provide programmes for children at times other than the late afternoon, such as the breakfast session and on Sunday mornings. Nearly 60 per cent. of children's programmes are either devised by the stations individually or obtained from other Australian sources; the remainder consists of recorded music or imported transcriptions. It is rather disappointing to find that a quarter of the time devoted to children is occupied by top-tune music, in view of the very considerable amount of music of this type occurring in other programmes. The Board believes that judicious use of programmes concerning current affairs, geography, history and science would be beneficial to children and would stimulate Australian production of programmes.

46. The Board is grateful to the Federation for its assistance in investigating this matter, and proposes to continue its study of the adequacy of children's programmes broadcast by commercial stations. Notwithstanding indications from the survey that some very creditable attempts are being made to provide programmes for children, it is perhaps desirable to repeat the view expressed in paragraph 57 of the Board's Thirteenth Annual Report, that the problem confronting commercial broadcasting stations is to recover the popularity among children which they previously enjoyed.

NEWS.

47. During recent years the news services broadcast by metropolitan and country stations have been expanded and most stations have established a news-gathering unit within their staff framework. In the year under review news broadcasts and commentaries, already well-established by the majority of stations, were further expanded as more stations introduced additional broadcasts of news flashes and head-line news. Reference has been made in previous reports to a tendency towards sensationalism in the presentation of news and in actuality reports obtained by roving reporters equipped with mobile recorders. Although the incidence of this type of reporting appeared to have declined in the latter part of 1961 there was some evidence of it again early in 1962, possibly arising from the keen competition for audience. Broadcasts of this type were the subject of discussion between the Board and the Federal Council of the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations. The Board hopes that all stations will appreciate the importance of presenting news objectively, and, with few exceptions, unemotionally.

COMMUNITY SERVICE.

48. In previous reports the Board has expressed satisfaction with the degree of community service rendered by commercial broadcasting stations. It is pleasing to record that broadcasting stations have lent support to a wide range of social and charitable organizations within the communities they are licensed to serve, and in many cases were in the fore-front of fund-raising campaigns for these causes. The broadcasting of week day peak-hour road traffic information to motorists was continued by several metropolitan stations and a number of stations provided aerial beach patrols during the summer weekends and public holidays. Through the latter service life saving organizations and bathers were warned of sharks and other hazards, and motor traffic was kept informed of conditions on roads to nearby sea-side resorts. Melbourne stations using ground and air patrols were active in their coverage of the bushfire emergency on the eastern outskirts of the city in January, 1962. Another valuable and well-established community service is the broadcasting of information regarding the location of mobile health units.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS.

49. Section 103 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* requires the licensee of each commercial broadcasting station to broadcast from his station Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature during such periods as the Board determines. The Board has determined that each station should devote at least one hour each week to this purpose free of charge for station time, the time being distributed among the various denominations, as far as practicable in proportion to their numerical strengths as revealed by the latest census. Most denominations have taken advantage of this facility. Stations generally provide time without charge for more than the minimum period of one hour. Broadcasts take the form of church services, devotional programmes, hymns and epilogues, as well as programmes prepared, recorded, and distributed by the Christian Broadcasting Association. In several States there was evidence that the central authorities of Churches were endeavouring to ensure that the best use of the available time was made on all stations, and that religious broadcasts from country stations reflected the local scene, as far as possible. At 30th June, 1962, commercial stations were providing 270 hours each week free of charge for religious broadcasts, an average of nearly 2½ hours per station. The number of sponsored religious programmes has increased on many stations. They do not, in some cases, appear to be distributed to best advantage in Sunday programme schedules.

POLITICAL BROADCASTS.

50. The provisions governing the broadcasting of political or controversial matter are set down in sections 116 to 117A of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*. Section 116 provides, *inter alia*, that—

(2.) The Commission or a licensee shall not broadcast or televise a dramatization of any political matter which is then current or was current at any time during the last five preceding years.

(3.) If, during an election period, a licensee broadcasts or televises election matter, he shall afford reasonable opportunities for the broadcasting or televising of election matter to all political parties contesting the election, being parties which were represented in either House of the Parliament for which the election is to be held at the time of its last meeting before the election period.

(4.) The Commission or a licensee shall not, at any time between the end of an election period and the close of the poll on the day on which the election is held, broadcast or televise election matter.

51. In connexion with the Federal General Elections which were held on 9th December, 1961, the Board obtained details of all political matter broadcast in the "election period" (i.e. 3rd November to 6th December, 1961). From an examination of the information and the absence of any complaints to the contrary, the Board concluded that licensees of commercial broadcasting stations complied with the requirements of sub-section (3.) of section 116 of the Act during the election campaign. Of the 110 commercial stations 106 broadcast all or part of the initial policy speeches on behalf of the Government and Opposition, and 2 broadcast all or part of one speech. The Democratic Labor Party's initial policy speech was broadcast by 56 stations. In addition to these broadcasts by party leaders, commercial

stations allocated a total of 462 hours for the broadcasting of political matter on behalf of parties and candidates. The allocation of time by metropolitan and country stations was as follows:—

Metropolitan (25 stations)	74 hours
Country (85 stations)	388 hours
	462 hours

Political matter of some kind was broadcast by all stations. The following table shows the proportion of time allocated to the various parties:—

TIME ALLOCATED TO VARIOUS PARTIES AND CANDIDATES.

	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Metropolitan Stations—							
Australian Labour Party	47.2	41.7	58.6	51.7	55.9	38.8	35.5
Country Party	4.6	2.2	3.8	5.0	5.2	9.5	..
Democratic Labour Party	11.6	11.8	12.4	..	15.8	7.1	26.3
Liberal Party	33.1	40.6	21.7	34.6	20.1	44.6	34.4
Queensland Labour Party	1.3	..	..	8.7	..	..	..
Others*	2.2	3.7	3.5	..	3.0	..	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Country Stations—							
Australian Labour Party	39.9	40.8	36.1	41.5	47.0	34.9	42.2
Country Party	16.5	18.7	18.0	20.9	3.5	13.9	1.2
Democratic Labour Party	10.3	10.8	16.4	..	18.3	9.1	17.7
Liberal Party	27.7	24.7	26.8	27.9	23.8	38.9	30.0
Queensland Labour Party	1.6	0.1	..	8.8	..	..	..
Others*	4.0	4.9	2.7	0.9	7.4	3.2	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan and Country Stations Combined—							
Australian Labour Party	41.2	40.9	40.7	43.0	50.6	36.1	40.3
Country Party	14.3	17.3	14.8	18.5	4.2	12.7	0.8
Democratic Labour Party	10.5	10.9	15.4	..	17.3	8.5	20.2
Liberal Party	28.9	26.0	26.2	28.9	22.3	40.4	31.3
Queensland Labour Party	1.4	0.1	..	8.8	..	..	..
Others*	3.7	4.8	2.9	0.8	5.6	2.3	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Others include Communist Party, Australian National Party (Queensland), and Independent Candidates.

POLITICAL BROADCASTS FROM COMMERCIAL STATIONS BY ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

52. Broadcasts containing political matter were made from commercial stations during the election period by organizations other than political parties to the extent of an additional 8 hours (5 hours in metropolitan and 3 hours in country areas), and represented approximately 1.1 per cent. of the total time (including party leaders' initial speeches) devoted by commercial stations to broadcasts connected with the Federal elections. Five organizations participated in these broadcasts.

The total time allocated to broadcasts of political matter by commercial stations during the Federal election period amounted to 751 hours made up as follows:—

Party leaders' initial speeches	281 hours
Broadcasts by Parliamentary parties and members of such parties	462 hours
Broadcasts by organizations	8 hours
Total	751 hours

This total represents approximately 7 hours per station or 0.9 per cent. of total hours of transmission by commercial stations during the five week election period. The following table shows the political broadcasts from commercial broadcasting stations in the election periods preceding general elections for the Commonwealth Parliament since 1949.

TIME OCCUPIED BY ELECTION BROADCASTS PRECEDING COMMONWEALTH
GENERAL ELECTIONS SINCE 1949.

	Total Time Occupied by Political Matter During Election Period (in hours).	Average Time per Station (in hours).	Percentage of Station Time During Election Period.
House of Representatives—December, 1949	2,146	21.3	4.2
Senate and House of Representatives—April, 1951	1,256	12.3	3.1
Senate—May, 1953	706	6.8	1.2
House of Representatives—May, 1954	989	9.4	1.7
Senate and House of Representatives—December, 1955	682	6.4	1.3
Senate and House of Representatives—November, 1958	771	7.1	1.5
Senate and House of Representatives—December, 1961	751	7.0	0.9

53. The Board received a complaint from the State Secretary of the Victorian Branch of the Australian Labour Party that on the morning of 9th December (Polling Day) station 3GL Geelong had broadcast a reference to a candidate for the Corio electorate in contravention of section 116 (4.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*. The station advised the Board that reference had been made in its early morning news to the fact that final messages to electors from the leaders of the political parties and from the local member of the House of Representatives, were published in that day's issue of the *Geelong Advertiser*. The matter was referred to the Attorney-General's Department and the Crown Solicitor advised that in his opinion the broadcast did not constitute any offence against section 116 (4.) of the Act. No evidence of any offence under section 116 (2.) of the Act, concerning the dramatization of political matter, came to the notice of the Board.

BROADCASTS FROM THE NATIONAL STATIONS DURING FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN, 1961.

54. Information supplied by the Australian Broadcasting Commission shows that time for political broadcasts from the national stations in respect of the 1961 general elections was allocated on the same principle as previously, namely, an equal division of time between the Government and Opposition parties at the rate of eight hours per station. Broadcasts were transmitted from the stations which normally carry the more serious types of programme in the metropolitan areas, and on regional stations. The time was made up of two and a quarter hours for the Liberal Party, two hours for the Australian Labor Party, three-quarters of an hour for the Country Party, on relay throughout the Commonwealth. Shorter broadcasts, originating separately in each State, totalled one hour for the Government parties, and two hours for the Opposition party. A period of forty minutes was provided for the Democratic Labor Party and was relayed to all States except Queensland. In Queensland only, five minutes was provided for the Queensland Labour Party.

STATE ELECTIONS.

55. During the year ended 30th June, 1962, general elections were also held for the Parliaments of the undermentioned States:—

Victoria	15th July, 1961	Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council
New South Wales	3rd March, 1962	Legislative Assembly
South Australia	3rd March, 1962	Legislative Assembly
Western Australia	31st March, 1962	Legislative Assembly
	12th May, 1962	Legislative Council.

Following its usual practice, the Board obtained details of the broadcasts undertaken in connexion with these elections and notwithstanding a complaint that one country station had provided insufficient time for one of the parties contesting the New South Wales election, it would appear from the information supplied that the provisions of section 116 (3.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* were observed by licensees during these election campaigns.

USE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES FOR POLITICAL BROADCASTS.

56. In 1958, a number of commercial broadcasting stations raised the question whether political matter could be broadcast in a foreign language during an election period. It was argued that many naturalized immigrants had been enrolled, and it would be to their advantage to hear political matter in their own language. Apart from the difficulty of selecting a language appropriate to the interests of migrants in any given area, the Board did not favour a departure from English for the purpose, but it sought the views of the Department of Immigration before reaching a decision on the matter. That Department pointed out that since the requirements of naturalization included an understanding of English, and as an alien could not be an elector, it was desirable that political matter should be broadcast only in English. In a subsequent discussion with representatives of the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations it was agreed that this view was reasonable and the Board requested that it should be followed by all stations. This question was again raised in 1961 and the matter was reconsidered. After consultation with the Department of Immigration, the Board decided not to change its view in this matter.

57. Section 117 (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* provides—

The Commission or the licensee concerned, as the case may be, shall cause to be announced the true name of every speaker who, either in person or by means of a sound recording device, delivers an address or makes a statement relating to a political subject or current affairs for broadcasting or televising.

During the election period for the Western Australian Elections for the Legislative Assembly, the name of the speaker was omitted in one five-minute election broadcast. The talk was found to be one of a recorded series which had been supplied to the station without the inclusion of the required announcements. The Board was informed that the error of the initial broadcast had been discovered by the station at the time and the remainder of the series was presented in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS.

58. Section 114 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* reads—

(1.) The Commission and licensees shall, as far as possible, use the services of Australians in the production and presentation of broadcasting and television programmes.

(2.) Not less than five per centum of the time occupied by the programmes of the Commission, and not less than five per centum of the time occupied by the programmes of a commercial broadcasting station, in the broadcasting of music shall be devoted to the broadcasting of works of composers who are Australians.

(3.) In this section, "Australian" means a person who was born or is ordinarily resident in Australia.

59. For several years the Board has been in some doubt whether licensees of commercial broadcasting stations were, in fact, using the services of Australians as far as possible in the production and presentation of their programmes, as required by sub-section (1.) of this section of the Act. It had been unable to obtain sufficient information through normal channels and consequently the matter was discussed in general terms with the Federal Council of the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations during the year. The Council offered to obtain certain information requested by the Board, which is set out below. It is understood that all but one of the 110 commercial broadcasting stations supplied information, and that over 2,800 persons are employed on the staffs of these stations.

AVERAGE TIME OCCUPIED EACH WEEK BY AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMMES.

(109 Commercial Broadcasting Stations.)

Type of Programme.	Total Weekly Duration, 109 Stations.
(a) Live programmes which involve the appearance (with or without fee) of Australians who are not employed on station staffs	342 hours 16 minutes
(b) Entertainment or similar programmes employing Australians, which are devised and produced by a commercial broadcasting station, taken on relay, or broadcast in transcription form (tape or disc)	509 hours 23 minutes
(c) Programmes employing Australians, which are prepared in transcription form by independent production organizations (tape or disc)	1,456 hours 3 minutes
(d) Service and information programmes, including—	
(i) News broadcast and commentaries	1,214 hours 28 minutes
(ii) Sporting talks and descriptions	526 hours 21 minutes
(iii) Other outside broadcasts	161 hours 7 minutes
(iv) Religious programmes broadcast in free station time	255 hours 19 minutes
Total weekly average	4,464 hours 57 minutes

(Source.—Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations.)

This suggests that nearly 41 hours per week per station are occupied by these programmes, and that approximately 33.6 per cent. of the programmes of commercial broadcasting stations are of Australian origin.

60. It is to be expected that the changed conditions under which many broadcasting stations now operate, and the effect on audiences of competition from television, will be reflected in the types of programmes broadcast; but it would be most regrettable if any of these changes were to be regarded as a reason for reducing the employment of Australians. The Board is grateful for the assistance of the Council, and hopes that the information, when examined in detail, will indicate that the efforts made by each station to use the services of Australians in their programmes are consistent with the buoyant state of station finances (*see* paragraph 17).

61. The following table, based on information supplied to the Board by the Australasian Performing Right Association, shows the proportion of time devoted to the broadcasting of musical works of Australian composers pursuant to the provisions of section 114 (2.) of the Act:—

Year.	Australian Broadcasting Commission.		Commercial Broadcasting Stations.	
	Average Percentage Metropolitan Stations.	Average Percentage Commercial Stations.	Number of Stations below prescribed Percentage.	
1957-58	6.12	6.13	16	
1958-59	5.94	6.09	18	
1959-60	6.09	6.08	23	
1960-61	5.87	6.09	20	
1961-62	6.10	6.06	19	

The figures for commercial broadcasting stations for the year 1960-61 are for the complete year and therefore differ from those published in the Thirteenth Annual Report.

ADVERTISING.

62. The conditions relating to the broadcasting of advertisements are set out in the Broadcasting Programme Standards. These relate both to the suitability of advertisements and to the amount of time which they may occupy. The Board's Thirteenth Annual Report referred to an amendment following consultation with the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations which limited to four the number of advertisements that should be broadcast in a single group of spot advertisements. The amendment became effective on 31st December, 1960. More than a year later the Board was still finding that this rule was being disregarded. The very frequent occurrence of groups of advertisements numbering between five and nine, and the occasional finding of groups containing more than five times the number provided for by the Standards, can hardly be acceptable to listeners; in fact the complaints received from listeners leave the Board in no doubt that its standards on the subject are reasonable. In addition to dealing with each case as it was discovered, the Board found it necessary to express its concern about these irresponsible practices at a meeting with the Federal Council of the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations in March, 1962. The Council agreed that the Federation would take action to bring the practices of its member stations into conformity with the Standards, to which the Federation had, on their behalf, subscribed.

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS AND TALKS.

63. The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* prescribes in sections 100 and 122 respectively that a licensee shall not broadcast an advertisement relating to a medicine, or a talk on a medical subject, unless the text has been approved by the Director-General of Health, or, on appeal to the Minister, by the Minister. On a number of occasions the Director-General of Health required that amendments be made to the scripts of proposed advertisements or talks before giving his approval. No appeals were made during the year under review.

BROADCASTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

64. The Board has prescribed, in the Broadcasting Programme Standards, conditions for the use of foreign languages in broadcast programmes. The main conditions are that not more than 2½ per centum of a station's weekly hours of transmission shall be occupied by programmes in which foreign languages are used, that advertisements in a foreign language may be broadcast only during a programme which itself is presented in a foreign language, and that in such programmes all words in a foreign language shall be given an adequate translation into English. Limits are also prescribed for the programme which itself is presented in a foreign language, and that in such programmes all words in a foreign language shall be given an adequate translation into English. Limits are also prescribed for the amount of advertising matter which may be broadcast in a foreign language. Stations generally have complied with the conditions although it has been observed that some stations devote more time to foreign language programmes than the specified maximum of 2½ per centum of the weekly hours of transmission. Most of these programmes appear to be primarily vehicles for foreign language advertisements, although there are some which provide music of a type not normally included in other programmes, and so add to the variety of entertainment available to listeners.

BROADCASTING OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER.

65. Investigations of complaints from listeners and observations of programmes by the Board's officers did not reveal any serious examples of the broadcasting of objectionable matter during the year. However there was some evidence of an irresponsible attitude among a few of the announcers who are required to conduct late-evening programmes. As mentioned in paragraph 42, jokes, comments, and dialogue of an indiscreet nature, sometimes bordering on vulgarity, have been heard at these times, and during daytime programmes. In each case the management of the station claimed to have been unaware of the occurrence, and took action to avoid a repetition. The number of new release recordings considered unsuitable for broadcasting because of lyrics that could be regarded as offensive was again significantly high this year. The question of the suitability of recordings for broadcasting is considered by a committee appointed for this purpose by the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations, which advises stations accordingly.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

66. During the year 25 stations increased their hours of operation. There are now ten stations providing a continuous service. Stations 2GB and 2KY Sydney were authorized to provide continuous services which commenced on 12th March, 1962 and 5th April, 1962, respectively. Other stations providing continuous service are 2UE, and 2UW Sydney, 2KO Newcastle, 3XY Melbourne, 4BC and 4KQ Brisbane, 5KA Adelaide and 6KY Perth. Two stations reduced their hours of operation slightly during the year. At 30th June, 1962, the 110 commercial broadcasting stations were operating for an aggregate of 13,441 hours per week which was 139 hours per week more than that at the close of the previous year. Temporary variations in the hours of commercial broadcasting stations were authorized during the year on 943 occasions. The 70 stations of the National Broadcasting Service were operating for a total of 8,426 hours per week at 30th June, 1962, which was an increase of 94 hours a week on the figure for the previous year. The number of hours of programme transmission by each commercial and national broadcasting station each week is shown in Appendices "A" and "B". The following table shows the average number of hours of operation per week for stations in State capital cities, stations in areas outside the capital cities, and for all commercial stations in the Commonwealth at intervals since 1955:—

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF OPERATION, COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS.

Location of Stations.	Average Hours per Week, Year Ending—			
	30th June, 1955.	30th June, 1957.	30th June, 1960.	30th June, 1962.
Sydney (6 stations)	128	138	139	154
Melbourne (6 stations)	125	127	129	130
Brisbane (4 stations)	135	136	147	148
Adelaide (3 stations)	137	137	139	140
Perth (4 stations)	113	119	128	137
Hobart (2 stations)	117	117	125	131
All State Capital Cities (25 stations)	126	130	135	140
All other areas	112 (81 stations)	113 (83 stations)	116 (83 stations)	117 (85 stations)
All stations	115 (106 stations)	117 (108 stations)	120 (108 stations)	122 (110 stations)

PART V.—TELEVISION—ADMINISTRATION.

THE AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION SERVICES.

67. The Australian television services comprise the National Television Service and the Commercial Television Service. The National Television Service is provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission through transmitters operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Commercial Television Service is provided by stations operated under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. Details of the national and commercial stations in operation on the 30th June, 1962, are contained in Appendices "C" and "D". The statutory provisions relating to the licensing of commercial television stations are contained in Part IV. of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*. The procedure in relation to the grant, renewal, suspension and revocation of licences is identical with that relating to licences for commercial broadcasting stations which is explained in paragraph 12. Licences are granted for an initial period of five years and are renewable annually thereafter.

DEVELOPMENT OF TELEVISION SERVICES.

68. The television services in the Commonwealth have been developed in accordance with the policy adopted by the Government in 1954, after consideration of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Television (1954), that television should be introduced on a gradual basis commencing with stations in Sydney and Melbourne; and that, as soon as it was considered practicable to do so, the services should be extended to other capital cities and to country areas. The following are the details of the development of the services:—

Stage 1.

One national station in Sydney and Melbourne, and two commercial stations in Sydney and two commercial stations in Melbourne. These stations commenced service on the following dates:—

National Stations—

ABN Sydney	5th November, 1956
ABV Melbourne	18th November, 1956

Commercial Stations—

ATN Sydney	2nd December, 1956
TCN Sydney	16th September, 1956
GTV Melbourne	19th January, 1957
HSV Melbourne	4th November, 1956

Stage 2.

One national station in Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart and two commercial stations in Brisbane and Adelaide, and one commercial station in Perth and Hobart. These stations commenced service on the following dates:—

National Stations—

ABQ Brisbane	2nd November, 1959
ABS Adelaide	11th March, 1960
ABW Perth	7th May, 1960
ABT Hobart	4th June, 1960

Commercial Stations—

BTQ Brisbane	1st November, 1959
QTQ Brisbane	16th August, 1959
ADS Adelaide	24th October, 1959
NWS Adelaide	5th September, 1959
TVW Perth	16th October, 1959
TVT Hobart	23rd May, 1960

Stage 3.

One national station and one commercial station in thirteen provincial and country areas. Eleven of the thirteen commercial stations commenced service on the following dates:—

Australian Capital Territory—

CTC Canberra area	2nd June, 1962
---------------------------	----------------

New South Wales—

CBN Central Tablelands area	17th March, 1962
NBN Newcastle-Hunter River area	4th March, 1962
RTN Richmond-Tweed Heads area	12th May, 1962
WIN Illawarra area	18th March, 1962

Victoria—

BCV Bendigo area	23rd December, 1961
BTV Ballarat area	27th April, 1962
GLV Latrobe Valley area	9th December, 1961
GMV Goulburn Valley area	23rd December, 1961

Queensland—

DDQ Darling Downs area	13th July, 1962
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Tasmania—

TNT North Eastern Tasmania Area	26th May, 1962.
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The remaining stations in the Rockhampton and Townsville areas are expected to commence service during 1962-63.

The first national station is expected to commence service in Canberra in December, 1962, to be followed progressively by the remaining twelve stations.

GRANT AND RENEWAL OF LICENCES.

69. As indicated in paragraph 86 of the Board's Thirteenth Annual Report, eleven of the thirteen successful applicants for licences in provincial and country areas had complied with the conditions subject to which licences were to be granted to them and during the year licences had been granted by the Minister in each case for periods of five years. The successful applicants for licences in the Rockhampton and Townsville areas have now also complied with the conditions specified by the Minister and licences have been granted in each case for a period of five years commencing on 1st August, 1962, and 1st July, 1962, respectively.

70. The licences for the Sydney and Melbourne commercial television stations which were originally granted on the 1st December, 1955, were, as mentioned in the Board's Thirteenth Annual Report, renewed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Board for a period of twelve months from the 1st December, 1960. Prior to 1st December, 1961, the Board made a report to the Minister as required by the Act, on the applications which had been made by the licensees for the further renewal of their licences. The Board informed the Minister that each of the four licensees had complied, substantially, with all the conditions of their licences; that they had maintained a high standard of technical efficiency; and that they were providing the "adequate and comprehensive programmes" required by the Act (*see Part VII.*), although this observation was, as in the Board's report to the Minister on the previous applications of the licensees for the renewal of their licences, qualified by references to the high proportion of imported programmes which are still being used and the desirability of providing better programmes for children; in both these fields licensees had, however, improved their services in the past year. On the recommendation of the Board, the Minister granted a renewal

of the licences for a period of twelve months from 1st December, 1961. The licences for the six commercial television stations in the remaining capital cities which were granted on the 1st December, 1958, for a period of five years do not expire until the 30th November, 1963. At the time this report was being prepared, the applications of the licensees of the Sydney and Melbourne stations for the renewal of the licences for a further period of one year were being considered by the Board.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

71. Fees for licences for commercial television stations are payable in accordance with the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1956*. Under this Act, the annual fee for a licence for a commercial television station is £100 plus 1 per cent. of the gross earnings of the station from the televising of advertisements or other matter during the financial year immediately preceding the anniversary of the grant of the licence. The following are particulars of the total amounts of licence fees payable by television stations in 1960-61, fees paid in previous years and the financial results from the operations of those stations during the past five years extracted from statements submitted by the licensees of commercial television stations in accordance with the provisions of section 106 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*—

Year.	Number of Stations in Operation.	Stations Making a Profit.	Stations Showing a Loss.	Total Revenue.	Total Expenditure.	Net Result Loss (-) Profit (+).	Gross Earnings from Televising of Advertisements.	Licence Fees Payable.
				£	£	£	£	£
1956-57 ..	4	..	4	1,190,950	1,742,164	- 551,214	692,744	7,325
1957-58 ..	4	3	1	2,978,502	3,035,399	- 56,897	1,784,665	18,246
1958-59 ..	4	4	..	5,923,973	4,973,280	+ 959,693	3,729,215	37,692
1959-60 ..	10	5	5	10,319,218	8,754,492	+1,564,726	6,315,878	64,619
1960-61 ..	10	9	1	14,618,073	11,778,846	+2,839,227	8,928,389	90,284

72. Some problems have been encountered in the administration of the *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act* in respect of licences for television stations, arising out of the practice of licensees in calculating their gross earnings from the televising of advertisements or other matter for the purposes of the Act. In connexion with advice which it furnished to the Board on these matters during the year, the Attorney-General's Department expressed the view that the Act does not achieve the result which had been intended when it was passed, namely, that gross earnings for the purposes of the Act should be gross earnings from what is usually known in the industry as the "sale of station time" and should not include amounts which may be paid to a licensee by an advertiser for the programme with which his advertising is associated. Accordingly, an amendment to the Act will be necessary, but some further investigations by the Board on the subject will be required in the first instance. This aspect of the assessment of fees for licences resulting from the advice from the Attorney-General's Department was referred to by officers of the Auditor-General's Department who audited the Board's accounts for 1961-62 and the position was outlined to them.

OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS.

73. As was mentioned in the Board's Twelfth Annual Report, the main purpose of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1960*, which amended the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1956*, was to amend the provisions of Division 3 of Part IV. of the Principal Act which relates to the limitation of ownership or control of commercial television stations in such a way as to ensure the effectiveness of the prohibition previously contained in the Act on the ownership or control by any person of more than two television stations. The provisions relating to the ownership or control of commercial television stations are contained in Division 3 of Part IV. of the Act. The principal provisions (stated briefly) are as follows:—

- (a) A person shall not be in a position to exercise control either directly or indirectly of
 - (i) more than one commercial television station within a territory or more than one commercial television station within a radius of thirty miles from the General Post Office in the capital city of a State; or
 - (ii) more than two commercial television stations in Australia (Section 92).
- (b) A person shall be deemed to be in a position to control a licence if—
 - (i) that person is in a position to control the company that holds the licence (section 92A(1)(a)). In this connexion, a person (including a company) is deemed to be in a position to control a company if he is in a position to exercise control of more than 15 per cent. of the total votes that could be cast at a general meeting of that company (Section 92B); or
 - (ii) that person is in a position to exercise control of the operations or management of the station or the selection or provision of programmes to be televised by the station (Section 92A(1)(b)).
- (c) A person shall not be a director of more than two companies, each of which is in a position to exercise control of a different licence (Section 92c).

- (d) Not less than 80 per cent. of the issued capital of a licensee company shall be beneficially owned by persons (other than companies) resident in Australia or by companies controlled by persons who are Australian residents, and not more than 15 per cent. of the issued capital shall be beneficially owned by a person (other than a company) who is not a resident of Australia or by a company controlled by persons who are not residents of Australia (Section 92D).
- (e) Substantial changes in the beneficial ownership of shares in a company holding a licence or in the memorandum and articles of association of such company shall not take place without the approval of the Minister, but the Minister shall not refuse his approval except for the purpose of ensuring observance of, or compliance with, Division 3 of Part IV. of the Act or with a condition of the licence (Section 92F).
- (f) The articles of association of a licensee company must contain provisions under which—
 a person is not eligible to become, or continue to be, the holder of shares in the company if by reason of holding the shares and of any other relevant circumstances he or some other person would contravene the provisions of section 92 of the Act or there would be a contravention of section 92D of the Act (Section 92G).
- (g) Statutory declarations must be lodged annually by each licensee company, stating—
 (i) whether, during the year, there has been any contravention of section 92 of the Act,
 (ii) details of each person who has been at any time during the year in a position to control the licence,
 (iii) whether the conditions specified in section 92D have been complied with at all times during the year (Section 92H).

74. For the purposes of this Division of the Act, it is necessary for reliable information concerning the ownership and control of commercial television stations to be available to the Board in order that the Minister may be advised whether the statutory limitations on the ownership and control of stations are being observed. In this connexion, applicants for licences are required to furnish with their applications full details of shareholdings in the applicant company and associated companies, directors, memoranda and articles of association, &c. Each licensee company is required to submit similar information in connexion with application for the renewal of licences. The Board makes a careful examination of any contemplated changes in the ownership or control of stations including proposals for substantial changes in the beneficial ownership of shares which are submitted under section 92F of the Act and makes a report in each such case to the Minister indicating whether, on the information available to the Board, the proposal, in its opinion, would result in any infringement of the provisions of Division 3 of Part IV. of the Act. Declarations were submitted by all licensees during the year as required by section 92H of the Act. It was found that the information furnished in many of the declarations was incomplete, principally, it seems, because of difficulties encountered in the interpretation of section 92B of the Act, and consultation with the Attorney-General's Department and licensees was necessary in several instances before declarations which the Board regarded as satisfactory were submitted. In one case, the licensee's declaration has been based on an interpretation of the Act with which the Board does not agree and this matter is, at present, receiving the attention of the Attorney-General's Department.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN TELEVISION STATIONS.

75. Details of the principal shareholders in companies to which licences have been granted for commercial television stations according to the latest information supplied to the Board by them are contained in Appendix "E". The following were the more important of the changes in the shareholdings of companies holding licences for commercial television stations during the year under review:—

QTQ Brisbane-Queensland Television Ltd.—Mentmore Colour Productions Pty. Ltd. and Fairfax Publications Pty. Ltd., wholly owned subsidiaries of John Fairfax Ltd. of Sydney, acquired from Mirror Newspapers Ltd. all the shares held by that company in Queensland Television Ltd. The companies acquired 500,400 and 13,700 shares respectively; the shareholdings in QTQ of companies controlled by the Fairfax interests were increased from 795,800 shares to 1,394,100 shares (46 per cent. of the issued capital), thereby enabling control of some 36 per cent. of the voting rights in that station.

TVW Perth-TVW Ltd.—The issued capital of the company was increased from 749,968 shares of 10s. to 1,238,468 shares of 10s. by the issue of 488,500 shares to holders of registered convertible unsecured notes. This issue of shares to approximately 750 shareholders reduced the shareholding in the company by West Australian Newspapers Ltd. from 80 per cent. to 48.5 per cent. of the total issued capital. The shares in the company are now held as follows:—

Western Australian Newspapers Ltd.	..	..	..	600,000
Others	..	..	..	638,468
Total	..	..	..	<u>1,238,468</u>

NBN Newcastle-Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd.—The following changes in the shareholdings of this company took place:—

United Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd. increased its holdings in Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd. from 500,000 shares to 618,000 shares and Radio 2UE Pty. Ltd., which is controlled by United Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., acquired 67,200 shares. United Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd. therefore controls 685,200 (45.7 per cent.) of the shares in NBN.

The Workers' Cash Order and Finance Co. Ltd. acquired 55,000 shares.

The Bank of New South Wales Nominees Pty. Ltd., acting on behalf of Mr. Sydney M. B. Wansey, acquired 184,749 (12 per cent.) shares in the company from Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate Pty. Ltd.

Following these changes, the shareholdings in Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd. are as follows:—

United Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	..	..	618,000
S. M. B. Wansey	..	..	187,500
Radio 2UE Sydney Pty. Ltd.	..	..	67,200
Airsales Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	..	..	62,500
The Workers' Cash Order and Finance Co. Ltd.	..	..	55,000
Other Shareholders (approximately 1,700)	..	..	509,800
			1,500,000

GLV Gippsland-Latrobe Valley-Gippsland-Latrobe Valley Telecasters Ltd.—Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. acquired 127,200 shares in this company. Latrobe Valley and Gippsland Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd., also holds 200,000 shares in the company. Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. therefore controls 327,200 (27.3 per cent.) of the shares in the company.

RTQ Rockhampton-Rockhampton Television Ltd.—This company had not made a share issue when the Board's Thirteenth Annual Report was written. The Minister, during the year, approved of the issue of 1,000,000 shares of 5s. each as follows:—

Rockhampton Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd.	..	..	80,000
Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	..	..	40,000
Hoyts Theatres Ltd.	..	..	40,000
Walter Reid & Co. Ltd.	..	..	20,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	..	..	20,000
J. A. E., J. A. M. and V. M. Angel	..	..	20,000
R. F. McLaughlin	..	..	16,000
L. K. McLaughlin	..	..	10,000
L. C. Hynes	..	..	10,000
Birch Carroll and Coyle Ltd.	..	..	5,000
Other shareholders (approximately 950)	..	..	739,000
			1,000,000

EXTENSION OF SERVICES TO ADDITIONAL COUNTRY AREAS.

76. In the Board's Thirteenth Annual Report, it was stated that plans for extending the television services had been under consideration for some time by the Board which had made a report to the Minister on this subject on the 30th August, 1961. After considering the Board's report, the Postmaster General, on the 18th October, 1961, announced the Government's plans for the fourth stage of development in the following terms:—

When I announced on April 30th, 1959, the Government's decision to extend television services to the major provincial and rural areas of the Commonwealth, I said then that the remaining provincial and rural areas would be given consideration when that stage was well under way. On a number of occasions since then I have made it quite clear that, as soon as it was considered practicable to do so, in the light of progress made with the present stage of development, the service would be extended to additional areas.

Rapid progress is now being made with the establishment of stations which were authorized in the present stage of development. It is expected that the thirteen commercial stations will, with two exceptions, commence service progressively between December, 1961, and June, 1962, while the national stations will be brought into operation during the period December, 1962, and June, 1964.

The further extension of television services presents many problems as, in the main, the areas which remain to be served are less densely populated than those to which services are now being provided.

The Australian Broadcasting Control Board in association with the Postmaster-General's Department and the Australian Broadcasting Commission has thoroughly investigated these problems, particularly the population densities of the remaining areas, and has submitted a report and recommendation to the Government.

Following the consideration of the Board's report, the Government has decided that television services will be extended to the following twenty areas:—

New South Wales—

Upper Namoi (Tamworth).
 South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina (Wagga-Cootamundra).
 Grafton-Kempsey.
 Manning River (Taree).
 Central Western Slopes (Dubbo).
 Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (Griffith).
 Bega-Cooma.
 Broken Hill.

Victoria—

Upper Murray.
 Mildura.
 Murray Valley (Swan Hill).

Queensland—

Wide Bay (Maryborough).
 Cairns.
 Mackay.
 Southern Downs (Warwick).

South Australia—

Spencer Gulf North.
 South-East (Mount Gambier).

Western Australia—

Bunbury.
 Southern Agricultural Area (Katanning-Albany).
 Central Agricultural Area (Northam-York).

The specific mention of a town is intended only to provide some indication of the location of the areas involved but does not necessarily mean that the stations will be established in that city or town. It should be understood that the proposed stations will cover wide areas including not only those towns but many others.

The particular areas chosen arise from technical considerations which involve the location of the stations and population considerations. Taking these criteria jointly into account, the Board has recommended the places named.

As to future areas, television is a matter which, because of the large expenditure involved, cannot be developed all at once. The Government has proceeded by stages and is now proceeding to a new stage. The door is not closed for future stages. Indeed, there are a number of other areas of relatively substantial population concerning which it has not been possible to make final decisions at this stage. All these will, however, receive continuing attention and I have asked the Australian Broadcasting Control Board to make a further report to me as soon as it is possible to reach some firm conclusion as the result of experience with the new stations.

Representations will be received by the Board from interests which may desire to provide services in such areas, or for that matter in other areas. The Board after full investigation will make its recommendations to the Government through the Minister.

It is proposed that national stations be established in each of the areas named and that applications be invited for the grant of one commercial licence in each such area. This course conforms with the Government's policy of providing dual national and commercial services throughout the Commonwealth.

Last week I made a progress report on the Third Phase of development which indicated that the last national station in that phase would come into operation in June, 1964. This early decision regarding the national stations to be established in Phase 4 will enable the planning and preparatory work to proceed coincidentally with the remaining work in Phase 3, so that the first station in Phase 4 will be ready for operation shortly after the completion of Phase 3. Stations will then be brought into operation on an average of two per quarter and the whole project should be completed during 1966-67.

The whole national project (Phase 4) will cost approximately £9.5 million and upon its completion television services will be available to some 91 per cent. of the population.

As I have said, applications will be invited for the grant of a licence for, at the present time, one commercial station in each of the areas named. Whether or not every one of those areas warrants a commercial station is a matter for decision in the first place by those who may wish to make application for a licence. It will, of course, be necessary for them to present an acceptable case to the Board. I feel I can say, however, that where population densities are relatively low, arrangements by an applicant with an adjacent licensee for some form of relay or programme sharing, or even financial assistance, might prove acceptable to the Board, every case depending upon its own circumstances.

As in the case of stations which were licensed in the Third Stage of development, it has been decided that, as far as practicable, priority for the grant of a licence will be given to applicants which are local companies not associated with metropolitan stations and which are able to provide a service in conformity with the technical and programme standards laid down by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

I will discuss as soon as possible with the Board the formalities involved in respect of inviting applications and the conduct of the inquiries. I hope that the amendments which were made to the Act last year, certain of which gave the Board greater control of the conduct of the proceedings, will have the result of greatly shortening the inquiries themselves.

Prospective applicants will be given ample time to investigate the position in each area and to prepare subsequent applications.

The question of the establishment of additional stations in the capital cities is to be further considered at a later stage.

77. In accordance with the decision of the Government, the Postmaster-General by notice published in the Commonwealth Gazette of the 30th November, 1961, invited applications for licences for commercial television stations in the areas mentioned in his statement, the closing dates for receipt of applications for licences in the various areas, which were to be submitted to the Secretary of the Board, being:—

Area.	Closing date for Receipt of applications.
<i>New South Wales—</i>	
Upper Namoi .. .. .	.. 4th May, 1962
South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina ..	.. 4th May, 1962
Grafton-Kempsey .. .. .	.. 4th May, 1962
Manning River .. .. .	.. 27th July, 1962
Central Western Slopes .. .. .	.. 27th July, 1962
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area .. .. .	.. 27th July, 1962
Bega-Cooma .. .. .	.. 27th July, 1962
Broken Hill .. .. .	.. 27th July, 1962
<i>Victoria—</i>	
Upper Murray .. .. .	.. 4th May, 1962
Mildura .. .. .	.. 27th July, 1962
Murray Valley .. .. .	.. 27th July, 1962
<i>Queensland—</i>	
Wide Bay .. .. .	.. 4th May, 1962
Cairns .. .. .	.. 27th July, 1962
Mackay .. .. .	.. 27th July, 1962
Southern Downs .. .. .	.. 27th July, 1962
<i>South Australia—</i>	
Spencer Gulf North .. .. .	.. 4th May, 1962
South East .. .. .	.. 27th July, 1962
<i>Western Australia—</i>	
Bunbury .. .. .	.. 27th July, 1962
Southern Agricultural Area .. .. .	.. 27th July, 1962
Central Agricultural Area .. .. .	.. 27th July, 1962

These dates were arranged so that all persons wishing to apply for licences would have ample time to prepare their applications and, in particular, to afford those making applications in respect of areas of smaller population the longest possible time to investigate the issues which were likely to arise in those areas. As it was considered necessary that applicants when preparing their applications for the grant of licences should be fully aware of the relevant provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, and particularly of those provisions of the Act relating to the ownership and control of television stations which were inserted in 1960, it was decided to provide with the application forms some notes for the guidance of applicants. The opportunity was also taken to include in the notes information as to closing dates for receipt of applications in the various areas and details of the tentative locations selected by the Board as the sites for the transmitters to be used by the national stations. It was explained that whilst the Board would examine any proposal made by the applicants in respect of sites for transmitters to serve the areas in question, it was considered that it would be of assistance to applicants to have some idea of the general locations being considered by the Board as the sites from which service would be provided by the national stations.

78. Thirty-eight applications were received for licences in eighteen of the twenty areas mentioned in paragraph 77; one of the applications was subsequently withdrawn leaving 37 for inquiry by the Board. The applicants were:—

New South Wales—

Upper Namoi Area—

Television New England Ltd.

Country Broadcasting and Television Services Ltd.

(Before the inquiry into these applications commenced, the application of Country Broadcasting and Television Services Ltd. was withdrawn.)

South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area—

Riverina Television Ltd.

The Union Trustee Company of Australia Ltd.—on behalf of a company to be formed.

Francis William Beazley, Jack Mannix Murphy and Cedric Cranleigh Zahara, Trustees of a company to be formed and to be known as South Western Slopes Television Ltd.

Grafton-Kempsey Area—

Northern Rivers Television Ltd.

Manning River Area—

East Coast Television Ltd.
Northern Rivers Television Ltd.
Frank Stratton McAlary on behalf of Manning Telecasters Pty. Ltd.—a company to be formed.

Central Western Slopes Area—

Country Television Services Ltd.
Ronald Robert Rich—on behalf of a company to be formed.
Warrumbungle Television Ltd.—a company to be formed.

Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas—

Riverina Television Ltd.
Murrumbidgee Television Ltd.
The Union Trustee Company of Australia Ltd.—as Trustee for the shareholders of a company to be formed.
Sturt Television Ltd.—a company to be formed.

Bega-Cooma Area—

South Eastern Television CCN Group.

Broken Hill Area—

Jack Leader Firth.
Edward Lyle Lloyd.
John David Crowley for Yancowinna Television Ltd.—a company to be formed.

*Victoria—**Upper Murray Area—*

Albury Upper Murray T.V. Ltd.
Rural Telecasters Ltd.

Mildura Area—

Sunraysia Television Pty. Ltd.
Brian F. O'Halloran and Patrick F. O'Halloran on behalf of Central Television Ltd.—a company to be formed.

Murray Valley Area—

Swan Hill and Murray Valley Telecasters—on behalf of a company to be formed.
Brian F. O'Halloran and Patrick F. O'Halloran, on behalf of Central Television Ltd.—a company to be formed.
Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd.

*Queensland—**Wide Bay Area—*

Wide Bay—Burnett Television Pty. Ltd.

Cairns Area—

Far Northern Television Pty. Ltd.
Telecasters North Queensland Ltd.

Mackay Area—

Mackay Television Development Pty. Ltd.

Southern Downs Area—

Darling Downs TV Ltd.

*South Australia—**Spencer Gulf North Area—*

D. G. Edwards on behalf of Spencer Gulf Television Ltd.—a company to be formed.

South East Area—

Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.—on behalf of a company to be formed.
Wimmera and Mallee Television Co. Ltd.
Reginald J. R. Watson on behalf of S.E. Television Ltd.—a company to be formed.
G. T. Barnfield, C. H. Kentish, P. K. Osborne and H. Whiteside on behalf of a company to be formed.

*Western Australia—**Bunbury Area—*

South Western Telecasters Pty. Ltd.

No applications were received for the Southern Agricultural and Central Agricultural Areas of Western Australia.

79. Pursuant to section 83 (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, the Minister by instrument in writing dated 8th May, 1962, referred the applications received in respect of the Upper Namoi, South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina, Grafton-Kempsey, Upper Murray, Wide Bay and Spencer Gulf North areas (being those for which applications closed on 4th May, 1962), to the Board for its recommendation as to the exercise by him of the powers conferred by sub-section (1.) of section 81 of the Act. The Board, having given notice of the time and place for the commencement of the inquiries to be conducted into the applications, in accordance with the requirements of section 83 of the Act, to each of the applicants, and by public notice published in newspapers circulating in the areas concerned, commenced the first inquiry on 22nd May, 1962, at the Board's office, 373 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne. The inquiries were concluded on 8th June, 1962. The Board's report to the Minister on the applications was completed on 25th June, 1962, and, at the time this report was being prepared, was being considered by the Government.

The Minister also referred to the Board on 30th July, 1962, pursuant to section 83 (1.) of the Act, the applications for licences received in respect of the other twelve country areas included in the fourth stage of development, for which the closing date for applications was 27th July, 1962 (*see* paragraph 71). The time and place for the commencement of the inquiries to be conducted into the applications, in accordance with section 83 of the Act has not yet been determined.

PROPOSED GRANT OF LICENCES FOR AN ADDITIONAL COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATION IN THE CAPITAL CITIES OTHER THAN HOBART.

80. On the 8th March, 1962, the Postmaster-General announced that the Government had decided to invite applications for the grant of a licence for a third commercial television station in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Adelaide and for a second commercial station in Perth. The following is a copy of the Minister's statement:—

The Postmaster-General (Mr. Davidson) announced this morning that the Government had invited applications by Notice in today's *Commonwealth Gazette* for the grant of a licence for a third commercial television station in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Adelaide, and for a second commercial station in Perth.

Applications in respect of the Sydney and Melbourne areas would close on the 15th June, 1962, and for the Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth areas on 27th July, 1962.

The Minister said that when he announced last year the Government's decision to extend television services to an additional twenty country areas, he mentioned that the question of the establishment of additional stations in the capital cities would be examined by the Government at a later stage. The decision to permit the establishment of additional commercial stations in the capital cities concerned was in accord with that undertaking.

In reaching the decision to invite applications for the additional licences, the Government took the view that there was room in each of the cities for another commercial station and that the greater competition which would result would benefit not only the residents of the areas concerned but the ultimate development of the television services of the Commonwealth as a whole.

Mr. Davidson said that, as soon as possible, he would discuss with the Australian Broadcasting Control Board the arrangements for the public inquiries which would be made into each application received—in conformity with the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*.

Applications were required to be submitted to the Secretary of the Board

81. Thirty-one applications were received for licences in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth. The applicants were:—

Sydney—

Channel Ten Sydney Ltd.

Sydney Television Broadcasting Corporation Ltd.

United Telecasters Sydney Ltd.

Commercial Television Enterprises Ltd.

Manufacturer's Television Ltd.

Combined Productions (Television) acting for Combined Productions Ltd.—a company to be formed.

Television Era (Sydney) Ltd.

Trustees on behalf of Independent Sydney Telecasters Ltd.—a company to be formed.

Capital Telecasters Ltd.

Melbourne—

Australian Telecasters Ltd.

A. L. Royce and Warne-Smith—on behalf of a public company to be formed.

Universal Telecasters—a company to be formed.

Educational and Cultural Television Pty. Ltd.

Community Television Ltd.

Austarama Television Pty. Ltd.

Brisbane—

Con Wells of Associated Productions (Television) acting for Associated Productions Ltd.—a company to be formed.

Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd.

Panorama Television Pty. Ltd.

Metropolitan Television Ltd.

G. W. Lindsay on behalf of a company to be formed.

Adelaide—

Associated Telecasters.

Con Wells of Adelaide Combined Productions acting for Adelaide Combined Productions Ltd.—a company to be formed.

Sidney Powell on behalf of South Australian Telecasters Ltd.—a company to be formed.

Panorama Television Pty. Ltd.

Robert Giles Cruickshank.

C. R. Dunnage, H. W. Woodcock, T. G. Eastick, P. N. Fleming, C. R. Cameron, M. H. Nicholls and J. A. Heaslip—on behalf of a company to be formed.

Perth—

Con Wells of Television Productions (Perth) applying for Television Productions Ltd.—a company to be formed.

Great West T.V. Ltd.—a company to be formed.

Western Television Services Ltd.

Westland Telecasters Ltd.

John Samuel Charles Dewar.

82. Pursuant to section 83 (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, the Minister by instrument in writing dated 18th June, 1962, referred the applications received in respect of the Sydney and Melbourne areas (being those for which applications closed on 15th June, 1962) to the Board for its recommendations as to the exercise by him of the powers conferred by sub-section (1.) of section 81 of the Act. The Board, having given notice of the time and place for the commencement of the inquiries to be conducted into the applications, in accordance with the requirements of section 83 of the Act, to each of the applicants and by public notice published in each daily newspaper circulating in Sydney and Melbourne, commenced the inquiry into the applications received for the Sydney area on the 7th August, 1962, at the Argus Building, 290 Latrobe Street, Melbourne. At the time of the preparation of this report the inquiry was still proceeding.

The Minister also referred to the Board on 30th July, 1962, pursuant to section 83 (1.) of the Act, the applications for licences received in respect of the Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth areas (*see* paragraph 81). The time and place for the commencement of the inquiries to be conducted into the applications in accordance with the requirements of section 83 of the Act has not yet been determined.

EXTENSION OF TELEVISION TO ADDITIONAL AREAS.

83. It is estimated that when stations are established in the twenty country areas involved in the fourth stage of development of television, the percentage of population in the various States which will be receiving a television service will be:—

	Percentage.
New South Wales (including Australian Capital Territory)	93
Victoria	94
Queensland	87
South Australia	90
Western Australia	77
Tasmania	94
Commonwealth	91

The population of the various States who will not then be receiving a service will number approximately:—

New South Wales	282,000
Victoria	153,000
Queensland	196,000
South Australia	92,000
Western Australia	166,000
Tasmania	20,000
Commonwealth	909,000

84. As the Minister mentioned in his statement of the 18th October, 1961, there are areas of substantial population concerning which it was not possible to make final decisions when plans for the fourth stage of development of television were being considered. As the Minister also indicated, the question of the provision of services in additional areas will receive continuing attention by the Board which will make a report to the Minister as soon as it is possible to reach some firm conclusion as the result of experience with the new stations. With this object in mind, the Board has commenced studies of the extent of the coverage of new stations established in country areas in the third stage of television development. This will be an extensive task and is as yet only in its early stages. It will be continued as further stations, including those in the fourth stage of development, commence service. Representations being made to the Minister and the Board from many quarters indicate a wide spread desire for the further extension of the services. In some instances it is suggested that particular areas should receive special attention in the form of the immediate establishment of some kind of service, but in the Board's opinion, additional services should be provided only in accordance with co-ordinated plans which will be prepared in the light of all the information which will be available.

PART VI.—TELEVISION—TECHNICAL SERVICES.

85. On 30th June, 1962, television services were being provided in all State capital cities, the Australian Capital Territory and nine provincial and country areas in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania by 26 stations (6 national and 20 commercial). The ten stations in the Australian Capital Territory and country areas commenced operation during the year. Subsequent to 30th June up to the time this report was being prepared, one additional station had commenced operations in a country area. Details of these stations are given in Appendices "C" and "D".

TECHNICAL FACILITIES AND OPERATION AT STATIONS.

86. Most of the new stations in country areas have more modest studio facilities than capital city stations, with a minimum provision of two vidicon cameras operating in a single studio of moderate size in conjunction with two vidicon telecine chains and a caption scanner. However, four of the new stations are employing 4½-in. image orthicon cameras, generally in the larger of two studios with a single vidicon in a small second studio, while at one of the stations a video tape recorder is in service. All the new stations transmit with a power of 100 kW. e.r.p.—in about half the cases using directional aerials to reduce common-channel interference or to improve coverage of the more populated areas. There have been considerable difficulties associated with terrain and climate at the site locations in the establishment of many of the new transmitters; electric de-icing heaters are provided at one station while another has its aerial system completely enclosed in a cylindrical fibre glass radome. In some cases considerably longer studio-transmitter link paths are in use than have hitherto been employed. The development of the television services which has so far taken place in country areas indicates that the service being provided to country viewers by the various stations is of a high technical standard.

87. Changes during the year to technical facilities and operations at capital city stations included; at TVW Perth—provision of an outside broadcast unit and general improvement of coverage by changing the vertical pattern of the transmitting aerial; at QTQ Brisbane—an improvement of coverage on the "Gold Coast" by changing the horizontal pattern of the aerial; and at TVT Hobart—a further modification of the aerial system, replacing dephasing as a means of null fill by unequal power distribution, to eliminate patches of poor reception. By the addition of a 10 kW. transmitter, TVT has also increased its effective radiated power from 50 kW. to 100 kW., the power used by all other stations in the Commonwealth.

88. Video tape recording continues to develop and 25 recorders are now in service. Picture quality of video tape interchanged between stations has improved considerably over the past year due to the establishment of standard operating practices and the installation of synchronization locking and timing error correction circuits. There is still however, considerable room for improvement. Video tape picture quality improvement is the main reason for the trend continuing during the year to replace 3 in. by 4½-in. image orthicon cameras. Completion for television use next year of the Sydney-Melbourne co-axial cable will initiate the network operation of television stations on the technical side. Because of this, interest is developing in the continuous checking of system performance by the insertion of test signals in the vertical blanking interval. The Board has circulated for discussion some proposals for the standardization of these signals. Use was again made of the Board's laboratory facilities by engineers associated with the national and commercial television services, to ensure that their equipment is in conformity with the Board's standards for the technical equipment and operation of television stations. Increasing use is also being made of the laboratory for the development and construction of equipment for the regular technical inspection of television stations.

FREQUENCY CHANNELS FOR TELEVISION.

89. As mentioned in paragraph 91 of the Board's Thirteenth Annual Report thirteen channels were made available for television purposes in the Very High Frequency (VHF) band on 8th December, 1960. The channels reserved, and the numbers adopted following discussions with the representatives of manufacturers, compared with the ten channels previously available, are:—

Thirteen Channels.				Ten Channels.			
Channel Number.			Frequency Megacycles per second.	Channel Number.			Frequency Megacycles per second.
0	..	..	45-52	—	..	..	—
1	..	..	56-63	1	..	..	49-56
2	..	..	63-70	2	..	..	63-70
3	..	..	85-92	3	..	..	85-92
4	..	..	94-101	4	..	..	132-139
5	..	..	101-108	5	..	..	139-146
5A	..	..	137-144	—	..	..	—
6	..	..	174-181	6	..	..	174-181
7	..	..	181-188	7	..	..	181-188
8	..	..	188-195	8	..	..	188-195
9	..	..	195-202	9	..	..	195-202
10	..	..	208-215	10	..	..	209-216
11	..	..	215-222	—	..	..	—

(The form of channel numbering shown was adopted primarily to avoid disturbance to the numbering of channels used by existing capital city stations.)

90. The provision of thirteen channels made it necessary to change the frequencies of some of the ten channels which had previously been available, and, in effect, only six channels were left unchanged, namely channels 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9. The remaining four of the original ten channels which are not now available, but which appear on "ten-channel" receivers are channels 1, 4, 5 and 10 as shown in the right-hand column of the above table. The new channels provided are channels 0, 1, 4, 5, 5A, 10 and 11. A change of only 1 Mc/s is involved in the case of channel 10 compared with the previous channel 10 and receivers fitted for reception of the old channel 10 will receive the new channel without modification. Although receivers manufactured since early 1961 are fitted for reception of thirteen channels and will receive the new channels, older receivers will not receive the new channels, apart from channel 10, without modification.

CHANNELS FOR TELEVISION STATIONS IN COUNTRY AREAS.

91. The channels determined by the Board for use by national and commercial stations in the thirteen country areas in the third stage of development were indicated in paragraph 94 of the Board's Thirteenth Annual Report. As mentioned in paragraph 68, eleven of the thirteen commercial stations have commenced operation. The Rockhampton and Townsville stations which are expected to commence operation during 1962-63 will both use channel 7.

92. With regard to the thirteen national stations, the channels to be used are as follows:—

Australian Capital Territory—

Canberra area Channel 3

New South Wales—

Newcastle-Hunter River area Channel 5
 Illawarra area Channel 5A
 Richmond-Tweed Heads area Channel 6
 Central Tablelands area Channel 1

Victoria—

Ballarat area Channel 3
 Bendigo area Channel 1
 Latrobe Valley area Channel 4
 Goulburn Valley area Channel 3

Queensland—

Darling Downs area Channel 3
 Rockhampton area Channel 3
 Townsville area Channel 3

Tasmania—

North Eastern Tasmania area Channel 3

93. It will be noted as was also indicated in paragraph 91 of the Thirteenth Annual Report, that the channels determined for use by the national stations in the Newcastle and Central Tablelands areas of New South Wales and the Bendigo and Latrobe Valley areas of Victoria, and by the national and commercial stations in the Illawarra area of New South Wales are "new" channels (see paragraph 90 above) and it will therefore be necessary for viewers with "ten-channel" receivers to have their receivers altered or acquire new receivers to receive the stations in question. The commercial station in the Illawarra area commenced operation on 18th March, 1962. It is expected that the four national stations mentioned will commence operation in 1963. With regard to the Central Tablelands and Bendigo areas, in which the national stations will use channel 1, this channel is adjacent in frequency to channel 2 used by the national stations in Sydney and Melbourne. Viewers who have been used to receiving channel 2 in weak signal areas, where channel 1 signals will be much stronger, may experience difficulty in continuing to receive channel 2 because of adjacent channel interference. It will also be necessary in these cases for viewers with "ten-channel" receivers to have their receivers modified or acquire new receivers to adequately receive the national programme.

CHANNELS FOR ADDITIONAL STATIONS IN THE CAPITAL CITIES.

94. The Board has determined the following channels for use by the additional commercial television stations to be established in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth:—

Sydney	Channel 10
Melbourne	Channel 0
Brisbane	Channel 0
Adelaide	Channel 10
Perth	Channel 9

It will be noted that channel 0 is a new channel (see paragraph 90 above). Accordingly, it will be necessary for viewers in Melbourne and Brisbane with "ten-channel" receivers to have their receivers altered or acquire new receivers to receive the new stations to be established in those cities, although this will not be the case with the use of channel 10 in Sydney and Adelaide. Following the Minister's

announcement of the Board's determination on 17th April, 1962, there was considerable criticism of the allocation of channel 0 to the Melbourne and Brisbane stations. The Minister dealt with the matter in the following statement which he made on 8th May, 1962:—

The Postmaster-General (Mr. Davidson) said today that, following press criticism of the intention to allocate channel 0 to Melbourne and Brisbane in the present phase of television development, he had received a report from the Australian Broadcasting Control Board and had since had detailed discussions with the Board's leading radio engineers who had expressed clearly the reasons for the Board's recommendations. He was satisfied that, in all the circumstances, the allocation was the correct one.

The Board's report, Mr. Davidson said, was a somewhat technical document which may not be readily understood by the layman. He had decided therefore to issue a statement which, while not being technical, would nevertheless indicate to viewers generally the overall reasons for the Board's recommendations. He added, however, that the Board's complete report was available to any one who wished to see it.

Although the use of channel 0 in Melbourne and Brisbane—and also later in other capital cities except Hobart—would necessitate some modifications to the tuning arrangements of "ten-channel" receivers, this would be the case also if channels 1, 4, 5, 5A or 11 were allocated. The Minister explained that, when TV was first introduced, only ten channels were available and sets were manufactured on that basis. When it became obvious in 1960 that TV development throughout Australia would be retarded if additional channels were not provided, a Frequency Allocations Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Professor Huxley was set up by the Government to examine the whole scope of frequency allocations in Australia and particularly the availability of frequencies for television purposes. The Committee was able to point the way to the provision of three additional TV channels in the VHF band. This, however, necessitated an alteration to the frequencies of some of the original channels and the only channels which remained unaltered were 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9. A small change was made to channel 10 but this was of little significance so far as receiver tuning was concerned.

Mr. Davidson said that the comment made most frequently on this matter was that channels 5, 5A or 10 should have been allocated to the new stations in Melbourne and Brisbane, and that channel 0 should have been allotted to country stations. He reiterated that had either channel 5 or 5A been proposed, "ten-channel" sets would still need modification. Moreover, it was undesirable to use channel 5 near channel 2 because of possible interference difficulties. He said that channel 0, because of its long range propagation characteristics, could be used only sparingly in country areas if serious interference to other country stations and, indeed, to city stations also, was to be avoided. To use channel 0 in the country in Victoria and Queensland particularly would impose a restriction on the number of stations which may ultimately be established in country areas, having regard to the large population in a relatively small area in Victoria and the density of population in the southern portion of Queensland. However, channel 0 with directional aerials could be utilized to advantage in city areas without serious interference to overall Australian reception. Channel 10 in each State had already been allocated to country stations. In any case, the use of channel 10 in either Melbourne or Brisbane would have created difficulties in country areas. The other alternative that had been mentioned—channel 3—was already allotted to country national stations and could not be altered without a serious setback to TV development in country areas. Moreover, the use of channel 3 in the cities would impose difficulties for viewers in that there could be interference to reception from fixed and mobile radio services—such as taxi cabs. Channel 11 could not be used in either capital city because of receiver oscillator effects.

Mr. Davidson said that the new stations would not start transmissions for at least eighteen months. By then, many of the older type receivers would have been replaced by new sets, which had been manufactured for 13-channel reception since early in 1961. Perhaps too, many owners of receivers would, in the next eighteen months, have their sets serviced for one reason or another and opportunity could be taken then to have the sets modified to receive channel 0. This would lessen the cost of the work.

The Minister said that this was not the first time that it had been necessary to modify receivers to receive a new station. At Wollongong, the commercial station operated on channel 4 and over 20,000 sets had to be modified to receive it.

From experience in the Wollongong area, it was possible to quote accurate receiver modification costs, Mr. Davidson continued. These varied from £2 15s. to £3 17s. for receivers using turret type tuners—if the adjustment were done concurrently with some other work. For sets using incremental type tuners (these were in the minority), the cost varied between £6 10s. and £10 17s. 6d. if done in conjunction with other work. If the modifications in each case were made as a special job, the cost could be about £1 more. These costs included the price of material.

The Minister emphasized that, since the advent of TV, most countries experienced difficulties as a result of frequency and other changes. In Great Britain, millions of one-channel receivers had to be altered when the commercial service started. And in the United States of America, many channel changes had been made and, indeed, this country was now confronted with the U.H.F. problem.

95. The following is a copy of the Board's report referred to in the second paragraph of the Minister's statement:—

From the inception of television in Australia, ten channels were reserved in the VHF band for television purposes. These channels were made available following the report of the Royal Commission on Television (1954). The number of channels made available was based on the assumption that it was necessary to provide for four services in the capital city of each State and one national and one commercial station in other areas.

On the basis of the use of ten channels, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board, in 1955, prepared a provisional frequency assignment plan in order to ensure that channels would be used to the maximum advantage and, at the same time, provide for foreseeable future development particularly in country areas. As stated, the provisional plan provided for four services in each capital city and two services in each country area. It followed that should stations additional to this number be authorized at any time, the whole question of frequency allocations would need to be reviewed.

On the 30th April, 1959, the Minister in a statement outlining the Government's decision as to the extension of television to country areas (third stage) stated that the Government had decided that the number of commercial stations in any area should not necessarily be limited to one and that, subject to technical considerations and to the quality of the applicants for licences, more than one commercial service in each area might be licensed.

The Board, in its report and recommendations on the grant of licences for stations in country areas (1960), stated that although the number of stations for which provision should be made for the future could not be determined with any certainty, provision should be made for the establishment in the future of at least five stations in the State capital cities

and four in major country areas. To permit this to be done it was necessary for thirteen VHF channels to be made available. It further stated that the matter should be examined as one of urgency and, if sufficient VHF channels to provide for the development envisaged could not be made available, the alternative of making use of channels in the UHF band must be adopted immediately.

The matter was, therefore, referred for examination by the Radio Frequency Allocations Review Committee, which had been appointed by the Minister to examine the question of frequency allocations generally. Arising from the examination made by this Committee, it was found practicable to reserve for television purposes, thirteen channels in the VHF band. The channels reserved, and the numbers adopted following discussions with the representatives of manufacturers, compared with the original ten channels, are—(The report included at this point, the table in paragraph 89 above).

It will be noted particularly that the provision of three additional channels necessitated an alteration to the frequencies of some of the original channels. The only channels which remained unaltered were 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9. (A small change was made to channel 10 but this was of little significance so far as receiver tuning was concerned). Although the extent of the frequency alterations varied with different channels, the position was that the reception of channels 0, 1, 4, 5, 5A and 11 required some modification to existing "ten-channel" receivers in use up till that time. All manufacturers of television receivers were notified of this re-arrangement and since January, 1961, all receivers which have been manufactured are capable of tuning to the thirteen channels now available.

The Board subsequently prepared a new frequency plan on the basis of making the best possible use of the thirteen channels available. It was possible to provide for five stations in each mainland capital city, four in Hobart, and up to four in major provincial areas. The plan varied considerably from that prepared in 1955, which had been based on the use of ten channels only. Care had also to be taken that the thirteen channels now available, and which because of the demands of other services, cannot be further increased were allocated in the most efficient manner. So far as the capital cities were concerned the allocations decided upon in order to ensure that the thirteen channels were used to the maximum advantage were—

Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	Channels 0, 2, 7, 9 and 10
Melbourne	..	..	..	..	..	..	Channels 0, 2, 5A, 7 and 9
Brisbane	..	..	..	..	..	..	Channels 0, 2, 5A, 7 and 9
Adelaide	..	..	..	..	..	..	Channels 0, 2, 7, 9 and 10
Perth	..	..	..	..	..	..	Channels 0, 2, 7, 9 and 10 (tentative)
Hobart	..	..	..	..	..	..	Channels 2, 6, 8 and 11

It will be noted that some new channels were allocated for future capital city stations. This could not be avoided if the maximum use were to be made of the 13 channels.

On the 17th April, 1962, the Minister announced the channels which had been determined by the Board for the new commercial stations to be licensed in the capital cities. These were channel 0 in the cases of Melbourne and Brisbane, channel 10 in the cases of Sydney and Adelaide and channel 9 in the case of Perth. While channels 9 and 10 are two of the original channels receivable on "ten-channel" receivers, channel 0 is a new channel necessitating modification to the older type receiver manufactured prior to 1961.

It is necessary in preparing a frequency assignment plan, to do so on a co-ordinated basis so that the best possible use may be made of the available channels and interference difficulties may be kept to a minimum. This becomes a particularly complex matter in certain areas of the Commonwealth where the centres of dense population which justify the establishment of local stations, are situated relatively close to the capital cities. This condition places severe limitations on the extent to which channels may be shared by a number of stations. These circumstances bring about real difficulties in the cases of Victoria and the southern portion of Queensland. Some difficulties are also present in the case of the central coastal area of New South Wales. The position in respect of these from the point of view of the allocation of channels for television stations is discussed in the following paragraphs.

New South Wales—

The distribution of population in the densely populated areas in the coastal strip from Sydney to Newcastle in the north and Sydney to Illawarra in the south presented a problem in providing for five Sydney stations and four in the Newcastle and Illawarra areas. The best technical arrangement to keep interference difficulties to a minimum necessitated the allocation of a new channel (channel 4) to the Illawarra commercial station, and the assignment of one new channel (channel 0) and an existing channel (channel 10) to Sydney to provide for future development. It was, therefore, practicable to assign an existing channel (channel 10) to the additional commercial station to be established in Sydney and hold the new channel (channel 0) for some future station.

Victoria—

As mentioned above, the distribution of the populated centres over a relatively limited area created difficulties in assigning channels for the development of television services in this State. Again on the basis of making the best technical use of the available channels the following assignments were made:—

- 0—*New Channel*—allocated to additional Melbourne station.
- 1—*New Channel*—reserved for country areas—cannot be used in Melbourne because it is adjacent in frequency to channel 2.
- 2—Used by station ABV (Melbourne).
- 3—To be used by the Ballarat and Goulburn Valley national stations.
- 4—*New Channel*—to be used by the Latrobe Valley national station—undesirable to use in the same area as channel 2 because of possible interference difficulties.
- 5—*New Channel*—undesirable to use in the same area as channel 2 because of possible interference difficulties.
- 5A—*New Channel*—reserved for additional Melbourne station.
- 6—Used by BTV (Ballarat)—cannot be used in Melbourne because it is adjacent in frequency to channel 7.
- 7—Used by station HSV (Melbourne).
- 8—Used by BCV (Bendigo)—cannot be used in Melbourne because it is adjacent in frequency to channels 7 and 9.
- 9—Used by GTV (Melbourne).
- 10—Used by GLV (Latrobe Valley).
- 11—*New Channel*—cannot be used in Melbourne because of receiver oscillator interference effects.

It will be noted that the only channels not being used, or which have not been allocated to stations which are in the course of being established, are 0, 5, 5A and 11. The use of any of these would necessitate some modification to "ten-channel" receivers. For technical reasons (arising from oscillator radiation effects) channels 5 and 11 could not be used in Melbourne and channels 0 and 5A were consequently reserved for this purpose. Of these, channel 5A, although it will need to be used ultimately in Melbourne, has some disadvantages arising from possible interference difficulties to channel 6 used in Ballarat, and it was therefore decided to use channel 0 first. Of the channels which are now in use or allotted to proposed stations, the only two which could have been used in Melbourne were 3 and 10. These two channels were assigned to the stations which are occupying them or are to occupy them, early in 1961. Channel 10 has been occupied by GLV (Latrobe Valley) since December, 1961, and is now not available for allocation to a Melbourne station. In any case because of the problem of providing for the desired number of services in Victoria, with the frequencies of the channels now available, the use of channel 10 in Melbourne would have created difficulties in country areas.

The use of channel 3 in Melbourne, which would be technically satisfactory for that area, would necessitate the use of channel 0 in country areas, which would create a number of problems so far as the extension of services to those areas is concerned. The simple change of channel 0 for channel 3 is not technically satisfactory because of the different propagation characteristics of the two channels. For example, although channel 0 would be technically satisfactory for the Ballarat station, which is planned to occupy channel 3, it would be undesirable to use it for the Goulburn Valley station, also scheduled to use channel 3, for two reasons. First, it is planned that channel 0 be used by the proposed Wagga national station and the sharing to the channel between the Goulburn Valley station and the Wagga station is most undesirable because of the common channel interference which could arise in the area between those stations—an area where there is little likelihood of service being available from other stations. Secondly, while the sharing of channel 3 by stations at Ballarat and Goulburn Valley is regarded as technically satisfactory the common channel interference if channel 0 were used would be undesirable as the interference free service of both stations would be reduced.

Any analysis which is made of the proposition to utilize channel 3 in Melbourne, which would in turn make it necessary to use channel 0 in country areas, discloses that the long range propagation characteristics of the latter channel would inevitably impose a restriction on the number of stations which may ultimately be established in country areas. Simply expressed, channel 0, in a properly engineered assignment plan to make the best use of channels, must be used sparingly. This can best be achieved by utilizing the channel in Melbourne, due to the particular geographical distribution of population in the State of Victoria.

Apart from the considerations mentioned, the use of channel 3 in Melbourne would impose difficulties for viewers. In that city there are some 1,600 taxis communicating with 150 base stations on frequencies which would cause interference to a large body of viewers on channel 3. This position could only be corrected by a change of the frequencies used by the taxi services, which is not an easy matter. This would impose considerable costs and inconvenience on those services with no gain to them. (Experience with channel 3 in Newcastle, where the number of taxi services is much less, has already given an indication of the real difficulties which may arise in heavily populated areas.)

The distribution of the population in Victoria and the technical considerations involved in attempting to make the best use of available channels did not permit the same arrangements to be made as was possible in the case of Sydney. In other words, while one existing and one new channel could be reserved for Sydney, in the case of Melbourne, it was necessary to reserve two new channels for future development.

Apart from the disabilities which have been referred to, any change in this assignment designed to use channel 3 in Melbourne would create delays and involve additional expense in the establishment of the Ballarat and Goulburn Valley national stations for which transmitting and aerial equipment has been on order for some time.

Queensland—

The distribution of the population centres in the southern area of Queensland create difficulties in assigning channels for stations in those areas. On the basis of making the best technical use of the available channels, the following assignments were made:—

- 0—*New Channel*—allocated for additional Brisbane station.
- 1—*New Channel*—reserved for country areas and cannot be used in Brisbane because it is adjacent in frequency to channel 2.
- 2—Used by station ABQ (Brisbane).
- 3—To be used by the Darling Downs national station.
- 4—*New Channel*—reserved for country areas—undesirable to use in the same area as channel 2 because of possible interference difficulties.
- 5—*New Channel*—undesirable to use in the same area as channel 2 because of possible interference difficulties.
- 5A—*New Channel*—reserved for additional Brisbane station.
- 6—Reserved for the Richmond-Tweed national station—cannot be used in Brisbane because it is adjacent in frequency to channel 7.
- 7—Used by station BTQ (Brisbane).
- 8—To be used by the Richmond-Tweed commercial station—it cannot be used in Brisbane because it is adjacent in frequency to channels 7 and 9.
- 9—Used by station QTQ (Brisbane).
- 10—To be used by the Darling Downs commercial station.
- 11—*New Channel*—reserved for country areas—cannot be used in Brisbane because of receiver oscillator effects.

It will be noted that the only channels not being used or which have not been allocated to stations which are in the course of being established are 0, 1, 4, 5, 5A and 11. The use of any of these would necessitate modification to "ten-channel" receivers. For the technical reasons referred to channels 1, 4, 5 and 11 could not be used in Brisbane. Channels 0 and 5A were consequently reserved for future Brisbane stations, and it was decided to use channel 0 first. Of the channels which are now in use or allotted to proposed stations, the only two which could have been used in Brisbane were channels 3 and 10. These two channels were assigned to the stations which are to occupy them, early in 1961. Channel 10 will be used by DQ (Darling Downs) as from June, 1962, and therefore, is not available for allocation to a Brisbane station.

So far as the use of channel 3 in Brisbane is concerned, similar considerations apply as were discussed in relation to the use of channel 3 in Melbourne. It would be impracticable to use this channel both in Brisbane and the Darling Downs, and accordingly it would be necessary to change the allocation for the Darling Downs national station which it is planned should use channel 3.

The allocations provided for Darling Downs stations were channels 1, 3, and 10. The use of channel 3 in Brisbane would, for technical reasons necessitate the allocation of channels 0, 4 and 10 for the Darling Downs if provision is to be made for three stations ultimately. However, channel 0 is not regarded as satisfactory for use by a Darling Downs station for two reasons. First, it is most desirable that the service from the Darling Downs station extend, as far as practicable, into country areas where alternative services will not be available, from stations now planned. The use of channel 0 in that area would mean that service in weak signal areas would be subject to interference from distant stations (from southern States). Secondly, from the Mt. Mowbullian site it is necessary, in order to provide an adequate signal into Toowoomba, to radiate more than 100kw. in the direction of that city. The use of channel 0 by a station at Mt. Mowbullian would accordingly mean that more than 100 kw. would be radiated in a southerly direction with increased long distance interference to southern stations. In the case of a Brisbane station using channel 0, it is planned, by use of a directional aerial, to decrease the radiation in a southerly direction to minimise this effect, and this can be done without harmful effect to the coverage of the station.

The same objections do not apply to the use of channel 4 which would be technically satisfactory for the Darling Downs area. However, the use of channel 3 in Brisbane would bring about consequential changes in present planning in a number of other country areas, particularly in northern New South Wales. In particular, and in providing for three stations eventually in northern New South Wales areas, undesirable sharing of channel 0, with more extended use of the channel than at present planned, or considered desirable, would be entailed. Further, the use of other channels would be affected, with closer spacing of co-channel stations and increased interference. To quote an example, it would be necessary to share channels between stations in the Southern Downs (Warwick-Stanthorpe) and Upper Namoi (Tamworth) areas. Both these stations will be required to provide service over a wide area and the sharing of channels between them is undesirable. Such sharing is avoided by using channel 0 in Brisbane.

As for Melbourne, the use of Channel 3 in Brisbane would impose difficulties for viewers. In Brisbane there are some 1,500 taxis communicating with 52 base stations on frequencies which would cause interference to a large number of viewers on channel 3. This position could only be corrected by a change of the frequencies used for the taxi services. This would impose considerable costs and inconvenience on those services with no gain to them.

As was pointed out in respect of the Melbourne area, any proposal which would bring about the use of channel 0 in country areas would place a restriction on the number of stations which otherwise might be established. Apart from the disabilities which have been referred to, any change of allocations designed to use channel 3 in Brisbane would create delays and involve additional expense in the establishment of the Darling Downs national station, for which transmitting and aerial equipment has been on order for some time.

South Australia, Western Australia—

Because of the distribution of the populated areas in these States, no difficulty was experienced in reserving an existing channel for future development in Adelaide and Perth. Channels 10 and 9 have been assigned respectively to the additional stations to be established in these cities.

Summary—

The position set out in the foregoing may be briefly summarized as follows:—

1. Late in 1960 the number of channels available for television purposes was increased from 10 to 13. From January, 1961, all receivers which have been manufactured are capable of receiving the 13 channels.
2. The availability of three additional channels brought about changes in the frequencies of certain of the original channels. The result was that of the 13 channels available six of them are different in frequency to the provision on "ten-channel" receivers.
3. It is apparent that 13 channels in the VHF band will be the maximum available for television purposes and it is the responsibility of any allocating authority to ensure that the optimum use is made of such channels as are available, in the public interest.
4. To this end the frequency allocation plan proposed by the Board makes the most efficient use of channels. If a short range view is taken, alternatives may be possible but this will give rise to real difficulties in the future.
5. The use of a channel in all capital cities which would obviate the need to modify receivers would ultimately bring about difficulties in establishing stations in country areas.
6. Although viewers in the capital cities concerned are involved in expense in modifying receivers, the problem of the conversion of sets is a decreasing one with the effluxion of time.
7. Most countries have experienced difficulties as a result of changes since the commencement of television. In Great Britain one-channel receivers were formerly manufactured and these had to be converted when the commercial service commenced. In the U.S.A. changes of channels have been made and in that country, the administration is confronted with the U.H.F. problem.

96. It will be evident from the Minister's statement and the Board's report referred to in that statement, that a frequency plan is essential to the proper development of the Australian television services. Whilst the Board regrets that in areas where new channels will be employed viewers with "ten-channel" receivers will be involved in some inconvenience and expense, the Board hopes that the considerable detail contained in its report to the Minister, on the problems encountered in preparing a frequency plan, will explain why the use of new channels in certain areas is inescapable. Any other course would inevitably result in limiting the number of stations which could be established below that desirable for providing an adequate service to the population of the Commonwealth and in restricting the choice of programmes for viewers. The Board feels that the discussion which has taken place on the allocation of channel 0 for the additional commercial television stations to be licensed in Melbourne and Brisbane, will have had the desirable result of emphasising that the radio frequency spectrum is a valuable national asset, which is limited in extent and in which provision has to be made for a large number of services in addition to broadcasting and television, so that it is incumbent on those responsible for planning the radio services to arrange for the use of the available frequency channels to the best advantage.

RECEPTION IN FRINGE AREAS.

97. In the Board's Thirteenth Annual Report, paragraph 93, it was pointed out that it would be impracticable to allocate channels to stations in country areas in such a way as to ensure that reception of fringe area signals of capital city stations could be protected against interference either from stations operating on the same channels or from stations operating on channels adjacent in frequency.

98. It was considered desirable to give further publicity to the difficulties which were likely to be experienced in receiving the signals of capital city stations when the thirteen stations in country areas in the third stage of television development commenced operation, and on 24th October, 1961, when the stations were in the course of being established, the Minister issued the following statement to the press on the matter:—

Since the introduction of television in 1956, the capital city stations have been received beyond the areas they were intended to serve, in many cases by viewers erecting elaborate and costly aerials. Reception in these areas is often of a variable nature subject to changing weather conditions and of a standard which, compared with reception in capital cities, is poor.

Although the country stations will provide a good service in the areas they serve, they may, in some cases, cause interference to the reception of capital city stations. This will stem either from their use of frequencies adjacent to those used in the capital cities or their operation on the same channels as those used in the metropolitan areas.

The operation of stations on adjacent or the same channels is necessitated by the limited number of channels in the VHF band. Only 13 channels are available to serve the 16 stations now in operation, the 26 that are now being established and those to be provided in phase four, together with any more that may be established later.

The allocation of channels to stations is a complex technical problem and great care is taken to ensure that the maximum effective use is made of each one. They are allocated in accordance with standards providing for minimum mileage separation between stations operating on adjacent or the same channels. The standards used are in accordance with overseas practice.

To make the most effective use of channels, some country stations will use vertical polarization, the transmitting and receiving aerials being vertical instead of horizontal as used up to now by all metropolitan stations. By this technique, stations can be located closer together for the same protection from interference than would be practicable if all stations were of the same polarization.

The reason that some country stations on channels adjacent to those used by metropolitan stations will cause interference in their areas to reception from capital city stations is that their signal strength *in the areas they serve* will be up to 1,000 times greater than the strength available from the metropolitan station. It is difficult to receive a weak station without interference when a much stronger signal is emanating from a station on an adjacent channel. In the case of stations using the same channels, interference will be caused unless the signal from the desired station is twenty or more times greater than that from the station that is not required.

For stations operating on adjacent channels, interference can be lessened by using directional receiving aerials or appropriate filters to weaken the signal strength of the unwanted station at the receiver input, and by using horizontally polarized aerials in areas where the transmissions from local stations are vertically polarized. However, where the local station is very much stronger than the distant station, there will be difficulties in receiving the latter despite these measures.

For stations operating on the same channels, interference can be reduced by using directional aerials which favour the required station or, if the polarization of the stations is different, by using the appropriate receiving aerials.

The possible effect on reception of metropolitan stations in areas where local stations are to be established cannot be stated precisely and will vary in different areas, but it is expected that the following will be the position in respect of the country stations now being established:—

Canberra.—The National station will use channel 3 and the commercial station channel 7, both using vertical polarization. The Canberra national station should not affect reception of Sydney stations between Canberra and Sydney. Channel 7 is used also by ATN, Sydney, and it is expected that, in the area between the two cities where ATN signals are very weak, there will be some interference. As the Sydney stations use horizontal polarization, viewers affected by common channel interference will be able to obtain some alleviation by using an appropriate type of aerial.

Between Canberra and Sydney, service will also be available from the Illawarra stations.

Newcastle.—The National station will use channel 5 and the commercial channel 3, both using horizontal polarization. No difficulties are expected in reception of the Sydney stations after the establishment of local stations. The existing aerials designed for reception of Sydney stations may, however, need adjustment for optimum reception of the Newcastle stations.

Illawarra.—The national station will use channel 5A and the commercial station channel 4, both using horizontal polarization. No difficulties are expected in reception of Sydney stations after the establishment of the local stations but, again, existing aerials designed for reception of Sydney stations may need adjustment for optimum reception of the local stations.

Central Tablelands.—The national station will use channel 1 and the commercial station channel 8, both using vertical polarization. It is expected that, where Sydney station signals are weak, difficulties may be experienced in receiving the Sydney national station on channel 2 because of the presence of strong signals from channel 1. However, the same national programme will be carried on both stations. It will be difficult to receive the Sydney commercial stations on channels 7 and 9 in weak signal areas because of strong signals from the local commercial station on adjacent channel 8. Interference may be lessened by using appropriate polarization of receiving aerial, directional aerials or filters but, in some cases, it may be impracticable to receive the Sydney stations without interference.

Richmond-Tweed.—The national station will use channel 6 and the commercial station channel 8, both using horizontal polarization. Neither channel is used by any other station sufficiently close for common channel interference to be troublesome. Adjacent channels are used by Brisbane commercial stations 7 and 9 and, in strong signal areas of the Richmond-Tweed stations, there may be difficulty in receiving the two Brisbane stations. Midway between Brisbane and Richmond-Tweed (Southport-Coolangatta), reception free of adjacent channel effects should be achieved by using directional receiving aerials oriented to favour reception of the desired station.

Ballarat.—The national station will use channel 3 and the commercial station channel 6, both using horizontal polarization. Channels 3 and 6 are also to be used by the Goulburn Valley stations, using vertical polarization and, in the area between, some interference between these stations is expected. However, the area concerned will be adequately served by the Bendigo stations. It is not expected that the Ballarat national station will affect reception of the Melbourne stations in the area. As channels 6 and 7 are adjacent, there may be difficulties in strong signal areas of the channel 6 Ballarat station in receiving very weak HSV7 signals but, in much of the area, reception free of adjacent channel effects should be achieved by using directional aerials oriented to favour reception of the desired station.

Bendigo.—The national station will use channel 1 and the commercial station channel 8, both using vertical polarization. As channels 1 and 2 are adjacent in frequency, there will be some interference, but both stations will carry the same national programme. Channel 8 is adjacent in frequency to both Melbourne commercial stations and there may be difficulties in strong signal areas of the Bendigo channel 8 station in receiving the weak signals from the Melbourne stations. In some parts of the area served by the Bendigo station, alleviation may be achieved by using appropriate polarization of receiving aerial, directional aerials or filters but, in some cases, it may be impracticable to receive the Melbourne stations.

Goulburn Valley.—The national station will use channel 3 and the commercial station channel 6, both stations using vertical polarization. Channels 3 and 6 will also be used by the Ballarat stations, with horizontal polarization and, in the area between, some interference between these stations is expected. However, the area should be adequately served by the Bendigo stations. As channels 6 and 7 are adjacent in frequency, there may be difficulties in strong signal areas of the channel 6 Goulburn Valley station in receiving HSV7 signals. Although some alleviation may be possible by using appropriate polarization of receiving aerial, directional aerials or filters, in some cases it may be impracticable to receive channel 7 without interference.

Latrobe Valley.—The national station will use channel 4 and the commercial station channel 10, both using horizontal polarization. No difficulties are expected to reception of Melbourne stations as the channels are not adjacent in frequency.

Darling Downs.—The national station will use channel 3 and the commercial station channel 10, both using horizontal polarization. No difficulties are expected to reception of Brisbane stations as the channels are not adjacent in frequency. Existing aerials in the Darling Downs area designed for reception of Brisbane stations may, however, need adjustment for optimum reception of the Darling Downs stations. Channel 3 will also be used by the Rockhampton national station but, as the Rockhampton and Darling Downs stations will be separated by about 230 miles, interference should not be troublesome.

Rockhampton.—The national station will use channel 3 and the commercial station channel 7, both using horizontal polarization. Channel 3 will also be used by the Darling Downs national station but as the two stations will be separated by about 230 miles, interference should not be troublesome. Channel 7 is also used by BTQ Brisbane but, as the stations will be separated by over 300 miles, interference is not expected.

Townsville.—The national station will use channel 3 and the commercial station channel 7. These channels will also be used by the stations in the Rockhampton area but, as the stations will be separated by about 340 miles, interference is not expected.

North-East Tasmania.—The national station will use channel 3 and the commercial station channel 9. It is not expected that reception of the Hobart stations will be affected by the establishment of the North-Eastern Tasmanian stations. However, as channel 9 is used also by GTV in Melbourne, any reception of the latter station previously available in Tasmania will not be practicable when the Tasmanian station commences operation on the channel.

Greater difficulties in reception of the signals of capital city stations have in fact become apparent in certain country areas during the year as the result of the commencement of operation of stations in those areas. As additional stations in country areas are established interference effects in areas of weak signals from the capital city stations must become more widespread. On the other hand, in the great majority of cases, viewers should receive a reliable service from nearer country stations.

FOURTH STAGE OF TELEVISION DEVELOPMENT.

Sites.

99. Considerable technical work has necessarily been undertaken in connexion with the Government's decision to authorize the establishment of television stations in twenty additional areas of the Commonwealth, as the fourth stage of development of the service (*see* paragraph 76). A large number of possible television transmitter sites had been examined, and tentative sites for the establishment of the national stations had been selected in the twenty areas prior to the commencement of the first inquiry into applications for licences for commercial television stations; as mentioned in paragraph 77 this information was made available to applicants for the grant of licences for commercial stations in the various areas. The applicants were also invited in the form of application for a licence to state their views concerning sites. So far the Board has determined the sites for the transmitters in the following areas, as indicated:—

Upper Murray Area, Victoria	.. ..	Baranduda Ranges, approximate latitude 36° 15' 10" S longitude 146° 51' 31" E
Wide Bay Area, Queensland	.. ..	Mt. Goonaneman
Spencer Gulf North Area, South Australia	.. ..	The Bluff
Bunbury Area, Western Australia	.. ..	Approximately three miles south-east of Mount Lennard

Investigation into sites in the remaining areas is proceeding.

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS FOR STATIONS IN FOURTH STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT.

100. A determination has not been made concerning the channels to be used by all stations to be established in the fourth stage of development, as in some cases the most appropriate channel to be used may depend upon the proposals of applicants for licences for commercial stations, for example, whether the applicants propose to use low or high power and perhaps their proposals in regard to sites. Some delay on this matter has also been caused by the necessity to consider the means of providing protection in the frequency band below 100 Mc/s in the Narrabri area of New South Wales for an Intensity Interferometer (relying for its operation on the absence of interfering signals in that band) which has been established by the University of Sydney for measuring the diameter of stars by a newly developed technique.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS.

101. The analysis of results obtained in sporadic E layer propagation tests between Hobart and Brisbane on 42.09 Mc/s during the Summer of 1960-1961 (see paragraph 96 of the Thirteenth Annual Report) is not yet completed due to pre-occupation of staff on work in connexion with the expansion of television services. Sporadic E breakthrough occurred almost daily during the tests with single breakthrough durations of up to 6 hours and total breakthrough durations for one day up to 12 hours. Field strength cumulative distribution figures clearly show the influence of longer breakthrough times compared with channel 1 (i.e. the original channel 1) and channel 2 tests conducted in previous years. For 3 per cent. of the recording time the signal exceeded -22db relative to the free space value and for 0.5 per cent. of the recording time it exceeded -10db relative to the free space value. These recordings have also been used to identify sporadic E characteristics in medium frequency indirect ray field strength recordings made during the same period on paths with mid points in the same region. The information obtained has proved useful in determining the most appropriate technical means of using the lower frequency television channels.

TELEVISION OPERATOR'S CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY.

102. The examinations for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency continued to be conducted in all six capital cities; the arrangements in connexion therewith are explained in the Thirteenth Annual Report.

COMMUNITY TELEVISION AERIAL SYSTEMS.

103. In paragraphs 98 and 99 of its Thirteenth Annual Report, the Board referred to the new section 130A incorporated in the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* by the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1960*. Under this section the Minister may, on the recommendation of the Board grant permits for the operation of what are known as community television aerial systems in certain circumstances. It was explained that for reasons indicated by the Minister in his second-reading speech on the *Broadcasting and Television Bill 1960* permits would, for the time being, be granted only for community television aerial systems within the normal range of an existing television station. As was also mentioned in the Thirteenth Annual Report, the Minister had approved a statement of the general and technical conditions to be applied, pursuant to sub-section (4) of section 130A, to permits which may be granted. The new section came into operation on 3rd July, 1961. During the year, a copy of the conditions referred to, was supplied to persons who had, prior to the date of effect of section 130A of the Act, expressed interest in the establishment of community television aerial systems and to others who subsequently expressed such interest. Several applications for permits have been received and at the date of this report, the Minister had approved the grant of permits for systems in Balmoral and Bayview, New South Wales.

INTERFERENCE TO RECEPTION OF TELEVISION.

104. During the year ended 31st May, 1962, 8,862 complaints of interference to the reception of television programmes were lodged with the Postmaster-General's Department. During the same period, investigations showed the main causes of complaint to be—

	Number.	Approximate Percentage of Total Causes.
Power reticulation services	2,872	30
Receiver faults, &c.	2,387	25
Propagation peculiarities	1,193	12.5
Domestic electrical apparatus	564	6
Other radio communication services	410	4.5
Industrial electrical apparatus	389	4
Industrial, scientific and medical radio equipment	202	2
Motor car and miscellaneous ignition systems	33	0.3
Departmental equipment	27	0.3

Compared with the previous year, the number of complaints has fallen by slightly more than 1 per cent. About 25 per cent. of the complaints (as against about 22 per cent. in the previous year) were due to receiver faults, &c. Power reticulation continued to be the major cause of interference to television reception. The cost of the investigations of complaints of interference to television reception during the year was £33,931.

PART VII.—TELEVISION—PROGRAMME SERVICES.

105. Public acceptance of the television services now in operation in Australia has established that television must be regarded as an important part of Australian daily life. The opening of eleven country stations, during the latter part of the year under review, has considerably widened its sphere of influence. The hours of operation of television stations provide some indication of the public demand, and although there were some reductions during the year (particularly in the summer, when several stations undertook substantial programme re-arrangements), the amount of transmission time overall has not changed greatly. The Board has observed, with some regret, that seasonal increases in transmission hours seem to reflect a demand by advertisers for more time rather than a desire by licensees to provide a more diversified service to viewers; similarly, requests for reductions in transmission hours seem to reflect a lack of sponsorship rather than the interests of viewers.

106. Television viewers' licences have again increased in number. This fact cannot, however, be taken in isolation, for the evidence of audience-measurement surveys suggests that the amount of time each viewer spends watching television is declining. This trend has to some extent been masked by the continuing increase in the total number of viewers. The reasons for the decline in evening audience ratings (that is, the estimated percentage of homes with television in which the receiver is in use) are not obvious. Allowance must be made for the levelling-out process which usually follows the initial period of uncritical enthusiasm for television in a new area. Initially viewers are prepared, it seems, to watch almost every programme, and even test patterns, to the exclusion of many pre-television leisure-time pursuits. However, this does not appear to account for the difference in the rate of adjustment between viewers in the original television areas (Sydney and Melbourne) and those in some of the areas of the second stage of television development (e.g., Brisbane and Adelaide). A study of audience-measurement data indicates that the rise and fall in the amount of time occupied by viewing, as distinct from the number of viewers, have occurred much more rapidly in Brisbane and Adelaide than they did in Sydney and Melbourne; and that the rates of fall are now surprisingly alike in all four cities, although the periods within which this has occurred are different by as much as three years. This means that Brisbane and Adelaide viewers have, in three years, come to treat television in a manner which has taken Sydney and Melbourne viewers six years to develop. The significance of this unexpected viewing pattern is discussed in paragraph 146.

107. For some time it was possible to divide the bulk of television material into two clearly defined categories—pure entertainment and diversion; and public affairs programmes in the form mainly of news services and documentaries. The dividing line between the two categories has become less clear with the appearance on Australian television of several dramatic series (produced in the United States of America) in which matters of public interest are dealt with in the guise of entertainment. Episodes of these series use important and controversial issues as central themes, and manage to convey a great deal of information about them as well as offering entertainment. There is a distinction, perhaps a fine one, between programmes based on real-life stories (such as those derived from police or court records) and programmes which use the devices of fiction to highlight a social evil, or to discuss contemporary problems of moral or ethical standards and practices. These devices have been used to bring under notice such things as the apparent injustice of some processes of the law, the extent and causes of prostitution, and the operation of pressure-groups, and to raise for consideration the merits or otherwise of the practice of euthanasia, the legalization of abortion in certain circumstances, and the unthinking acceptance and defence of traditions. Programmes dealing with subjects of this type are provided for in paragraph 5 of the Television Programme Standards, which reads as follows:—

5. It should be understood that these Standards are not intended to prevent the televising in good faith, at appropriate times, and in appropriate circumstances of—

- (a) genuine works of artistic or literary merit; or
- (b) serious presentation of moral and social issues.

Such programmes are, indeed, to be encouraged, so long as due warning of the nature of the programme is given, where necessary, both in advance publicity and at its commencement.

The Board did not foresee that some of these subjects would have been treated in this form, but it welcomes the use of television as a stimulant to public thinking through entertainment programmes as well as through the more obvious channels of discussion and the documentary.

ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES.

108. In previous Annual Reports reference has been made to the Board's intention to establish a statistical system of programme analysis which will show, in considerable and significant detail, the composition of programmes as they are televised for the public. This system, which was tested experimentally early in 1961, is now in regular operation, and it is possible to present in this Report information based on an extended period, and consequently more generally representative than in the case of the former tables, which were based on only one week's programmes. The amount of information to be derived from the statistical system is very considerable and facts about the types of programmes can be extracted for any of the following six dimensions: stations (singly or grouped), State, day of week, time period, type of programme, origin of programme (Australian or imported). The data is derived from the published programme schedules of each television station and includes all scheduled items of not less than three minutes' duration. The employment of this method has two disadvantages: it cannot

take into account minor last-minute changes of programmes, and it must disregard the amount of time occupied by advertisements. Neither of these has a serious effect on the analysis, the main purpose of which is to ascertain the proportions of different types of programmes and the origin of each. (The question of advertisements, and the time occupied by them, is referred to in paragraph 140.) Programme matter has been classified under the following general headings, which are explained in more detail in Appendix "F":—

- Drama*—Serious; Adventure; Crime and Suspense, Domestic and Comedy; Western; Other.
Light Entertainment—Cartoons; Light Music; Personalities and oddities; Quiz and panel programmes; Talent programmes; Variety.
Sport—Events; Other.
News—News, newsreels, weather and other services.
Family—For children; Family living and shopping.
Information—Agriculture and industry; Foreign lands and peoples; Nature and science; Miscellaneous.
Current Affairs—Australian activities; Political matter; Religious matter; Social and human relations; Controversial matter.
The Arts—Fine arts; Dance and ballet; Serious music and opera.*
Educational—School and youth educational matter.

109. A series of tables has been prepared, showing the types of programme, their origin and time of presentation, as well as several particular aspects of programme content. These are set out in Appendix "F". A simple statement of the distribution of types of programme is given in the following table, which shows the distribution of types of programme televised by commercial television stations in all State capitals and in country districts.

PERCENTAGE OF TIME OCCUPIED BY VARIOUS TYPES OF PROGRAMME, COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS, APRIL-JUNE, 1962.

Programme Type.	Capital City Stations.	Country Stations.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Drama	55.51	61.03
Light Entertainment	19.63	12.68
Sport	3.94	1.62
News	4.48	8.16
Family	10.21	10.70
Information	1.63	2.87
Current Affairs	3.57	2.53
The Arts	0.42	0.41
Education	0.61	..

A comprehensive statement, from which this summary is derived, appears in Table I of Appendix "F".

110. The tables in Appendix "F" have served to emphasize several matters concerning the arrangement of programme schedules. The first of these concerns the amount of time occupied by programmes dealing with crime and suspense; that is, programmes concerned with the commission and detection of illegal actions, and those in which suspense is predominant. Metropolitan commercial stations (i.e., those in the State capital cities) devoted 14.85 per cent. of their programme time to these subjects. For country stations the figure was 14.65 per cent. A breakdown of these figures shows that crime and suspense programmes occupied nearly 36 per cent. of peak time (7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.) on metropolitan stations and about 21 per cent. on country stations. As between different metropolitan stations, the greatest proportion of peak time so occupied was 52 per cent. and the least 25 per cent. The Board recognizes that these figures probably reflect the nature of the programmes which are available for purchase overseas, and consequently refrains from further comment at present. A study of the incidence of such programmes on different days of the week shows a heavy concentration (22 per cent.) on Thursday and a minimum on Sunday (8 per cent.).

111. The tables also show that while about one-third of peak time was occupied by crime drama, another 50 per cent. was occupied by other types of drama, leaving rather less than one-sixth of these two-hour periods from 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. for all other types of programme. The Board does not intend to specify the amounts or proportions of time which should be devoted to any type of programme, but it is obliged to consider whether such concentrations of a limited range of programmes are consistent with the underlying requirement to provide adequate and comprehensive programmes. Questions of this type should probably be deferred until the statistical analysis of programmes has been longer in effective operation. Various matters of interest concerning the distribution and amount of Australian programmes televised by commercial stations are also shown in the tables. These are discussed in paragraph 137.

* Performances of ballet or serious music which are part of a variety programme are included in the figures for variety.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES.

112. The Television Programme Standards require that between the hours of 5.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays, and at any time before 7.30 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays, the only types of programme that may be televised are "family programmes" which are suitable for viewing by persons of all ages, and which will not produce any undesirable effects on children; or "children's programmes" which are specially designed for children in various age groups. The Board has paid a great deal of attention to programmes televised at these times, as it believes that its approach to the difficult question of providing safe viewing periods for children, while not subordinating the medium to their interests, is sound. Stations have found, from time to time, that the availability of programmes which will attract audiences, while complying with the requirements of family programmes, is rather inadequate (in the case of films, only those classified G may be used). This has applied particularly to the period between 7.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. when the audience increases in number quite rapidly. Nevertheless stations have not been unable to cope with this difficulty, and the Board is satisfied that the safe viewing periods should be retained. One purpose of these periods is to provide, for parents, some hours during which they can be confident that young children may watch television unsupervised and unharmed. It is impossible to provide for all circumstances, as there will inevitably be a few children who will be disturbed by ideas and incidents which do not affect the majority of children. Here, as in the case of film classification (*see* paragraph 122) the greatest difficulty lies in the attempt to provide, with a single set of general principles, for all children under 16. A related difficulty arises in the arrangement of programmes commencing at 7.30 p. m. This time marks the permissible change from films classified G to those classified A, and in some cases the contrast in programme theme and treatment has been rather abrupt. However, the Board considers that this difficulty is one which parents must face, as it would not be reasonable to deny the general audience, at that time of night, programmes of a more adult nature, provided that the spirit and intention of the Standards is not ignored. Whether licensees were giving due thought to the suitability of certain programmes for televising at 7.30 p.m. was questioned by the Board. The matter was discussed with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, and is referred to in paragraphs 122 and 123.

113. The kinds of programmes televised for children have not changed significantly during the year under review, although in some instances slightly more time is being given to dance and rhythm entertainment of the type to which teenagers appear to be partial. It is perhaps correct to suggest that in this field stations are not so much following public taste as leading it. While recognizing and welcoming those parts of children's programmes which have some constructive value, the Board is of the opinion that too much time is still being given to programmes which may entertain children, and may occupy their leisure hours, but are unlikely to leave them the better for their viewing. Some aspects of these programmes are regarded by the Board's Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes as likely to be damaging to the child's standards of values, especially in competitive programmes where the prizes are given either regardless of the relation of their retail cost to the degree of skill required of the successful competitor, or for a performance of too little merit. Further reference is made to this in paragraph 118. By contrast, there seems to be evidence of the employment of comperes for children's sessions who have a better understanding of children's needs than some of their predecessors. It should perhaps be added that although it is important for the comperes of a child-participation programme to be popular with the children, that is not the only requirement. The views of the Advisory Committee on this question are given in paragraph 117.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN'S TELEVISION PROGRAMMES.

114. The Board's Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes met once during the year under review. Membership then consisted of the following eight persons:—

Professor W. H. Frederick	..	Professor of Education, University of Melbourne (Chairman).
Mr. C. M. Blackshield	..	Headmaster, North Auburn Public School, Sydney (Deputy Chairman).
Mr. P. T. Dwyer	..	Senior Head Teacher, Camberwell Central School, Melbourne.
Dr. R. Goodman	..	Assistant Director, Department of External Studies, University of Queensland.
Dr. N. Kent	..	Consultant, Children's Welfare and Education Department, Adelaide.
Mr. P. Loftus	..	Youth Commissioner, Victorian Association of Youth Clubs.
Mrs. M. Matheson	..	Founder and Secretary, Children's Library and Crafts Movement, Sydney.
Mrs. E. I. Shann	..	Convenor, Standing Committee on Television, National Council of Women, Victoria.

In February, 1962, Professor Frederick informed the Board that he wished to resign from the Committee, as he was unable to devote sufficient time to its work. In accepting the resignation the Board expressed its very great regret at losing Professor Frederick's services. He had been chairman of the Committee for over three years, during which he had made many valuable contributions to its work. The Board has not yet made another appointment in the place of Professor Frederick. For the present Mr. Blackshield acts as chairman.

115. The functions of this Committee, which was established in 1957, are as follows:—

- (a) to advise the Board on the adequacy of the Board's Standards for children's television programmes;
- (b) to advise the Board regarding such matters as the most appropriate techniques to be used; the range of subject-matter, the adequacy of programmes for various age groups and the suitability of times chosen for the transmission of children's television programmes;
- (c) to make recommendations to the Board for any changes in the production or presentation of children's television programmes which the Committee considers desirable.

In addition the Board invited the Committee to comment on any matters concerning commercial television programmes which it considers relevant to the interests of children. The Committee has submitted two reports to the Board, in 1957, and in 1959, and a third report is now in preparation. The first and second reports have been discussed in the Board's earlier Annual Reports. The Committee has advised the Board of some major points which will be dealt with in the third report, and has agreed to their publication at this time, believing that they are of such importance that they should be brought under notice without delay. Three main subjects are discussed—

- (a) the need for guidance to parents in the selection of programmes for their children to see;
- (b) the recommended qualities and qualifications of persons responsible for the preparation and presentation of children's programmes;
- (c) the principles which should govern the holding of competitions and the awarding of prizes.

116. The Committee has for some time been considering the form and content of a publication which it feels is a necessary means of informing adult viewers generally, and parents in particular, of the various ways in which television can be used to advantage for children. There is evidence that many parents are almost entirely without understanding of the meanings and uses of film classifications (*see* paragraph 121). Two steps have been taken by the Board, at the suggestion of the Committee, to spread knowledge of the classifications, but it is obvious that knowledge of them without an understanding of their application is of little value. These steps were, first, the publication of classifications in the daily press and in programme journals, and secondly, the screening of classifications A or AO at the beginning of each film so classified. A field survey organized in 1961 by a member of the Committee showed that probably fewer than 25 per cent. of parents knew about the safe viewing period of television prior to 7.30 p.m. or knew the meanings of film classifications A and AO. It is the Committee's opinion that a leaflet, or perhaps a series of leaflets, written in simple terms and illustrated to emphasize the important points, should be circulated widely among viewers. Work is proceeding on a draft which has presented a number of difficulties in preparation, not the least of them being how much information should be included for the first approach to parents. The Board favours the spreading of information in this way.

117. Concerning the second subject the Committee has set out the qualities which, in its view, are desirable in a person who is to be given the responsibility of arranging and presenting programmes for children. They felt that such a person should have—

- (i) general intelligence and suitable education;
- (ii) some training and experience with children;
- (iii) a positive liking for children and must be accepted by them;
- (iv) an imaginative perception of the world of childhood;
- (v) maturity, tolerance, and a relaxed manner;
- (vi) a sense of showmanship.

These do not appear to the Board to be unreasonable requirements, or to be impossible to find in one person.

118. The third subject has caused the Committee much concern. From a study undertaken in 1961 of television competitions for children, and of the prizes offered and their cash value, the Committee found that lavish prizes were often offered, and awarded, for answers to questions which called for very little knowledge or intelligence; that a number of prizes seemed to be quite unsuitable for children, and in some cases extended their influence far beyond the child himself (e.g., an overseas holiday for the child and parents, blocks of land, large sums of money); that substantial consolation or booby prizes were awarded, seemingly as encouragement to other children to enter the competitions; and that many competitions were seriously over-commercialized both by the free and unsystematic distribution of a sponsor's products, and by the exploitation of parents through the interests and enthusiasms of the child. The Committee felt obliged to mention, in passing, that some quiz and competitive programmes designed for adults were of a correspondingly low standard. Examples have been given of competition prizes valued at many hundreds of pounds, which the Committee feels are out of all proportion to the merit of the competition, or to the knowledge and skill required of the winner. Its comments and recommendations on the subject include the following:—

A. *The Competitions*—

- (1) Real knowledge and skill on the part of competitors should be called for.
- (2) While there is no danger in keen competition and healthy rivalry, competitions which inspire greed or other unworthy motives should be avoided.

- (3) Elements of chance should be eliminated. This includes the use of certain devices which enabled children to receive prizes without display of ability or skill. In any case these appear to be breaches of paragraph 28 of the Television Programme Standards.
- (4) Each competition should be appropriate to the age and experience of the competitors, and a competition should not be designed to include so wide a range of ages that any group of children eligible to compete is at a disadvantage, or is required to participate in some undertaking which is beyond its stage of development. Contests which are modelled on adult competitions should be examined carefully to ensure that they do not contain elements which are unsuitable for children.
- (5) The rules and conditions of a contest should be clear and unambiguous and should not be altered during the course of the competition.
- (6) The compere should be a person able to handle the contestants with sympathy and confidence, while being scrupulously fair to all.
- (7) The judges should be competent, fair and consistent, and able to give decisions promptly and with authority.
- (8) Advertising should not play too large a part in the competition. The attachment of a wrapper or other device advertising the product should not be a condition of entry.
- (9) Participation in competitions (except those of the cumulative elimination type) should be as widespread as possible, within the relevant age groups.
- (10) Sub-paragraphs (c) and (d) of paragraph 14 of the Television Programme Standards should be closely observed. Talent Quests which promote "showing off" or excursions which may involve a child in physical danger are most undesirable.

B. The Prizes—

- (1) The value of a prize should be directly related to the difficulty of the competition, to the number of competitors and to the age of the participants.
- (2) The prize should not be such that it borders on the sensational in the interests of the advertiser or donor.
- (3) Prizes for young children should not involve them or their parents in legal problems (e.g. a block of land, a motor car, outboard motor and trailer, swimming pool).
- (4) Money prizes should be awarded with discretion, having regard to the age of the child. (A £5 note may be reasonable for a boy of fifteen, but not for a child of six.)
- (5) Suitable prizes are those which meet a child's immediate needs and interests. (Examples of suitable prizes for immediate needs are books, games, drawing materials, reasonably priced sporting equipment and cameras; and for assistance in education, a bursary or scholarship.)
- (6) There should be no awards of consolation or booby prizes which border on the ludicrous or invite ridicule. There is no merit in rewarding a wrong answer.
- (7) Large prizes should not be given for answers which involve only the normal accomplishments of the average school child.
- (8) The field of influence of a prize should be limited to the successful competitors. It is considered undesirable, for example, for a prize won by a child to include substantial benefits to non-competing members of his family.
- (9) Excessive commercialization of competitions by the unearned distribution of sponsor's products is undesirable.

119. The Board proposes to discuss these matters with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, and to request the Committee to examine and comment on the advertisements which are associated with children's programmes, having regard to that part of paragraph 34 (a) of the Television Programme Standards which reads—

Very great care and judgment should be exercised in respect of advertisements to be televised during times when large numbers of children or adolescents may be likely to be viewing. All advertisements televised during such periods must conform to the principles (of the Standards) and must especially avoid taking advantage of the natural credulity and sense of loyalty of children.

CENSORSHIP AND CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS.

120. By arrangement with the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board, and with the approval of the Minister for Customs and Excise and the Postmaster-General, all films for use in television which are imported into Australia are given a classification, based on the principles of the Television Programme Standards, at the same time as they are examined for the purposes of the Customs (Cinematograph Film) Regulations. This practice has continued to operate satisfactorily and the Chief Censor reports

that during the year 8,429 films were screened. These were mostly 16 millimetre, and amounted to about 9,000,000 feet, representing an aggregate screening time of slightly more than 4,200 hours. Of these films 84 per cent. were imported from the United States of America, and 15 per cent. from Britain. Cuts were made from 1,268 films, and 19 were rejected. Four appeals were lodged against rejection, one of which was allowed. Of two appeals against classification one was allowed and one disallowed.

121. Reference was made in paragraph 112 of the Thirteenth Annual Report to the publication of film classifications for the guidance of parents. The daily press and programme journals have continued to publish this information. By arrangement with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations each commercial television station now transmits a pictorial statement of the classification at the beginning of every film programme which has been classified either A (unsuitable for children) or AO (suitable only for adults). This arrangement is operating experimentally for one year from 1st January, 1962. The Australian Broadcasting Commission, which is not obliged to accept any arrangements made between the Board and commercial television stations, has willingly agreed to co-operate in the experimental transmission of classifications. Public response to this additional source of classification information has been varied. In some cases correspondence showed that the writers were not aware of the reasons for classifying films, or of the time limits for the transmission of films with certain classifications (*see* paragraph 122). In a few cases it was evident that parents were making full use of the classifications, to the chagrin of their children who were not allowed to watch programmes classified A, regardless of the time at which they were transmitted. This example of the exercise of parental authority is heartening, as it had been suggested that the screening of classifications would serve no useful purpose. This matter is discussed also in paragraph 116.

122. The classification of television films represents the practical application by the Chief Film Censor of the relevant principles in the Television Programme Standards, and since 1959 has operated on the following plan:—

- films classified G are not unsuitable for children, and may be televised at any time;
- films classified A are unsuitable for children, and may not be televised between 5.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays, or before 7.30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday;
- films classified AO are suitable only for adults and may not be televised before 8.30 p.m. on any evening.

For the purposes of these definitions the word "children" is taken to mean children under 16. During the year it became apparent that the nature of many "action" films was changing, and that the depiction of violence and the created atmosphere of tension was becoming more noticeable. It was felt that in a number of film series the attitude towards both these elements had led to a more effective and less desirable presentation or suggestion of each. For convenience such programmes have been referred to as "tough A" films (because, in the opinion of the Chief Censor, they fell between the A and the AO classifications). The awareness of this change caused the Board to initiate discussions with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, and subsequently with the Chief Film Censor.

123. The films described as "tough A" include films in which there is excessive violence heavily treated, films in which the themes are of a sordid nature, and those in which the themes, action or prevailing atmosphere rely on or introduce elements of crude violence, suspense or unrelieved tension, and which, by the ordinary social standards of responsible persons, are regarded as unsuitable for persons who have not reached a stage of mature judgment. Although many licensees were obviously exercising discretion in selecting the time of presentation of programmes of this type, some stations appeared to rely on the classification and to assume that any film classified A could be televised at 7.30 p.m. No such assumption should be made in respect of film classifications which, as the Board has pointed out on numerous occasions, are no more than a guide and cannot be regarded as a substitute for the exercise of a licensee's responsibility to ensure that programmes are appropriate to the time at which they are transmitted. Whatever may have been the cause, it became apparent that some of the films scheduled for presentation in the early evening hours were of the type described as "tough A" and, in the opinion of the Board, were not suitable for presentation at times when the audience was likely to include large numbers of young people. After discussions with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, it was decided that films of the "tough A" type should not be transmitted during any evening before 8.30 p.m. or in the daytime except between 1.00 and 3.00 p.m. on schooldays. By this means it was felt that the principles of the Standards would be retained without depriving adult viewers of the entertainment they might derive from these programmes. It was later agreed that films classified AO (suitable only for adults) could also be transmitted between 1.00 and 3.00 p.m. on schooldays, as it was considered that between these times the number of children and adolescents in the audience would generally be at a minimum. These daytime concessions reflect the opinion of the industry, which the Board shares, that adult viewers should not be deprived of adult programmes during the daytime if suitable transmission times can be found. The controlling factor is explained in paragraph 10 of the Standards, which reads (in part)—

At certain times of day, particularly in the late afternoon and early evening, and during week-ends and holidays, the television audience is likely to contain large numbers of children and young people. Programmes to be televised at these times should therefore be wholly suitable for viewing by children though not necessarily directed exclusively to them.

The Board believes that care is now being exercised in the selection of programmes in times adjacent to the family viewing period. These arrangements, as well as the present method of transmitting film

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classifications, will be reviewed at the end of 1962. It is not proposed to make any variation in the relevant provisions of the Standards at present; all stations have been informed of the revised practices, and of their temporary and experimental nature.

124. The discussions with the Chief Film Censor, which took place after these arrangements had been made, were primarily concerned with bringing up to date the basis on which the classification of films was undertaken. On several occasions in the past five years the Chief Censor had sought the guidance of the Board on the subject of classification, and the Board had stated in general terms its views on the application of the Standards. As film plots and the treatment of themes grew more complex it became evident that generalized explanations could not provide adequate guidance for classification in all circumstances, and the Board readily agreed with the Chief Censor's proposal that the explanatory matter which had previously been provided should be regarded as background information, and not as a day-to-day guide to classification. The difficulty of making proper, but not over-restrictive, use of the AO classification has been present at all times, and the principles on which such a classification is determined were reviewed during these discussions. The principles are set out in paragraph 16 of the Television Programme Standards, which reads as follows:—

Certain types of programmes, either because of their themes or the method of treatment of the themes, may tend to produce in adolescents a false or distorted view of life. These programmes, because they deal with certain types of social and domestic problems, some aspects of crime, or other themes which are suitable only for persons of more mature judgment, should not be televised before 8.30 p.m.

In the early stages of film classification the phrase "some aspects of crime" had been interpreted rather widely, with the result that a considerable number of films were classified AO which would not, in fact, have been likely to produce in adolescents a false or distorted view of life. From experience, and with the assistance of some findings of Australian and overseas research, it has been possible to develop a more satisfactory application of this paragraph. Three years have passed since this matter was last examined, and although the basis of classification stated in paragraph 107 of the Eleventh Annual Report has not been altered, the scope of its application has been widened to meet the changes in types of programme.

125. The Board has also received a few complaints about the inaccuracy of published classifications, and in some cases mistakes were found. It is difficult to trace the source of these errors, as the information passes through many hands before it becomes available to viewers. However, it seems likely that most of the faults were due either to carelessness in handling the information, or to lack of appreciation by stations' employees of the importance of classifications. In order to maintain a high degree of accuracy the Board has arranged for periodical checks to be made on the classifications as published or televised.

126. The Board wishes to state, as clearly as possible, the function and uses of classifications. They can be no more than a guide. Stations are expected to use their discretion and judgment in the placing of films in programme schedules, and not to assume that any film classified A will be suitable for transmission immediately before or after the periods reserved for programmes classified G. Most stations have appreciated this responsibility, but it was the failure to do so that led to the decisions referred to in paragraph 123, concerning the "tough A" films. For parents the classifications should also be used as a guide, and no more. It is impossible to be sure that any film will or will not be suitable for all children under 16, partly because of the great differences in children's outlooks at different stages of development, and partly because of the differences in the level of understanding of different children of the same age. The Board feels that parents should be best able to determine the types of programmes which their children should or should not see; and although it attempts to help them by means of classifications, the final choice of programmes, and the responsibility for that choice, must lie in the home.

RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES.

127. The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* requires the licensee of each commercial television station to televise from his station Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature during such periods as the Board determines. The Board has determined that each station should allocate at least 1 per cent. of its normal weekly hours of service for such programmes, with a minimum of 30 minutes each week, and that this time should be used either as a complete unit occupying the whole time allocated or as a series of shorter programmes. In the original determination the Board required that no such programme should occupy less time than 5 minutes, but after consideration of a recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Religious Television Programmes it has been determined that no minimum duration should be set for religious programmes. The Committee's recommendations (published in paragraph 18 of Appendix F of the Board's Thirteenth Annual Report) contemplate programmes in various forms, including short units of about 2 minutes duration, presented as part of another programme (e.g., women's or children's programmes), and even shorter units from 10 seconds upwards to be used between programmes. Both these forms are now in use, as well as the more familiar forms of discussion, interview, audience participation, and epilogue. Divine Worship is rarely seen, largely because of the cost and other difficulties inherent in adequately televising a service. The Board has some doubt whether the words of the Act "Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature"

can properly be taken to include some of the programmes which are regarded by stations as being of a religious nature. The Advisory Committee referred to these programmes, in paragraph 14 of its report, as follows:—

Whatever the form of a religious programme the subject matter falls broadly into two sections—the teaching of the Gospel, and fringe matter. The former is self-explanatory; the variety of subjects included in the latter stems from the principle that every aspect of human life and action is related to the work of the Church. We do not disagree with this principle, but feel that in television it should be applied in moderation. The amount of time required to be provided for the presentation of religious programmes is too small to be squandered on subjects which any station manager of our acquaintance would be prepared to deal with under some other heading, such as news commentary, social welfare, or charitable and community service.

The Board proposes to ask the Committee to advise it further on this aspect of religious programmes televised in free station time.

128. It is apparent that the Churches, as well as the stations, have given some thought to the recommendations of the Committee, as a greater variety of religious programmes has been televised during the year. Religious programmes stem from two main providers—the Christian Television Association, for the Protestant Churches, and the committees set up in each State by the Roman Catholic Church. A degree of interstate collaboration has been reached by the Christian Television Association, which has active branches in most States, each of which provides for local television stations while contributing, where possible, to the common pool of religious programmes. Towards the end of the year under review the National Catholic Radio and Television Centre was established in Sydney, for the purpose of creating a central programme source. The production of short religious programmes (almost in the form of spot announcements) was undertaken by the Christian Television Association, which was later joined by local Roman Catholic committees in the distribution and use of these items in some States. The general purpose of these programmes, which are designed for use between other longer programmes, is to present short, compelling undenominational messages conveying the simple teachings of basic Christian beliefs. The Board is pleased to observe that several stations now regularly include religious matter in programmes designed for children.

129. The country television stations which commenced service during the year have for the most part followed the practice previously adopted by the metropolitan stations, and have allotted approximately 75 per cent. of the free station time to the Protestant Churches and approximately 25 per cent. to the Roman Catholic Church. With few exceptions the church authorities in the areas served by the country stations have been anxious to make use of television, and many of the religious programmes on country stations are produced locally. In most cases the time made available free of station charge is in excess of the prescribed minimum period.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS TELEVISION PROGRAMMES.

130. The Board's Advisory Committee on Religious Television Programmes was established in 1959, when its members were appointed for three years. In June, 1962, the Board invited all members to serve on the Committee for a further period of three years, and was gratified by the willingness with which the invitation was accepted. The Board wishes to record its appreciation of the work done by the Committee, which consists of the following persons:—

Rev. B. R. Wyllie ..	..	Master of Wesley College, Sydney (Chairman).
Very Rev. M. Scott, S.J. ..	..	Rector of Newman College, Melbourne (Deputy Chairman).
Rev. Dr. F. R. Arnott ..	..	Warden of St. Paul's College, Sydney.
Rev. T. F. Keyte ..	..	General Superintendent, Baptist Union of Victoria.
Professor J. D. McCaughey ..	..	Master of Ormond College, Melbourne.
Rev. W. R. Ray ..	..	Headmaster, Pulteney Grammar School, Adelaide.

The Committee did not consider it necessary to meet formally during the year, preferring to allow some time to elapse during which church authorities and station managements might examine the recommendations contained in its first report, which was issued in April, 1961. However, several matters have been discussed with members of the Committee, and in January, 1962, an informal meeting of three members gave some consideration to the question of types of programme suitable for presentation by commercial television stations in country districts. It was thought that the general policy originally adopted by the Board in 1956, namely, that stations should be left free to experiment with religious programmes, having regard to local resources, should be followed during the early stages of country station operation.

131. In paragraph 114 of the Board's Thirteenth Annual Report an extract from the Committee's report was quoted, dealing with the subject matter and treatment of general programmes. The quotation concluded by expressing the strong conviction of the Committee that no programme should irresponsibly deny the Christian ethic, or diminish the teaching and beneficial intention of religious programmes. In this context it is interesting to read, in the Report on Religious Programmes on Independent Television (England) (July, 1961), the opinion that—

Religious programmes *must* reflect the Christian view of man. But unless the so-called secular programmes also do this, the assumption on which two or three hours of broadcasting each week is based is inevitably submerged beneath those on which the other fifty or so operate.

The Board considers that the principle underlying these two comments deserves more thought than it appears yet to have received from those who plan television programmes.

TELEVISION OF POLITICAL MATTER.

132. The responsibilities of the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the licensees of commercial television stations in regard to the televising of political matter are prescribed in section 116 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act, 1942-1960*, the provisions of which are set out in paragraph 50 of this report.

133. A general election for the Commonwealth Parliament was held on 9th December, 1961, and in accordance with its usual practice the Board obtained from all commercial television stations details of political matter televised during the "election period". These indicate that all capital city stations televised some election matter during the election period, which occupied the five weeks between 3rd November and 6th December, 1961. (No country television stations had commenced operation up to that time.) The televising of political matter occupied about 36 hours and the following table shows the distribution of time in each State among the parties contesting the election.

DISTRIBUTION OF TELEVISED POLITICAL MATTER, FEDERAL GENERAL ELECTION, 1961.

Party.	All States.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australian Labor Party	54.0	48.6	72.4	37.3	50.1	42.9	41.0
Liberal Party	24.4	22.2	9.2	40.8	32.1	25.0	38.6
Democratic Labor Party	19.2	29.2	18.4	4.2	17.8	32.1	17.5
Queensland Labor Party	2.2	..	..	17.7	..	..	..
Independents	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Approximate time occupied	36 hrs.	6 hrs.	10½ hrs.	5½ hrs.	8½ hrs.	2½ hrs.	3 hrs.

About 15 per cent. of the time was provided without charge by the stations. Political matter was presented in various forms including announcements, talks, and interviews. The Board's officers did not see any attempt to present political matter in dramatized form.

134. The Australian Broadcasting Commission allocated time on the basis of two hours per station to the Government and to the Opposition parties. This was not fully used by the Government party in South Australia (95 minutes) and Tasmania (105 minutes). Half an hour was provided for the Democratic Labor Party in all States except Queensland, where a similar amount of time was provided for the Queensland Labor Party. The Commission also presented a series of programmes entitled "The Candidates" in which candidates in a number of electorates served by television were invited to speak to the electors for a maximum period of three minutes each. Over ten hours was occupied in the presentation of these programmes; candidates for the Australian Labor Party and the Democratic Labor Party took up the major portion of the time, occupying four hours and three and a half hours respectively. Other parties most frequently represented were the Communist Party (57 minutes) and the Queensland Labor Party (33 minutes).

135. Political matter was also televised in various forms during the State Elections mentioned in paragraph 55 of this report and it would appear from information which stations have supplied to the Board and from the absence of complaints to the contrary, that the provisions of section 116 (3) of the Act were observed by licensees during these election campaigns.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS.

136. Early in 1960 the Minister expressed the view that, at the end of three years of operation, the proportion of Australian programmes televised by any station should not be less than 40 per cent. of its weekly hours of transmission, and that all stations should present programmes which are distinctively Australian in content and character for a total of at least one hour each week between the hours of 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. With the exception of some country stations which only recently commenced operation all stations are complying with the latter request. The following table shows the average amount of programmes of Australian origin televised by each station for the months of June, 1961, and June, 1962.

AMOUNT AND PROPORTION OF TIME OCCUPIED BY PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN,
COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS JUNE, 1961 AND 1962.

Station.	Hours per week (to nearest quarter hour) of Australian Programmes June, 1961.	Percentage of Total Programme Time June, 1961.	Hours per Week (to nearest quarter hour) of Australian Programmes June, 1962.	Percentage of Total Programme Time June, 1962.
CTC Canberra .. .. .	..	..	5	15.8
ATN Sydney	33	37.8	28½	34.1
TCN Sydney	33¼	36.2	35½	39.7
CBN Orange .. .. .	..	..	7	20.7
NBN Newcastle .. .. .	..	..	14½	25.7
RTN Lismore .. .. .	..	..	7¾	22.4
WIN Wollongong .. .. .	..	..	5½	17.3
GTV Melbourne	33	42.4	31½	41
HSV Melbourne	30¾	48.3	32½	47.7
BCV Bendigo .. .. .	..	..	15	38.8
BTV Ballarat .. .. .	..	..	11	30.7
GLV Traralgon .. .. .	..	..	7¾	23.6
GMV Shepparton .. .. .	..	..	12½	35.6
BTQ Brisbane	21¼	30.3	28½	40.2
QTQ Brisbane	22	28.4	18	30.3
ADS Adelaide	20	27.8	30	39.5
NWS Adelaide	17	23.5	20¾	28.8
TVW Perth	17	30.1	25	42.8
TVT Hobart	10½	25.3	14½	29.5
TNT Launceston .. .. .	..	..	6	17.5

NOTE.—The absence of a figure in the first and second columns indicates that the station concerned had not commenced operation by June, 1961.

137. The foregoing figures have been calculated according to principles which have been stated in previous Annual Reports and are set out in paragraph 4 of Appendix "F" to this Report. The meaning of these figures becomes more apparent after examination of their component parts, which are shown in tables 6 to 12 of Appendix "F". For example, the Australian programmes of the metropolitan commercial television stations are shown to consist of approximately 43 per cent. light entertainment, 23 per cent. family and children's programmes, 11 per cent. news, 7 per cent. sport, 7 per cent. current affairs and 3 per cent. drama. The distribution of Australian programmes throughout the day is also significant: 33 per cent. occurs in the day time periods, 43 per cent. in family time, 7 per cent. in peak time, and 16 per cent. in adult time.

138. At 30th June, 1962, only the Sydney and Melbourne stations had been in operation for three years, but it was apparent that stations in other areas were making conscientious efforts to use Australian programmes. The Board regards this as an encouraging sign and feels that it is indicative of greater acceptance by audiences and advertisers of these programmes. The emphasis in Australian material is still on programmes such as light variety, quiz and informal afternoon sessions. The Board recognizes that there is a place for this type of material but it would like to see a more general interest by stations in the production of programmes with greater intrinsic merit. Up to the present the production of Australian programmes which require any appreciable amount of advance planning and rehearsal has been sporadic. Much credit is due to the few stations which have made consistent efforts to present this type of programme and to the advertisers who have been prepared to back their faith in Australian programmes by continued sponsorship of them. It appears likely that the prospects of an increase in the quantity and quality of Australian programmes lie largely in the exchange between stations of locally produced programmes, as in this way production costs can be shared and the requirements of some national sponsors can be satisfied. Up to the present time it has been the practice for Sydney and Melbourne stations to produce the majority of Australian programmes interchanged in this manner. It is to be hoped that with the benefit of almost three years of operation some other capital city stations will be able to contribute an increasing amount of Australian programmes of acceptable standard to the system of interstate programme exchange.

ADVERTISING.

139. Section 100 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* provides that licensees shall comply with such standards as the Board determines in relation to the televising of advertisements. These standards are included in the Board's Television Programme Standards, and were determined after consultation with licensees of commercial television stations and representatives of the Australian Association of Advertising Agencies and the Australian National Advertisers' Association. Most of the country stations licensed in the third stage of the development of television services commenced operation during the period under review. These stations appear to be receiving reasonable support from national and local advertisers. The policies on the sale of station time for advertisements are not uniform among

these stations. There are three main practices in operation:—(i) a station will accept only spot advertisements, and will normally televise them in rotation; (ii) a station will accept spot advertisements, as in (i), but will also accept sponsorship of Australian programmes which have been initially presented by capital city stations under sponsorship; (iii) a station will accept whole or part sponsorship of any programme, as well as spot advertisements. It is noticeable in the programmes of all commercial television stations that more advertisers appear to use spot advertisements and fewer use the facilities for sponsorship. It is also apparent that some advertising practices have been developed which were not foreseen by the Board, and for which no provision exists in the Standards. The Board is examining these practices, and has informed the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations that it wishes to discuss the whole question of advertising standards as soon as possible. Observations during the year by the Board's officers revealed an increasing tendency for the televising of advertisements to a greater extent than is provided for in the Standards. Extensive use is also made by stations of the practice of televising advertisements "on contra"—that is, free advertisements in return for goods received for use as prizes or giveaways. There seems to be no reason why this should not be done if the advertisements comply with the requirements of the Standards. However some stations have not regarded advertisements of this kind as coming within the scope of the advertising time standards. This would defeat the purpose of the Standards, and is not accepted by the Board. These matters are brought under the notice of the station concerned whenever they are seen, but the Board is not yet satisfied that all relevant station personnel fully appreciate the responsibility which devolves on each licensee to ensure that the Board's Standards are observed.

140. It was stated in paragraph 108 that the Board's statistical analysis of television programmes cannot take into account the amount of time occupied by advertisements. To do so would require continuous monitoring of each station and the Board considers the cost of this would not be justified by the results. It is the present practice of the Anderson Analysis and the McNair Survey to include in audience-measurement reports a section showing the times at which advertisements are televised and the approximate duration of each advertisement. The following table has been compiled from the Anderson Analysis report of the Melbourne television audience in May, 1962. It does not distinguish between sponsored and spot advertisements, but has been set out to show the distribution of advertisements throughout the survey week. The time periods used are those adopted by the Board for its programme analysis, and are explained in paragraph 3 of Appendix "F".

PERCENTAGE OF TIME OCCUPIED BY ADVERTISEMENTS, MELBOURNE COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS, WEEK ENDING 27TH MAY, 1962.

Time Period.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Average for Week.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Day	13.98	11.52	16.65	14.51	12.96	..	..	13.94
Family	16.04	13.24	16.77	14.20	13.19	15.55	10.37	13.42
Peak	13.35	12.48	12.82	12.94	17.35	10.00	11.15	12.87
Adult	16.04	15.79	15.87	13.76	7.24	4.94	7.95	11.24
All Hours	14.65	12.74	15.84	14.00	12.65	10.99	10.21	13.09

(Source.—Anderson Analysis Reports.)

No direct comparison with the overall average figure of 13.09 per cent. is available for previous years, although the figure of 9.7 per cent., published in the Board's Twelfth Annual Report, was calculated in a manner similar to that employed by the Anderson Analysis.

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS AND TALKS.

141. The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* requires that a licensee shall not televise an advertisement relating to a medicine (section 100) or televise a talk on a medical subject (section 122) unless the text has been approved by the Director-General of Health or on appeal to the Minister, by the Minister. No appeals to the Minister were made during the year although on a number of occasions the approval for advertisements given by the Director-General of Health was conditional on amendments being made to the copy originally submitted to him. In most cases the amendments related to the use of superlative adjectives or statements which could be misleading. The Board's officers have worked in close liaison with officers of the Department of Health during the year. A conference was also arranged between the Chief Film Censor and representatives of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Department of Health, and the Board concerning the extent to which the Director-General of Health might be required to interest himself in television entertainment films which deal, or appear to deal, with matters of a medical nature. Films of this type have taken a fairly prominent place in television recently but the majority have been found to be little more than dramatized stories in a medical or hospital setting, which are not the concern of the Director-General of Health under section 122 of the Act.

PROGRAMME RESEARCH.

142. During the year under review the Board examined the progress that had been made in the two main fields of research with which it had been concerned since 1956—investigations into the social effects of television, and studies of certain types of programmes. Work in the former field has been undertaken mainly by University Departments; studies of programmes have been undertaken on behalf of the Board directly by Mr. David Martin and also by the Board's staff. A most important development this year has been the establishment of the basis of a statistical programme analysis which is discussed in paragraphs 108 to 111 and in Appendix "F".

143. During the year the Board has received reports on two projects towards which it has provided financial assistance to the Universities of Sydney and Melbourne—

- (a) a study of the leisure-time activities of adolescents in Sydney (before and after the commencement of television services) conducted by Dr. W. J. Campbell of the University of Sydney; and
- (b) a series of experimental studies into the effects of television crime drama, conducted by Mr. R. J. Thomson at the University of Melbourne.

Additional financial assistance was given to the University of Sydney to assist in the publication of the former. The latter is concerned with studies of effects on mid-adolescent and older-adolescent scholars, and follows Mr. Thomson's earlier report which has been published under the title "Television Crime-Drama" (F. W. Cheshire, Melbourne, 1959). The Board will itself publish (for limited circulation) a report on the experimental study by Mr. David Martin, which involves the thematic analysis of crime and western television programmes.

144. A considerable amount of research material is now available from which it should be practicable to derive useful administrative guides; but until this has been fully examined, and its practical value assessed, the Board thinks that no new studies of the social effects of television can be usefully undertaken by it. The findings of the studies by Dr. Campbell and Mr. Thomson, taken in conjunction with related studies in the United Kingdom and in the United States of America, show that it is possible that the viewing of television crime programmes may lead to an increase in feelings of guilt and anxiety in teenage children. It is proposed to relate these findings to the known facts about the composition of television programmes, as shown by the Board's statistical programme analysis. Continuous studies have been made by the Board's research staff of programme and audience trends, and an account of one study (which appears to be of some importance) is given in paragraphs 146 and 147.

145. The Board's Research Advisory Committee was established on an informal basis in 1956, and, as a group of experts interested in television, was instrumental in planning and encouraging the studies of the social effects of television. This Committee did not meet during the year. In the course of the Board's review of its research activities it was decided that the functions of such a committee should be re-considered in the light of experience. It was also thought desirable that the existing informal Committee should be dissolved and re-constituted on a formal basis, as are the other two Advisory Committees (*see* paragraphs 114 and 130). The Board is grateful to the members of the Research Advisory Committee for the work they have done in the past, and for the interest which they have taken in the development of television research. It is hoped that of the original members, whose time is fully occupied in their own fields, some at least will be able to continue their association with the Board when it is able to set up an Advisory Committee on Television Programme Research.

DECLINE IN TELEVISION AUDIENCE RATINGS.

146. Reference was made in paragraph 106 to the evidence of audience measurement data that Brisbane and Adelaide viewers had in three years come to treat television in a manner which had taken Sydney and Melbourne viewers six years to develop. The similarity of the viewing trends in all four cities is unexpected, having regard to the much shorter time during which television has been available to viewers in Brisbane and Adelaide. The figures from which these trends were drawn were derived from the audience-measurement reports issued by the Anderson Analysis between 1956 and 1962. Consideration was given to external causes, such as the effects of changes in economic circumstances and counter-attractions for leisure time occupations. None of these appeared to provide a satisfactory explanation of the change in the pattern of viewing. An examination was then made of television programmes, using the Anderson Analysis reports for Melbourne stations in June/July, 1958 and 1960, on the assumption that they might have become less attractive to viewers simultaneously in all States. The theory that there were fewer choices of programme than before was investigated (using the category system outlined in paragraph 2 of Appendix "F"), and although it was found that there was a smaller choice in 1960 than in 1958 the difference seemed insufficient to explain the continued decline in total ratings. However, this led to the investigation of a second theory, that the decline was related to changes in the predominant elements of programmes. A calculation was made of the amount of time occupied during the selected periods (June/July, 1958 and 1960) by the types of entertainment which were best represented—i.e., all types of drama, and variety. The results of this study are set out in the following table which shows the number of quarter-hour periods occupied by each type of drama, and variety programmes, for each of the main evening hours.

NUMBER OF QUARTER-HOURS OF PROGRAMMES IN DRAMA AND VARIETY PROGRAMMES,
FOR EACH HOUR OF EVENING PROGRAMME JUNE/JULY, 1958 AND 1960.

Programme Category.	Time Periods.								All Hours from 7.00-11.00 p.m.	
	7.00-8.00 p.m.		8.00-9.00 p.m.		9.00-10.00 p.m.		10.00-11.00 p.m.		1958.	1960.
	1958.	1960.	1958.	1960.	1958.	1960.	1958.	1960.		
Drama—										
Adventure	20	12	6	0	2	0	0	2	28	14
Crime and Suspense	2	4	8	18	12	18	3	8	25	48
Domestic Comedy	16	22	16	4	2	2	2	0	36	28
Western	14	18	10	16	10	8	0	6	34	48
Miscellaneous*	4	6	28	26	19	22	8	5	59	59
Variety	2	0	4	6	21	12	39	26	66	44

* For the purpose of this table "miscellaneous" includes feature films, serious drama and programme series of the "playhouse" type.

(Source: Anderson Analysis Reports.)

The final columns of the table show that the principal variations in these types of programme, in Melbourne, between 1958 and 1960 were as follows:—

Drama—	
Adventure	50 per cent. decrease on 1958 figure.
Crime and suspense	92 per cent. increase on 1958 figure.
Domestic comedy	22 per cent. decrease on 1958 figure.
Western	41 per cent. increase on 1958 figure.
Other	No change on 1958 figure.
Variety	33 per cent. decrease on 1958 figure.

The foregoing figures suggest that declining audience ratings may be related to changes in programme content. The decline may be due either to the reduction in the amount of adventure, domestic comedy, and variety programmes, or to the increase in crime and suspense drama, and western programmes. These figures are based on an analysis of Melbourne programmes, but an examination of programmes in the other cities showed that in 1960 the proportions of types of programme were very similar to the Melbourne figures.

147. The two categories of programmes which increased in proportion between 1958 and 1960 are both of the type which may be described as "moderate to high tension-induction programmes"; of the programmes which decreased in proportion, adventure programmes may be described as "low tension-induction programmes" and domestic comedy programmes and variety may be described as "tension-relief programmes". It is not considered that the investigations made so far are conclusive, although there appears to be a reasonably strong inference that it is the increase in the number of moderate to high tension-induction programmes which has had the adverse effect on ratings. This is supported to some extent by a similar decline in ratings in the United States of America shortly after the crime and violence programmes began to appear in greater quantity. The study suggests, but does not prove, that viewers are showing less interest in the medium because it offers them too many programmes which tend to be unrestful or disturbing (tension-induction) at a time of day when some relaxation (tension-relief) would appear to be desirable. If this is so, it may be desirable for stations to examine the balance between types of programme presented during evening hours.

TELEVISION OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER.

148. The Board received a number of complaints during the year concerning comedy sketches, dance routines, and remarks by comperes. In many cases the Board considered that there was reason for the complaint, although the incident did not constitute a breach of section 118 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act, 1942-1960*, which prohibits the televising of any matter which is blasphemous, indecent or obscene. On each occasion the matter was brought to the notice of the appropriate station management, and an assurance was given that no further cause for complaint would be given in respect of the programme concerned. The majority of these incidents occurred in live programmes and the Board considers that many might have been avoided by more careful attention to detail during rehearsal, or in the selection of artists and their material. This applies particularly to persons engaged for single appearances or on short term contracts. The stations concerned have been reminded of the need for constant vigilance in these matters.

PART VIII.—GENERAL.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE BOARD.

150. In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960*, a statement of financial accounts of the Board for the year ended 30th June, 1962, together with the report of the Auditor-General as to those accounts, appears in Appendix "G" of this report.

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION.

151. The following table shows the progressive development in the number of broadcasting and television stations and licensed listeners and viewers since the inception of broadcasting in 1923 and television in 1956:—

Year Ending.	Number of Broadcasting Stations in Operation.		Number of Licensed Listeners.	Number of Television Stations in Operation.		Number of Licensed Viewers.
	Sealed Sets System			National.	Commercial.	
30th June— 1924	4	..	1,206	..	..	..
	Class "A"	Class "B"				
1925	7	6	63,874	..	..	..
1926	8	9	128,060	..	..	..
1927	8	12	225,240	..	..	..
1928	8	12	270,507	..	..	..
1929	8	12	301,199	..	..	..
	National	Commercial				
1930	8	13	312,192	..	..	..
1931	9	27	331,969	..	..	..
1932	12	43	369,945	..	..	..
1933	12	48	469,477	..	..	..
1934	12	53	599,159	..	..	..
1935	12	57	721,852	..	..	..
1936	14	73	825,136	..	..	..
1937	20	80	940,068	..	..	..
1938	24	94	1,057,911	..	..	..
1939	24	98	1,131,861	..	..	..
1940	26	100	1,212,581	..	..	..
1941	27	96	1,293,266	..	..	..
1942	27	97	1,320,073	..	..	..
1943	27	96	1,370,000	..	..	..
1944	28	98	1,394,880	..	..	..
1945	29	100	1,415,229	..	..	..
1946	29	100	1,436,789	..	..	..
1947	32	101	1,678,276	..	..	..
1948	33	102	1,703,970	..	..	..
1949	37	102	1,762,675	..	..	..
1950	39	102	1,841,211	..	..	..
1951	41	103	1,884,834	..	..	..
1952	42	103	1,961,044	..	..	..
1953	44	105	1,985,655	..	..	..
1954	46	106	2,041,615	..	..	..
1955	50	106	2,034,676	..	..	..
1956	53	107	2,088,793	..	..	..
1957	55	108	2,107,253	2	4	73,908
1958	56	108	2,137,865	2	4	291,186
1959	57	108	2,263,712	2	4	577,502
1960	57	108	2,283,183	6	10	954,995
1961	60	110	2,255,842	6	10	1,217,286
1962	61	110	2,220,462	6	20	1,424,435

In addition to the above-mentioned national broadcasting stations, there were, as at 30th June, 1962, nine high frequency (short wave) transmitters providing services to listeners in remote areas.

LISTENERS' LICENCES.

152. The following table shows the various classes of broadcast listeners' licences which were current on 30th June, 1962:—

Class of Licence.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
Ordinary	692,788	515,061	281,289	219,024	144,719	64,643	1,917,524
Hirers	67	11	7	16	..	..	101
Lodging House	1,028	254	386	11	10	114	1,803
Pensioner	115,564	68,584	44,846	28,726	23,236	9,911	290,867
Blind	874	663	380	363	370	182	2,832
School	2,029	1,060	1,579	767	341	164	5,940
Total	812,350	585,633	328,487	248,907	168,676	75,014	2,219,067
Short Term Hirers' Licences	472	119	38	766	..	..	1,395

The fee for a broadcast listener's licence is £2 15s. for zone 1, which includes all places within a radius of 250 miles from any broadcasting station specified by the Board. All except 15,624 of the broadcast listeners' licences current on 30th June, 1962, were issued in Zone 1. The fee for such licences in Zone 2 is £1 8s. The fee for licences granted to certain types of pensioners is 10s. in Zone 1 and 7s. in Zone 2. Licences are granted free of charge to blind persons and schools.

VIEWERS' LICENCES.

153. The following table shows the various classes of television viewers' licences which were current on 30th June, 1962. The fee for a television viewers' licence is £5, except in the case of certain classes of pensioners who pay a licence fee of £1 5s. Licences are granted free of charge to blind persons and schools.

Class of Licence.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
Ordinary	507,651	419,991	122,650	120,234	69,705	25,709	1,265,940
Hirers	45	28	234	456	947	4	1,714
Lodging House	370	267	145	17	..	55	854
Pensioner	46,153	31,473	11,511	9,848	7,250	1,646	107,881
Blind	366	376	101	113	105	26	957
School	85	63	27	31	10	7	223
Total	554,640	452,098	134,668	130,699	78,017	27,447	1,377,569
Short Term Hirers' Licences	10,067	8,460	7,754	13,095	5,934	1,556	46,866

154. As mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Board, the amendments to the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1960* during 1960 included provisions relating to the licensing of broadcast receivers and television receivers installed in lodging houses or let on hire. The relevant sections were proclaimed to come into force on 3rd July, 1961. Hirer's licences may be granted for any period not exceeding 12 months and may apply to one or a number of receivers. Lodging house licences are issued for a period of twelve months and lodging house keepers are required to hold one licence for each broadcast receiver or television receiver provided by them.

COST OF NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE AND NATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICE.

155. Expenditure on the operation of the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service (including both programme and technical services) during 1961/62 was as shown hereunder:—

Australian Broadcasting Commission	£ 9,408,528
Technical and Other Services (provided by Postmaster-General's Department)	3,107,208
Rent of Buildings	12,872
Repairs and Maintenance	61,241
Total	12,589,849

The gross expenditure of the Australian Broadcasting Commission was £10,420,916 but revenue amounting to £1,012,388 was derived from public concerts, subsidies for symphony orchestras, sale of publications, the sale of news services, and miscellaneous sources. The total cash revenue received, excluding that received by the Commission, was £12,121,952, viz.—

	£
Broadcast Listeners' licence fees	5,412,945
Television Viewers' licence fees	6,625,646
Miscellaneous	83,361
	12,121,952

In addition to the television viewers' licence fee, an excise duty of £6 is payable on every cathode ray tube used in a television receiver. The expenditure on Capital Works was £961,488.

RETIREMENT OF SECRETARY.

156. Mr. J. O'Kelly, former Secretary of the Board, retired from the Commonwealth Public Service on 16th March, 1962, on reaching the age of 65 years, after nearly 48 years' service, including service with the Board as its Secretary since its establishment thirteen years ago. Mr. O'Kelly's service with the Board completed a long career in the field of radio and broadcasting administration in the course of which he was associated with the initial developments in both the broadcasting and television services and played an important part in the establishment, progress and control of the national and commercial services, as we know them to-day.

At its meeting on 5th March, 1962, the Board passed a resolution recording its high appreciation of the services of Mr. O'Kelly as its Secretary from its establishment and thanked him for the able and devoted assistance he had given to the Board and its members.

Mr. J. M. Donovan succeeded Mr. O'Kelly as Secretary of the Board. Mr. Donovan had been Assistant Secretary of the Board since its establishment and was formerly attached to the Radio Branch of the Postmaster-General's Department.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

157. The Board wishes to acknowledge the co-operation extended to it throughout the year by the various bodies with which it is associated in matters relating to the broadcasting and television services of the Commonwealth. The Postmaster-General's Department, whose officers undertake certain duties on behalf of the Board, has provided considerable assistance, as have also the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Australian Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations, the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations and the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board. The Board greatly appreciates also the work done on its behalf in London by officers of the High Commissioner's Office and by Mr. K. Leonard, the Civil Air Attaché, who, with the approval of the Department of Civil Aviation, acts as the Board's representative in Washington. The Board is grateful also to the Sydney Technical College, the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, the Central Technical College, Brisbane, the South Australian Institute of Technology and the Perth Technical College for assistance in connexion with the examination of candidates for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency.

R. G. OSBORNE, Chairman.

R. B. MAIR, Member.

R. A. YEO, Member.

RANDAL M. WHITE, Part-time Member.

W. C. RADFORD, Part-time Member.

J. M. Donovan,
Secretary, 1st October, 1962.

APPENDIX A.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1962.

Call Sign.	Location of Station.	Frequency (kc/s).	Authorized Power (Watts).	Licensee and Registered Office.	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.					
2CA ..	Canberra ..	1,050	2,000	Canberra Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 64 Northbourne-avenue, Canberra City, A.C.T.	119
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
2CH ..	Sydney ..	1,170	5,000	New South Wales Council of Churches Service, c/o St. Peter's Rectory, 188 Forbes-street, Darlinghurst	126
2GB ..	Sydney ..	870	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd., 136-138 Phillip-street, Sydney ..	168
2KY ..	Sydney ..	1,020	5,000	The Trustees, R. H. Erskine and P. Hampson, and the Secretary, J. D. Kenny, of the Labour Council of New South Wales, Trades Hall, Goulburn-street, Sydney	168
2SM ..	Sydney ..	1,270	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty. Ltd., City Mutual Building, 60 Hunter-street, Sydney	126
2UE ..	Sydney ..	950	5,000	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty. Ltd., 29 Bligh-street, Sydney ..	168
2UW ..	Sydney ..	1,110	5,000*	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., 365 Kent-street, Sydney	168
<i>Country.</i>					
2AD ..	Armidale ..	1,130	D 2,000 N 1,000	New England Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Broadcast House, 123 Rusden-street, Armidale	120½
2AY ..	Albury ..	1,490	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney ..	121½
2BE ..	Bega ..	1,480	1,000	Radio 2BE Pty. Ltd., Auckland-street, Bega ..	101½
2BH ..	Broken Hill ..	660	200	Radio Silver City Pty. Ltd., cnr. Blende and Sulphide streets, Broken Hill	116
2BS ..	Bathurst ..	1,500	2,000	Bathurst Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 109 George-street, Bathurst ..	121½
2DU ..	Dubbo ..	1,250	2,000	Western Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 45 Macquarie-street, Dubbo ..	129½
2GF ..	Grafton ..	1,210	D 2,000 N 1,000	Grafton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney ..	118
2GN ..	Goulburn ..	1,380	2,000	Goulburn Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney ..	118
2GZ ..	Orange ..	990	2,000	Country Broadcasting Services Ltd., 31 Sale-street, Orange ..	121½
2HD ..	Newcastle ..	1,140	2,000	Airsales Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Maitland-road, Sandgate ..	131½
2KA ..	Katoomba ..	780	2,000	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd., 4th Floor, Stanway House, 77 King-street, Sydney	115½
2KM ..	Kempsey ..	980	2,000	Radio Kempsey Ltd., 4th Floor, Stanway House, 77 King-street, Sydney	121½
2KO ..	Newcastle ..	1,410	2,000	Radio 2KO Newcastle Pty. Ltd., C.M.L. Building, 110 Hunter-street, Newcastle	168
2LF ..	Young ..	1,340	2,000	Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 24 Lovell-street, Young ..	118
2LM ..	Lismore ..	900	D 2,000 N 1,000	Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Northern Star Building, 11 Molesworth-street, Lismore	115
2LT ..	Lithgow ..	1,370	500	Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Great Western Highway, South Bowen-fells	113
2MG ..	Mudgee ..	1,450	1,000	Mudgee Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., c/o A. R. Walter & Co., 1 Lovejoy-street, Mudgee	118½
2MO ..	Gunnedah ..	1,080	D 2,000 N 1,000	2MO Gunnedah Pty. Ltd., 5 Rodney-street, Gunnedah ..	114½
2MW ..	Murwillumbah	1,440	D 2,000 N 1,000	Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Murwillumbah-street, Murwillumbah	116
2NM ..	Muswellbrook	1,460	500	Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Hunter-street, Newcastle ..	122½
2NX ..	Bolwarra ..	1,360	2,000	Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Hunter-street, Newcastle ..	122½
2NZ ..	Inverell ..	1,190	2,000	Northern Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 31 Sale-street, Orange ..	120½
2PK ..	Parkes ..	1,400	2,000	Parques Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 307 Clarinda-street, Parkes ..	116½
2QN ..	Deniliquin ..	1,520	2,000	Southern Riverina Broadcasters, 16 Fitzmaurice-street, Wagga ..	110
2RE ..	Taree ..	1,560	D 2,000 N 500	Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., Cowper-street, Chatham, Taree	115
2RG ..	Griffith ..	1,070	D 2,000 N 1,000	2RG Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Ulong-street, Griffith ..	114½
2TM ..	Tamworth ..	1,290	2,000	Tamworth Radio Development Co. Pty. Ltd., Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth	122½
2VM ..	Moree ..	1,530	D 2,000 N 500	Moree Broadcasting and Development Co. Ltd., 93 Balo-street, Moree	118
2WG ..	Wagga ..	1,150	2,000	Riverina Broadcasters, 16 Fitzmaurice-street, Wagga ..	118½
2WL ..	Wollongong ..	1,430	2,000	Wollongong Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., Edward-street, Wollongong ..	123½
2XL ..	Cooma ..	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Cooma Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 132 Sharp-street, Cooma ..	119
VICTORIA.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
3AK ..	Melbourne ..	1,500	2,000	Melbourne Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Television City, 22-46 Bendigo-street, Richmond	80½
3AW ..	Melbourne ..	1,280	5,000	3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 382 Latrobe-street, Melbourne ..	142
3DB ..	Melbourne ..	1,030	5,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne	135
3KZ ..	Melbourne ..	1,180	5,000	Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd., 24-30 Victoria-street, Carlton, N.3	125
3UZ ..	Melbourne ..	930	5,000	Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., 45-47 Bourke-street, Melbourne	129
3XY ..	Melbourne ..	1,420	5,000	Station 3XY Pty. Ltd., c/o Messrs. Tovell & Lucas, Charter House, 4 Bank-place, Melbourne	168

Call S

3BA

3BO

3CS

3CV

3GL

3HA

3LK

3MA

3NE

3SH

3SR

3TR

3UL

3YB

4BC

4BH

4BK

4KQ

4AK

4AY

4BU

4CA

4GR

4GY

4IP

4LG

4LM

4MB

4MK

4RO

4SB

4TO

4VL

4WK

4ZR

5AD

5DN

5KA

5AU

5MU

5PI

5RM

5SE

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1962—continued.

Call Sign.	Location of Station.	Frequency (kc/s).	Authorized Power (Watts).	Licensee and Registered Office.	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
<i>VICTORIA—continued.</i>					
<i>Country.</i>					
3BA ..	Ballarat ..	1,320	D 2,000 N 1,000	Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Lydiard-street North, Ballarat ..	126
3BO ..	Bendigo ..	960	D 2,000 N 1,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney ..	127½
3CS ..	Colac ..	1,130	D 2,000 N 1,000	Colac Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 241 Murray-street, Colac ..	114
3CV ..	Maryborough ..	1,440	D 2,000 N 1,000	Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne	118½
3GL ..	Geelong ..	1,350	D 2,000 N 1,000	Geelong Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 191-197 Ryrie-street, Geelong ..	120
3HA ..	Hamilton ..	1,000	2,000	Western Province Radio Pty. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne	120½
3LK ..	Lubeck ..	1,090	2,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne ..	125½
3MA ..	Mildura ..	1,470	2,000	Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 22 Deakin-avenue, Mildura ..	109½
3NE ..	Wangaratta ..	1,600	D 2,000 N 1,000	Wangaratta Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Templeton-street, Wangaratta	127
3SH ..	Swan Hill ..	1,330	2,000	Central Murray Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne	117½
3SR ..	Shepparton ..	1,260	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne ..	124½
3TR ..	Sale ..	1,240	2,000	Latrobe Valley & Gippsland Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne	131
3UL ..	Warragul ..	880	D 2,000 N 1,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne ..	124½
3YB ..	Warrnambool ..	1,210	D 2,000 N 1,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne ..	124½
<i>QUEENSLAND.</i>					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
4BC ..	Brisbane ..	1,120	2,000	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Qld.) Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, 189-191 Queen-street, Brisbane	168
4BH ..	Brisbane ..	1,390	2,000	Broadcasters (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., cnr. Albert and Charlotte streets, Brisbane	129½
4BK ..	Brisbane ..	1,300	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., 288-298 Queen-street, Brisbane ..	126
4KQ ..	Brisbane ..	690	2,000	Labor Broadcasting Station Pty. Ltd., cnr. Elizabeth and Edward streets, Brisbane	168
<i>Country.</i>					
4AK ..	Oakey ..	1,220	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., 288-298 Queen-street, Brisbane ..	126
4AY ..	Ayr ..	960	D 2,000 N 1,000	Ayr Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Penneys Building, 386 Flinders-street, Townsville	125½
4BU ..	Bundaberg ..	1,330	2,000	Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 55 Woongarra-street, Bundaberg ..	113½
4CA ..	Cairns ..	1,010	D 2,000 N 1,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney ..	119
4GR ..	Toowoomba ..	860	2,000	Gold Radio Service Pty. Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, Queen-street, Brisbane	122½
4GY ..	Gympie ..	1,350	D 2,000 N 500	Gympie Broadcasting Co. Ltd., Smithfield Chambers, 232 Mary-street, Gympie	111½
4IP ..	Ipswich ..	1,010	1,000	Ipswich Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 233 Brisbane-street, Ipswich ..	113½
4LG ..	Longreach ..	1,100	2,000	Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., 105 Eagle-street, Longreach	99½
4LM ..	Mt. Isa ..	1,370	500	North Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., Willis House, Albert-street, Brisbane	100½
4MB ..	Maryborough ..	1,160	2,000	Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, Queen-street, Brisbane	120½
4MK ..	Mackay ..	1,380	2,000	Mackay Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., 38 Gordon-street, Mackay ..	117½
4RO ..	Rockhampton ..	1,000	2,000	Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, Queen-street, Brisbane	120½
4SB ..	Kingaroy ..	1,060	2,000	South Burnett Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 26 Alford-street, Kingaroy ..	114½
4TO ..	Townsville ..	780	D 2,000 N 1,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney ..	124½
4VL ..	Charleville ..	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Charleville Broadcasting Co. Ltd., Radio House, Wills-street, Charleville	115
4WK ..	Warwick ..	880	D 2,000 N 1,000	Warwick Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Palmerin-street, Warwick ..	114½
4ZR ..	Roma ..	1,480	D 2,000 N 1,000	Maranoa Broadcasting Co. Ltd., McDowall-street, Roma ..	113½
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA.</i>					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
5AD ..	Adelaide ..	1,310	2,000	Advertiser Newspapers Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide ..	128
5DN ..	Adelaide ..	970	2,000	Hume Broadcasters Ltd., 201 Tynte-street, North Adelaide ..	124
5KA ..	Adelaide ..	1,200	2,000	5KA Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 43 Franklin-street, Adelaide ..	168
<i>Country.</i>					
5AU ..	Port Augusta ..	1,450	2,000	5AU Broadcasters Ltd., 43 Franklin-street, Adelaide ..	121
5MU ..	Murray Bridge ..	1,460	500	Murray Bridge Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide	122½
5PI ..	Crystal Brook ..	1,040	2,000	Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide	122½
5RM ..	Renmark ..	800	2,000	River Murray Broadcasters Ltd., 134 Weymouth-street, Adelaide ..	121
5SE ..	Mount Gambier ..	1,370	500	South Eastern Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide	122½

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1962—continued.

Call Sign.	Location of Station.	Frequency (kc/s).	Authorized Power (Watts).	Licensee and Registered Office.	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
6IX ..	Perth ..	1,080	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mounts Bay-road, Perth	125
6KY ..	Perth ..	1,210	2,000	Westland Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 17-19 James-street, Perth	168
6PM ..	Perth ..	1,000	2,000	6PM Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., St. George's House, 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth	125
6PR ..	Perth ..	880	2,000	Nicholsons Ltd., 86 Barrack-street, Perth	129½
<i>Country.</i>					
6AM ..	Northam ..	980	2,000	6AM Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., St. George's House, 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth	115½
6BY ..	Bridgetown ..	900	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mounts Bay-road, Perth	113
6CI ..	Collie ..	1,130	2,000	Nicholsons Ltd., 86 Barrack-street, Perth	96½
6GE ..	Geraldton ..	1,010	2,000	Great Northern Broadcasters Ltd., E.S. & A. Bank Buildings, 145 Marine-terrace, Geraldton	93½
6KG ..	Kalgoorlie ..	860	2,000	Goldfields Broadcasters (1933) Pty. Ltd., St. George's House, 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth	94
6MD ..	Merredin ..	1,100	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mounts Bay-road, Perth	94½
6NA ..	Narrogin ..	920	2,000	Westland Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 17-19 James-street, Perth	131½
6TZ ..	Bunbury ..	960	2,000	Nicholsons Ltd., 86 Barrack-street, Perth	118½
6VA ..	Albany ..	780	2,000	Albany Broadcasters Ltd., 165 York-street, Albany	110
6WB ..	Katanning ..	1,070	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mounts Bay-road, Perth	93½
TASMANIA.					
<i>Metropolitan.</i>					
7HO ..	Hobart ..	860	2,000	Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 23 Elizabeth-street, Hobart	133
7HT ..	Hobart ..	1,080	2,000	Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., cnr. Elizabeth and Melville streets, Hobart	129½
<i>Country.</i>					
7AD ..	Devonport ..	900	500	Northern Tasmania Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston	111
7BU ..	Burnie ..	560	500	Burnie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston	98
7EX ..	Launceston ..	1,010	2,000	7EX Pty. Ltd., 74 Charles-street, Launceston	118
7LA ..	Launceston ..	1,100	2,000	Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 21 Paterson-street, Launceston	118
7QT ..	Queenstown ..	720	500	West Coast Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 21 Paterson-street, Launceston	83½
7SD ..	Scottsdale ..	540	2,000	North East Tasmanian Radio Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston	80½
NORTHERN TERRITORY.					
8DN ..	Darwin ..	1,240	2,000	Darwin Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 16 Smith-street West, Darwin	112

* Provided that power may be reduced to 2,500 watts during the following periods: Monday to Saturday, midnight to 5.30 a.m.; Sunday, midnight to 7 a.m.

D Day-time. N Night-time.

2C
2C
2B
2F
2A
2B
2C
2C
2G
2K
2L
2M
2N
2N
2N
2T
2W
3A
3L
3G
3W
3W
4Q
4Q
4A
4G
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4Q
4Q
4Q
4Q
4Q
4R
4S
5A
5C
5C
5L
5M
5M
5P
5W
6W
6W
6A
6G
6G
6N
6W
F

APPENDIX B.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1962.

MEDIUM FREQUENCY SERVICES.

Call Sign.	Location of Station.	Frequency (kc/s).	Authorized Power (Watts).	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
<i>Australian Capital Territory.</i>				
2CN	Canberra	1,540	2,000	118½
2CY	Southern Tablelands Service (Canberra)	850	10,000	122½
<i>New South Wales.</i>				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
2BL	Sydney	740	50,000	118½
2FC	Sydney	610	50,000	122½
<i>Regional.</i>				
2AN	Armidale	760	50	122½
2BA	Far South Coast Service (Bega)	810	10,000	122½
2CO	Riverina and North-East Victoria Service (Albury)	670	10,000	122½
2CR	Western Districts Service (Orange)	550	10,000	122½
2GL	New England Service (Glen Innes)	820	10,000	122½
2KP	Mid-North Coast Service (Kempsey)	680	10,000	122½
2LG	Lithgow	1,570	200	122½
2ML	Murwillumbah	560	200	122½
2NA	Newcastle	1,510	10,000	122½
2NB	Broken Hill	760	1,000	123
2NC	Newcastle	1,230	10,000	118½
2NR	Northern Rivers Service (Grafton)	700	50,000	122½
2NU	Northern Tablelands Service (Tamworth)	650	10,000	122½
2TR	Taree	720	200	122½
2WN	Wollongong	1,580	2,000	122½
<i>Victoria.</i>				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
3AR	Melbourne	620	10,000	122
3LO	Melbourne	770	10,000	118½
<i>Regional.</i>				
3GI	Gippsland Service (Sale)	830	10,000	122½
3WL	Warrnambool	1,570	200	122½
3WV	Western Victoria Service (Horsham)	580	50,000	122½
<i>Queensland.</i>				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
4QG	Brisbane	790	10,000	122½
4QR	Brisbane	590	10,000	118½
<i>Regional.</i>				
4AT	Far North Queensland Service (Atherton)	600	500	122½
4GM	Gympie District Service (Gympie)	1,570	200	122½
4MI	Mount Isa	1,080	200	122½
4QA	Pioneer District Service (Mackay)	720	2,000	122½
4QB	Wide Bay District Service (Maryborough)	910	2,000	122½
4QL	Western Queensland Service (Longreach)	540	10,000	122½
4QN	Northern Queensland Service (Townsville)	630	50,000	122½
4QS	Darling Downs Service (Toowoomba)	750	10,000	122½
4QY	Far North Queensland Service (Cairns)	940	2,000	122½
4RK	Central Queensland Service (Rockhampton)	840	10,000	122½
4SO	Southport	1,590	200	122½
<i>South Australia.</i>				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
5AN	Adelaide	890	10,000	119
5CL	Adelaide	730	50,000	123
<i>Regional.</i>				
5CK	Lower North Service (Port Pirie)	640	10,000	123
5LN	Port Lincoln	1,530	200	123
5MG	South-East Service (Mount Gambier)	1,580	200	123
5MV	South Australian Upper Murray Service (Renmark)	1,590	2,000	123
5PA	South-East Service (Penola)	1,160	2,000	123
5WM	Woomera	1,580	50	123
<i>Western Australia.</i>				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
6WF	Perth	690	50,000	118½
6WN	Perth	810	10,000	122½
<i>Regional.</i>				
6AL	Western Australian Regional Service (Albany)	650	400	122½
6GF	Goldfields Regional Service (Kalgoorlie)	720	2,000	122½
6GN	Geraldton Regional Service (Geraldton)	830	2,000	122½
6NM	Western Australian Regional Service (Northam)	600	200	122½
6WA	Western Australian Regional Service (Wagin)	560	50,000	122½

NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1962—continued.

Call Sign.	Location of Station.	Frequency (kc/s).	Authorized Power (Watts).	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
<i>Tasmania.</i>				
<i>Metropolitan.</i>				
7ZL	Hobart	600	10,000	122½
7ZR	Hobart	940	10,000	118½
<i>Regional.</i>				
7NT	North Tasmanian Service (Launceston)	710	10,000	122½
7QN	West Coast Service (Queenstown)	630	200	122½
<i>Northern Territory.</i>				
8AL	Alice Springs	1,530	50	123
8DR	Darwin	650	2,000	123
8KN	Katherine	670	50	123
8TC	Tennant Creek	680	50	123
<i>Papua.</i>				
9PA	Port Moresby	1,250	500	122½

HIGH FREQUENCY SERVICES.

Call Sign.	Location of Station.	Authorized Power (Watts).	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
VLG	Melbourne, Victoria	10,000	113½
VLH	Melbourne, Victoria	10,000	122½
VLI	Sydney, New South Wales	2,000	122½
VLM	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	122½
VLQ	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	122½
VLR	Melbourne, Victoria	10,000	118½
VLT	Port Moresby, Papua	2,000	119
VLW	Perth, Western Australia	2,000	119
VLX	Perth, Western Australia	10,000	119

Frequencies of High Frequency Services.—The frequencies on which these stations transmit are varied, as required, to obtain optimum results.

APPENDIX C.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1962.

Call Sign.	Area.	Channel.	Frequencies (Mc/s).	Authorized Power (kW, e.r.p.) and Polarization, Horizontal (H) or Vertical (V).	Licensee and Registered Office.	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.						
CTC ..	Canberra	7	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.758	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } V	Canberra Television Ltd., 64 Northbourne-avenue, Canberra, A.C.T.	32
NEW SOUTH WALES.						
<i>Metropolitan.</i>						
ATN ..	Sydney	7	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd., Television Centre, Epping, N.S.W.	90
TCN ..	Sydney	9	195-202 V. 196.25 S. 201.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Television Corporation Ltd., 168-174 Castlereagh-street, Sydney, N.S.W.	90½
<i>Country.</i>						
CBN ..	Central Tablelands ..	8	188-195 V. 189.258 S. 194.758	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } V	Country Television Services Ltd., Memorial Place, Bathurst-road, Orange, N.S.W.	35
NBN ..	Newcastle-Hunter River	3	85-92 V. 86.25 S. 91.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd., 21 Bolton-street, Newcastle, N.S.W.	55½
RTN ..	Richmond-Tweed Heads	8	188-195 V. 189.25 S. 194.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd., 11 Moleworth-street, Lismore	36½
WIN ..	Illawarra	4	94-101 V. 95.25 S. 100.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd., 266 Crown-street, Wollongong	33½
VICTORIA.						
<i>Metropolitan.</i>						
GTV ..	Melbourne	9	195-202 V. 196.25 S. 201.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., 22-46 Bendigo-street, Richmond	79½
HSV ..	Melbourne	7	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Herald-Sun TV Pty. Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne	68½
<i>Country.</i>						
BCV ..	Bendigo	8	188-195 V. 189.25 S. 194.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } V	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd., Shamrock Buildings, Williamson-street, Bendigo	39
BTV ..	Ballarat	6	174-181 V. 175.248 S. 180.748	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd., T. & G. Building, 101 Sturt-street, Ballarat	36
GLV ..	Latrobe Valley ..	10	208-215 V. 209.246 S. 214.746	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Gippsland-Latrobe Valley Telecasters Ltd., Prince's Highway, Traralgon	33
GMV ..	Goulburn Valley ..	6	174-181 V. 175.256 S. 180.756	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } V	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne	34½
QUEENSLAND.						
<i>Metropolitan.</i>						
BTQ ..	Brisbane	7	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Brisbane TV Ltd., Empire House, Cnr. Queen and Wharf streets, Brisbane	67½
QTQ ..	Brisbane	9	195-202 V. 196.25 S. 201.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Queensland Television Ltd., New Zealand Insurance Chambers, 334 Queen-street, Brisbane	56½
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.						
ADS ..	Adelaide	7	181-188 V. 182.26 S. 187.76	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Television Broadcasters Ltd., 125 Strangways-terrace, North Adelaide	76½
NWS ..	Adelaide	9	195-202 V. 196.26 S. 201.76	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Southern Television Corporation Ltd., 202-208 Tynte-street, North Adelaide	72½
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.						
TVW ..	Perth	7	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	TVW Limited, Osborne Park-road, Tuart Hill	57½
TASMANIA.						
<i>Metropolitan.</i>						
TVT ..	Hobart	6	174-181 V. 175.25 S. 180.75	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Tasmanian Television Ltd., 84 Elizabeth-street, Hobart	49
<i>Country.</i>						
TNT ..	North Eastern Tasmania	9	195-202 V. 196.238 S. 201.738	Vision 100 } Sound 20 } H	Northern Television Ltd., Watchorn-street, Launceston	34

APPENDIX D.

NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1962.

Call Sign.	Area.	Channel.	Frequencies (Mc/s).	Authorized Power (kW, e.r.p.) and Polarization Horizontal (H) or Vertical (V).	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour).
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
ABN	Sydney	2	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 } H	.. | 57
VICTORIA.					
ABV	Melbourne	2	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 } H	.. | 57
QUEENSLAND.					
ABQ	Brisbane	2	63-70 V. 64.24 S. 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 } H	.. | 54
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.					
ABS	Adelaide	2	63-70 V. 64.26 S. 69.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 } H	.. | 53½
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.					
ABW	Perth	2	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 } H	.. | 54
TASMANIA.					
ABT	Hobart	2	63-70 V. 64.24 S. 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 } H	.. | 53½

APPENDIX E.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS.

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS IN LICENSEE COMPANIES.

AMALGAMATED TELEVISION SERVICES PTY. LTD. (ATN).

	£1 Shares.
<i>The Herald-Sun Group—</i>	
Associated Newspapers Ltd., Sydney	125,000
John Fairfax and Sons Pty. Ltd.	175,000
	<u>300,000</u>
<i>The 2UW Group—</i>	
The Australian Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	75,000
	<u>75,000</u>
<i>The A.W.A. Group—</i>	
John Fairfax & Sons Pty. Ltd.	300,000
	<u>300,000</u>
<i>The 2GB-Macquarie-Artransa Group—</i>	
Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.	59,706
Macquarie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd.	19,706
Artransa Pty. Ltd.	39,706
	<u>119,118</u>
<i>The John Fairfax-Macquarie Group—</i>	
John Fairfax and Sons Pty. Ltd.	340,000
2GB-Macquarie-Artransa	60,000
	<u>400,000</u>
<i>Combined Group—</i>	
John Fairfax and Sons Pty. Ltd.	119,130
Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.	11,250
Artransa Pty. Ltd.	11,250
The Australian Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	8,370
	<u>150,000</u>
<i>The Fairfax-2GB-Artransa-A.W.A.-Email Group—</i>	
John Fairfax and Sons Pty. Ltd.	127,500
Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.	11,250
Artransa Pty. Ltd.	11,250
	<u>150,000</u>
Total issued shares	<u>1,494,118</u>

TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD. (TCN).

	10s. Stock Units.
Australian Consolidated Press Ltd.	667,400
Colourtone Pty. Ltd.*	48,000
Compress Printing Ltd.*	48,000
Shakespeare Head Press Pty. Ltd.*	48,000
Wilson's Laundry Pty. Ltd.*	52,950
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd.	286,750
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (England)	348,000
Philips Electrical Industries Pty. Ltd.	173,250
Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty. Ltd.	74,250
Church of England Property Trust, Diocese of Sydney	60,000
Brisbane TV Ltd.	48,000
Paramount Film Service Pty. Ltd.	45,750
Tivoli Circuit Australia Pty. Ltd.	30,000
James N. Kirby Manufacturing Pty. Ltd.	30,000
J. N. Thom, R. H. Erskine (A.L.P.)	29,250
Others (less than 10,000 stock units each)	908,400
Total issued stock units	<u>2,898,000</u>

GENERAL TELEVISION CORPORATION PTY. LTD. (GTV).

	£1 Shares.
Independent Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.†	627,441
David Syme & Co. Ltd.	188,169
Hoyts Theatres Ltd.	58,847
Greater Union Theatres Pty. Ltd.	58,848
Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd.	35,290
Val Morgan and Sons Pty. Ltd.	17,646
Eftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	13,759
Mack Furnishing Co. Pty. Ltd.	8,909
V. Margetts	2,267
Home News Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.	824
Total issued shares	<u>1,012,000</u>

HERALD-SUN T.V. PTY. LTD. (HSV).

	£1 Shares.
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.	637,499
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (England)	112,500
Directors (6)	6
Total issued shares	<u>750,005</u>

* Subsidiaries of Australian Consolidated Press Ltd.

† Subsidiary of Television Corporation Ltd.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued.

BRISBANE T.V. LTD. (BTQ).

	10s. Shares.
Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd.	240,000
Telegraph Newspaper Co. Ltd.	156,000
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (England)	100,000
Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Qld.) Ltd.	50,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	50,000
Email Ltd.	50,000
Television Corporation Ltd.	50,000
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.	40,000
Southern Electric Authority of Queensland	20,000
Toowoomba Newspaper Co. Ltd.	10,000
Northern Star Ltd. (Lismore)	10,000
Evans Deakin and Co. Ltd.	10,000
M. Terley	10,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	654,000
Total issued shares	1,450,000

QUEENSLAND TELEVISION LTD. (QTQ).

	5s. Stock Units.
Mentmore Colour Productions Pty. Ltd.*	500,400
Fairfax Publications Pty. Ltd.*	384,050
Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd.†	500,000
N.B.C. International Ltd. (Canada)	300,000
A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	300,000
P.M.S. Investments Pty. Ltd.	69,600
Savoy Pictures Pty. Ltd.	18,948
Hannah Ellis	16,000
David Ellis	10,000
F. H. Quinn	12,200
H. G. and I. J. Harris	12,000
Others (less than 10,000 stock units each)	930,002
Total issued stock units	3,027,200

TELEVISION BROADCASTERS LTD. (ADS).

	5s. Shares.
Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.	900,000
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (England)	375,000
Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd.	300,000
5KA Holdings Ltd.	300,000
Philips Electrical Industries Pty. Ltd.	225,000
Thos. H. White	75,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	825,000
Total issued shares	3,000,000

SOUTHERN TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD. (NWS).

	5s. Shares.
News Ltd.	599,150
A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	50,000
Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.	50,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	300,850
Total issued shares	1,000,000

TVW LTD. (TVW).

	10s. Shares.
West Australian Newspapers Ltd.	600,000
The Roman Catholic Bishop of Perth (held on behalf of various persons)	20,000
W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	20,000
Westland Broadcasting Co. Ltd.	20,000
The Wales Nominees (W.A.) Pty. Ltd. (6,000 held on behalf of W.A. Newspapers Ltd. Pension Fund)	10,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	567,568
Total issued shares	1,238,468

TASMANIAN TELEVISION LTD. (TVT).

	5s. Shares.
Davies Bros. Ltd.	156,200
Robt. Nettlefold Pty. Ltd.	50,000
Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	40,000
E. G. McRae	30,400
K. R. Murdoch	14,400
Mrs. B. O. Nettlefold	12,000
Miss L. O. Nettlefold	12,000
Miss G. M. Nettlefold	12,000
A. H. Gill	12,000
Mrs. E. McRae	10,300
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	810,700
Total issued shares	1,200,000

* Wholly owned subsidiary of John Fairfax Ltd.

† Controlled by John Fairfax & Sons Pty. Ltd.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued.

CANBERRA TELEVISION LTD. (CTC).

	£1 Shares.
The Federal Capital Press of Australia Pty. Ltd.	45,000
Canberra Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	45,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	210,000
Total issued shares	300,000

NEWCASTLE BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD. (NBN).

	10s. Shares.
United Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	618,000
S. M. B. Wansey	187,500
Radio 2UE Sydney Pty. Ltd.	67,200
Airsales Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	62,500
The Workers Cash Order & Finance Co. Ltd.	55,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	509,800
Total issued shares	1,500,000

TELEVISION WOLLONGONG TRANSMISSIONS LTD. (WIN).

	10s. Shares.
Wollongong Broadcasting Pty. Ltd.	89,500
Wollongong Theatres Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Tonirich Properties Pty. Ltd.	20,000
O'Donnell Investments Pty. Ltd.	20,000
F. J. O'Donnell	19,500
Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd.	10,000
C. Ogilvy	10,000
Mrs. June Ogilvy	10,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	461,000
Total issued shares	680,000

RICHMOND-TWEED TV LTD. (RTN).

	5s. Shares.
Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	140,000
Northern Star Ltd.	140,000
A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	100,000
Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	80,000
Philips Electrical Industries Pty. Ltd.	20,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	920,000
Total issued shares	1,400,000

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD. (CBN).

	5s. Shares.
Country Broadcasting and Television Services Ltd.	400,000
Email Ltd.	200,000
The Land Newspaper Ltd.	40,000
Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Western Newspapers Ltd.	32,000
Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	20,000
Western Daily Pty. Ltd.	16,000
Lithgow Mercury Pty. Ltd.	12,000
Country Life Newspaper Co. Ltd.	10,000
ABW Pty. Ltd.	10,000
Bracey's Pty. Ltd.	10,000
B. R. Bremner	10,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	800,000
Total issued shares	1,600,000

BALLARAT AND WESTERN VICTORIA TELEVISION LTD. (BTV).

	5s. Shares.
Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	120,000
Ballarat Courier Pty. Ltd.	120,000
Ballarat Theatres Ltd.	120,000
Woodrow Corporation Pty. Ltd.	240,000
A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	126,000
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.	45,000
Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	30,000
Geelong Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	30,000
Western Province Radio Pty. Ltd.	30,000
Colac Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	30,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	1,109,000
Total issued shares	2,000,000

BENDIGO AND CENTRAL VICTORIA TELECASTERS LTD. (BCV).

	5s. Shares.
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	198,000
Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	100,000
Golden Drive-in-Theatre Pty. Ltd.	60,000
Bendigo Amusements Pty. Ltd.	24,800
Elliott Provincial Newspaper Group Pty. Ltd.	20,000
Bendigo Advertiser and Independent Pty. Ltd.	20,000
R. O. Henderson (Beehive) Pty. Ltd.	20,000
C. C. Taylor	20,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	737,200
Total issued shares	1,200,000

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued.

GIPPSLAND-LATROBE VALLEY TELECASTERS LTD. (GLV).

	5s. Shares.
Latrobe Valley and Gippsland Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	200,000
Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.	127,200
Southern Newspapers Pty. Ltd. (Sale)	12,000
Regal Theatres Pty. Ltd.	12,000
C. L. Fraser	12,000
G. C. Lewis	12,000
A. B. McArthur and family	12,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	812,800
Total issued shares	1,200,000

GOULBURN-MURRAY TELEVISION LTD. (GMV).

	5s. Shares.
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.	400,000
Sir John McDonald	20,000
S. McMillan	20,000
F. O. Cameron	16,000
Sir Wm. Bridgeford	12,000
S. J. A. Kemp	10,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	722,000
Total issued shares	1,200,000

DARLING DOWNS TV LTD. (DDQ).

	5s. Shares.
Birch, Carroll and Coyle Ltd.	120,000
Empire Theatre Pty. Ltd. and subsidiary companies	60,000
Toowoomba Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Gold Radio Service Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Hoyts Theatres Ltd.	40,000
L. C. Hynes	11,000
Warwick Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	10,000
The Warwick Newspaper Pty. Ltd.	10,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	10,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	459,000
Total issued shares	800,000

ROCKHAMPTON TELEVISION LTD. (RTQ).

	5s. Shares.
Rockhampton Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd.	80,000
Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Hoyts Theatres Ltd.	40,000
Walter Reid and Co. Ltd.	20,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	20,000
J. A. E. and J. A. M. and V. M. Angel	20,000
R. F. McLaughlan	16,000
L. K. McLaughlan	10,000
L. C. Hynes	10,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	744,000
Total issued shares	1,000,000

TELECASTERS NORTH QUEENSLAND LTD. (TNQ).

	5s. Shares.
Ayr Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	80,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	80,000
The North Queensland Newspaper Co. Ltd.	40,000
Feldts Theatres	40,000
Samuel Allen and Sons Ltd.	20,000
C. K. Carmody	20,000
L. T. Heatley	12,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	388,000
Total issued shares	680,000

NORTHERN TELEVISION LTD. (TNT).

	5s. Shares.
W. R. Rolph and Sons Pty. Ltd.	169,659
7EX Pty. Ltd.	169,650
Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	169,650
Holyman Monds and Affleck Ltd.	16,000
McKinlays Pty. Ltd.	16,000
A. C. Ferrall Pty. Ltd.	11,000
Wallace V. Webb	10,000
Others (less than 10,000 shares each)	738,041
Total issued shares	1,300,000

APPENDIX F.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES.

1. The analysis of television programmes, which is set out in the following tables, is based on each programme item scheduled to be televised by all television stations, classified in accordance with the definitions given in paragraph 3 of this Appendix. For the purpose of presenting a picture of television as it is available to the public, the programmes of the Australian Broadcasting Commission have been included where appropriate.

2. The data has been summarized in a number of tables, and is based on the period of twelve weeks from 9th April to 1st July, 1962, for metropolitan stations (i.e., in each State capital city), and on the period of four weeks from 4th June to 1st July, 1962, for provincial and country stations unless otherwise specified. The tables are as follows:—

- Table 1.—Analysis of Programmes by Categories. (All Metropolitan and Country Stations.)
 Table 2.—Analysis of Programmes by Categories. (Stations in each Metropolitan Area.)
 Table 3.—Analysis of Peak Time Programmes by Categories. (All Metropolitan and Country Stations.)
 Table 4.—Analysis of Programmes by Category Groups for each Time Period. (All Metropolitan and Country Stations.)
 Table 5.—Average Weekly Time Occupied by Programmes in each Category Group. (All Metropolitan and Country Stations.)
 Table 6.—Drama Categories—Crime and Suspense; Domestic and Comedy—Analysis of Programmes of each Station by Time Periods. (All Metropolitan and Country Stations.)
 Table 7.—Programmes of Australian Origin—Analysis by Categories. (All Metropolitan and Country Stations.)
 Table 8.—Programmes of Australian Origin—Analysis by Categories. (Stations in each Metropolitan Area.)
 Table 9.—Programmes of Australian Origin—Variations over Three Periods of Four Weeks. (All Metropolitan Stations.)
 Table 10.—Programmes of Australian Origin—Distribution of Australian Proportion of all Programmes over Time Periods. (All Metropolitan and Country Stations.)
 Table 11.—Programmes of Australian Origin—Distribution of Australian Programmes over Time Periods. (All Metropolitan and Country Stations.)
 Table 12.—Programmes of Australian Origin—Distribution of Australian Programmes over Days of the Week. (All Metropolitan and Country Stations.) (Averaged over Four Weeks.)

Three graphs are included, showing the pattern of viewing, based on total sets in use, in Melbourne and in Brisbane since the commencement of regular television services—

Figure 1.—Melbourne Television Audience—Variations between 1957 and 1961.

Figure 2.—Melbourne and Brisbane Television Audiences—Trend Lines.

Figure 3.—Melbourne and Brisbane Television Audiences—Evening Programme Ratings.

3. *Definition of Categories.*—The statistical system is based on twenty-nine programme categories divided into nine major groups. These are set out below:—

Drama—

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Serious | Includes classical drama (e.g., the Shakespeare to Shaw era), works of major contemporary dramatists, and other dramatic productions which appear to have lasting values. |
| Adventure | Drama or melodrama, not in a western setting, with a main focus on action rather than the exposition of ideas or the delineation of character. Includes such themes as science fiction and espionage. |
| Crime and Suspense | Plays concerned with the commission and detection of illegal actions, in which the main focus is on the actions, and not necessarily on the delineation of individuals; also plays in which suspense is predominant, with or without a crime element. |
| Domestic and Comedy | Plays either self-contained or episodic, dealing with domestic life or family relations, including situation comedy. |
| Western | Plays utilizing western settings, also other American nineteenth-century non-urban settings, which do not reach the level of serious drama. |
| Other | Drama which does not fall specifically under other headings. |

Light Entertainment—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Cartoons | Matter predominantly in the form of animation or partial animation, excluding that which occurs in children's programmes. |
| Light Music | Programmes in which popular music is the predominant element; includes all types of popular music of the present and past generations, and musical comedy. |
| Personalities and Oddities | Interviews or conversations with or about celebrities, people in the news, unusual occupations and events, or similar topics. Includes dramatizations of an individual's life problems with or without the appearance of the individual. Also includes daytime programmes built around the personality of the master of ceremonies, and interviews with members of the studio audience and guests. The emphasis is on displaying the subject rather than serious discussion. |
| Quiz and Panel Programmes | Programmes built around a game or contest of wits, with or without prizes or penalties. Includes relevant audience participation programmes, but excludes genuine amateur talent contests. |
| Talent Programmes | Programmes containing an element of competition at the amateur level in any field of performance except sport; includes ballroom dancing. |
| Variety | Programmes containing a mixture of comedy, music, dancing, gags and patter, &c., by professional or amateur talent, where the element of competition does not occur. |

<i>Sport—</i>			
Events	..	..	.. Simultaneous or delayed presentation of competitive team sports, field and other organized sports, athletic events, &c., in which the programme is centred on the event(s) presented.
Other	..	..	.. Sporting previews, summaries, news and talks, in which replays of events may be used incidentally; also includes demonstrations of sporting techniques.
News	..	..	.. Programmes designed to report on current or recent happenings in Australia or overseas, excluding news commentaries; newsreels, weather reports, &c.
<i>Family—</i>			
For Children	..	..	.. Regular programmes which include a variety of items directed to or presented for children.
Family Living and Shopping	..	..	.. Programmes concerned with family activities (including leisure time), and the family as users of consumer goods and services. Includes programmes such as those dealing with marketing, cooking; house and garden; hobbies and care of pets; health, physical fitness, safety and other personal matters; shopping guides.
<i>Information—</i>			
Agriculture and Industry	..	..	.. Programmes concerning the origins, activities or developments of the major occupational groups. Includes informative programmes directed to these groups as well as programmes about them.
Foreign Lands and Peoples	..	..	.. Programmes, mostly of a descriptive type, concerning the lands and peoples of any country other than Australia and its territories. (Excludes programmes primarily concerning political and controversial issues.)
Nature and Science	..	..	.. Programmes designed to portray seriously some scientific aspect of life whether natural history, pure or applied research, government, industry or educational institutions.
Miscellaneous	..	..	.. Programmes containing miscellaneous information, including military history and other informative matters which cannot be adequately classified elsewhere.
<i>Current Affairs—</i>			
Australian Heritage	Activities	and	Programmes covering past and present aspects of Australian history and life, including national events, festivals, public gatherings and other matters designed to foster the consciousness of nationhood, to develop full understanding between urban and rural populations, and to encourage the assimilation of migrants.
Political Matter	..	..	.. Programmes concerning Australian Federal or State elections and by-elections, occurring during the "election period" and on polling day.
Religious Matter	..	..	.. All programmes originated by or for recognized religious bodies.
Social and Human Relations and Controversial Matter	..	..	.. Programmes dealing with social, economic, emotional, and mental problems of modern society; the subject matter of the social sciences; history or biography where the event is presented primarily to inform rather than to entertain; discussions of marriage or family problems, and applications of the social sciences. Also includes all news commentaries and political and controversial matter except Australian electioneering programmes and election results.
<i>The Arts—</i>			
Fine Arts	..	..	.. Programmes concerning painting, sculpture, graphic arts, readings of prose and poetry; literary and other art criticism, &c.
Dance and Ballet	..	..	.. Programmes designed to present ballet and other forms of the dance as an independent art form. (NOTE.—Ballroom dancing, ballet, and similar presentations which are incidental to other programmes are regarded as part of those programmes).
Serious Music and Opera	..	..	.. Programmes presenting lasting music regardless of form, period or country of origin. Includes operas and operettas as well as programmes devoted to music of a particular country.
<i>Educational—</i>			
School and Youth Education	..	..	.. Programmes designed as an aid to the teaching of children and adolescents. Includes all kindergarten sessions.

4. *Definition of Programmes of Australian Origin.*—A number of the tables deal with programmes of Australian origin. For the purpose of all calculations made by the Board a programme is regarded as being of Australian origin if—

- (i) it originates in the studio of an Australian television station, or by means of the station's outside broadcasting equipment, and whether televised simultaneously or as a delayed transmission from film or video tape;
- (ii) it is produced by an Australian television station other than the station in whose programmes it appears, whether presented from film or videotape or by means of a co-axial cable or micro-wave link; or if
- (iii) it is made by an Australian organization other than a television station, or by a production unit associated with, and operating under the same general control as an Australian television station.

5. *Basis of calculation.*—The family time period in this analysis is the period within which commercial television stations are required to televise programmes which are designated in paragraph 11 of the Television Programme Standards as "family programmes" or "children's programmes". The time periods in the tables are therefore as follows:—

Period.	Monday to Friday.	Saturdays and Sundays.
Day ..	between 8.30 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. ..	
Family ..	before 8.30 a.m.; between 5.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. ..	any time before 7.30 p.m.
Peak ..	between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. ..	between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.
Adult ..	after 9.30 p.m.	after 9.30 p.m.

The statistical week is from Monday to Sunday. The grouping of stations is as follows:—Metropolitan Commercial Stations (10 stations); Metropolitan National Stations (6 stations); Country Commercial Stations (10 stations).

TABLE 1.—ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES (ALL METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY STATIONS).
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TRANSMISSION TIME DEVOTED TO PROGRAMMES IN EACH CATEGORY.

Programme Category.	Metropolitan Commercial Stations (12 weeks)	Metropolitan National Stations. (12 weeks)	All Metropolitan Stations. (12 weeks)	Country Commercial Stations. (4 weeks)
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Drama—				
Serious	0.15	1.44	0.55	Nil
Adventure	8.49	4.68	7.28	13.13
Crime and suspense	14.85	5.86	11.99	14.65
Domestic and comedy	13.39	12.66	13.16	15.99
Western	10.84	1.52	7.86	11.50
Miscellaneous	7.79	6.45	7.45	5.76
Sub-Total	55.51	32.83	48.29	61.03
Light Entertainment—				
Cartoons	2.41	0.95	1.94	3.58
Light Music	2.82	3.65	3.09	1.32
Personalities and oddities	4.37	2.73	3.85	1.20
Quiz and panel programmes	4.88	0.08	3.36	1.26
Talent programmes	0.35	0.14	0.28	0.03
Variety	4.80	1.72	3.83	5.29
Sub-Total	19.63	9.27	16.35	12.68
Sport—				
Events	1.96	7.06	3.58	0.37
Other	1.98	3.16	2.36	1.25
Sub-Total	3.94	10.2	5.94	1.62
News	4.48	8.24	5.67	8.16
	4.48	8.24	5.67	8.16
Family—				
For children	7.98	9.14	8.35	9.61
Family living and shopping	2.23	2.08	2.18	1.09
Sub-Total	10.21	11.22	10.53	10.70
Information—				
Agriculture and industry	0.05	1.66	0.56	0.28
Foreign lands and people	0.30	2.12	0.88	0.98
Nature and science	0.64	2.41	1.21	0.03
Miscellaneous	0.64	3.09	1.41	1.58
Sub-Total	1.63	9.28	4.06	2.87
Current Affairs—				
Australian activities	0.63	1.47	0.90	0.06
Political matter	0	0	0	0
Religious matter	1.65	2.99	2.08	1.75
Social, controversial matter	1.29	3.24	1.91	0.72
Sub-Total	3.57	7.70	4.89	2.53
The Arts—				
Fine arts	0.35	1.96	0.86	0
Dance and ballet	0.06	0.50	0.20	0.34
Serious music and opera	0.01	3.45	1.10	0.07
Sub-Total	0.42	5.91	2.16	0.41
Education	0.61	5.33	2.11	0
	0.61	5.33	2.11	0
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 per cent. equals	84 hrs. 32 mins.	39 hrs. 24 mins.	123 hrs. 57 mins.	14 hrs. 40 mins.

TABLE 2.—ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES (STATIONS IN EACH METROPOLITAN AREA).

PERCENTAGE OF COMBINED TOTAL TRANSMISSION TIME DEVOTED TO PROGRAMMES IN EACH CATEGORY BY ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS IN EACH STATE. (PERIOD OF TWELVE WEEKS.)

Programme Category.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	Per cent.					
Drama—						
Serious	0.19	0.57	0.52	0.45	0.80	1.31
Adventure	8.08	6.65	7.06	8.54	4.53	7.63
Crime and suspense	13.65	9.59	14.40	10.90	11.50	11.31
Domestic and comedy	12.56	11.23	13.49	13.30	15.12	15.23
Western	7.77	8.71	7.44	10.13	4.87	6.07
Miscellaneous	7.42	7.51	8.02	7.24	7.14	7.06
Sub-Total	49.67	44.26	50.93	50.56	43.96	48.61
Light Entertainment—						
Cartoons	2.37	1.90	1.91	2.29	1.21	1.15
Light music	1.41	2.99	3.94	4.59	3.43	2.10
Personalities and oddities	3.16	5.83	4.35	3.53	2.68	2.46
Quiz and panel programmes	5.60	3.40	3.42	3.56	0.79	0.49
Talent programmes	0.35	0.26	0.27	0.47	0.15	0
Variety	1.58	5.79	4.72	3.56	4.08	3.57
Sub-Total	14.47	20.17	18.61	18.00	12.34	9.77
Sports—						
Events	3.49	3.04	3.73	3.33	3.86	4.76
Other	2.21	3.55	1.05	1.89	3.24	2.72
Sub-Total	5.70	6.59	4.78	5.22	7.10	7.48
News	5.39	6.97	5.39	4.28	6.36	6.25
	5.39	6.97	5.39	4.28	6.36	6.25
Family—						
For children	6.81	7.63	7.80	7.64	11.17	12.58
Family living and shopping	3.28	1.13	1.07	3.06	2.38	1.92
Sub-Total	10.09	8.76	8.87	10.70	13.55	14.50
Information—						
Agriculture and industry	0.72	0.55	0.38	0.26	0.83	0.90
Foreign lands and people	0.92	0.87	0.60	0.99	1.06	0.86
Nature and science	1.61	0.96	0.81	0.79	2.23	1.23
Miscellaneous	1.47	1.24	1.29	1.39	1.63	1.68
Sub-Total	4.72	3.62	3.08	3.43	5.75	4.67
Current Affairs—						
Australian activities	1.12	1.17	0.78	0.73	0.76	0.57
Political matter	0	0	0	0	0.01	0
Religious matter	1.77	2.34	2.04	2.06	2.45	1.97
Social, controversial matter	1.97	2.87	2.05	1.16	1.90	1.08
Sub-Total	4.86	6.38	4.87	3.95	5.12	3.62
The Arts—						
Fine arts	1.29	0.51	0.62	0.83	0.94	1.03
Dance and ballet	0.11	0.11	0.22	0.20	0.50	0.22
Serious music and opera	0.73	0.88	1.13	1.07	1.74	1.79
Sub-Total	2.13	1.50	1.97	2.10	3.18	2.94
Educational	2.97	1.75	1.50	1.76	2.64	2.16
	2.97	1.75	1.50	1.76	2.64	2.16
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 per cent. equals	27 hrs. 29 mins.	24 hrs. 14 mins.	22 hrs. 25 mins.	24 hrs. 14 mins.	13 hrs. 24 mins.	12 hrs. 10 mins.

TABLE 3.—ANALYSIS OF PEAK TIME PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES (ALL METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY STATIONS.)

Percentage of peak time devoted to programmes in each category by all metropolitan stations in each State, and by all country stations. (Metropolitan stations—12 weeks; country stations—4 weeks).

Programme Category.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Metropolitan Commercial Stations.	Metropolitan National Stations.	Country Commercial Stations.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Drama—									
Serious	1.25	1.57	1.77	1.94	2.69	3.92	0.17	5.17	0
Adventure	6.45	5.52	7.28	9.52	3.84	7.89	5.99	8.32	17.52
Crime and suspense	31.96	26.87	32.67	24.19	22.10	23.50	35.71	13.53	20.92
Domestic and comedy	9.29	10.72	10.25	15.43	25.30	15.35	10.68	18.58	15.85
Western	15.34	16.78	12.90	17.39	10.07	16.00	22.82	1.88	19.36
Miscellaneous	9.39	8.79	14.53	8.84	7.21	10.54	10.21	9.69	9.58
Sub-Total	73.68	70.25	79.40	77.31	71.21	77.20	85.58	57.17	83.23
Light Entertainment—									
Cartoons	0.13	0	0.07	0.50	1.61	0	0.47	0.10	0.36
Light Music	1.80	1.52	0.73	1.60	1.09	2.36	0.45	3.23	0.27
Personalities and oddities	2.70	1.09	1.08	1.75	3.37	1.98	0.84	3.70	1.44
Quiz and panel programmes	1.19	0	0	0	0	1.04	0.56	0	0
Talent programmes	0.50	0	0	0	0.60	0	0	0.45	0.03
Variety	5.65	11.48	5.92	8.34	9.35	8.04	10.25	4.41	9.94
Sub-Total	11.97	14.09	7.80	12.19	16.02	13.42	12.57	11.89	12.04
Sport—									
Events	0.10	0	0	0.08	0.02	0.45	0	0.24	0
Other	1.19	3.17	1.19	1.19	0	2.23	0	4.12	0.46
Sub-Total	1.29	3.17	1.19	1.27	0.02	2.68	0	4.36	0.46
News	0.10	0	0.98	0	0.15	0	0.28	0.12	0
	0.10	0	0.98	0	0.15	0	0.28	0.12	0
Family—									
For children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family living and shopping	0.76	0.40	0	0	0	0	0	0.58	0
Sub-Total	0.76	0.40	0	0	0	0	0	0.58	0
Information—									
Agriculture and industry	1.28	2.25	0.36	0.30	0.60	0.77	0	2.55	0.15
Foreign lands and people	0.46	0.89	0.73	0.83	1.36	0.72	0.04	2.08	0.45
Nature and science	0.18	0.10	0.20	0.35	0.52	0.15	0.06	0.54	0.09
Miscellaneous	1.90	1.92	3.09	2.55	0.92	0.89	0.03	5.27	1.41
Sub-Total	3.82	5.16	4.38	4.03	3.40	2.53	0.13	10.44	2.10

TABLE 3.—ANALYSIS OF PEAK TIME PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES (ALL METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY STATIONS)—*continued.*

Programme Category.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Metropolitan Commercial Stations.	Metropolitan National Stations.	Country Commercial Stations.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Current Affairs—									
Australian activities	1.74	1.70	1.47	0.92	1.54	0.55	0.90	2.11	0.10
Political matter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religious matter	0	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.40	0.22	0.03	0.58	0
Social, controversial matter	3.75	2.22	1.82	1.24	3.42	1.19	0.27	5.60	1.09
Sub-Total	5.49	4.27	3.54	2.41	5.36	1.96	1.20	8.29	1.19
The Arts—									
Fine arts	1.09	0.98	0.10	0.60	1.34	1.44	0	2.32	0
Dance and ballet	0.46	0.40	0.82	0.73	0.52	0.30	0.24	1.08	0.89
Serious music and opera	1.34	1.28	1.79	1.46	1.98	0.47	0	3.75	0.09
Sub-Total	2.89	2.66	2.71	2.79	3.84	2.21	0.24	7.15	0.98
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 per cent. equals	5 hrs. 2 mins.	3 hrs. 22 mins.	3 hrs. 22 mins.	16 hrs. 48 mins.	10 hrs. 5 mins.	5 hrs. 36 mins.			

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TABLE 4.—ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORY GROUPS FOR EACH TIME PERIOD. (ALL METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY STATIONS.)

PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL TRANSMISSION TIMES DEVOTED TO EACH CATEGORY GROUP.
(Metropolitan stations—12 weeks; country stations—4 weeks.)

Category Group.	Time Period.				All Hours.
	Day.	Family.	Peak.	Adult.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Metropolitan Commercial Stations—					
Drama	50.54	38.67	85.58	62.54	55.51
Light Entertainment	26.19	18.87	12.57	18.37	19.63
Sport	0.24	8.47	0	5.64	3.94
News and weather	0.78	9.92	0.28	4.64	4.48
Family	14.89	17.20	0	0.33	10.21
Information	1.72	2.34	0.13	1.82	1.63
Current affairs	2.62	4.39	1.20	6.27	3.57
The Arts	0.88	0.14	0.24	0.39	0.42
Youth education	2.14	0	0	0	0.61
1 per cent. equals	24 hrs. 12 mins.	28 hrs. 58 mins.	16 hrs. 48 mins.	14 hrs. 34 mins.	84 hrs. 32 mins.
Metropolitan National Stations—					
Drama	18.97	21.56	57.17	36.72	32.83
Light Entertainment	4.99	10.07	11.89	6.29	9.27
Sport	6.07	17.74	4.36	1.85	10.22
News and weather	0	13.24	0.12	13.47	8.24
Family	13.56	20.65	0.58	0.05	11.22
Information	8.23	7.48	10.44	13.21	9.28
Current affairs	6.19	6.60	8.29	10.96	7.70
The Arts	0.13	2.64	7.15	17.45	5.91
Youth education	41.86	0.02	0	0	5.33
1 per cent. equals	5 hrs. 0 mins.	17 hrs. 50 mins.	10 hrs. 5 mins.	6 hrs. 29 mins.	39 hrs. 24 mins.
Country Commercial Stations—					
Drama	40.00	39.81	83.23	67.40	61.03
Light Entertainment	8.00	16.45	12.04	5.75	12.68
Sport	0	2.21	0.46	3.11	1.62
News and weather	0	14.73	0	12.07	8.16
Family	52.00	21.47	0	0	10.70
Information	0	3.40	2.10	3.89	2.87
Current affairs	0	1.93	1.19	7.58	2.53
The Arts	0	0	0.98	0.20	0.41
Youth education	0	0	0	0	0
1 per cent. equals	0 hrs. 30 mins.	6 hrs. 6 mins.	5 hrs. 36 mins.	2 hrs. 28 mins.	14 hrs. 40 mins.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE WEEKLY TIME OCCUPIED BY PROGRAMMES IN EACH CATEGORY GROUP. (ALL METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY STATIONS.)

ANALYSED BY TIME PERIODS TO NEAREST QUARTER HOUR.
(Metropolitan stations—12 weeks; country stations—4 weeks.)

Category Group.	Time Period.				All Hours.
	Day.	Family.	Peak.	Adult.	
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.
Metropolitan Commercial Stations—					
Drama	10	9½	12	7½	39½
Light Entertainment	5½	4½	1½	2½	13½
Sport	0	2	0	½	2½
News and weather	½	2½	0	½	3½
Family	2½	4½	0	0	7
Information	½	½	0	½	1½
Current affairs	½	1	½	½	2½
The Arts	½	0	0	0	½
Youth education	½	0	0	0	½
Total Hours	20½	24½	14	12½	70½
Metropolitan National Stations—					
Drama	1½	5½	8	3½	18
Light Entertainment	½	2½	1½	½	5
Sport	½	4½	½	0	5½
News and weather	0	3½	0	1½	4½
Family	1	5	½	0	6½
Information	½	1½	1½	1½	5
Current affairs	½	1½	1½	½	4½
The Arts	0	½	1	1½	3½
Youth education	3	0	0	0	3
Total Hours	7	24½	14	9	54½
Country Commercial Stations—					
Drama	½	6	11½	4½	22½
Light Entertainment	0	2½	1½	½	4½
Sport	0	½	0	½	½
News and weather	0	2½	0	½	3
Family	½	3½	0	0	4
Information	0	½	½	½	1
Current affairs	0	½	½	½	1
The Arts	0	0	½	0	½
Youth education	0	0	0	0	0
Total Hours	1½	15½	14	6½	36½

TABLE 6.—DRAMA CATEGORIES—CRIME AND SUSPENSE; DOMESTIC AND COMEDY. (ALL METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY STATIONS.)

ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES OF EACH STATION BY TIME PERIODS.
(Metropolitan stations—12 weeks; country stations—4 weeks.)

Station (and Location of Stations).	Time Period.					Total Time Involved.
	Day.	Family.	Peak.	Adult.	All Hours.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
CRIME AND SUSPENSE DRAMA—METROPOLITAN STATIONS.						
ABN Sydney	0	0	7.24	8.16	3.17	21½ hrs. 35 mins.
ATN Sydney	11.99	0.65	49.70	43.75	19.24	192 hrs. 10 mins.
TCN Sydney	3.78	3.74	38.94	37.89	15.10	161 hrs. 15 mins.
ABV Melbourne	2.52	0	8.78	8.16	3.92	26 hrs. 55 mins.
HSV Melbourne	7.38	0	31.15	24.11	12.44	103 hrs. 15 mins.
GTV Melbourne	7.56	0	40.67	6.51	11.26	102 hrs. 15 mins.
ABQ Brisbane	5.73	0	12.95	14.32	6.35	40 hrs. 40 mins.
BTQ Brisbane	5.54	3.84	39.34	16.34	13.34	112 hrs. 30 mins.
QTQ Brisbane	28.63	0	45.73	36.25	22.40	169 hrs. 45 mins.
ABS Adelaide	3.20	0	13.05	12.76	5.83	37 hrs. 40 mins.
ADS Adelaide	5.01	0	31.55	27.63	12.30	113 hrs. 40 mins.
NWS Adelaide	3.85	0	27.98	34.74	13.21	112 hrs. 45 mins.
ABW Perth	0	0	19.20	22.84	8.61	56 hrs. 5 mins.
TVW Perth	2.36	0	25.00	33.20	14.22	98 hrs.
ABT Hobart	0.58	0	19.94	13.46	7.54	47 hrs. 55 mins.
TVT Hobart	4.76	0	27.08	39.22	15.43	89 hrs. 45 mins.
CRIME AND SUSPENSE DRAMA—COUNTRY STATIONS.						
CTC Canberra	0	0	20.54	33.67	13.25	17 hrs.
CBN Orange	0	0	10.71	43.45	12.12	16 hrs. 30 mins.
NBN Newcastle	3.00	0	22.32	48.69	13.36	29 hrs. 30 mins.
RTN Lismore	0	0	17.86	28.02	11.64	16 hrs.
WIN Wollongong	0	0	33.04	36.36	18.08	24 hrs. 30 mins.
BCV Bendigo	0	0	16.07	33.05	11.99	18 hrs. 35 mins.
BTV Ballarat	0	0	19.64	57.93	18.72	26 hrs. 50 mins.
GLV Traralgon	0	0	36.61	38.32	24.65	32 hrs. 40 mins.
GMV Shepparton	0	0	14.58	32.39	12.50	17 hrs. 40 mins.
TNT Launceston	0	0	17.86	29.33	11.42	15 hrs. 30 mins.
DOMESTIC AND COMEDY DRAMA—METROPOLITAN STATIONS.						
ABN Sydney	3.12	10.52	13.00	5.20	9.19	62 hrs. 35 mins.
ATN Sydney	17.24	24.81	5.65	5.89	16.05	160 hrs. 20 mins.
TCN Sydney	10.59	14.65	9.23	9.45	11.47	122 hrs. 30 mins.
ABV Melbourne	0	10.36	10.71	16.96	8.36	57 hrs. 25 mins.
HSV Melbourne	9.41	7.48	16.67	3.87	9.25	76 hrs. 45 mins.
GTV Melbourne	18.43	22.51	4.76	7.36	15.21	138 hrs. 5 mins.
ABQ Brisbane	14.43	12.17	17.66	4.69	12.66	81 hrs. 10 mins.
BTQ Brisbane	12.32	16.94	9.52	11.25	13.31	112 hrs. 15 mins.
QTQ Brisbane	9.77	27.82	3.57	2.74	14.39	109 hrs. 5 mins.
ABS Adelaide	9.28	12.31	19.49	6.34	12.85	83 hrs.
ADS Adelaide	9.61	11.92	19.64	3.28	11.04	102 hrs.
NWS Adelaide	34.95	12.10	7.14	3.40	16.09	137 hrs. 20 mins.
ABW Perth	16.30	15.04	27.38	2.64	16.40	106 hrs. 45 mins.
TWV Perth	13.76	14.44	23.21	3.57	13.93	96 hrs.
ABT Hobart	24.57	15.84	23.26	4.81	16.98	107 hrs. 55 mins.
TVT Hobart	7.14	23.79	7.44	1.90	13.31	77 hrs. 25 mins.
DOMESTIC AND COMEDY DRAMA—COUNTRY STATIONS.						
CTC Canberra	0	14.29	23.21	0	16.36	21 hrs.
CBN Orange	0	14.58	28.13	2.07	17.93	24 hrs. 25 mins.
NBN Newcastle	8.00	30.12	19.20	0	18.00	39 hrs. 45 mins.
RTN Lismore	0	18.89	22.32	9.34	18.80	25 hrs. 50 mins.
WIN Wollongong	0	30.03	5.80	0	16.36	22 hrs. 10 mins.
BCV Bendigo	0	30.48	15.18	1.72	19.57	30 hrs. 20 mins.
BTV Ballarat	0	20.00	11.61	3.66	13.60	19 hrs. 30 mins.
GLV Traralgon	0	16.76	8.04	2.89	9.75	12 hrs. 55 mins.
GMV Shepparton	0	25.89	3.57	0	11.67	16 hrs. 30 mins.
TNT Launceston	0	16.39	21.43	0	16.21	22 hrs.

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TABLE 7.—PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN—ANALYSIS BY CATEGORIES
(ALL METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY STATIONS.)

PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL TIME DEVOTED TO PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN ANALYSED BY CATEGORIES.

Programme Category.	Metropolitan Commercial Stations (12 weeks).	Metropolitan National Stations (12 weeks).	All Metropolitan Stations (12 weeks).	Country Commercial Stations (4 weeks).
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Drama—				
Serious	0.10	0.47	0.24	0
Adventure	0.07	0.27	0.15	0
Crime and suspense	2.33	0.16	1.48	0
Domestic and comedy	0.05	0.41	0.19	0
Western	0.34	0.44	0.38	4.79
Miscellaneous	0.22	0.90	0.49	0
Sub-Total	3.11	2.65	2.93	4.79
Light Entertainment—				
Cartoons	0.01	0	0	0
Light music	7.45	5.20	6.57	4.72
Personalities and oddities	9.25	1.89	6.37	0.88
Quiz and panel programmes	12.95	0.14	7.93	5.02
Talent programmes	0.93	0.27	0.67	0.09
Variety	12.62	2.64	8.71	13.15
Sub-Total	43.21	10.14	30.25	23.86
Sport—				
Events	2.20	9.49	5.06	0.45
Other	5.23	5.71	5.42	4.75
Sub-Total	7.43	15.20	10.48	5.20
News	11.74	15.72	13.30	32.42
	11.74	15.72	13.30	32.42
Family—				
For children	17.45	17.48	17.46	20.58
Family living and shopping	5.92	3.96	5.15	4.34
Sub-Total	23.37	21.44	22.61	24.92
Information—				
Agriculture and industry	0.05	2.81	1.13	0.99
Foreign lands and people	0.02	0.04	0.03	0
Nature and science	0.96	2.11	1.41	0
Miscellaneous	0.36	3.93	1.76	0.18
Sub-Total	1.39	8.89	4.33	1.17
Current Affairs—				
Australian activities	1.67	2.76	2.10	0.23
Political matter	0	0	0	0
Religious matter	3.18	3.76	3.40	5.06
Social, controversial matter	2.17	2.80	2.42	0.72
Sub-Total	7.02	9.32	7.92	6.01
The Arts—				
Fine arts	0.92	2.83	1.67	0
Dance and ballet	0.16	0.47	0.28	1.36
Serious music and opera	0.02	5.05	1.99	0.27
Sub-Total	1.10	8.35	3.94	1.63
Educational	1.63	8.29	4.24	0
	1.63	8.29	4.24	0
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 per cent. equals	31 hrs. 53 mins.	20 hrs. 34 mins.	52 hrs. 29 mins.	3 hrs. 41 mins.

TABLE 8.—PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN—ANALYSIS BY CATEGORIES (STATIONS IN EACH METROPOLITAN AREA).
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TRANSMISSION TIME DEVOTED TO PROGRAMMES IN EACH CATEGORY BY ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS IN EACH STATE.

(Period of 12 weeks.)

Programme Category.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Drama—						
Serious	0.09	0.09	0.59	0.39	0.24	0.20
Adventure	0.09	0.27	0.26	0.16	0	0
Crime and suspense	1.28	1.26	1.62	1.25	2.03	1.96
Domestic and comedy	0.09	0	0.38	0	0.45	0.57
Western	0.13	0.14	0.17	0.16	1.06	1.50
Miscellaneous	0.31	0.32	0.47	0.10	1.33	0.80
Sub-Total	1.99	2.08	3.49	2.06	5.11	5.03
Light Entertainment—						
Cartoons	0	0	0	0	0	0
Light music	3.43	5.65	9.26	9.99	6.21	4.97
Personalities and oddities	4.70	9.91	8.11	5.71	3.38	3.78
Quiz and panel programmes	13.60	7.11	8.69	9.00	1.72	1.20
Talent programmes	0.84	0.54	0.68	1.20	0.33	0
Variety	3.43	11.85	11.65	8.68	8.62	8.38
Sub-Total	26.00	35.06	38.39	34.58	20.26	18.33
Sport—						
Events	4.60	4.56	5.51	4.46	5.26	7.32
Other	5.36	7.27	2.52	4.59	6.53	6.60
Sub-Total	9.96	11.83	8.03	9.05	11.79	13.92
News	13.04	14.48	13.54	10.63	13.79	15.27
	13.04	14.48	13.54	10.63	13.79	15.27
Family—						
For children	16.54	15.95	15.89	17.36	21.15	21.57
Family living and shopping	7.94	2.35	2.69	7.73	5.18	4.70
Sub-Total	24.48	18.30	18.58	25.09	26.33	26.27
Information—						
Agriculture and industry	1.49	1.10	0.74	0.52	1.35	1.96
Foreign lands and people	0	0.04	0.02	0.02	0	1.10
Nature and science	1.95	0.63	0.85	1.33	2.93	1.30
Miscellaneous	1.69	1.52	1.57	1.61	2.32	2.42
Sub-Total	5.13	3.29	3.18	3.48	6.60	5.78
Current Affairs—						
Australian activities	2.66	2.39	1.97	1.85	1.65	1.39
Political matter	0	0	0	0	0.01	0
Religious matter	3.22	3.46	3.16	3.96	3.13	3.41
Social, controversial matter	2.28	3.81	3.19	1.31	1.76	1.02
Sub-Total	8.16	9.66	8.32	7.12	6.55	5.82
The Arts—						
Fine arts	2.69	0.84	1.08	1.71	1.81	2.10
Dance and ballet	0.28	0.24	0.17	0.26	0.58	0.27
Serious music and opera	1.36	1.42	1.98	2.37	2.86	2.96
Sub-Total	4.33	2.50	3.23	4.34	5.25	5.33
Educational	6.91	2.80	3.24	3.65	4.32	4.25
	6.91	2.80	3.24	3.65	4.32	4.25
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 per cent. equals	11 hrs. 19 mins.	11 hrs. 36 mins.	8 hrs. 49 mins.	9 hrs. 35 mins.	6 hrs. 9 mins.	4 hrs. 59 mins.

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TABLE 9.—PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN—VARIATIONS OVER THREE PERIODS OF FOUR WEEKS (ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS).

PERCENTAGE OF TRANSMISSION TIME, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY DURATION, OF PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN TELEVIEWED BY EACH METROPOLITAN STATION.

Station.	Four-week Periods.					
	9th April, 1962, to 6th May, 1962.		7th May, 1962, to 3rd June, 1962.		4th June, 1962, to 1st July, 1962.	
	Per cent.	Average Weekly Duration.	Per cent.	Average Weekly Duration.	Per cent.	Average Weekly Duration.
Sydney—						
ABN	57.86	33 hrs. 4 mins.	54.95	30 hrs. 38 mins.	55.95	32 hrs. 9 mins.
ATN	30.72	24 hrs. 59 mins.	33.17	27 hrs. 52 mins.	34.12	28 hrs. 46 mins.
TCN	39.56	34 hrs. 50 mins.	39.31	35 hrs. 13 mins.	39.72	35 hrs. 30 mins.
Melbourne—						
ABV	58.26	33 hrs. 35 mins.	54.28	30 hrs. 39 mins.	56.30	32 hrs. 22 mins.
HSV	47.32	33 hrs. 31 mins.	45.68	31 hrs. 12 mins.	47.70	32 hrs. 36 mins.
GTV	43.08	32 hrs. 30 mins.	42.86	32 hrs. 20 mins.	41.03	31 hrs. 14 mins.
Brisbane—						
ABQ	50.70	27 hrs. 4 mins.	50.14	26 hrs. 19 mins.	49.46	26 hrs. 54 mins.
BTQ	36.10	25 hrs. 27 mins.	38.72	26 hrs. 54 mins.	40.24	28 hrs. 31 mins.
QTQ	28.11	18 hrs. 54 mins.	35.68	22 hrs. 27 mins.	30.28	17 hrs. 57 mins.
Adelaide—						
ABS	50.35	27 hrs. 10 mins.	49.70	26 hrs. 10 mins.	49.11	26 hrs. 54 mins.
ADS	43.54	34 hrs. 20 mins.	39.34	29 hrs. 59 mins.	39.49	29 hrs. 59 mins.
NWS	32.59	22 hrs. 40 mins.	30.05	21 hrs. 40 mins.	28.76	20 hrs. 39 mins.
Perth—						
ABW	52.37	28 hrs. 45 mins.	45.08	24 hrs. 2 mins.	51.60	28 hrs. 9 mins.
TVW	40.11	22 hrs. 41 mins.	43.75	25 hrs. 9 mins.	42.78	24 hrs. 55 mins.
Hobart—						
ABT	51.29	27 hrs. 21 mins.	47.42	24 hrs. 43 mins.	52.38	27 hrs. 58 mins.
TVT	31.64	15 hrs. 11 mins.	30.80	14 hrs. 56 mins.	29.51	14 hrs. 26 mins.
Ten Metropolitan Commercial Stations	37.53	265 hrs. 3 mins.	38.02	267 hrs. 42 mins.	37.62	264 hrs. 59 mins.
Six Metropolitan National Stations ..	53.57	176 hrs. 59 mins.	50.35	162 hrs. 31 mins.	52.53	174 hrs. 26 mins.
Sixteen Metropolitan Stations ..	42.64	442 hrs. 2 mins.	41.90	430 hrs. 13 mins.	42.40	439 hrs. 25 mins.

TABLE 10.—PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN—DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIAN PROPORTION OF ALL PROGRAMMES OVER TIME PERIODS (ALL METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY STATIONS).

THE PROPORTION OF AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMMES IN EACH TIME PERIOD, SHOWN AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TRANSMISSION TIME FOR EACH STATION.

(Metropolitan Stations—12 Weeks; Country Stations—4 weeks.)

Station.	Time Periods.				Total
	Day.	Family.	Peak.	Adult.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
METROPOLITAN STATIONS.					
ABN Sydney	9.66	27.65	9.64	9.31	56.26
ATN Sydney	18.43	10.11	2.36	1.79	32.69
TCN Sydney	21.74	12.91	1.69	3.19	39.53
All Sydney	17.54	15.55	3.90	4.20	41.19
ABV Melbourne	8.57	25.24	12.54	9.94	56.29
HSV Melbourne	11.73	23.43	2.67	9.08	46.91
GTV Melbourne	8.32	18.89	3.32	11.79	42.32
All Melbourne	9.56	22.24	5.71	10.34	47.85
ABQ Brisbane	7.14	26.63	8.75	7.58	50.10
BTQ Brisbane	12.31	16.65	2.05	7.35	38.36
QTQ Brisbane	8.18	16.60	2.66	3.86	31.30
All Brisbane	9.43	19.48	4.18	6.24	39.33
ABS Adelaide	7.12	28.21	8.01	6.36	49.70
ADS Adelaide	15.71	15.36	2.55	7.20	40.82
NWS Adelaide	7.14	15.05	2.23	6.02	30.44
All Adelaide	10.41	18.68	3.89	6.56	39.54
ABW Perth	6.67	27.34	6.89	8.83	49.73
TVW Perth	9.36	23.39	3.34	6.14	42.23
All Perth	8.05	25.31	5.06	7.45	45.87
ABT Hobart	6.27	27.79	6.98	9.35	50.39
TVT Hobart	6.70	12.64	5.27	6.03	30.64
All Hobart	6.48	20.55	6.16	7.76	40.95

TABLE 10.—PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN, ETC.—continued.

Station.	Time Periods.				Total
	Day.	Family.	Peak.	Adult.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
COUNTRY STATIONS.					
CTC Canberra		11.69	2.34	1.82	15.85
CBN Orange		12.61	5.94	2.14	20.69
NBN Newcastle	13.58	9.28	1.06	1.74	25.66
RTN Lismore		14.43	4.00	3.94	22.37
WIN Wollongong		15.56	..	1.72	17.28
BCV Bendigo		23.87	5.54	9.41	38.82
BTV Ballarat		23.03	7.67	..	30.70
GLV Traralgon		9.18	7.80	6.67	23.65
GMV Shepparton		18.75	8.31	8.49	35.55
TNT Launceston		11.79	2.58	3.13	17.50
ALL STATIONS, GROUPED.					
Metropolitan Commercial Stations	12.59	16.28	2.69	6.16	37.72
Metropolitan National Stations	7.60	27.13	8.85	8.58	52.16
Country Commercial Stations	2.05	14.89	4.37	3.85	25.16

TABLE 11.—PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN—DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMMES OVER TIME PERIODS.

THE PROPORTION OF AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMMES IN EACH TIME PERIOD SHOWN AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMMES TRANSMITTED BY EACH STATION.

(Metropolitan stations—12 weeks; country stations—4 weeks.)

Station.	Time Periods.				Total Time Involved.
	Day.	Family.	Peak.	Adult.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Metropolitan Stations—					
ABN Sydney	17.17	49.15	17.13	16.55	383 hrs. 20 mins.
ATN Sydney	56.38	30.93	7.20	5.49	326 hrs. 30 mins.
TCN Sydney	54.99	32.65	4.28	8.08	422 hrs. 10 mins.
ABV Melbourne	15.23	44.84	22.28	17.65	386 hrs. 25 mins.
HSV Melbourne	25.00	49.96	5.69	19.35	389 hrs. 20 mins.
GTV Melbourne	19.67	44.63	7.85	27.85	384 hrs. 15 mins.
ABQ Brisbane	14.25	53.15	17.47	15.13	321 hrs. 5 mins.
BTQ Brisbane	32.10	43.41	5.32	19.17	323 hrs. 30 mins.
QTQ Brisbane	26.13	53.04	8.50	12.33	237 hrs. 15 mins.
ABS Adelaide	14.33	56.75	16.12	12.80	321 hrs.
ADS Adelaide	38.49	37.63	6.25	17.63	373 hrs. 50 mins.
NWS Adelaide	23.47	49.44	7.31	19.78	259 hrs. 55 mins.
ABW Perth	13.41	54.98	13.85	17.76	323 hrs. 45 mins.
TVW Perth	22.16	55.38	7.91	14.55	291 hrs.
ABT Hobart	12.44	55.15	13.85	18.56	320 hrs. 10 mins.
TVT Hobart	21.88	41.24	17.20	19.68	178 hrs. 15 mins.
Country Stations—					
CTC Canberra .. .. .	..	73.77	14.75	11.48	23 hrs. 40 mins.
CBN Orange .. .. .	..	60.94	28.70	10.36	28 hrs. 10 mins.
NBN Newcastle	52.94	36.18	4.12	6.76	56 hrs. 40 mins.
RTN Lismore .. .. .	..	64.50	17.88	17.62	30 hrs. 45 mins.
WIN Wollongong .. .. .	..	90.04	..	9.96	23 hrs. 25 mins.
BCV Bendigo .. .. .	..	61.50	14.27	24.23	60 hrs. 10 mins.
BTV Ballarat .. .. .	..	75.00	25.00	..	44 hrs.
GLV Traralgon .. .. .	..	38.83	32.98	28.19	31 hrs. 20 mins.
GMV Shepparton .. .. .	..	52.74	23.38	23.88	50 hrs. 15 mins.
TNT Launceston .. .. .	..	67.37	14.74	17.89	23 hrs. 45 mins.
All Stations, Grouped—					
Metropolitan Commercial Stations	33.38	43.15	7.14	16.33	
Metropolitan National Stations	14.58	52.00	16.96	16.46	
Country Commercial Stations	8.13	59.17	17.38	15.32	

TABLE 12.—PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN—DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMMES BY DAYS OF THE WEEK (ALL METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY STATIONS).

THE PROPORTION OF AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMMES TELEVIEWED EACH DAY, SHOWN AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMMES TRANSMITTED BY EACH STATION.

(Period of Four Weeks from 4th June to 1st July, 1962.)

Station.	Day of Week.						
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Metropolitan Stations—							
ABN Sydney ..	16.65	12.83	12.77	14.39	13.93	15.04	14.39
ATN Sydney ..	15.64	13.90	17.81	14.34	17.89	11.88	8.54
TCN Sydney ..	18.49	12.50	13.91	12.50	14.08	18.66	9.86
All Sydney ..	17.02	13.03	14.69	13.68	15.17	15.43	10.98
ABV Melbourne ..	13.84	13.45	14.67	14.03	14.22	14.80	14.99
HSV Melbourne ..	10.80	9.71	15.08	15.08	15.85	14.82	18.66
GTV Melbourne ..	15.53	14.53	14.62	14.66	13.44	6.74	20.48
All Melbourne ..	13.36	12.54	14.79	14.60	14.51	12.19	18.01
ABQ Brisbane ..	14.72	15.18	10.84	15.80	10.38	15.34	17.74
8TQ Brisbane ..	13.22	14.18	16.36	16.36	12.56	15.49	11.83
QTQ Brisbane ..	13.69	13.69	15.77	11.60	10.21	14.04	21.00
All Brisbane ..	13.88	14.42	14.20	14.99	11.19	15.08	16.24
ABS Adelaide ..	12.01	12.63	12.78	15.80	11.31	18.27	17.20
ADS Adelaide ..	16.75	14.59	17.73	15.98	14.38	6.32	14.25
NWS Adelaide ..	15.44	7.57	12.41	19.68	15.43	11.71	17.76
All Adelaide ..	14.75	12.04	14.59	16.90	13.60	11.91	16.21
ABW Perth ..	11.99	12.36	14.22	13.77	14.06	17.69	15.91
TVW Perth ..	9.45	20.81	19.15	8.11	7.69	22.83	11.96
All Perth ..	10.80	16.33	16.53	11.11	11.07	20.10	14.06
ABT Hobart ..	15.78	14.44	10.65	15.79	13.03	18.69	11.62
TVT Hobart ..	12.99	22.51	12.12	8.66	16.74	8.65	18.33
All Hobart ..	14.83	17.19	11.15	13.36	14.29	15.28	13.90
Country Stations—							
CTC Canberra ..	21.31	11.48	11.48	21.31	21.31	11.48	1.63
CBN Orange ..	13.61	6.51	6.51	16.86	13.02	29.88	13.61
NBN Newcastle ..	14.71	14.71	15.29	14.71	14.71	14.71	11.16
RTN Lismore ..	18.43	11.92	11.92	18.43	18.43	10.57	10.30
WIN Wollongong ..	14.59	14.59	21.72	14.59	14.59	9.96	9.96
BCV Bendigo ..	16.34	12.05	11.64	17.17	15.93	21.61	5.26
BTV Ballarat ..	13.64	9.09	9.09	9.09	13.64	29.55	15.90
GLV Traralgon ..	12.77	6.38	19.15	18.09	21.81	16.49	5.31
GMV Shepparton ..	13.27	18.24	11.61	14.26	14.59	14.10	13.93
TNT Launceston ..	21.75	11.23	11.23	19.65	11.23	18.95	5.96
All Stations, Grouped—							
Metropolitan Commercial Stations ..	14.41	13.99	15.66	13.96	13.89	13.29	14.80
Metropolitan National Stations ..	14.23	13.46	12.72	14.88	12.91	16.55	15.25
Country Commercial Stations ..	15.52	12.11	12.77	15.82	15.67	18.28	9.83

FIGURE 1: MELBOURNE TELEVISION AUDIENCE—VARIATIONS BETWEEN 1957 AND 1961.

Trend lines for first 34 months (to June 1959) and for second 34 months (to May 1962), showing average weekly audience for three Melbourne stations, for each hour of evening programmes.

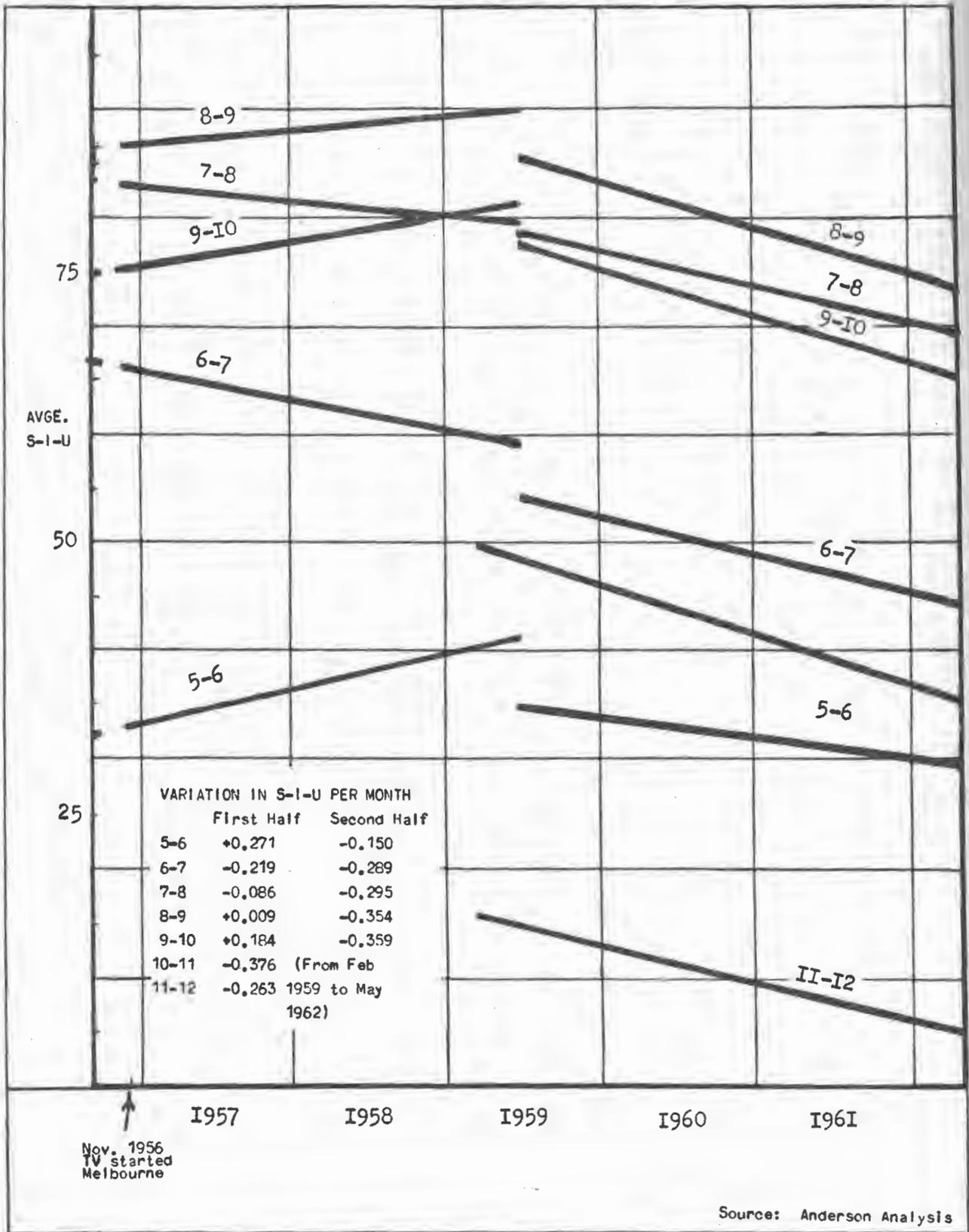


FIGURE 2: MELBOURNE AND BRISBANE TELEVISION AUDIENCES—TREND LINES.

Audience rating trend lines, from period of discontinuity shown in Figure 1, for all Melbourne stations (between November 1958 and April 1961, shown by thin lines) and for all Brisbane stations (between December 1959 and July 1962, shown by thick lines).

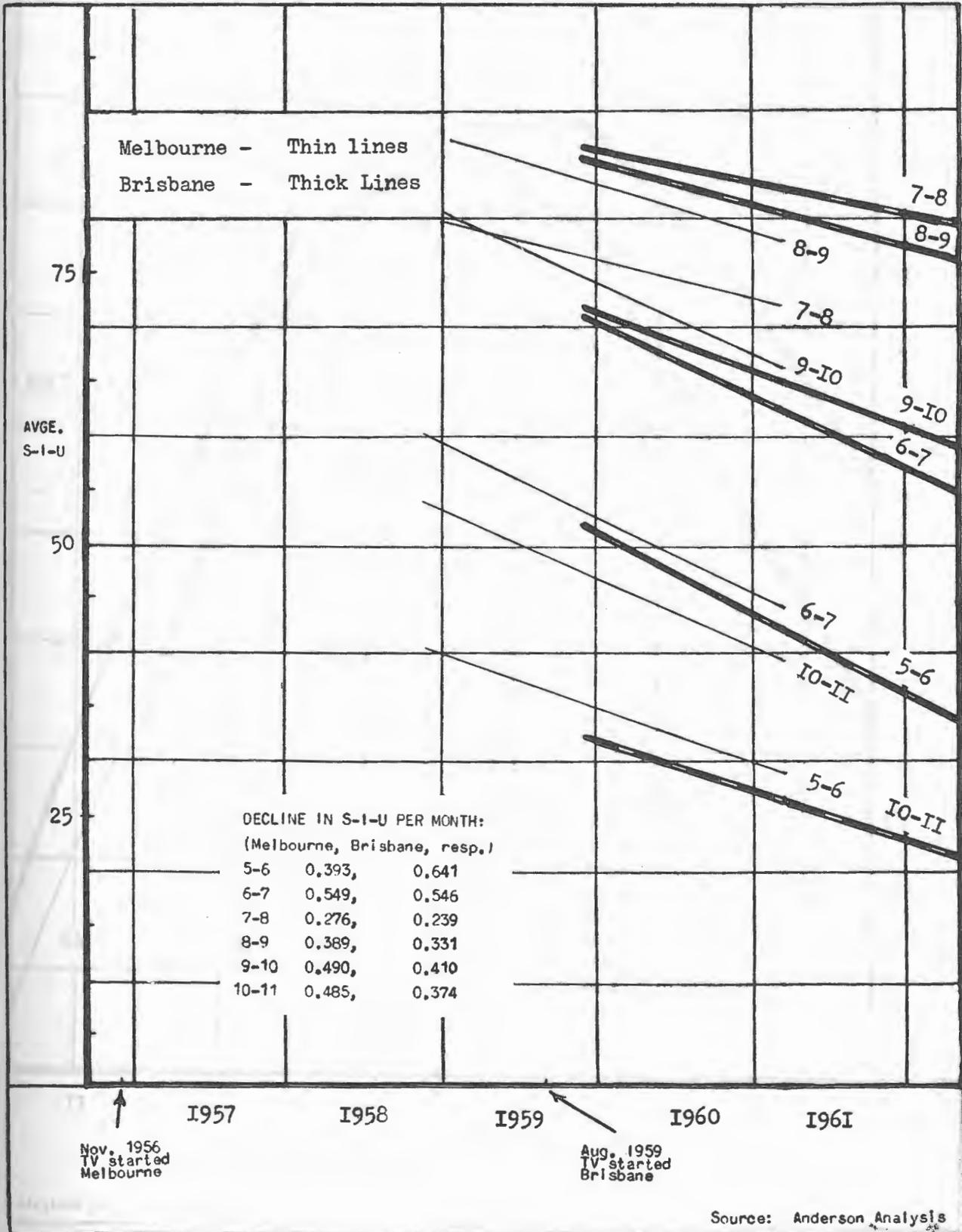
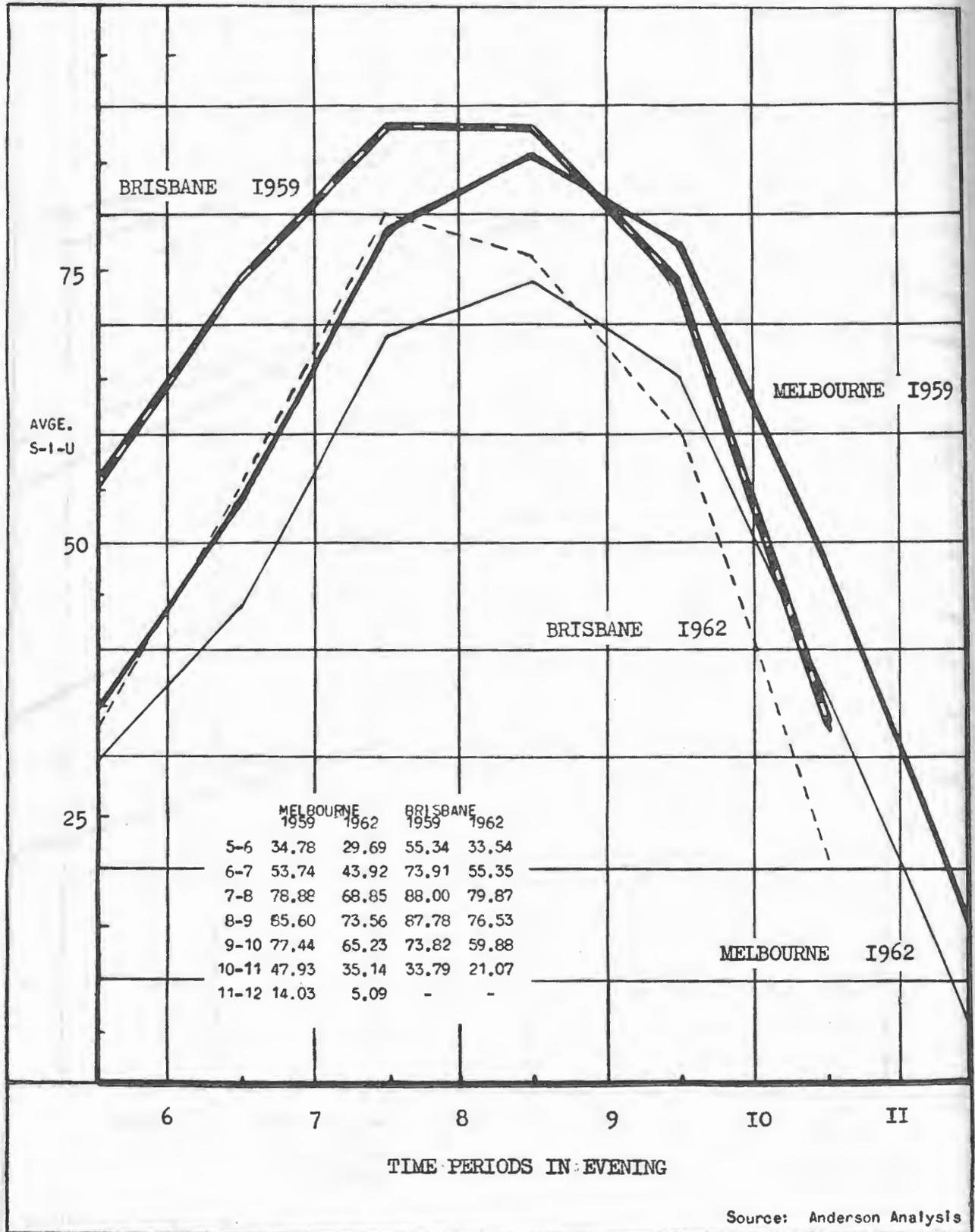


FIGURE 3: MELBOURNE AND BRISBANE TELEVISION AUDIENCES—EVENING PROGRAMME RATINGS.
 Ratings for all stations in each city between 6.00 p.m. and 11.00 p.m. in July 1959 (thick lines) and in May 1962 (thin lines).



APPENDIX G.

—
 AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD.
 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1962.

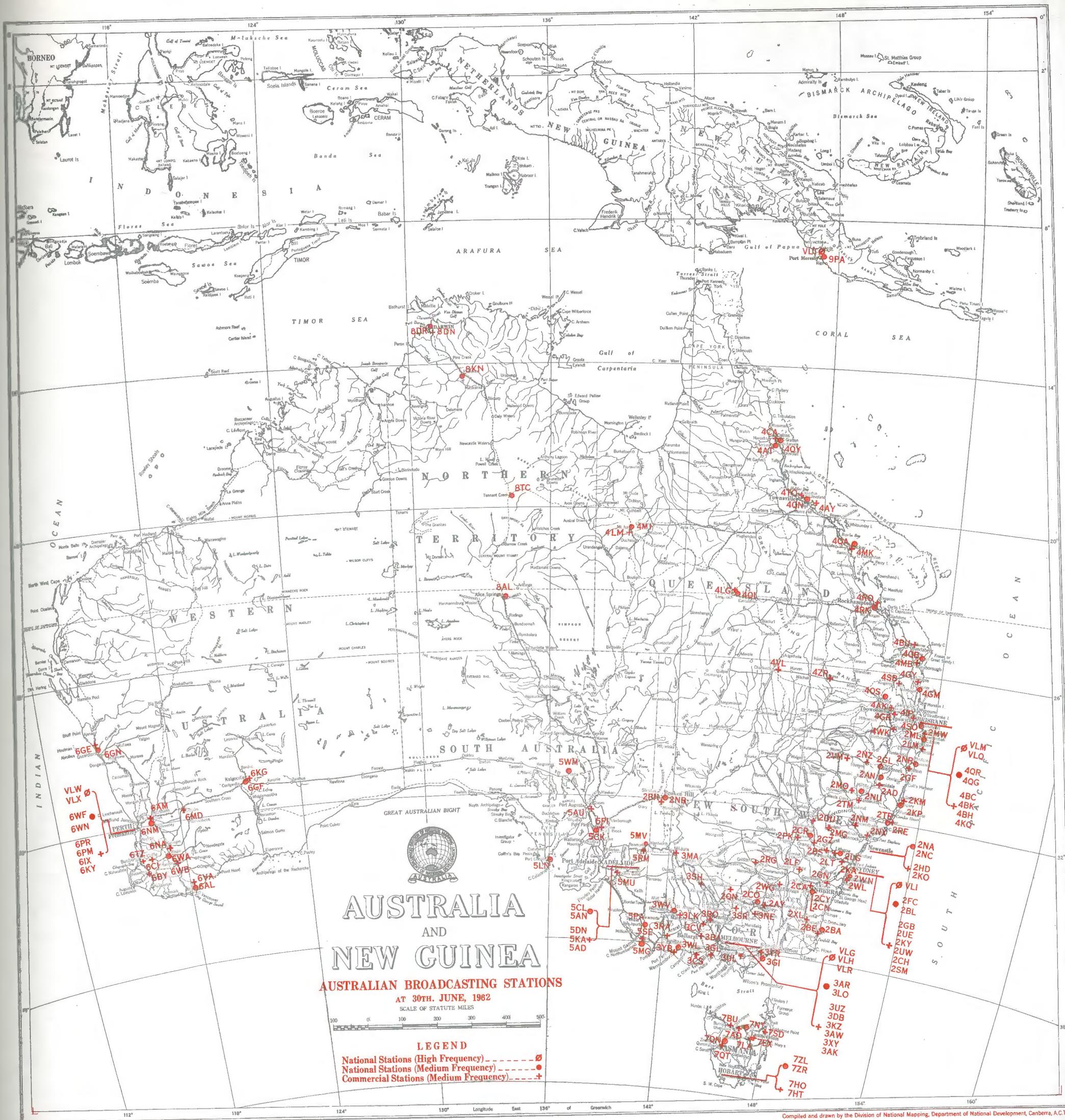
1960-61.	—	1961-62.
	<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>	
£		£
134,202	Salaries	150,128
8,286	Temporary Assistance	8,064
994	Extra Duty Pay	1,437
143,482		159,629
	<i>General Expenses.</i>	
6,720	Travelling and Subsistence	8,650
3,267	Office Requisites, Library	4,218
4,620	Postage, Telephones, &c.	7,054
7,744	Research and Advisory Committees	5,452
94,944	Payments to Post Office for Station Inspections, Observations, &c.	83,914
784	Repairs and Maintenance	650
4,072	Incidentals and Other Expenditure	7,512
75	Minor Building Works	189
10,586	Rental	26,388
132,812		144,027
	<i>Stores and Material.</i>	
24,442	Technical Equipment	5,020
300,736		308,676

J. M. DONOVAN, Secretary.
24th July, 1962.

R. G. OSBORNE, Chairman.
24th July, 1962.

The above statement has been examined and is in agreement with the books. In my opinion it is a correct statement of the expenditure of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board for the year ended 30th June, 1962.

V. J. W. SKERMER,
Auditor-General for the Commonwealth.
9th August, 1962.




AUSTRALIA
 AND
NEW GUINEA
AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING STATIONS
 AT 30TH. JUNE, 1962

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES



LEGEND

- National Stations (High Frequency) ————●
- National Stations (Medium Frequency) ————○
- Commercial Stations (Medium Frequency) ————+