

1965

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING
CONTROL BOARD

FOR

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1965

By Authority:

A. J. ARTHUR, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra
(Printed in Australia)

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AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Honorable the Postmaster-General:

In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965*, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board has the honour to furnish its report, being the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Board, on its operations during the year ended 30th June, 1965, 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

LEGISLATION

3. The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1963* was amended during the year by—

- (i) The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1964* (No. 67 of 1964) which related to licences for broadcast receivers and television receivers; the Act provided for a combined licence in respect of broadcasting and television receivers and increased the fee for a television viewer's licence. The principal provisions of the Act came into operation on 1st April, 1965, by proclamation.
- (ii) The *Broadcasting and Television Act (No. 2) 1964* (No. 121 of 1964) which amended section 106 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* in consequence of the enactment of the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act 1964* and the *Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1964*, and made minor amendments to the provisions of the Act relating to broadcast receiver licences and to television receiver licences. The Act received the Royal Assent on 24th November, 1964, and came into operation on that date.
- (iii) The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1965* (No. 38 of 1965), the main features of which were as follows:—
 - (a) the repeal of the provisions of Division 3 of Part IV of the Act relating to the ownership or control of commercial television stations, and the insertion of new provisions in their stead;
 - (b) the amendment of section 134 of the Act relating to the making of regulations for the purposes of the Act, to enable the making of regulations with respect to certain programme matters;
 - (c) the deletion from section 16 of the Act of the Board's power to regulate the establishment and operation of networks of commercial broadcasting and television stations and the making of arrangements by licensees relating to programmes and advertisements (these matters may now be dealt with by regulation pursuant to the provisions of section 134);
 - (d) extension of the provisions of section 18 of the Act, relating to the holding of inquiries by the Board, to provide that the Minister may direct the Board to hold an inquiry into any matter relating to the operation of the Act or the regulations or to broadcasting and television generally, except matters relating to the Australian Broadcasting Commission;
 - (e) the repeal of section 105A of the Act, relating to the "monopolization" of television programmes (these matters may now be dealt with by regulation pursuant to the provisions of section 134).

The Act received the Royal Assent on 2nd June, 1965, and came into operation on that date.

4. The Principal Act is now cited as the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965*.

5. The *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1956*, which had prescribed the fees payable annually by licensees of commercial broadcasting and television stations in respect of their licences, was repealed by the *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Repeal Act 1964* (No. 120 of 1964), and these fees were prescribed in the *Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1964* (No. 118 of 1964) and the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act 1964* (No. 119 of 1964) respectively. The new Acts changed the basis of determining licence fees and provided for a new scale of fees. The three Acts received the Royal Assent on 24th November, 1964, and came into operation on that date.

6. Further reference is made to the abovementioned legislation later in the Report.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

7. 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., Chairman, re-appointed for a period of two years from 15th March, 1964.

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.), to 29th March, 1965.

Mr. John Miskel Donovan, appointed for a period of three years from 15th March, 1963.

Mr. Donald McDonald, B.Sc., appointed for a period of five years from 6th May, 1965.

Part-time Members

Dr. William Cropley Radford, M.B.E., M.A., M.Ed., Ph.D., re-appointed for a period of three years from 6th November, 1964.

Sir Tasman Heyes, C.B.E., appointed for a period of two years from 24th February, 1964.

8. Following the expiration of the term of office of Mr. R. B. Mair as a full-time member of the Board, on 29th March, 1965, the position remained vacant until the appointment of Mr. McDonald on 6th May, 1965. Mr. Mair was the Board's first Director of Technical Services and had been a member of the Board since 3rd December, 1951, during which time he rendered valuable service to the Board. Mr. McDonald was formerly the Board's Director of Technical Services.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

9. The principal functions of the Board are set out in Divisions 2 and 3 of Part II. of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965* 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 under Part IV. of the Act relating to the commercial broadcasting service or commercial television service;
- (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, into any other matter within its functions if the Board thinks it necessary or desirable, and into other matters relating to the operation of the Act and regulations or to broadcasting or television or both, other than a matter relating to the Australian Broadcasting Commission, its affairs and operations, if 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

10. It is the normal practice of the Board to hold meetings in Melbourne on the first and third Tuesday of each month but special meetings are held as circumstances demand.

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

11. Section 16 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965* 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 Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters which represents the licensees of all of the commercial broadcasting stations. The Board conferred with the Federal Council on 16th July, 1964, to continue discussion on certain matters outstanding from the previous meeting on 9th April, 1964. The Board again conferred with the Federal Council on 6th April, 1965. The discussions on 16th July and 6th April concerned the important questions of programme content, programme standards, broadcasting of religious matter, Sunday advertising and a number of other matters relating to various aspects of broadcasting programmes. In accordance with the usual practice, the Members of the Board attended the Annual Convention of the Federation at Sydney on 26th October, 1964, and took the opportunity of having informal discussions with executive officers of the Federation and licensees of commercial broadcasting stations. The Board conferred with representatives of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations on 8th October, 1964, and again on 28th May, 1965. At these meetings, discussion took place on a considerable number of matters affecting the commercial television service, including the important matters of advertising standards and children's programmes. On a number of occasions during the year the Board met representatives of individual 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

12. 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 83 and there are 42 officers in the State offices. As stated in the Sixteenth Annual Report, proposals for additional staff were then under consideration by the Public Service Board owing to the general increase in work associated with the expansion of the television services. During the year the Public Service Board approved the creation of an additional 31 positions. The new positions are mainly in the Administrative Division and in the Programme Services Division at Head Office and in the State offices.

STATE ORGANIZATION

13. The staff of the Board in the State offices now consists of 35 officers of the Programme Services Division and seven officers of the Technical Services Division. The Programme staff is responsible for maintaining liaison with the management of all commercial broadcasting and television stations in each State concerning the Board's Broadcasting and Television Programme Standards and makes observations of programmes in relation to the requirements of such Standards; these officers also provide the basic data for the statistical analysis of broadcasting and television programmes. The technical officers attend to technical matters arising in connexion with the broadcasting and television services in each State. The Engineer in South Australia attends to such matters also in Western Australia and the Engineer in Victoria attends to such matters in Tasmania.

14. During the year, the Board paid the Postmaster-General's Department an amount of £13,644 in respect of technical inspections of commercial broadcasting stations in all States and of field strength measurements of national and commercial broadcasting stations which the Department carried out on the Board's behalf. Expenditure for this work in the previous financial year was £12,460.

LOCATION OF BOARD'S OFFICES

15. The Board's Head Office and the Victorian State Office are located at 373 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, and offices in the other capital cities are located as follows—

Sydney	..	..	109-113 Pitt Street.
Brisbane	..	..	262 Adelaide Street. (moving shortly to 130 Petrie Terrace).
Adelaide	..	..	97 King William Street.
Perth	..	..	254 Adelaide Terrace.
Hobart	..	..	29 Elizabeth Street. (moving shortly to McPhee's Building, corner Murray and Collins Streets).

PART II.—BROADCASTING—ADMINISTRATION

THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING SERVICES

16. 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 commercial and national stations in operation on 30th June, 1965, are contained in Appendices "A" and "B" respectively.

LICENSING OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

17. The statutory provisions relating to the licensing of commercial broadcasting stations are contained in Part IV of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965*. 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 into the applications before making a recommendation to the Minister as to the grant of the licence.
- (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 Stations Licence Fees Act 1964*;
 - (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.
- (e) If, within the period for which a licence is suspended on a particular ground, the Minister notifies the Board that it appears to him that he should consider revoking the licence upon that ground, the suspension shall continue until—
 - (i) the Board (if it sees fit to do so before the completion of the inquiry) orders that the suspension shall cease;
 - (ii) the Board has made a report recommending that the licence be not revoked on that ground; or
 - (iii) 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.
- (f) The Minister shall not 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.
- (g) A person whose licence is revoked may appeal to the Commonwealth Industrial Court against the revocation.

CURRENT LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

18. On 30th June, 1965, there were 111 commercial broadcasting station licences in force. A list of licensees is contained in Appendix "A" of this Report. A map of Australia showing the location of all broadcasting stations in operation at 30th June, 1965, is included after Appendix "J". The disposition of the licences is shown hereunder:—

	State Capital Cities	Country Areas	Territories	Total
Australian Capital Territory .. .. .	..	..	1	1
New South Wales	6	31	..	37
Victoria	6	14	..	20
Queensland	4	18	..	22
South Australia	3	5	..	8
Western Australia	4	10	..	14
Tasmania	2	6	..	8
Northern Territory .. .. .	..	..	1	1
Commonwealth	25	84	2	111

GRANT OF NEW LICENCES

19. The procedure for the grant of licences is outlined in paragraph 17. The Board did not, during the year, recommend to the Minister that applications should be invited for the grant of any new licences.

20. Reference was made in paragraph 18 of the Sixteenth Annual Report to the proposed grant to Maroochy Broadcasting Co. Ltd. of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Nambour, Queensland, subject to the company complying with certain conditions. The Minister granted the licence for a period of five years ending on 25th September, 1969, and the station, using the call sign 4NA, commenced operations on 9th October, 1964.

RENEWAL OF LICENCES

21. 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, *inter alia*, that each licensee efficiently maintains and operates the technical equipment of his station and provides programmes in accordance with the Board's standards for the listeners in his service area. The Board is required by the Act to submit a recommendation to the Minister on each licensee's application for the renewal of his licence and, before doing so, it makes a complete review of the service which has been provided by the licensee. Reports made to the Board by its technical officers during the year concerning the technical equipment of stations have indicated that, in general, a very high standard of technical efficiency has continued to be maintained in the Commercial Broadcasting Service. Reports concerning programme services indicated that stations have, generally, observed the requirements of the Broadcasting Programme Standards and that the services provided for listeners continued to be of reasonable standard. A number of matters concerning programme services are, however, discussed in Part IV. of this Report. The Board's reviews of the operations of stations in connexion with the applications for renewal of licences during the year did not reveal any deficiencies sufficiently serious to be grounds for recommending that a licence should not be renewed.

FEES FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

22. As indicated in paragraph 5 above, the *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1956* was repealed during the year and the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act 1964* and the *Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1964* were enacted. The two measures were debated together in Parliament. The new Acts received the Royal Assent on 24th November, 1964, and became effective from that date, applying to all renewals of licences (or anniversaries of the grant of the licence in the case of licences in their initial five year period) taking place after 24th November, 1964. The new Licence Fees Acts were passed after consideration of problems encountered in the administration of the previous legislation in respect of licences for television stations which were referred to in previous Annual Reports. The new Acts changed the basis for assessment of fees and provided for a new scale of fees. In respect of broadcasting they did not, in effect, materially increase the amount of licence fees.

23. Under the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act 1964* the annual fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is £25 together with:—

- (a) An amount equal to 1 per cent. of the gross earnings of the station up to £500,000 during the year ended 30th June (or where the licensee has with the approval of the Board

adopted an accounting period ending on some day other than 30th June, ending on that other day) preceding the anniversary of the grant of the licence or the period for which the licence is renewed as the case may be.

- (b) An amount equal to 2 per cent. of the gross earnings over £500,000 but not exceeding £1,000,000.
- (c) An amount equal to 3 per cent. of the gross earnings over £1,000,000 but not exceeding £2,000,000.
- (d) An amount equal to 4 per cent. of the gross earnings exceeding £2,000,000.

24. The Act makes provision for the money value of any consideration in connexion with any transaction otherwise than in cash to be deemed to have been paid or given for the purposes of the Act. The Act gives a discretionary power to the Minister in certain circumstances in order to ensure that all income properly attributable to the licensee is included in his gross earnings for the purposes of the Act.

25. The Act defines "gross earnings" as follows: "'gross earnings' in relation to a commercial broadcasting station in respect of a period means the gross earnings of the licensee of the station during that period in respect of the broadcasting from the station of advertisements or other matter, including the gross earnings of the licensee during that period in respect of the provision by him of, or otherwise in respect of, matter broadcast from the station."

26. The total amount of licence fees payable by broadcasting stations during 1964-65, based on earnings in the previous financial year, was made up as follows:—

State	Fees Payable by—		Total
	Capital City Stations	Country Stations	
	£	£	£
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory ..	20,090	23,720	43,810
Victoria	20,840	10,596	31,436
Queensland	7,949	11,118	19,067
South Australian and Northern Territory	6,883	933	7,816
Western Australia	5,720	1,895	7,615
Tasmania	2,139	2,811	4,950
Commonwealth	63,621	51,073	114,694

In the previous financial year the total amount of licence fees payable was £109,544.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULTS

27. The following particulars, which have been extracted from accounts submitted by the licensees of commercial broadcasting stations since 1942 in accordance with the provisions of section 106 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965*, show the financial results from the operations of such stations during the past twenty-three years:—

Financial 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	7,093,751	2,381,514
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
1961-62	110	109	1	11,012,260	8,588,597	2,423,663
1962-63	110	108	2	11,359,197	8,904,156	2,455,041
1963-64	110	107	3	11,459,768	9,136,053	2,323,715

TRANSFER OF LICENCES AND LEASING OF STATIONS

28. Section 88 (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965* 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. Following the acquisition by the Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. of an additional 811,185 ordinary shares in Gippsland-Latrobe Valley Telecasters Ltd., licensee of television station GLV Latrobe Valley, see paragraph 141, the Minister on 6th April, 1965, approved the transfer of the licences for stations 3HA Hamilton, 3SH Swan Hill, 3TR Sale and 3CV Maryborough from wholly-owned subsidiary companies of the Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. to Gippsland-Latrobe Valley Telecasters Ltd. Subsequently, on 25th April, 1965, the Minister approved the change in name of Gippsland-Latrobe Valley Telecasters Ltd. to V.B.N. Limited.

OWNERSHIP OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

29. Sub-sections (1.) and (2.) of section 90 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965* provide that—

“(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 Annual Reports of the Board. According to the information supplied by the licensees to the Board during the year, 35 of the 111 commercial broadcasting stations in service were being operated by persons or organizations which were in a position to control only one station, and sixteen by persons or organizations which were in a position to control, or were substantially interested in, two stations. The remaining 60 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.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN BROADCASTING STATIONS

30. The following are the more important changes which have taken place since the Board's last Annual Report in the shareholdings in companies holding licences for commercial broadcasting stations:—

2LM Lismore .. Following a merger of the interests of Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LM Lismore, and Northern Star Ltd. (which held 4,000 of the 7,125 shares in 2LM) all the issued capital of Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. and Northern Star Ltd. was acquired by Northern Star Holdings Ltd. a public company with an issued capital of 1,457,630 shares of 5s. each held by 240 shareholders, the principal shareholders being persons who were formerly shareholders in Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. and Northern Star Ltd.

2MG Mudgee .. The issued capital of the licensee company, Mudgee Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., was increased by the issue to Mr. R. B. Camplin of 1,140 shares of £1 each. The company's issued capital of 4,560 shares of £1 each is now held as follows:—

R. B. Camplin	..	..	..	..	1,824
C. W. Blowes..	..	..	..	..	684
D. V. Rhodes	..	..	..	..	684
K. W. McCully	..	..	..	..	684
A. S. Roth	..	..	..	..	684

3AW Melbourne .. Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. increased its shareholding in the licensee company by the acquisition of 8,500 shares from each of J. C. Williamson Ltd. and Allans Music (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. The 56,000 issued shares in the licensee company are now held as follows:—

Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.	..	..	31,000
David Syme & Co. Ltd.	..	..	14,000
J. C. Williamson Ltd.	..	..	5,500
Allans Music (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	..	..	5,500

4MK Mackay .. Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. acquired all the issued capital of Mackay Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd., licensee of commercial broadcasting station 4MK Mackay.

31. In paragraph 99 of the Board's Sixteenth Annual Report, it was mentioned that, on 29th June, 1964, John Fairfax Ltd. had informed the Minister that it had purchased the Australian interests of Associated Television Ltd., London, held through its wholly-owned subsidiary A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd. (now Interstate Television Holdings Pty. Ltd.), including those in commercial broadcasting and television stations, and that when details of the transaction had been completed the company would submit full details for the Minister's approval.

32. On 21st July, 1964, John Fairfax Ltd. requested the approval of the Minister to the purchase by Fairfax Corporation Pty. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of John Fairfax Ltd., of all the issued capital of A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd. In its request to the Minister for approval of the transaction, John Fairfax Ltd. indicated that, in respect of the broadcasting interests acquired, it was the intention of the company to form, at some later date, a public company for the purpose of eventually transferring to this company the broadcasting interests it had acquired as a result of the transaction. At the time of the transaction A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd., held all the shares in Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd., which held 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. held a total of 3,679 shares in Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. and Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. had the following interests in other commercial broadcasting stations:—

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.	17,112	4,306	4,306
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	....

A.T.V. (Australia) Pty. Ltd. also held substantial interests in commercial television stations and this aspect of the transaction is dealt with in paragraph 141 of this report.

33. The Minister referred as follows to the transaction in his statement of 17th December, 1964, on the Government's policy in respect of the control of television stations:—

"It is relevant to refer to an application made to the Postmaster-General on 21st July, 1964, by John Fairfax Limited for approval of the purchase by a subsidiary of that company of the Australian broadcasting and television interests of Associated Television Limited of London. This is a complex transaction involving interests in a number of companies holding licences for broadcasting and television stations and other assets. The financial outlay amounted to £2,600,000 which, in fact, has been paid to the vendor by John Fairfax Limited. The transaction has the particular attribute that the investment of an overseas company in Australian broadcasting and television stations comes into the hands of Australian interests. The matter, which is being dealt with in accordance with the existing provision of the Act, is still under consideration. In the meantime, discussions are proceeding between John Fairfax Limited and representatives of the other shareholders in stations comprising the *Macquarie Broadcasting Network (including co-operating stations), which are negotiating to purchase the broadcasting interests involved in the transaction."

34. On 21st April, 1965, the Macquarie Broadcasting Service Sub-committee, which had been formed by member stations of the Macquarie Broadcasting Network for the purpose of negotiating with John Fairfax Ltd. the formation of the public company to take over the broadcasting interests concerned in the transaction, submitted for the approval of the Minister a proposal under which a new public company, Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd., would be formed for the purpose of purchasing from Fairfax Corporation Pty. Ltd. all the issued capital in Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd.: 50 per cent. of the proposed issued capital of the company would be offered for subscription by the general public whilst John Fairfax Ltd. (or an associated company) and the stations of the Macquarie Broadcasting Service would each subscribe to the extent of 25 per cent. It was contemplated that Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. would, at some later date, commence negotiations to acquire all the issued shares which it did not own in Wollongong Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., licensee of commercial broadcasting station 2WL Wollongong and in Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd., licensee of commercial broadcasting station 2GB Sydney.

35. The Minister, on 7th June, 1965, informed both John Fairfax Ltd. and the Macquarie Broadcasting Service Sub-committee that he had approved in principle of the proposal for the formation of Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd., but that his final approval would be subject to the Minister's approval of the complete list of proposed shareholdings in the company before allotment of any of the shares, and the memorandum and articles of association of the company. The Minister also informed both John Fairfax Ltd. and the Macquarie Broadcasting Service Sub-committee that he approved in principle of the proposals for Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd. to purchase all the issued capital of Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd., and of action directed towards the acquisition by Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. of all the issued capital in 2WL and 2GB which is not owned at present by that company. At the date of this report the formation of Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd. was in process.

36. The completion of the arrangements approved by the Minister would produce the result that Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd. would hold, through Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd., which will become a wholly-owned subsidiary company, the following broadcasting interests:—

- | | | |
|--------------------|----|--|
| (a) 2GB Sydney | .. | All the shares in Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2GB. |
| (b) 2WL Wollongong | .. | All the shares in Wollongong Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2WL. |
| (c) 2CA Canberra | .. | 29,805 of the 30,000 ordinary shares and 550 of the 2,050 preference shares in Canberra Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2CA. |
| (d) 2LF Young | .. | 8,612 of the 17,112 shares in Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LF. |
| (e) 2LT Lithgow | .. | 2,249 of the 5,621 shares in Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LT. |
| (f) 3AW Melbourne | .. | 31,000 of the 56,000 shares in 3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3AW. |
| (g) 5DN Adelaide | .. | 5,000 of the 8,405 ordinary shares and 2,000 of the 4,000 preference shares in Hume Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 5DN. |

* The Macquarie Broadcasting Network at the time consisted of a proprietary company Macquarie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., the capital of which was held by Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd., stations of the Broadcasting Associates—2GB Group and certain other stations. Co-operating stations, although not members of the network, co-operate with it in the sale of station time for the broadcasting of Macquarie programmes.

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

37. Details are given in this paragraph of companies or persons who have majority 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 1,900,000 of the 24,519,169 (5s.) ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., licensee of 3DB Melbourne and 3LK Lubeck.

Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.—

- (a) holds the licences for 2AY Albury, 3BO Bendigo, 4CA Cairns and 4TO Townsville;
- (b) owns all the shares in Grafton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2GF Grafton, Goulburn Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2GN Goulburn, and Warwick Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4WK Warwick;
- (c) by agreement with the licensee, conducts the service of 2CH Sydney;
- (d) holds 20,000 of the 40,000 shares in Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7LA Launceston, and 14,272 of the 1,340,030 shares in the Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. (*see below*);
- (e) 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.

C.Q.B.H. Pty. Ltd.—The interests which own this company—

- (a) own all the shares in Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4LG Longreach;
- (b) hold the 10,000 ordinary shares and 500 of the 5,000 preference shares in North Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4LM Mount Isa;
- (c) hold 3,000 ordinary and 100 deferred shares in totals of 6,000 ordinary and 100 deferred shares in South Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4IP Ipswich, and are entitled to appoint the Chairman and Managing Director of the company.

Central Methodist Mission Inc. holds—

- (a) 12,000 of the 15,000 shares in 5KA Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 5KA Adelaide;
- (b) 1,600 of the 2,000 shares in 5AU Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 5AU Port Augusta; and
- (c) 5,801 of the 8,176 shares in River Murray Broadcasters Pty. 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 for 4BC Brisbane;
- (b) 1,663 of the 3,300 shares in Gold Radio Service Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4GR Toowoomba;
- (c) 1,060 of the 2,000 shares in Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4MB Maryborough;
- (d) the 2,000 shares in Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4RO Rockhampton; and
- (e) 1,300 of the 3,395 ordinary shares in South Burnett Broadcasting Co. Ltd., licensee of 4SB Kingaroy. There are also 2,405 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 5,983,920 ordinary (5s.) shares, in a total of 19,084,684 ordinary and 168,000 (£1) preference shares, in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. (*see above*);
- (c) holds 2,917,793 ordinary shares in a total of 7,015,251 ordinary 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;
- (e) holds 215,618 ordinary shares in totals of 433,300 ordinary shares and 120,000 preference shares in Davies Bros. Ltd., which has a half interest in Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7HO Hobart.

The Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. holds—

- (a) all the shares in V.B.N. Limited, licensee of stations 3HA Hamilton, 3TR Sale, 3SH Swan Hill and 3CV Maryborough;
- (b) all the shares in Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd., licensee of stations 6PR Perth, 6TZ Bunbury and 6CI Collie;
- (c) all the shares in Mackay Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., licensee of station 4MK Mackay.

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

Whitford Interests hold—

- (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 shares in Great Northern Broadcasters Ltd., licensee of station 6GE Geraldton.

2TM Management Pty. Ltd. has the majority of the 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 shares in the company holding the licence for 2AD Armidale and 1,500 of the 16,500 shares in Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2RE Taree.

The proposed broadcasting interests of *Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd.*, to be held through its wholly-owned subsidiary company, Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd., are shown in paragraph 36 above.

NEWSPAPER COMPANIES

38. Newspaper companies, or persons substantially interested in newspapers, owned sixteen of the 111 stations in operation on 30th June, 1965, and held shares in 21 other stations. The principal newspaper interests in broadcasting stations are set out below:—

Capital City Newspapers

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|---|
| 3AW Melbourne | .. | David Syme and Co. Ltd. (the Melbourne Age) holds 14,000 of the 56,000 shares in 3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of the station. |
| 3AK Melbourne | .. | Australian Consolidated Press Ltd. (the Sydney Daily Telegraph) and its associated company Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. own about 34.5 per cent. of the stock units in Television Corporation Ltd., whose wholly-owned subsidiary company, Independent Television Corporation 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. |
| 3DB Melbourne
3LK Lubeck | .. }
.. } | Licences held by The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. (the Melbourne Herald). |
| 4AK Oakey ..
4BK Brisbane | .. }
.. } | Licences held by Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd. (the Brisbane Courier-Mail). |

- 5AD Adelaide .. }
 5MU Murray Bridge .. }
 5PI Crystal Brook .. }
 5SE Mount Gambier .. } Licence for 5AD held by Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. (the Adelaide Advertiser) subsidiary companies of which hold the licences for the other three stations.
- 2BH Broken Hill .. }
 5DN Adelaide .. } News Ltd. (the Adelaide News) owns 2BH and 3,405 ordinary shares and 2,000 preference shares, in totals of 8,405 ordinary and 4,000 preference shares in Hume Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., the company which holds the licence for 5DN.
- 6IX Perth .. }
 6MD Merredin .. }
 6WB Katanning .. }
 6BY Bridgetown .. } West Australian Newspapers Ltd. (the West Australian, Perth) holds all the shares in W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., which holds the licences for these four stations.
- 7HO Hobart .. Davies Bros. Ltd. (the Hobart Mercury) holds 6,000 of the 12,000 shares in Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7HO.

It is proposed that John Fairfax Ltd. (the Sydney Morning Herald) will hold approximately 25 per cent. of the issued capital of Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd., the proposed broadcasting interests of which are set out in paragraph 36 above.

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 15,375 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.
- 2LF Young .. }
 2LT Lithgow .. }
 2RG Griffith .. } Western Newspapers Ltd. holds 8,498 of the 17,112 shares in Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LF, holds 3,372 of the 5,621 shares in Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LT, 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 Holdings Ltd., holds all the shares in Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2LM.
- 2MW Murwillumbah .. Tweed Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. holds 4,567 and Gold Coast Publications Pty. Ltd. holds 500 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. holds 8,314 shares and the Singleton Argus Publishing Company holds 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 Newspaper Group 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. holds 3,000 ordinary shares in totals of 6,000 ordinary shares and 100 deferred shares in South Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4IP.
- 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 (Securities) Pty. Ltd., which holds all the shares in 7EX Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7EX, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of W. R. Rolph & Sons Pty. Ltd., publishers of the *Examiner*, Launceston.

Overseas Newspapers

39. As a result of the John Fairfax Ltd.—Associated Television Ltd. transaction (see paragraph 31 above) overseas newspapers do not now have any interests in Australian commercial broadcasting stations.

NETWORKS OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

40. As indicated in paragraph 3 above, the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1965 deleted from section 16 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942–1965 the Board's power to regulate networks of commercial broadcasting and television stations and the making of arrangements by licensees relating to the provision of programmes or the broadcasting of advertisements and provided that these matters may be dealt with by regulation pursuant to section 134 of the Act. No regulations have yet been made.

41. 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 follows:—

“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 person or company on its behalf, any shares or other interests in any such network, association or organization.”

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

43. The *Macquarie Broadcasting Network* consists of a proprietary company, Macquarie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., in which 20,400 of the total of 77,658 shares are held by Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. and the remainder of the shares are held by member stations. Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. has further interests in the company through its shareholdings in certain member stations and its total interest in the company will be increased by the transactions referred to in paragraph 36. The following were the member stations of the network at 30th June, 1965:—

Macquarie Broadcasting Network

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

44. 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.

45. The *Major Broadcasting Network* is not a company but is an association of stations of which the following were members on 30th June, 1965:—

Major Broadcasting Network

New South Wales—
2UE Sydney
2KO Newcastle

Queensland—
4BK Brisbane
4AK Oakey

Western Australia—
6PR Perth
6CI Collie
6TZ Bunbury

Victoria—
3DB Melbourne
3LK Lubeck

South Australia—
5AD Adelaide
5MU Murray Bridge
5PI Crystal Brook
5SE Mount Gambier

Tasmania—
7HT Hobart
7EX Launceston

The Major Broadcasting Network has an arrangement with a number of other stations, which co-operate with the Network for the purpose of selling advertising time.

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

- (a) Associated Broadcasting Services, comprising stations 3SR Shepparton, 3UL Warragul and 3YB Warrnambool.
- (b) Central Queensland Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 4IP Ipswich, 4LG Longreach and 4LM Mount Isa.
- (c) New England Network, comprising stations 2AD Armidale, 2MO Gunnedah, 2RE Taree and 2TM Tamworth.
- (d) Queensland Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 4BC Brisbane, 4GR Toowoomba, 4MB Maryborough, 4RO Rockhampton and 4SB Kingaroy.
- (e) Tasmanian Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 7AD Devonport, 7BU Burnie and 7SD Scottsdale.
- (f) Victorian Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 3CV Maryborough, 3HA Hamilton, 3SH Swan Hill and 3TR Sale; and 3NE Wangaratta.
- (g) Whitfords Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 6PM Perth, 6AM Northam, 6GE Geraldton and 6KG Kalgoorlie.

THE AUSTRALIAN UNESCO COMMITTEE FOR MASS COMMUNICATIONS

47. With the endorsement of the Australian National Advisory Committee for UNESCO, the Australian UNESCO Committee for Radio and Television now meets jointly with the UNESCO Committees for Press and Film as a single committee, the Australian UNESCO Committee for Mass Communication. The Hon. H. V. Budd, M.L.C. (Managing Editor of the *Land* Newspaper) is the present Chairman of the Mass Communication Committee. During the year the Committee considered the UNESCO approved Programme and Budget for the 1965-66 period, with particular reference to the chapters on mass communication, cultural activities, the east west major project and international exchanges. Arising from a consideration of the provisions of the cultural activities programme, it was proposed that a small meeting of experts be held in Australia in 1966 to discuss problems relating to the improvement and use of cultural films in the Pacific region (Australia-New Zealand, Japan, Philippines, Indonesia and other countries in South-east Asia). A sub-committee, with members drawn from the UNESCO Committees concerned with film, museums, visual arts and letters, augmented by individual specialists, has been formed to draw up plans. The east west major project includes provision for the production and exchange of radio and television programmes designed to increase mutual understanding. The Mass Communication Committee also considered a proposal for the establishment of a course at tertiary level for the training of television scriptwriters, producers and technicians. It was thought that such a course would most appropriately be attached to an institution already providing technical training. A sub-committee will make recommendations concerning the precise level and content of the proposed course.

PART III.—BROADCASTING—TECHNICAL SERVICES

48. On the 30th June, 1965, broadcasting services were being provided by 176 medium-frequency stations (65 national and 111 commercial), and by 10 high-frequency stations which are intended to provide service 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 "J".

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE

49. Of the 28 proposed new stations included in the Board's plans for the development of the National Broadcasting Service at 30th June, 1964, 24 are now in operation. The position regarding the other four stations is as follows:—

South and South-western Queensland (St. George) (4QW)—frequency 710 kc/s, power 10,000 watts—the station is expected to commence operations in the first half of 1966.

Emerald area and neighbouring districts (4QD)—frequency 1,550 kc/s, power 50,000 watts—the station is expected to commence operations in the first half of 1966.

Eidsvold, Monto and Theodore areas (4QO)—frequency 910 kc/s, power 10,000 watts—the station is expected to commence operations late in 1965.

Esperance area (6ED)—frequency 840 kc/s, power 1,000 watts—the station is expected to commence operations in the first half of 1966.

50. The Minister, in January, 1965, on the recommendation of the Board, approved the establishment of a new national station at Cooma, New South Wales, to improve the broadcasting service to that town and the immediate surrounding area, where reception of existing national stations is not entirely satisfactory. The nearest national stations at present are located at Canberra and Bega, and the country is poor for radio propagation. There had been many complaints about reception. The station will operate on the frequency of 1,570 kc/s with a power of 50 watts.

51. Because of the large area of Western Australia and the distribution of the sparse population over wide areas, the problem of providing a reliable national broadcasting service to all the population is particularly difficult. In December, 1959, the Minister approved plans for improving the national broadcasting service in the State by the establishment of two new medium frequency stations, a 10,000 watt station near Dalwallinu and a 200 watt station at Carnarvon, and an increase in the power of the high frequency station VLX Perth from 10,000 watts to 50,000 watts and of the high frequency station VLW Perth from 2,000 watts to 10,000 watts. These improvements followed an investigation of reception conditions in the State by one of the Board's engineers. Following the completion of all these projects a further technical survey of the State was made by an engineer of the Board's staff. This revealed that a marked improvement in service had resulted in particular areas from the steps referred to above, but that there was need for further improvement in some areas. With the increase in power of the Perth high frequency (short wave) stations VLX and VLW these transmitters are now providing a reasonably good secondary grade of service over the whole of the north-west of the State, and such shortcomings as exist are the unavoidable fading and distortion common to high frequency reception. To provide wholly reliable reception, local medium frequency stations would be required in centres of any substantial population, but the extent to which such stations can be established is limited depending primarily on economic considerations including, in particular, the availability of adequate programme line facilities. However, during the past year, the Post Office provided programme line facilities to serve Port Hedland, Broome and Derby. As a result of this development the Board, in June, 1965, recommended to the Minister that medium frequency stations should be established at Broome (50 watts), Derby (2,000 watts) and Port Hedland (2,000 watts). These stations will provide a reliable service to some 6,000 people.

52. It was also evident from the technical survey that improvements in reception were necessary in the Bunbury-Busselton area in the south-west. Although in parts of the area day-time service from national station 6WA Wagin is reasonable, reception during night hours is subject to fading and distortion. Persistent complaints have been made to the Board by listeners about the matter. As a result of investigations made, it was recommended to the Minister in June, 1965, that a station with power of 2,000 watts should be established in the Bunbury-Busselton area.

53. The Minister has approved all these proposals but it will be some time before the stations commence operations.

High Frequency (Short Wave) Broadcasting Services

54. There are high frequency (short wave) broadcasting stations in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia designed to provide a national broadcasting service to the large sparsely populated parts of Australia which do not receive satisfactory service from medium frequency broadcasting stations. A high frequency station is also located at Port Moresby to provide as wide a service as possible to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Some 95 per cent. of the Australian population receives an acceptable technical grade of broadcasting service from the medium frequency stations of the national broadcasting service during the popular evening listening hours. The remainder of the population lives in an area which comprises 70 per cent. of the total area of the Commonwealth. It is technically and economically impracticable owing to the distances which separate centres of population to provide a broadcasting service to such remote parts by means of medium frequency stations which cover only limited areas.

55. It is appreciated that the standard of reception from high frequency services is not as good as could be desired, due to the unavoidable fading and distortion common to reception on these frequencies and to interference from services in other countries to which they are liable because of the long distances covered by high frequency transmissions. This latter problem has arisen in an acute form because the number of high frequency stations has increased rapidly throughout the world whilst the number of frequency channels available for such services is limited. Every effort is made to arrange the frequencies of the Australian high frequency services so that interference may be kept to a minimum. The matter is under continuous study.

56. As indicated in the Board's last Annual Report, regular monitoring of the high frequency services is conducted with the assistance of Department of Civil Aviation observers in outlying areas of Australia to enable the Board to be reliably informed of the standard of the service and the need for any improvements which might be possible especially by frequency changes. The services in Western Australia have, in the light of the information obtained, been considerably improved in recent years by a frequency re-arrangement which was made in 1958, and in 1963 by an increase in the power of VLW from 2,000 watts to 10,000 watts and of VLX from 10,000 watts to 50,000 watts.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING SERVICE

57. As indicated in paragraph 20, 4NA Nambour commenced operations on 9th October, 1964. The station operates on the frequency 1,320 kc/s with a power of 2,000 watts, and employs a directional aerial system limiting radiation in the direction of 3BA Ballarat which also uses the frequency channel. The installation of a directional aerial system was a condition of the grant of a licence for the station.

58. The following changes in operating conditions were effected on the dates shown:—

2KM Kempsey	..	Frequency change from 980 kc/s to 530 kc/s. Installation of directional aerial system	9th May, 1965
3UL Warragul	..	Frequency change from 880 kc/s to 530 kc/s. Installation of directional aerial system. Power increase from 2,000 watts day and 1,000 watts night to 2,000 watts day and night	26th April, 1965
2RE Taree	..	Power increase from 2,000 watts day and 500 watts night to 2,000 watts day and night	1st July, 1965
4GY Gympie	..	Power increase from 2,000 watts day and 1,000 watts night to 2,000 watts day and night	28th June, 1965

59. The change of frequencies of 2KM and 3UL was made possible by the use of the 530 kc/s frequency channel which had up to then been used only by the national broadcasting station at Dalwalling, Western Australia. After exhaustive technical investigations of the most appropriate manner of using the new frequency in Eastern States it was decided that it should be used by 2KM and 3UL. This re-arrangement will do much to alleviate severe night time interference to reception of both stations in areas reasonably close to the transmitters and thus improve reception for a large number of listeners. Both 2KM and 3UL previously suffered interference from stations operating on the same frequencies, a New Zealand station in the case of 2KM and a New Zealand station and another Australian station in the case of 3UL. This situation had existed for many years. Although 2KM and 3UL are only approximately 600 miles apart, and both will use 2,000 watts on 530 kc/s, directional aeriels each with a minimum of radiation in the direction of the other station are being used and this will virtually eliminate interference. Experience since the stations commenced operation on 530 kc/s suggests that the favourable results which had been expected will be achieved.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE BROADCASTING SERVICES

60. The limitations on the number of medium frequency broadcasting stations which may be established due to the shortage of available frequencies have been referred to in previous reports. Some representations continue to be received for the establishment of commercial broadcasting stations in certain areas. Not a great number of centres is involved but there are several places where no reliable commercial broadcasting service is available. There is also need for the expansion of the national broadcasting service in certain areas. As has been indicated in previous reports the possibilities of improving existing broadcasting services and of authorizing additional stations are under continuous study. During the year a substantial amount of field study has been carried out with respect to the practicability of providing a national service to some relatively isolated centres of fairly substantial population.

61. The most significant development during the year arose from the use by stations 2KM and 3UL of the 530 kc/s frequency. This development made available for other use, with some technical limitations, the frequencies of 980 kc/s and 880 kc/s formerly used by those stations. The manner in which these are to be employed requires most careful consideration and will receive attention in connexion with the studies of the frequency position which have been proceeding for some time.

62. Lack of available frequencies limits not only the number of broadcasting stations which may be established but also the improvement of operating conditions of existing stations to enable the provision of a better service by these stations. Nevertheless, as indicated above, there have been several developments in the past year in regard to existing stations, which will have provided improved service for listeners. In recent years encouragement has been given to the use of directional aerials which are, under present conditions, perhaps the most powerful tool in making the most effective use of frequencies. Directional aerials have now been installed at the following stations:—

National Stations—				<i>Frequency</i>
2UH Muswellbrook	..	..	..	1,040 kc/s
7ZR Hobart	..	..	..	940 kc/s
Commercial Stations—				
2AD Armidale	..	..	..	1,130 kc/s
2KM Kempsey	..	..	..	530 kc/s
2MG Mudgee	..	..	..	1,450 kc/s
3CS Colac	..	..	..	1,130 kc/s
3UL Warragul	..	..	..	530 kc/s
4BH Brisbane	..	..	..	1,390 kc/s
4NA Nambour	..	..	..	1,320 kc/s
5AU Port Augusta	..	..	..	1,450 kc/s
7SD Scottsdale	..	..	..	540 kc/s

Directional aerials are also to be installed at national broadcasting stations 4QB Pialba and 7NT Kelso, and at the national station to be established in the St. George area in Queensland, which will share the 710 kc/s frequency channel with 7NT.

63. The use of directional aerials has been a significant factor in the practicability of establishing the national broadcasting stations at Muswellbrook, New South Wales, and St. George in Queensland and the new commercial broadcasting station at Nambour. Use of directional aerials at 2AD, 2MG, 2KM, 3CS, 3UL and 5AU has made possible the elimination of common channel interference affecting those stations which had greatly detracted from the technical standard of the service provided by them for many years.

FREQUENCY MODULATION BROADCASTING

64. In the Board's Thirteenth Annual Report for the year ended 30th June, 1961, the position regarding frequency modulation broadcasting was discussed, and the reasons given for the cessation, on 30th June, 1961, of the experimental frequency modulation broadcasting services which had operated for some years in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Adelaide. Since the termination of the services, some representations have been received by the Postmaster-General and the Board requesting that frequency modulation broadcasting be introduced in Australia. Many of the representations have been from people residing in capital cities who had purchased equipment to listen to the experimental services, requesting that a service be established in the capital cities in that portion of the VHF band (92–94 mc/s) which had been reserved for fixed and mobile radio-communication services. These representations were considered by the present Postmaster-General during the year and, on 22nd October, 1964, he made the following statement:—

“ I have noted with a great deal of interest the representations made for the re-introduction of experimental frequency modulation broadcasting—including several articles on the subject published by the ‘Electrical Weekly’.

I have studied this matter very thoroughly, including the developments which led to the cessation of FM transmissions, and especially the comprehensive statement issued on 31st May, 1961, by my predecessor in office, Sir Charles Davidson.

There is no doubt in my mind that the decision to use for television and for fixed and mobile radio communication services the frequency band used previously for FM transmissions was made only after a most careful and expert consideration of all factors involved.

The Radio Frequency Allocations Review Committee examined this matter thoroughly. This was a committee of experts from Government Departments and private enterprise, under the chairmanship of Professor L. G. H. Huxley.

The basic reason for the establishment of the Committee was to plan the future use of the entire frequency spectrum.

Apart from the needs of television, the Committee was faced with a tremendous demand for radio services used by business, industrial and professional organizations and essential community services.

During the years 1955-1960, services such as these had increased by over 200 per cent—from less than 8,000 to over 24,000. It was apparent also that provision must be made for a further 20,000 services over the next five years.

To permit this development and to provide for expanding television services, the Committee recommended the discontinuance of FM experiments. The Government was in accord with this recommendation.

A great deal of reference has been made to the development overseas of frequency modulation broadcasting, but in my view, overseas cases are not comparable with the Australian situation.

Australia is well served at present by its medium frequency broadcasting services and it is more in the public interest that the resources should be devoted to the further development of these and other essential services, rather than the re-introduction of frequency modulation broadcasting—notwithstanding that the latter has qualities not possessed by medium frequency transmissions.

Much of the agitation for FM broadcasting comes from a relatively small number of high fidelity enthusiasts. I sympathise with their views but the Government could not introduce FM solely on the grounds of its qualities.

It has been suggested that a frequency modulation service could be established to serve the capital cities only, using the frequencies between 92-94 mc/s used now for fixed and mobile services and that these could be reallocated to the UHF band.

In my view, any establishment of FM must be on a Commonwealth-wide basis and not confined to a section of the listening public. It would need to be provided also for people in country areas who are less adequately catered for than people in the capital cities.

One of the most important points in this matter is that, in the event of the inauguration of FM broadcasting, it would be necessary for it to operate in the UHF band. This would immediately render obsolete all equipment now capable of receiving it in the VHF band.

The only justification of introducing a new system of broadcasting in the Commonwealth is the inability to meet all present deficiencies by expansion of the services in the medium frequency band.

The shortcomings now present are relatively few and would not in themselves warrant the introduction of FM broadcasting with its wide implications. Such a step would involve high expenditure on the part of the Government which I do not believe would be justified, and by the operators of stations and the general public.

Moreover, further development of other types of services such as medium frequency broadcasting and television would be affected because of the resources which would need to be devoted to the new project."

INTERFERENCE TO THE RECEPTION OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

65. 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. During the year ended 31st May, 1965, 5,672 complaints of interference to reception of broadcasting programmes were lodged with the Department, an increase of about 10 per cent. compared with the previous year. Investigations showed the causes of complaint to be—

	Number	Approximate Percentage of Total Causes
High-tension Services	1,668	29.4
Miscellaneous	1,247	22.0
Domestic Apparatus	726	12.8
Television or Radio Equipment	708	12.5
Alternating Current Low-tension Services	500	8.8
Alternating Current Industrial Equipment	415	7.3
Propagation Peculiarities	183	3.2
Departmental Equipment	69	1.2
Industrial, Scientific or Medical Equipment	62	1.1
Other Radiocommunication Services	39	0.7
Traction Services	19	0.3
Private Power Plant	17	0.3
Direct Current Industrial Equipment	11	0.2
Direct Current Low-tension Services	5	0.1
Ignition Sources	3	0.1

The cost of the investigation of complaints during the year was £29,110.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

66. With the co-operation of the Postmaster-General's Department, preparations are being made for a short series of medium frequency sky-wave propagation tests using a new method of transmission which could greatly reduce sky-wave reception in selected areas without altering the shape or extent of the daytime ground wave coverage from a broadcasting station. The initial stage of these tests was completed in September, 1965.

67. Analysis of recordings from the medium frequency sky-wave measuring programme mentioned in paragraph 45 of the Board's Sixteenth Annual Report, is now well advanced. A significant feature emerging from the analysis is the high sky-wave field strength observed early at night compared with that observed late at night, i.e., after midnight, during certain periods of the year. This trend is quite the reverse of that observed in the northern hemisphere and is one of the main reasons for the difference between predictions for field strength at the second hour after sunset in the northern hemisphere and in Australia.

68. A method of measurement, not previously applied to medium frequency sky-wave measurements, has been tested with encouraging results. Sky-wave field strength measurements are made for a short period at locations within 4 miles of the main receiving site and the median values are compared with those obtained simultaneously at the main receiving site. In this way a correction factor is obtained which, when applied to the measurements, gives a value relating to 50 per cent. of locations instead of one location. This method reduces the spread of results (from several broadcasting stations) around a common characteristic, thereby providing a more accurate means of determining the characteristic.

69. Field strength values for north-south paths were in general only slightly greater than those measured in 1958-59 which was a period of high sunspot activity.

70. A more restricted field strength measuring programme will continue at Melbourne until the next period of maximum sunspot activity.

RADIO RESEARCH BOARD

71. As in previous years the Board made a contribution of £2,500 to the Radio Research Board, the primary purpose of which is to encourage, within the Universities, research in radio and allied sciences. During the year the Radio Research Board provided financial assistance to the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne, Queensland, Adelaide, Tasmania, Western Australia and New England and to Monash University.

ASIAN BROADCASTING UNION

72. The Chairman of the Board and two of the Board's engineers attended the First General Assembly of the Asian Broadcasting Union which commenced in Sydney on 14th November, 1964. The engineers participated in technical work of the Assembly which was of interest to the Board.

PART IV—BROADCASTING—PROGRAMME SERVICES

73. The experimentation and development which had characterised radio programming since the commencement of television services continued during the year under review, though in a more moderate form than previously. In an address to the Thirty-fourth Convention (1964) of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters the Chairman referred to the Board's misgivings about some aspects of radio programmes, and their trends, and the fact that these misgivings were shared by many responsible people. The particular areas of concern were the contraction in the range of radio programmes since the introduction of television, the great similarity between programmes on competing stations, and the extent to which audience measurement reports influenced programme policies. The Chairman stated the Board's policy on commercial broadcasting programmes, which is based on the principle of allowing each licensee the greatest possible freedom in the choice and arrangement of programmes subject only to the conditions that they comply with statutory requirements, that they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Broadcasting Programme Standards, and that they are consistent with the overall obligations of licensees as licensees. While the Board had been informed by the Federation that the objectives of radio were to cater for every taste for which a reasonably-sized audience could be found, there was reason for concern about the manner in which some licensees had interpreted their obligation to provide programmes and had appeared to ignore the requirements of some sections of the public.

74. There have been indications since of a desire to provide a greater variety of programmes, and the statistical analysis of radio programmes (Appendix F, Table I) shows some slight changes since last year. The President of the Federation has stated that the former emphasis on rhythm programmes has declined in favour of a more melodious type of music; programmes were less set in pattern, and were likely to continue to change in keeping with stations' appreciation of the public interest. Programme observations confirm that changes as described have occurred. Rhythmic music is still freely available for those who wish to hear it, but it no longer dominates the programmes of all stations.

75. In general, the experimentation has taken the form of variations on existing ideas rather than the introduction of entirely new concepts. Many programmes now consist of short items of music, speech, or service which are grouped into periods bearing the name of the announcer. The broadcasting of drama programmes continues, though still in limited quantity. A considerable development has occurred in the type of programmes which depend wholly on speech. Several of these remain in the category of gossip, but some attempt is being made to provide information and service to listeners through discussion, interviews, and critical commentaries on topical matters.

76. The Board had discussions with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters on a number of matters, the most important being a change in the amount of advertising matter permitted on Sunday (see paragraph 112) and some practical suggestions for the presentation of religious matter in ways considered to be in keeping with the form of modern radio (see paragraph 89). The provision of programmes for children was also considered. The Board has previously commented on the reluctance of commercial broadcasting stations to broadcast regular programmes designed for children, notwithstanding the need for the image of broadcasting to be established in the child mind if the medium is to serve a useful purpose when the child grows up. This is dealt with more fully in paragraph 85.

77. Audience measurement surveys have again played an important part in the planning of programmes. In most capital cities some sweeping changes were made in programmes, presumably with the object of attracting audience ratings and consequently increasing advertising revenue. This practice is likely to continue while audience measurement is the only readily available means by which an advertiser can estimate the extent to which his advertisement may be heard. Stations which attempt to build an audience by means of stunt programmes and ephemeral competitions too often fail to hold the gains they make by these means. Those which establish their audiences through programmes of greater potential for development and durability find less need to compete in the rating race.

78. During the year commercial television stations in two capitals operated for a time with greatly reduced periods of programme transmission in the daytime. The effect on radio listening as shown in audience measurement reports was immediate; in Sydney, for example, the audience for commercial broadcasting stations became much larger during the periods previously covered by television. There was, however, no significant change during the periods in which television had not previously operated.

TYPES OF PROGRAMMES

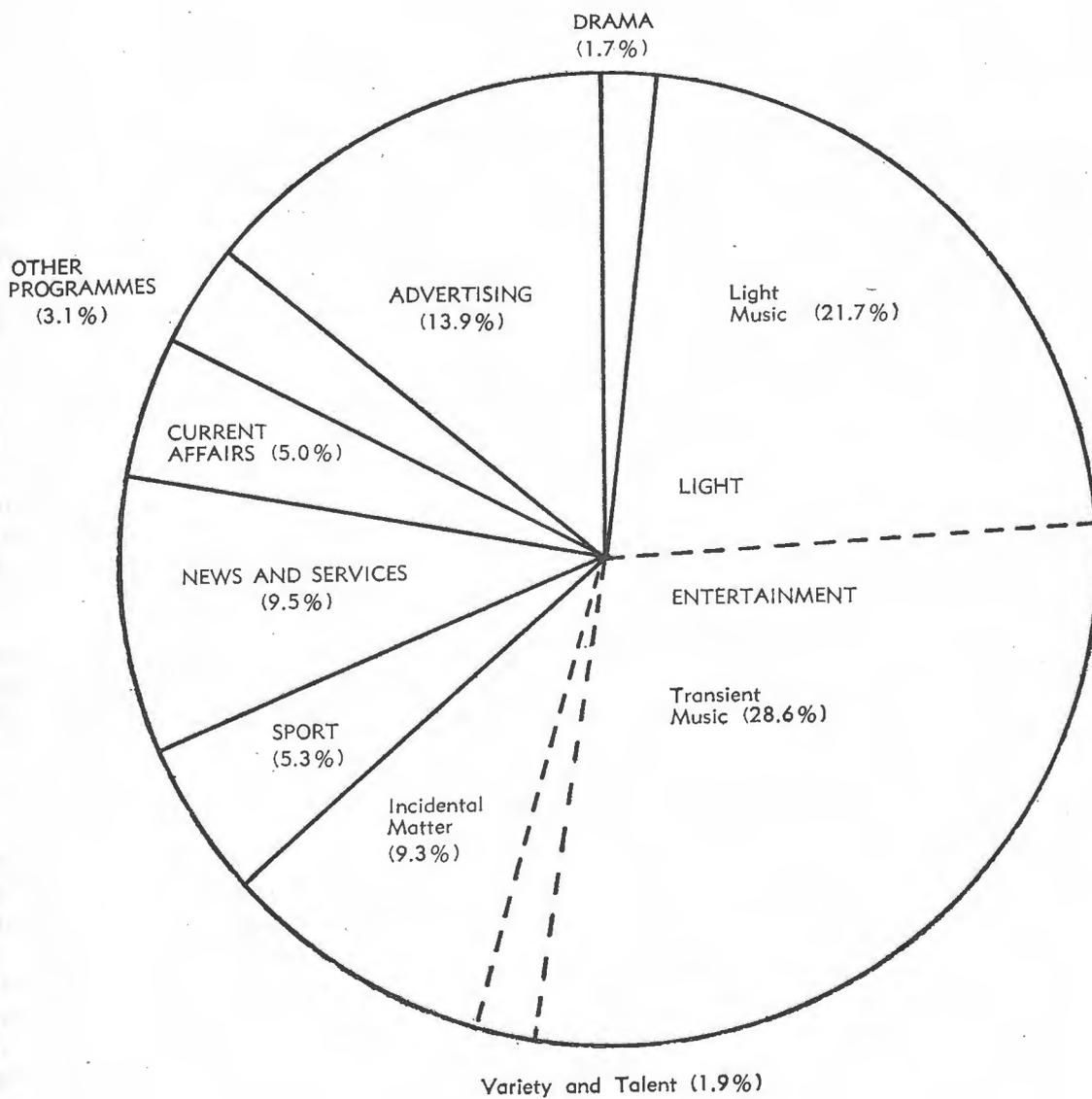
79. The Board's survey of metropolitan radio programmes was first undertaken systematically in 1963. Two surveys were made during 1964-65, the first in December 1964 and the second in May 1965. An outline of the method used in the survey and the results obtained are given in Appendix "F". Programme matter is classified under the following general headings:—

<i>Drama</i>	..	..	In all forms.
<i>Light Entertainment</i>	..	..	Light music, transient music, variety, and incidental matter.
<i>Sport</i>	..	..	Descriptions and general.
<i>News and Services</i>	..	..	News, weather, and service reports.
<i>Family Programmes</i>	..	..	General, and for children.
<i>Information</i>	..	..	Concerning developments in science and industry, and miscellaneous information.
<i>Current Affairs</i>	..	..	Political, controversial and religious matter; other important Australian activities.
<i>The Arts</i>	..	..	Fine arts, serious music.
<i>Educational</i>	..	..	Instructional and general educational matter.

80. In recent years, and again in 1964-65, "transient music" has formed a large proportion of the programmes broadcast by commercial stations. The sense in which the Board applies this term to broadcast music is to classify as transient those currently popular forms of music included in top tune or similar programmes. In the majority of cases these items disappear after a brief period of popularity. Those which reappear in general programmes are regarded as having some lasting quality and are categorized as light music.

81. The following diagram illustrates the overall pattern of programmes of commercial broadcasting stations in all State capital cities, based on the survey conducted in May, 1965—

COMPOSITION OF PROGRAMMES
ALL METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS
May 1965



Included in "Other Programmes":

Family	1.3 per cent.
Information	1.3 per cent.
The Arts	0.5 per cent.
Educational	Less than 0.1 per cent.

82. The general distribution of programme matter, as shown in the Board's survey from May 1963 to May 1965, is set out in the following table which relates to the period of transmission between 7.00 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORY GROUPS
FOR COMMERCIAL STATIONS IN ALL CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

Category Group	May, 1963	December, 1963	May, 1964	December, 1964	May, 1965
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Entertainment	65.8	65.8	65.3	64.1	63.7
News and Sport	13.2	12.3	14.2	12.5	14.8
Social and Informative.. ..	8.1	8.0	7.9	8.6	7.6
Advertisements	12.9	13.9	12.6	14.8	13.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The table shows that a basic ratio of approximately 65 per cent. entertainment to 35 per cent. services and other matter has been maintained during the period. The figures for May, 1965, show that compared with the same period in the two previous years slight increases in advertising content and news and sport have occurred at the expense of entertainment and social and informative programmes. Regular variations occur between May and December in the category of news and sport due to an increase in the volume of sporting broadcasts in the winter. The proportion of advertising also rises in December when it is at its peak for Christmas selling.

83. The surveys conducted during the year under review, results of which are set out in Appendix "F", indicate that compared with recent years there is less concentration by stations on the same type of programme at the one time. The proportion of transient music declined slightly, the largest content of this form of programme being in Sydney, Brisbane and Perth. On weekdays, less drama was broadcast but light music and current affairs increased. On Saturdays, less time was occupied by transient music and incidental matter and more by light music and sport. On Sundays, the broadcasting of light music has increased at the expense of incidental matter.

84. In Sydney and Melbourne more time was occupied by conversation programmes of the type mentioned in paragraph 75. Advertising content increased in all cities except Brisbane, particularly in daytime and late afternoon sessions; the greatest increase was on Saturday. Thursday is still the day with the highest proportion of advertisements.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

85. There has been a further decline in the amount and variety of programmes provided expressly for children. The fate of these programmes depended on the audience which could be measured for them, and commercial broadcasting stations were able to demonstrate some years ago, by means of audience measurement survey reports, that there was little or no demand for them; consequently advertisers withdrew their support and most of the programmes lapsed. Attempts made to provide for children have been mentioned in previous Annual Reports, and while the Board sees the force in the view of the Federation that the day of the traditional children's session (including radio uncles and aunts, and birthday calls) may have gone, it does not believe that radio entertainment for children in some form is no longer necessary. Commercial broadcasting stations have been asked to re-examine this area of programming, not with the object of restoring the old programmes but of developing new programmes that will entertain children and help them in their progress to adolescence and adulthood. Some promising experiments are being undertaken.

86. Country stations fall into two broad groups in respect of children's programmes; those which consciously endeavour to provide constructively for children, and those which subscribe to the belief that the children of today prefer rhythm to thinking. Many of the constructive programmes deserve high praise, and are believed to attract loyal audiences in the various age groups. This subject was dealt with in the Sixteenth Annual Report, which discussed the findings of a survey of these programmes; there has been little change since then.

87. The Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, following its undertaking to examine programme standards in this respect, assured the Board that broadcasters have not discarded for all time the provision of programmes for children. They are seeking opportunities to attract children and have undertaken to advise the Board about the possibility of extending the practice of providing short morning programmes for children.

NEWS

88. All commercial broadcasting stations have continued to provide news services at various times throughout the day, reporting both international and local events. News and other service programmes account for almost 10 per cent. of the transmitting time of stations. The trend towards shorter, more frequent news bulletins has continued, often gathered from on-the-spot reports by radio-equipped news-gathering vehicles. The use of such items requires that great care should be taken by reporters to ensure that their statements are accurate and unbiased. More use is being made of news inserts in the form of eye-witness stories. These can be valuable and effective aids to reporting, if care is taken to select well-informed persons as reporters. The use of sensational or even misleading headlines as a means of drawing attention to forthcoming news bulletins has been noticed, but fortunately the practice rarely occurs. It is not creditable to the station, nor does it comply with the Board's Programme Standards. The presentation of news broadcasts, particularly of major international events, has on the whole been authoritative and comprehensive. In the attempt to outdo competitors in attracting audience several stations have advanced the time of news broadcasts and so provide news not "on the hour" but a few minutes before the hour.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

89. Section 103 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965* provides that—

"A licensee shall broadcast . . . from his station Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature during such periods as the Board determines and, if the Board so directs, shall do so without charge."

The Board's Standards require that each commercial broadcasting station should provide without charge station time to the extent of one hour for the broadcasting of religious matter. This requirement does not apply to five stations whose licences make special provision for the broadcasting of religious matter. Formerly the free time was used for the broadcasting of church services, for shorter daily devotional programmes, for Bible readings, and for talks or discussions on matters relevant to the work of the Churches. The trend towards shorter programme items led some commercial broadcasting stations to consider the use of "scatter" announcements of a religious nature in place of the longer programmes. Although there appeared to be merit in the introduction of religious matter by this means into parts of the programme which had not previously carried material of this kind, it was thought that the apparent intention of the Act, as expressed in the words "Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature", would not be achieved by the broadcasting only of a series of announcements, some as brief as a few seconds. The Board invited its Advisory Committee on Religious Television Programmes to consider this matter, and towards the end of 1964 the Committee submitted the following recommendations:—

"(1.) Religious broadcasts from a commercial broadcasting station should include some (but not necessarily all) of the following forms of programme—

- (i) a service of Divine Worship, preferably designed specially for broadcasting with a duration of from 40 to 45 minutes; this should be transmitted on Sunday, either live or pre-recorded, and on the day of the broadcast it should be consistent with the Church calendar;
- (ii) a devotional service of up to 15 minutes duration; this should be broadcast on several weekdays each week, at a fixed time;
- (iii) a programme in the form of a talk or discussion on such subjects as the teaching, work and affairs of the Church; these talks should be authoritatively based and should be appropriate to the time of day and likely audience for them;
- (iv) scatter announcements, consisting of short religious items, from 10 seconds upwards, to be broadcast at any time of day. Such items would be acceptable as a contribution to the broadcasts in free station time only if—
 - (a) they are prepared and produced by persons who are competent in the field of religion; and
 - (b) they are theologically based.

(2.) Religious matter broadcast in free station time should be given preference over sponsored religious programmes in the selection of suitable times for transmission.

(3.) The broadcasting of Divine Worship should be undertaken by at least one commercial broadcasting station in each service area in which more than one commercial broadcasting station is operating."

These recommendations were discussed with the Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters which agreed to adopt them as being practical and in the public interest. All stations and representatives of all Churches were subsequently advised of the Board's adoption of the recommendations.

90. During the past year commercial stations provided, in the aggregate, approximately 231 hours each week free of charge for religious programmes, an average of a little more than 2 hours per station, with no station providing less than the required amount. Compared with 1963-64 this represents an overall increase of approximately 9 hours per week. Sponsored religious programmes occupied 305 hours each week, compared with 320 hours per week during the previous year.

91. At the close of the year it was apparent that many stations were anxious to revise their arrangements for religious broadcasts in free station time; it was also apparent that some of the Churches were concerned both about the station attitude and about their own state of unpreparedness to provide programme matter which would be acceptable for use in the framework of modern radio. This matter will be under review during 1965-66.

POLITICAL BROADCASTS

92. The provisions governing the broadcasting of political or controversial matter are set down in sections 116, 117 and 117A of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965*. 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.

(5.) Nothing in this section requires a licensee to broadcast or televise any matter free of charge.

(6.) In this section . . . ‘election period’ means the period commencing on the day of the issue of the writ or writs for an election and ending at midnight on the Wednesday next preceding the day of the poll.”

93. In connexion with the Senate Election held on 5th December, 1964, the Board obtained from commercial broadcasting stations details of all political matter broadcast in the election period (26th October to 2nd December, 1964). Political matter of some kind was broadcast by all but one station. Of the 111 commercial stations 102 broadcast all or part of the initial policy speeches on behalf of the Government and the Opposition, and five stations broadcast all or part of one speech. All Tasmanian stations and one country station in New South Wales broadcast at least part of the policy speech of the Democratic Labor Party. The total time occupied by policy speeches was 117 hours. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 116 (5.) of the Act, quoted in the preceding paragraph, only six stations made a charge for any portion of the leaders' policy speeches. Apart from policy speeches the broadcasting of political matter on behalf of candidates and parties occupied a further 112½ hours on commercial stations. The allocation of time by metropolitan and country stations was as follows:—

Metropolitan (23 stations)	..	19 hours
Country (84 stations)	..	93½ hours
		<u>112½ hours</u>

94. The following table shows the proportion of time allocated to the various parties:—

TIME ALLOCATED TO VARIOUS PARTIES AND CANDIDATES.

SENATE ELECTION 5TH DECEMBER, 1964.

	All States	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 Labor Party	41.5	61.9	64.9	67.4	24.0	..	49.0
Country Party	13.2	5.2	3.1	13.4	..	52.4	..
Democratic Labor Party	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	8.8
Liberal Party	40.2	32.9	16.5	19.2	76.0	43.7	17.6
Others	4.3	..	15.5	..	..	3.9	24.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Approximate time occupied	19 hrs.	4¾ hrs.	1½ hrs.	3 hrs.	4½ hrs.	3½ hrs.	1¾ hrs.
Country stations—							
Australian Labor Party	41.9	47.6	64.8	36.6	24.9	..	68.0
Country Party	21.6	12.5	19.2	43.8	..	46.7	..
Democratic Labor Party	2.8	..	5.2	7.2	..	..	8.6
Liberal Party	26.6	28.0	1.2	9.9	75.1	51.8	17.0
Others	7.1	11.9	9.6	2.5	..	1.5	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Approximate time occupied	93½ hrs.	36½ hrs.	12¾ hrs.	18½ hrs.	7¾ hrs.	11¼ hrs.	7¾ hrs.
Metropolitan and country stations combined—							
Australian Labor Party	41.8	49.3	64.8	40.7	24.6	..	64.5
Country Party	20.2	11.6	17.3	39.7	..	48.0	..
Democratic Labor Party	2.5	..	4.6	6.3	..	..	8.7
Liberal Party	28.8	28.6	3.0	11.1	75.4	50.0	17.1
Others	6.7	10.5	10.3	2.2	..	2.0	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Approximate time occupied	112½ hrs.	41¼ hrs.	13¾ hrs.	21½ hrs.	11¾ hrs.	14¾ hrs.	9½ hrs.

95. Broadcasts during the election period containing political matter by organizations other than political parties totalled 3 hours or 1.3 per cent. of the total amount of election matter broadcast.

96. The total time to the nearest hour allocated to broadcasts of political matter by commercial stations during the Senate election period amounted to 233 hours made up as follows:—

Party leaders' initial speeches (including 7 hours paid time) ..	117 hours
Broadcasts by Parliamentary parties and members of such parties ..	113 hours
Broadcasts by organizations	3 hours
Total	233 hours

This total represents 2.1 hours per station or 0.3 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 and Senate elections for the Commonwealth Parliament since 1949:—

TIME OCCUPIED BY ELECTION BROADCASTS PRECEDING COMMONWEALTH
GENERAL ELECTIONS AND SENATE ELECTIONS SINCE 1949

	Total Time Occupied by Political Matter During Election Period	Average Time per Station	Duration of Election Period	Proportion of Station Time During Election Period
	Hours	Hours	Weeks	Per cent.
House of Representatives—December, 1949	2,146	21.3	5	4.2
Senate and House of Representatives—April, 1951	1,256	12.3	4	3.1
Senate—May, 1953	706	6.8	5	1.2
House of Representatives—May, 1954	989	9.4	5	1.7
Senate and House of Representatives—December, 1955	682	6.4	4	1.3
Senate and House of Representatives—November, 1958	771	7.1	4	1.5
Senate and House of Representatives—December, 1961	751	6.8	5	1.1
House of Representatives—November, 1963	624	5.7	4	1.1
Senate—December, 1964	233	2.1	5	0.3

97. It is the practice of the Board, when an election is announced, to invite the attention of the licensee of each station to the provisions of the Act concerning the broadcasting of political matter during election periods. Notwithstanding this, two cases came under notice during the year which in the Board's opinion contravened section 116 (4.) of the Act. The Board is also currently examining what appears to be a third breach of this section of the Act which provides that "... 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 ... election matter". The end of an election period for the purpose of this section is midnight on the Wednesday next preceding the day of the poll.

98. The period during which the broadcasting of election matter was precluded in respect of the Senate election in December, 1964, under section 116 (4.) of the Act extended from midnight on the night of Wednesday, 2nd December, to 8.00 p.m. on Saturday, 5th December. On the morning of 3rd December, 1964, which was within the prescribed period, station 3AW Melbourne broadcast matter which the Board considered to be election matter as defined in the Act, and an explanation was sought from the station. The manager of station 3AW stated that the particular programme was recorded on magnetic tape when broadcast by station 2GB Sydney on 2nd December, the day before the commencement of the prescribed period, and that 3AW had overlooked the need to check the tape recording for election matter before broadcasting it. On Friday, 5th March, 1965, station 5AD Adelaide broadcast a news commentary during the prescribed period in respect of the South Australian State Election which was to be held the following day, Saturday, 6th March, 1965. The manager of station 5AD explained to the Board that the commentary was prepared and broadcast by an experienced journalist who, however, was unaware of the provisions of the Act concerning the broadcasting of political matter. These incidents were reported to the Minister who in each case directed the Board to inform the licensee concerned that the infringements of the Act were regarded in a most serious light. In reprimanding the licensees of the stations concerned for these careless breaches of the Act the Board warned them that, except in extraordinary circumstances, any future occurrence of a similar contravention would be the subject of a prosecution.

99. On 28th April, 1965, the Board informed the licensees of all commercial broadcasting and television stations by letter that the Minister had expressed serious concern in regard to infringements of section 116 (4.) of the Act and had directed that all licensees be informed that, unless there were very strong reasons to the contrary, all future breaches of the Act, of a similar nature, would be the subject

of prosecution. In conveying the Minister's warning to licensees the Board recommended that each station should establish positive procedures in its programming organization to prevent the risk of contravention of the requirements of the Act.

100. On Friday, 30th April, 1965, between 6.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. station 3AW Melbourne broadcast a commentary concerning the New South Wales State Elections to be held on the following day, Saturday, 1st May, 1965. This matter is still under consideration by the Attorney-General's Department, to which it was referred by the Board for legal advice.

BROADCASTS FROM THE NATIONAL STATIONS DURING FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN, 1964

101. Information supplied by the Australian Broadcasting Commission shows that time for political broadcasts from the national stations in respect of the 1964 Senate election was allocated on the basis of an equal division of 6 hours broadcasting time between the Government and Opposition Parties. The time allocated to the Government parties was divided equally between broadcasts on national relay and broadcasts within each State. In South Australia and Tasmania, where the Country Party is not represented, the Liberal Party used a total of 2 hours for State broadcasts. The Opposition party occupied 2 hours on national relay and 1 hour within each State. A period of 35 minutes was allocated to the Democratic Labor Party; this was used for a 30-minute national relay and 5 minutes for broadcasts in each State. The broadcasts were made from the stations which normally carry the lighter types of programmes in the metropolitan areas (the first network) and from regional stations (the third network). No time was provided for minority parties which were not represented in the Parliament or had not attracted appreciable public support at previous elections.

STATE ELECTIONS

102. During the year ended 30th June, 1965, general elections were held for State Parliaments as follows:—

Western Australia, 20th February, 1965	..	Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council
South Australia, 6th March, 1965	..	House of Assembly and Legislative Council
New South Wales, 1st May, 1965	..	Legislative Assembly

Following its usual practice, the Board obtained details of the broadcasts undertaken in connexion with these elections.

BROADCASTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

103. Rules governing the use of foreign languages in broadcasting were included in the Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards in March, 1960, after consultation with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, the Department of Immigration, and the Commonwealth Office of Education. The main conditions of these rules restrict foreign language programmes to not more than 2½ per cent. of a station's weekly hours of transmission, and limit the use of advertisements in a foreign language to programmes which are themselves presented in the same language. It is also required that announcements in a foreign language, including advertisements, should be accompanied by an adequate translation into English.

104. These conditions were modified late in 1963 and now provide for a specified station, being one of several stations serving the same area, to broadcast foreign language programmes for up to 10 per cent. of its weekly transmission time, if the Board is satisfied that such programmes are of a suitable kind and will serve a useful purpose. Since early 1964, with the approval of the Board, station 2CH Sydney has operated under the new conditions. In December, 1964, approval was given for station 3KZ Melbourne to exceed the 2½ per cent. limit of foreign language programmes for an experimental period, at the end of which station 3XY Melbourne was permitted by the Board to undertake a similar experiment.

105. The Board's rules appear to enable stations to meet satisfactorily the reasonable needs of non-English speaking people in the community, without departing from the overriding principle that broadcasts from Australian stations should normally be in English and so be intelligible to the majority of listeners. The restrictions placed on the use of foreign languages do not apply in the case of the performance of musical items, the broadcasting of religious services, or in programmes for use in schools or those of a national nature broadcast on special occasions. Warning announcements or instructions which may be necessary during periods of local emergency, are also exempt as are announcements in a foreign language used in connexion with public health campaigns or other activities which the Board considers to be in the public interest.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS

106. Section 114 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965* 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.”

107. In previous years the Board has relied upon information gathered from stations and collated by the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters to show the extent to which the commercial broadcasting service provides employment for Australians in the production and presentation of programmes. During the year the Board commenced the collection of data by means of which it should be possible in future reports to provide statistics relevant to section 114 (1.) of the Act. The system has not operated for the full year 1964-65, but, on the basis of information gathered so far, it is reasonable to say that Australian programmes during the year were not greatly different in quantity and nature from those broadcast the previous year. It appears that the services of Australians have been involved at some significant stage of production or presentation in about half of all programmes broadcast during the year.

108. The following table, based on information supplied to the Board by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and 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	
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	
1962-63	5.68	6.07	15	
1963-64	5.92	6.89	5	
1964-65	6.41	6.40	16	

Of the stations which failed to meet the statutory minimum of 5 per cent., three fell below 4 per cent. All 16 stations have been requested to ensure that the deficiency will be corrected in future.

ADVERTISING

109. Section 100 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965* provides that licensees shall comply with such standards as the Board determines in relation to the broadcasting of advertisements, and shall not broadcast advertisements on Sunday except in such manner and in accordance with such conditions as the Board determines.

110. In broad terms the advertising time standards determined by the Board in 1958 limit spot advertisements to a maximum of 18 minutes in the hour and advertisements in sponsored programmes to 8 minutes in the hour, with slightly more time allowed (in proportion) for shorter sponsored programmes. More restrictive conditions have applied to advertising content in programmes broadcast on Sunday which, whether spot or sponsored, may not exceed the rate of 6 minutes in the hour.

111. The programme surveys of the Board, referred to in paragraph 79, indicate that the volume of advertising matter on all metropolitan stations for all days of the week increased from 13.3 per cent. in 1963-64 to 14.3 per cent. in 1964-65. The increases were common to all cities except Brisbane and were spread fairly generally through the week (see Appendix “F”, Tables III and IV).

112. In previous reports the Board has commented on a tendency for metropolitan stations to broadcast a greater number of advertisements on Saturday and Sunday. This results from the increased audience at weekends, which is generally as large as that for peak listening times on weekdays. The Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters made representations to the Board for relaxation of the advertising time standards on Sunday, seeking their replacement by those applying to weekdays and Saturdays. This matter was among subjects discussed at a meeting between the Federal Council of the Federation and the Board in April, 1965.

113. The Board is not convinced that the traditional nature of Sunday has changed, since the advertising time standards were framed, to such an extent that the differentiation between advertising practice on Sunday and other days should be removed completely. It is recognized, however, that in the contemporary social climate a reasonable case exists for some relaxation during Sunday afternoon and evening. Accordingly the existing advertising time standards for Sunday will be retained during the period between 6.00 a.m. and noon, while at other times a considerable relaxation will be allowed. The relevant paragraphs of the Broadcasting Programme Standards, as amended from 12th September, 1965, read:—

“47. In respect of the period between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon—

(i) the time devoted to advertising matter in a sponsored session shall not exceed ten per centum of the total time occupied by the session, and the number of advertising announcements shall not exceed two in any period of fifteen minutes;

(ii) the total time occupied by spot announcements shall not exceed six minutes in any period of one hour. Not more than two groups of advertisements shall be included in any one period of fifteen minutes.

48. Except as expressly provided in paragraph 53, the time devoted to any form of advertising matter before 6.00 a.m. and between 12.00 noon and 12.00 midnight shall not exceed twenty per centum of the total time occupied by any programme, and shall be distributed in the programme in such a manner that not more than twelve minutes of advertising matter is broadcast in any hour.

53. A session containing a group of advertisements, in the form of a shopping guide, may be broadcast at any time between 12.00 noon and 6.00 p.m., provided that—

(a) the time occupied by such session does not exceed fifteen minutes;

(b) the time occupied by any single advertising announcement in such session does not exceed one minute in duration.

55. *Advertising on Christmas Day and Good Friday.*—If advertisements are broadcast on Christmas Day or Good Friday they should be selected and presented with discretion, and the standards (other than the time standards) for advertising on Sunday should be observed. The advertising time standards set out in paragraph 47 will apply to the whole period of Christmas Day and Good Friday.”

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS AND TALKS

114. The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965* prescribes, in section 100, that a licensee shall not broadcast an advertisement relating to a medicine unless the text has been approved by the Director-General of Health or, on appeal, by the Minister. Section 122 places a similar restriction on talks on a medical subject. For the guidance of advertising agencies and others who prepare medical advertisements or talks on medical subjects for broadcasting purposes, Notes on Censorship of Matters of a Medical Nature prepared by the Commonwealth Department of Health are published as an appendix to the Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards.

115. Matter coming within the scope of the Director-General of Health is for the most part listed in the Notes in terms of types of product or treatment for therapeutic use. Uncertainty has sometimes arisen about distinguishing between foods which are claimed to have slimming characteristics, or to assist in other health problems, and those which claim only to provide a balanced diet or to have calorific value. Only the former are subject to approval by the Director-General of Health. An advertisement for one such product was examined after complaints had been received about the inaccuracy on medical grounds of its assertions. The product was subsequently considered by the Director-General of Health to be of a non-medical nature. Several scripts of advertisements were rejected by the Director-General of Health because they contained claims which could not be substantiated by scientific evidence, or words which were capable of an interpretation not necessarily intended by the advertiser. No appeals against decisions of the Director-General were made to the Minister during the year.

BROADCASTING OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER

116. The Board did not receive any complaints during the year concerning the broadcasting of matter which was blasphemous, indecent or obscene, in contravention of section 118 of the Act. Licensees were quick to take remedial action when examples of bad taste or vulgarity in programmes were brought under notice. In one instance the continued failure of performers to comply with the direction of the station management, to refrain from vulgarity in a regularly presented programme, led to their dismissal.

117. The practice of broadcasting programmes consisting mainly of unscripted patter between station personnel has been maintained during the year. This type of programme and others of a conversational type dealing with topical issues are the most common sources of utterances which give offence to listeners. At the direction of the Board, two such programmes are regularly recorded in advance and are broadcast only after examination and approval by a responsible nominee of the station concerned. This reduces the risk of broadcasting undesirable matter, if the checking process is thorough. Inadequate checking of a recorded programme led to the broadcasting of vulgar remarks on two occasions. These had been made by the performer in the belief that they would be removed from the recording before it was broadcast. The station immediately suspended from duty the employees concerned, and instituted more careful methods of checking to prevent a recurrence.

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118. The suitability of gramophone recordings for broadcasting is checked by a committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters. The committee notifies each station of recordings about which it is in any doubt. Some are named as being wholly unsuitable for broadcasting; in other cases discretion in scheduling is recommended.

HOURS OF SERVICE

119. During the year, 23 stations increased their hours of programme transmission and three country stations reduced hours. At 30th June, 1965, the 111 commercial broadcasting stations were operating for an aggregate of 14,240 hours per week. This is 275 hours per week more than at 30th June, 1964, and includes 114 hours weekly for station 4NA Nambour which commenced service on 9th October, 1964. The 75 stations of the National Broadcasting Service, including 10 stations in the high frequency service, were operating at the close of the year for a total of 9,308 hours per week (127 hours a week more than at 30th June, 1964). The weekly hours of service of each commercial and national station are shown in Appendices "A" and "B". Station 2XL Cooma was authorized to provide a continuous service from 1st December, 1964. Seventeen stations now provide continuous service: these are 2GB, 2KY, 2SM, 2UE and 2UW Sydney, 2HD and 2KO Newcastle, 2XL Cooma; 3DB, 3UZ and 3XY Melbourne; 4BC and 4KQ Brisbane; 5AD, 5DN and 5KA Adelaide; and 6KY Perth. Temporary variations in the hours of transmission of commercial broadcasting stations were authorized on numerous occasions throughout the year to enable stations to cover special events of national or local interest. The following table shows the average number of hours of operation per week at intervals since 1955:—

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF OPERATION—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

Location of Station	Average Hours Per Week at 30th June			
	1955	1960	1964	1965
Sydney (6 stations)	128	139	161	161
Melbourne (6 stations)	125	129	142	142
Brisbane (4 stations)	135	147	149	149
Adelaide (3 stations)	137	139	168	168
Perth (4 stations)	113	128	141	150
Hobart (2 stations)	117	125	131	131
All State Capital Cities (25 stations)	126	135	150	151
All Other Areas	112 (81 stations)	116 (83 stations)	120 (85 stations)	122 (86 stations)
All Stations	115 (106 stations)	120 (108 stations)	127 (110 stations)	128 (111 stations)

PART V—TELEVISION—ADMINISTRATION

THE AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION SERVICES

120. 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 commercial and national stations in operation on 30th June, 1965, are contained in Appendices "C" and "D" respectively of this Report.

LICENSING OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

121. The statutory provisions relating to the licensing of commercial television stations are identical with those for commercial broadcasting stations, and are contained in Part IV of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965*. The procedure in relation to the grant, renewal, suspension and revocation of licences is explained in paragraph 17 of this Report. As in the case of licences for broadcasting stations, licences for commercial television stations are granted for an initial period of five years and are thereafter renewable annually.

CURRENT LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

122. As at 30th June, 1965, there were 36 licences for commercial television stations in force. Details of licensees are contained in Appendix "C" of this Report. The distribution of licences is as follows:—

	State Capital Cities	Country Areas	Territories.	Total.
Australian Capital Territory .. .. .	..	..	1	1
New South Wales	3	8	..	11
Victoria	3	6	..	9
Queensland	3	4	..	7
South Australia	3	1	..	4
Western Australia	2	..	..	2
Tasmania	1	1	..	2
Commonwealth	15	20	1	36

GRANT OF NEW LICENCES.

123. The procedure for the grant of new licences for commercial television stations is identical with that for the grant of licences for commercial broadcasting stations and is briefly explained in paragraph 17 of this Report.

124. As indicated in paragraph 126 of the Sixteenth Annual Report, the Government, after considering the Board's report on its inquiries into the applications concerned, authorized the Minister to grant licences for an additional commercial television station in each of the Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth areas, subject to compliance of the successful applicant companies with certain requirements, relating principally to the constitution of the companies concerned. The licences were granted on 1st March, 1965, for periods of five years, to the following companies:—

Brisbane Area .. Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd.
 Adelaide Area .. South Australian Telecasters Ltd.
 Perth Area .. Swan Television Ltd.

125. As indicated in paragraph 116 of the Board's Sixteenth Annual Report, the Minister had also been authorized to grant licences for stations in a further ten country areas included in the fourth phase of development of the television services, and details of the areas involved and the names of the successful applicants are set out in paragraph 110 of that Report. (As explained in paragraph 106 of the Sixteenth Report licences for five "fourth stage" areas were granted during 1963-64.) Having fulfilled the Minister's conditions for the grant of licences, the following six additional companies were granted licences for periods of five years from the dates indicated:—

Mildura Area Sunraysia Television Ltd (STV) .. 1st April, 1965
 South-East Area (South Australia) South East Telecasters Ltd. (SES) 1st April, 1965
 Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas.. Murrumbidgee Television Ltd. 1st April, 1965
 (MTN)
 Southern Downs Area (Queensland) Darling Downs TV Ltd. (SDQ) .. 1st July, 1965
 Central Western Slopes Area Country Television Services Ltd. 1st August, 1965
 (New South Wales) (CWN)
 Manning River Area (New South Wales) East Coast Television Ltd. (ECN) 1st September, 1965

On fulfilling the conditions specified by the Minister, the following companies will be granted licences for stations in the remaining areas:—

Broken Hill Area Broken Hill Television Ltd. (BKN)
 Cairns Area Far Northern Television Ltd. (FNQ)
 Mackay Area Mackay Television Development Co. Ltd. (MVQ)
 Bunbury Area South Western Telecasters Ltd. (BTW)

When these additional licences have been granted, a total of fifteen commercial stations in the fourth stage of development will have been licensed.

126. As indicated in paragraph 117 of the Sixteenth Report, the Minister stipulated in the case of the Southern Downs area that Darling Downs TV Ltd., if it had an issue of shares, should make shares available to local residents in the Southern Downs area. During the year, the company made available 90,000 shares to the public in that area but only 58,900 of these shares were taken up by residents in that area.

127. In the case of the Central Western Slopes area, as indicated in paragraph 117 of the Board's Sixteenth Annual Report, the Minister required Country Television Services Ltd. to make an issue of shares to residents of the Central Western Slopes area and to appoint a resident of the area as a director of the company. During the year, the company made an offer to residents of the Central Western Slopes area to subscribe for 100,000 shares in the licensee company but a total of only 64,000 shares were taken up. A directorship was made available to a person from that area.

128. Reference was also made in paragraph 116 of the Board's Sixteenth Report to the fact that applications for commercial television station licences had not been received, or had not been proceeded with, in respect of five of the twenty areas included in the fourth stage of development of the services. These areas were—

- Bega-Cooma Area (New South Wales)
- Murray Valley Area (Victoria)
- Spencer Gulf North Area (South Australia)
- Southern Agricultural Area (Western Australia)
- Central Agricultural Area (Western Australia)

It was stated that the position of these five areas would be kept under review with the object of re-inviting applications as soon as circumstances indicated that such a course was warranted. The Postmaster-General, by notice published in the *Commonwealth Gazette* of 26th November, 1964, invited applications for the grant of a commercial television station licence in each of the five areas concerned. Applications closed with the Board on 1st March, 1965. A total of fourteen applications was received in response to this invitation. Details of the applicants are as follows:—

Bega-Cooma Area—

- Canberra Television Ltd.
- *Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd.
- Southern United Telecasters.

Murray Valley Area—

- Sunraysia Television Ltd.
- Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd.
- B. F. and P. F. O'Halloran, on behalf of a company to be formed.

Spencer Gulf North Area—

- H. B. Welch and F. R. Smith, on behalf of Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd. (a company to be formed).

Southern Agricultural Area—

- South Western Telecasters Ltd.
- Swan Television Ltd.
- *TVW Ltd.
- *TVW Ltd. and Swan Television Ltd., jointly.

Central Agricultural Area—

- *Swan Television Ltd.
- TVW Ltd.
- *TVW Ltd. and Swan Television Ltd., jointly.

129. Pursuant to section 83 (1.) of the Act, the Minister referred the applications to the Board for its recommendation as to the grant of the licences. Pursuant to section 83 (2.) of the Act, the Board commenced public inquiries into the applications for the Bega-Cooma, Murray Valley and Spencer Gulf North areas on 31st August, 1965, and completed the inquiries on 2nd September, 1965. At the time of the preparation of this report, the report on the inquiries into the applications for licences in these areas was being prepared. The inquiries into the applications for licences for the Southern Agricultural and Central Agricultural areas of Western Australia had not been held at the time of writing this report.

* These applications were subsequently withdrawn.

RENEWAL OF LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

130. As in the case of commercial broadcasting stations, the initial period of a licence for a commercial television station is five years, and thereafter licences are renewable annually subject to the provisions of the Act. The Board is required to submit a recommendation to the Minister on each station's application for the renewal of its licence. Applications are made in accordance with a form approved by the Minister. The form is designed to provide information concerning the constitution and ownership and control of the licensee company for the purposes of ascertaining whether there has been any contravention of the provisions of Division 3 of Part IV of the Act and also to provide information concerning the technical and programme performance of the station.

131. The licences for the ten capital city stations which had been renewed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Board for a period of twelve months from 1st December, 1963, became due for further renewal on 1st December, 1964. (See paragraph 95 of the Board's Sixteenth Annual Report.) In its report on the applications which had been made by the licensees for the renewal of their licences, the Board informed the Minister that in general the stations had maintained a high standard of technical efficiency in respect of both the technical equipment and operation of the stations, and that the overall presentation of programmes by each of the stations had been reasonably adequate and comprehensive, except that stations in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane had not at all times during the preceding year complied with the Minister's requirements concerning the televising of programmes of Australian origin. The Minister made reference to this matter and also to a trend to replacement of local programmes for children by imported programmes in his letters to licensees regarding the renewal of their licences. Observations on these matters are made in Part VII. Overall compliance with the Board's Television Programme Standards had been generally satisfactory. Observations on aspects of commercial television programmes are made in Part VII. On the recommendation of the Board, the Minister granted a renewal of the licences for a period of twelve months from 1st December, 1964.

FEES FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

132. Fees for licences for commercial television stations are now payable in accordance with the provisions of the *Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1964* which, together with the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act 1964*, replaced the *Broadcasting and Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1956*—see also paragraph 5 above. The new Act received the Royal Assent on 24th November, 1964, and became effective from that date, applying to all licence renewals (or anniversaries of the grant of licences in the case of licences in their initial five year period) occurring on or after that date.

133. The new Act changed the basis of assessment of fees and provided for a new scale of fees. Under the *Television Stations Licence Fees Act*, the annual fee for a licence for a commercial television station is £100, together with:—

- (a) An amount equal to 1 per cent. of the gross earnings of the station up to £500,000 during the year ended 30th June (or where the licensee has, with the approval of the Board, adopted an accounting period ending on some other day than 30th June, ending on that other day), preceding the anniversary of the grant of the licence or the period for which the licence is renewed, as the case may be.
- (b) An amount equal to 2 per cent. of the gross earnings over £500,000 but not exceeding £1,000,000.
- (c) An amount equal to 3 per cent. of the gross earnings over £1,000,000 but not exceeding £2,000,000.
- (d) An amount equal to 4 per cent. of the gross earnings exceeding £2,000,000.

134. The Act defines "gross earnings" as follows: "'gross earnings' in relation to a television station in respect of a period means the gross earnings of the licensee of the station during that period in respect of the televising from the station of advertisements or other matter, including the gross earnings of the licensee during that period in respect of the provision by him of, or otherwise in respect of, matter televised from the station, not being earnings from the production and recording on photographic film, or the recording on photographic film, of matter consisting wholly of an advertisement". The provisions of the Act are otherwise similar to those of the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act*.

135. The total amount of licence fees payable by commercial television stations during 1964-65, based on earnings of the previous financial year, was £426,886 (compared with £112,896 in the previous year). However, only £14,131 of this amount was collected during the financial year ended 30th June, 1965, because assessment of fees for some stations was delayed due to questions which arose concerning the interpretation of the Act. £401,995 of the remaining amount of £412,755 was collected early in the financial year 1965-66 but an amount of £10,760 is still outstanding, being an amount still due from one licensee according to the licence fee calculated in respect of that station by the Board. The licensee disputes that this amount is, in fact, payable under the Act. Another licensee has raised objections in respect of part of the licence fee for his station although he has paid the full amount of licence fee under protest. The Board has referred the questions raised by these licensees to the Attorney-General's Department for advice.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

136. The following are particulars of the financial results of commercial television stations since 1957, extracted from accounts submitted by the licensees of such stations in accordance with the provisions of section 106 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965*.

Year	Number of Stations in Operation	Stations Making a Profit	Stations Showing a Loss	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Net Result Loss (-) Profit (+)
				£	£	£
1956-57	4	..	4	1,190,950	1,742,164	- 551,214
1957-58	4	3	1	2,978,502	3,035,399	- 56,897
1958-59	4	4	..	5,932,973	4,973,280	+ 959,693
1959-60	10	5	5	10,319,218	8,754,492	+1,564,726
1960-61	10	9	1	14,618,073	11,778,846	+2,839,227
1961-62	20	10	10	15,058,706	12,591,937	+2,466,769
1962-63	22	11	11	18,785,974	15,789,197	+2,996,777
1963-64	24	18	6	20,951,351	18,077,458	+2,873,893

OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

137. On 17th December, 1964, the Postmaster-General made the following statement:—

“ The Government’s policy with respect to the control of television stations has been clearly stated on several occasions. It is, broadly, that no person or company should be in a position to control more than two licences and that licences for country stations should be held or controlled by local interests. The existing provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act had been framed with the intention of giving effect to this policy.

Notwithstanding the comprehensive provisions of the Act, situations have developed, particularly in relation to shareholding and voting rights, in licensee companies which, although not in breach of the law, are in conflict with the policy intentions of the Government. The Act deems a person to be in control of a licensee company if he is in a position to exercise control, directly or indirectly, of more than 15 per cent. of voting rights. Some companies have circumvented the intention of this requirement by amending their articles of association to limit the voting rights of a shareholder, no matter how high his shareholding, to a maximum of 15 per cent. Shareholdings greater than 15 per cent. in stations in excess of the two permitted to be controlled under the Act have thus been placed beyond the ‘ control ’ provisions. In the light of an extensive review which has been made of the position, the Government has decided that the Act should be amended to deal with the position.

The Act at present provides that a person or company may not control, directly or indirectly, more than two companies holding licences for television stations. This limitation will be continued but it is proposed to restrict the interest which may be held, directly or indirectly, in any additional licensee company to not more than five per cent. of the shares or voting rights. It is also proposed that, for the purposes of the Act, each share in a licensee company shall be deemed to carry one vote and that, in determining the extent of the ‘ interest ’ held by any person, interests of a financial character in the widest sense will be taken into account.

Consideration has been given to the position of a person and company who, by virtue of their present shareholdings, would be in breach of the Act when amended. It is proposed that any shareholding arrangement existing as at 17th December, 1964, will not be invalidated and will not constitute an offence against the Act. Any applications subsequent to that date for the approval of the Postmaster-General to proposed share transactions will be dealt with in the light of the foregoing proposals.

It is relevant to refer to an application made to the Postmaster-General on 21st July, 1964, by John Fairfax Ltd. for approval of the purchase by a subsidiary of that company of the Australian broadcasting and television interests of Associated Television Ltd. of London. This is a complex transaction involving interests in a number of companies holding licences for broadcasting and television stations and other assets. The financial outlay amounted to £2,600,000 which, in fact, has been paid to the vendor by John Fairfax Ltd. The transaction has the particular attribute that the investment of an overseas company in Australian broadcasting and television stations comes into the hands of Australian interests. The matter, which is being dealt with in accordance with the existing provisions of the Act, is still under consideration. In the meantime, discussions are proceeding between John Fairfax Ltd. and representatives of the other shareholders in stations comprising the Macquarie Broadcasting Network (including co-operating stations), which are negotiating to purchase the broadcasting interests involved in the transaction.

In addition to the position with respect to shareholding, the Government has given consideration to the question of the availability of programmes to television stations. It is proposed to amend the Act to enable any difficulties which may occur in this connexion to be dealt with by the making of Regulations by the Minister, if necessary.

It is contemplated that it will be possible for a Bill to give effect to the proposals which have been outlined to be brought down during the autumn session of the Parliament.”

138. The proposals outlined in the statement had been foreshadowed in a statement of 16th August, 1963, by the previous Postmaster-General, quoted in paragraph 111 of the Board’s Fifteenth Annual Report, when he indicated that the Government had “ decided that there should be a detailed review of the shareholdings and voting arrangements which have developed in relation to television stations and of the difficulties being experienced in connexion with the availability and control of programme material, with a view to considering whether and if so what amendments need to be made to the existing legislation in order to ensure that the policies of the Government are implemented ”.

139. In accordance with the Minister's undertaking the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1965 was passed during the year which substantially amended the provisions of Division 3 of Part IV of the Act relating to the ownership or control of commercial television stations. The Act became effective on 2nd June, 1965. In his Second Reading Speech on the Bill in the House of Representatives the Minister said:—

“ . . . Honorable Members may recall that on 17th December, 1964, I made a statement announcing the Government's intention to bring down legislation to deal with the position of the ownership and control of television stations. I pointed out in that statement that the Government's policy with respect to the control of commercial television stations has been and still is, broadly, that no person, and this includes a company, should be in a position to control, either directly or indirectly, more than two licences and that, as far as practicable, licences for country television stations should be held or controlled by local interests. The present provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act relating to this matter, which were enacted in 1960, were framed with the intention of giving effect to this policy but, notwithstanding the comprehensive provisions of the 1960 legislation, situations have developed which, though they are not in breach of the law, are in conflict with the Government's stated policy.

It was thought, at the time the 1960 legislation was enacted, that the action being taken would ensure the effective operation of the Act to limit the extent of the control or influence which might be exercised by any one person or group over companies holding licences for television stations. There was no departure from the original concept that a person might control, directly or indirectly, two licences providing they were not both in the same capital city. The definition of 'control' was amended first to extend to practical and commercial control by any means and secondly to fix at 15 per centum the voting power which would be deemed to give control of a licensee company and of its operations. This was a sincere endeavour on the part of the Government to ensure that its policy in respect of the ownership of television stations would not be frustrated. I must, however, be frank and say that our expectations in this regard have not been completely realized.

The Government has had this position under review for some time. It is a difficult area and perhaps no more than a study of the Bill is necessary to give Honorable Members a ready appreciation of this. Nevertheless, I am confident that the provisions of the Bill, which I now introduce, will be effective in carrying out the Government's policy in this important field of mass communication.

I do not propose in this Second Reading Speech to deal in any great detail with the various clauses of the Bill. They are, in general, fairly complex and can better be dealt with in the Committee stages. I propose, however, to outline for the benefit of Honorable Members their broad import. Before doing so, I should say that the Government has given close consideration to the position of persons or companies who, by virtue of their present shareholdings in licensee or related companies, or financial interests in licensee companies, would be in breach of the Act when amended. However, we have come to the conclusion that there would be serious difficulties in making the provisions of the Bill apply retrospectively in such cases. Apart from being required to divest themselves of interests held directly in licensee companies, the persons and companies involved would, in many instances, be required to divest themselves of shareholdings in companies other than licensee companies. The acquisition of these interests may have come about in the normal course of business and involve indirect interests in television companies which, although not significant in terms of the existing legislation, might well become significant under the new provisions. For this reason, as indicated in my statement of 17th December, 1964, it is proposed that no shareholding arrangement existing as at that date will be invalidated by the new provisions and will not constitute an offence against the Act as amended. However, if a person (or company) who has acquired excess interests prior to 17th December, 1964, subsequently divests himself of such interests, he will not thereafter be entitled to recapture those excess holdings, although he will be able to participate in any new issues of shares which may be made. This position is covered in proposed section 92 of the Bill. It has also been necessary to make provision in this section for proposals as to rearrangements of interests in licensee companies which have been before me prior to the 17th December, 1964, but in respect of which my approval has not yet been given.

I turn now to the main features of the Bill relating to ownership and control. They must be examined against the general background that, while the present limitation that no person or company may control, directly or indirectly, more than two licences is to be continued, it is also to be provided that no person shall obtain more than a 5 per centum interest in more than two licensee companies and that, in determining the extent of the 'interests' held by any person, interests of a financial character in the widest sense will be taken into account. I am sure Honorable Members will agree that considerable influence can be exercised over the affairs of a company through the medium of funds contributed in ways other than by share capital. The Bill provides protection against the possibility of 'control' by this means.

Proposed section 92 of the Bill provides that a person shall contravene the provisions of the Act if he has a 'prescribed interest' in each of three or more commercial television stations in Australia or in two or more stations in a Territory or in the capital city of a State. Section 91 (2.), in turn, provides that a person has a 'prescribed interest' in a licensee company if he is—

- (i) the holder of a licence for a commercial television station;
- (ii) in a position to exercise control, either directly or indirectly, of such a licence;
- (iii) in a position to exercise control, either directly or indirectly, of more than 5 per cent. of the maximum number of votes that could be cast at a general meeting of a company holding such a licence;
- (iv) the holder of an interest (i.e. shareholding or loan interest) in the licensee company exceeding 5 per cent. of the total of all interests in the company;
- (v) the holder of a shareholding interest in the licensee company in excess of 5 per cent. of the total amount paid on all shares in that company.

In ascertaining whether a person has a 'prescribed interest' in a licensee company, the Bill provides in the case of tests (iii), (iv) and (v) which I have mentioned, that indirect interests shall be taken into account in each case by tracing down interests through related companies in those cases where companies are shareholders in licensee companies or are holders of loan interests in licensee companies. Proposed section 91A (1.) provides for the tracing back of shareholding interests through a series of companies. Tracing back through voting rights was already provided for by existing section 92B which is repeated in this Bill and proposed section 91B provides for the tracing back of the control of loan interests.

Proposed section 92B (1.) extends the meaning of control of a company to embrace (in addition to 15 per centum of voting rights as at present) the holding of 15 per centum of the shares in a company carrying unrestricted voting rights or the holding of 15 per centum of the total share capital of a company. This provision in conjunction with the provisions of proposed section 91 (2.) which defines the 'prescribed interest' in terms of shareholding as well as voting rights, in effect, applies the principle of 'one share—one vote'. These provisions will remove the effect of any manipulation of the articles of association of a company with the intention of restricting voting rights, no matter how large the shareholding, for the purposes of preventing a contravention of the voting rights test of control of a company for the purposes of the Act. It was, in fact, mainly by the amendment of articles of association to limit a shareholder's voting rights to 15 per cent, no matter how large his holding, that the existing provisions, which deem a person to be in control of a company if he is in a position to control 15 per cent. of the voting rights of the company, were circumvented.

Changes in the ownership of shares in or debentures of a company holding a licence, or shares in a company having a shareholding interest in a licensee company are dealt with in proposed section 92F. It provides that the Minister's approval must be sought in respect of transactions defined in that section which includes the acquisition of shares or debentures which would amount to a prescribed interest and also where the holder of a prescribed interest becomes the holder of additional shares or debentures. Proposed section 92F (4.) states the grounds on which the Minister may refuse his approval. One ground is that the transaction would be in contravention of section 92 which restricts the interests which may be held by any one person. The other ground relates to the public interest. It would cover such cases as the undesirable 'take over' of a licensee company.

Experience has shown that the Minister must have power to refuse approval of transactions on the grounds of public interest if the provisions are to have any real meaning. It is not difficult to imagine the many undesirable changes which could take place—quite lawfully—if the Minister is not in a position to exercise some control over the situation. It is relevant to point out that pursuant to section 86 the Minister has power to revoke a licence in the public interest. It is, to say the least, logical that the Minister should have power to refuse approval of changes of control on the grounds of public interest. I should point out, in this connection, that proposed section 92F (4.) provides that the Minister shall not refuse his approval of transactions unless there has first been an inquiry by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

Proposed section 92FA (1.) extends the Minister's authority in respect of changes in the memorandum and articles of association of licensee companies.

I turn now to the provisions of the Bill concerning programme matters. Briefly it is proposed to repeal section 105A of the Act, which was inserted by the legislation of 1960, and to extend the regulation making power under section 134 to embrace a number of aspects in this field which it is considered should be capable of being dealt with, if necessary, by Regulation.

In introducing the 1960 Bill to the House my predecessor explained that the provisions of section 105A were intended primarily to prevent any monopolizing of television programmes. What the Government endeavoured to do was to ensure that, while avoiding any harmful affects on genuine business transactions, the ownership of programmes was not used as a means, in effect, of obtaining control of the operations of a television station. It was apprehended that unless some action was taken in this direction the policy of the Government might be frustrated by leaving an independent station in a position where it could not obtain, on just or reasonable terms, the television programmes required to maintain its service.

Experience has demonstrated that the provisions made in the Act in 1960 were inadequate to deal with problems which subsequently developed. In a relatively new and rapidly expanding industry it will be appreciated that it is difficult to foresee with complete certainty the difficulties which may arise. I might say, in passing, that this is not a singular position for in most countries where television has been developed, there has been a continuing pattern of changes in the form of regulatory controls to meet changing circumstances.

It is, I think, not unrealistic to say that the capacity to exercise control of television stations through the ownership of programmes or through programming arrangements or agreements is a significant part of the overall problem and is a matter with which we will be concerned from time to time. Although it is my understanding that no licensee is at present experiencing difficulties in obtaining programmes on reasonable terms, it is nevertheless necessary that some provisions should be made in the Act to deal with situations which may develop.

It is difficult to envisage with any preciseness the nature of the difficulties which may need to be dealt with and for this reason it has been considered that the most appropriate course to adopt is to provide for power, under the Act, to make Regulations in respect of the programme field. This has been done in section 134. The only aspect of this which calls for comment, at this stage, is the proposal to repeal section 16 (3.) (e) of the Act which empowers the Board to regulate the establishment of networks of stations and the making of arrangements by licensees for the provision of programmes or the broadcasting or televising of advertisements. There has always been doubt as to the application of this provision and, in fact, it is difficult to say precisely just what a 'network' is. In these circumstances it has been considered desirable to extend the regulation making power to cover this point.

This is necessarily a very brief account of what I believe are the main features of the Bill. Honorable Members may think that it is a complicated piece of legislation but I am satisfied that it must necessarily be so if effect is to be given to our policy. In essence, however, the major effect of the Bill may be fairly succinctly stated. It provides that no person shall, in the future, acquire interests of a voting, shareholding or financial character which would result in such interests being in excess of 5 per centum in more than two licences."

140. The principal provisions of Division 3 of Part IV of the Act, as amended, are briefly as follows:

Definitions.

The following are the principal definitions applying for the purposes of Division 3 of Part IV of the Act:—

- (a) "Control" includes control as a result of, or by means of, trusts, agreements, arrangements, understandings and practices, whether or not having legal or equitable force and whether or not based on legal or equitable rights. (Section 91 (1.))

- (b) "Control of a Licence"—A person shall be deemed to be in a position to exercise control of a licence if—
- (i) that person is the holder of the licence;
 - (ii) that person is in a position to exercise control of the company that holds the licence;
 - (iii) that person is in a position to exercise control of the operations or the management of the station or the selection or provision of the programmes to be televised by the station. (However, it is provided (section 92A (2.)) that a person shall not be regarded as controlling the licence by reason only of rights arising in the normal course of business in connexion with the sponsorship of a programme (by an advertiser) or the supply of programmes to a licensee). (Section 92A.)
- (c) "Control of a Company"—A person shall be deemed to be in a position to exercise control of a company if he—
- (i) is in a position to exercise control of more than 15 per cent. of the maximum number of votes that could be cast on a poll in connexion with a general meeting of the company holding the licence, whether he is in such a position as regards all questions which could be submitted to such a poll or as regards only one of such questions; or
 - (ii) has shareholding interests in a company, being shareholding interests in respect of shares carrying full voting rights, exceeding in amount 15 per cent. of the total of the amounts paid up on all such shares; or
 - (iii) has shareholding interests in a company exceeding in amount 15 per cent. of the total of the amounts paid on all shares of the company. (Section 92B.)
- (d) "Shareholding Interest"—A person has a shareholding interest in a company if he is beneficially entitled to any shares in the company. The amount of the shareholding interest is determined on the basis of the amount paid up on the shares. (Section 91 (3.))

Indirect shareholding interests are to be taken into account (involving the tracing down of shareholding interests through a series of companies), the indirect interests being calculated on the basis of proportionate shareholdings. (Section 91A.)

- (e) "Loan Interest"—A person has a loan interest in a company holding a licence if he is beneficially entitled to moneys payable by the company, being liabilities arising in connexion with moneys, other than interest, payable in relation to debentures of the company; or moneys payable by the company by way of repayment of loans or deposits, excepting moneys payable to a bank in respect of an overdraft or moneys payable in respect of the supply of equipment for the station. (Sections 91 (4.) and 91 (5.))

It is provided that indirect loan interests in licensee companies shall be taken into account: a person who is in a position, directly or indirectly, to control a company that has a loan interest in a licensee company, is deemed to have that loan interest. (This provision may involve the successive application of section 92B (control of a company) to ascertain persons deemed to be in a position to control the loan interests). (Section 91B.)

Limitation of Interests in Commercial Television Stations.

- (a) A person shall not have a prescribed interest in:
- (i) each of three or more licences;
 - (ii) each of two or more licences for stations in a Territory; or
 - (iii) each of two or more licences for stations in a State and within a radius of thirty miles of the General Post Office in the capital city of the State. (Section 92 (1.))
- (b) However, sub-section (3.) of section 92 provides, broadly, that a person shall not contravene section 92 (1.) by reason of the holding in licensee companies of interests acquired prior to 17th December, 1964. (Section 92 (3.) (a.)) Additional interests in the licences concerned may be acquired by such a person only in the following circumstances:—
- (i) In the case of interests arising out of transactions which were before the Minister prior to 17th December, 1964, but were not completed until after that date. (Section 92 (3.) (b.))
 - (ii) In the case of allotments or issues of shares or debentures, the rights to which were enjoyed in common with other holders of the particular type of shares or debentures, where the original holdings were acquired before 17th December, 1964. This provision permits a person to take up "new issues" arising in connexion with shares or debentures held before 17th December, 1964. (Section 92 (3.) (c.))
- (c) Sub-section (4.) of section 92 provides that a person affected by the provisions of section 92 (3.) shall not be permitted to acquire further interests in the licences concerned other than by way of paragraphs (b) and (c) of section 92 (3.) i.e. by way of a scheme for re-arrangement approved by the Minister or by way of "new issues", referred to above. Section 92 (4.) operates to prevent a person affected by section 92 (3.) from further increasing any existing interests in licences in excess of a "prescribed interest" or from acquiring a prescribed interest in any additional licence, other than by way of sections 92 (3.) (b) and 92 (3.) (c). (Section 92 (4.))

- (d) Sub-section (5.) of section 92 provides that, for the purposes of section 92, a "shareholding interest" (*see above*) which came into existence before 17th December, 1964, shall be deemed to continue as the same interest irrespective of whether the amount of such interest is varied as a result of the payment of calls on shares after that date. This means that although a shareholding interest in a licence, referred to in section 92 (3.), is later increased by the payment of calls, no contravention of section 92 (1.) occurs. (Section 92 (5).)

Prescribed Interests.

A person has a "prescribed interest" in a licence if he is:

- (a) the holder of the licence;
- (b) in a position to exercise control, either directly or indirectly, of the licence;
- (c) in a position to exercise control of more than 5 per cent. of the maximum number of votes that could be cast on a poll in connexion with a general meeting of the company holding the licence, whether he is in such a position as regards all questions which could be submitted to such a poll, or as regards only one of such questions;
- (d) the holder of interests (direct and indirect) in the company holding the licence exceeding in amount 5 per cent. of the total of all the issued capital and loan moneys in the licensee company. ("Interests", as defined in section 91 means a shareholding interest or a loan interest).
- (e) the holder of shareholding interests in the company holding the licence, exceeding in amount 5 per cent. of the total of the amounts paid on all shares in that company. (Section 91 (2).)

Directors.

A person shall not be a director of two or more companies that are, between them, in a position to exercise control of three or more licences. (Section 92c.)

However, where a person has a prescribed interest in each of three or more licences and by virtue of section 92 (3.), those interests are not taken to be in contravention of section 92, section 92c does not apply to prevent that person, or a nominee of that person, from being a director of any company in a position to control the licences concerned. (Section 92c (2).)

Condition as to Non-resident Shareholding.

A licence is subject to a condition that 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.)

Licences not to be granted in certain circumstances.

A licence shall not be granted to a company where the circumstances are such that, upon the grant of the licence to that company, a person would be contravening the provisions of section 92 or section 92c of the Act, or the condition specified in section 92D of the Act would be contravened. (Section 92E.)

Changes in ownership of shares, etc.

In the case of the following types of transactions the Minister may, within three months after the date of the transaction or after the date on which he became aware of the transaction, whichever is the later, if his approval has not previously been given for the transaction, direct the person who has acquired the interests concerned to divest himself of such interests:

- (a) a transaction in respect of shares in a licensee company or shares in a company having a shareholding interest in a licensee company, whereby a person acquires a shareholding interest amounting to a prescribed interest within the meaning of section 91 (2.) (e) or increases the amount of an existing such prescribed interest; or
- (b) a transaction in respect of shares in, or debentures of, a licensee company whereby a person becomes the holder of an "interest" amounting to a prescribed interest within the meaning of section 91 (2.) (d), or increases an existing such prescribed interest.

A "transaction" is defined in section 91 (1.) of the Act to include:

- (a) the allotment to a person of shares or the issue to a person of debentures, the payment of calls on shares, the repayment of capital in respect of shares or the redemption or repayment of debentures; and
- (b) the disposition, by assignment, declaration of trust or by any other means, of, or of any part of, the beneficial ownership of shares or debentures.

A person may apply for the Minister's approval of such a transaction insofar as it affects that person, either before or after the transaction has taken place, and the Minister shall not refuse his approval, and shall not require a person to divest himself of interests, unless the Minister has considered a report from the Board and he is:

- (i) of the opinion that the transaction would result in a contravention of section 92 of the Act; or
- (ii) considers it necessary to do so in the public interest. (Section 92F.)

Changes in Memorandum or Articles of Association of Licensee.

A licence is subject to a condition that a change in the memorandum or articles of association of a company holding a licence shall not take place without the approval of the Minister. (Section 92FA.)

Articles of Association of Licensee Companies to Contain Certain Provisions.

A licence is subject to a condition that the articles of association of a licensee company shall contain provisions under which a person is not eligible to become, or to continue to be, the holder of shares in the company if by reason of the holding of those 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 the condition specified in section 92D of the Act. The articles shall also contain other provisions in connexion with this requirement, as specified in the Act, including, *inter alia*, the provision that a person seeking to become the holder of shares in the company is required to furnish a statutory declaration concerning the ownership of the shares and details of the interests of that person in other commercial television station licences. (Section 92G.)

Condition as to Statutory Declarations.

A licence is subject to a condition that statutory declarations must be lodged annually by each licensee company with the Board, stating:—

- (i) whether there has been, during the year, a contravention of section 92 of the Act in relation to the licence held by the company;
- (ii) details of each person who has had, at any time during the year, a prescribed interest in the licence;
- (iii) whether the condition specified in section 92D of the Act had been complied with at all times during the year; and
- (iv) what steps have been taken to ascertain the matters referred to in the declaration. (Section 92H.)

Trusts not valid unless notified.

For the purpose of facilitating the enforcement of the Division, where a trust is created either by writing (other than a will) or orally of a share carrying voting power in a licensee company, the trust shall not continue to be valid for any purpose unless, within three months from the date of creation of the trust, notice of the existence and nature of the trust and of the name of the beneficiary has been given to the licensee company. (Section 92I.)

Board may request declarations concerning details of beneficial ownership.

The Board may, by notice in writing, require a person to furnish a statutory declaration concerning the beneficial ownership of shares in a licensee company or in any other company, or concerning the beneficial entitlement to moneys payable by a licensee company, where it appears to the Board that that person or some other person has a shareholding interest or a loan interest in a licensee company. (Section 92JA.)

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN TELEVISION STATIONS

141. Details of principal shareholders in companies to which licences have been granted for commercial television stations according to 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:—

CBN—Central Tablelands Area—Country Television Services Ltd.—The issued capital of Country Television Services Ltd. was increased to 1,664,000 shares of 5s. each by the issue of 64,000 shares, at a premium of 5s. each, to residents of the Central Western Slopes Area in which area the company has been granted a licence for a television station (*see* paragraph 125).

NBN—Newcastle Area—Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd.—American Broadcasting Paramount Theatres Inc. U.S.A. acquired the 100,000 shares in Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd. formerly held by Netherby Investments Ltd. There is a total of 1,500,000 issued shares in the licensee company.

NEN—Upper Namoi Area—Television New England Ltd.—Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd. acquired an additional 89,150 shares in Television New England Ltd. increasing its shares in the company to 240,690 in a total of 1,600,000 shares.

BCV—Bendigo Area—Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd.—Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. acquired 50,700 of the 1,200,000 shares in Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd. Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd., also holds 100,000 shares in the licensee company.

GLV—Latrobe Valley Area—V.B.N. Ltd. (formerly Gippsland—Latrobe Valley Telecasters Ltd.)—Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd., which previously held 354,200 shares in the licensee company increased its holdings to 1,165,385 of the total of 1,200,000 shares in Gippsland—Latrobe Valley Telecasters Ltd. The name of Gippsland—Latrobe Valley Telecasters Ltd. was changed to V.B.N. Limited (*see* paragraph 28). The capital of V.B.N. Limited was increased by the issue of 729,000 7½ per cent. cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each to wholly-owned subsidiary companies of Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.

DDQ—Darling Downs Area—Darling Downs TV Ltd.—The issued capital of Darling Downs TV Ltd. was increased to 1,400,000 shares of 5s. by the new issue of 600,000 shares, of which 480,000 shares were offered to existing shareholders of the company on a 3 for 5 basis, 90,000 shares to residents of the Southern Downs Area and the remaining 30,000 shares were made available by way of public issue with priority of issue to existing shareholders and residents of the Southern Downs area. (The company has been granted a licence for a television station in this area—see paragraph 125).

QTQ—Brisbane Area—Queensland Television Ltd.—P.M.S. Investments Pty. Ltd., increased its stockholding in the licensee company from 69,000 to 269,400 stock units. There is a total of 3,027,200 stock units in Queensland Television Ltd.

TVQ—Brisbane Area—Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd.—Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co. Ltd. increased its shareholding from 95,000 to 150,000 shares in a total of 2,000,000 shares in Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd.

ATV—Melbourne Area—Austarama Television Pty. Ltd.—The issued capital of Austarama Television Pty. Ltd. was increased from 700,000 shares to 1,000,000 shares of which Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. holds 999,999 shares.

TEN—Sydney Area—United Telecasters Sydney Ltd.—Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. acquired 100,000 shares in a total of 6,000,000 shares in United Telecasters Sydney Ltd.

SAS—Adelaide Area—South Australian Telecasters Ltd.—United Telecasters Sydney Ltd. increased its shareholding from 100,000 to 200,000 shares. There is a total of 3,000,000 shares in South Australian Telecasters Ltd.

Consequent on the John Fairfax/A.T.V. transaction, which is referred to in paragraph 32 above, the Minister, in addition to giving his approval to the transaction referred to in paragraph 35, also approved the following transactions in respect of the television interests held by the Broadcasting Associates/2GB group at the time of the transaction:—

ATN Sydney	.. ..	The transfer of the 224,118 shares held by Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. (102,206), Macquarie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd. (39,706) and Artransa Pty. Ltd. (82,206) to Fairfax Corporation Pty. Ltd. (216,896) and the Australian Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd. (7,222).
RVN South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area		The transfer of 100,000 shares from Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. to Fairfax Corporation Pty. Ltd.
RTN Richmond-Tweed Area		The retention of the 100,000 shares held by Interstate Television Holdings Pty. Ltd. which is, as a result of the John Fairfax/A.T.V. transaction, a wholly-owned subsidiary company of Fairfax Corporation Pty. Ltd.
CTC Canberra Area	..	The transfer of the 180,000 shares held by Canberra Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. to The Federal Capital Press of Australia Pty. Ltd. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fairfax Corporation Pty. Ltd.)
WIN Illawarra Area	..	The transfer to Interstate Television Holdings Pty. Ltd. of the 101,000 stock units held by Wollongong Broadcasting Pty. Ltd.
CBN Central Tablelands Area		The transfer to A. & F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd. of the 40,000 shares held by Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.
BTV Ballarat Area	..	The retention of the 135,800 shares held by Interstate Television Holdings Pty. Ltd.
QTQ Brisbane Area	..	The retention of the 300,000 stock units held by Interstate Television Holdings Pty. Ltd.
NWS Adelaide Area	..	(a) The retention of the 50,000 shares held by Interstate Television Holdings Pty. Ltd. (b) The transfer to Interstate Television Holdings Pty. Ltd. of the 50,000 shares held by Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd.

In seeking the approval for these transactions, John Fairfax Ltd. indicated that it proposed, at an opportune time, to form a public company to acquire most of the television interests involved.

142. All the transactions referred to above have now taken place. John Fairfax Ltd., through wholly-owned subsidiary companies, now has the following interests in commercial television stations:—

ATN Sydney	1,403,526 of the 1,494,118 issued shares in the licensee company.
QTQ Brisbane	1,307,600 of the 3,027,200 issued stock units in the licensee company. In addition ATN Sydney holds 500,800 stock units in QTQ.
CTC Canberra	360,000 of the 1,200,000 issued stock units in the licensee company.
NWS Adelaide	100,000 of the 1,150,000 issued shares in the licensee company.
WIN Illawarra Area ..	101,000 of the 1,000,000 issued stock units in the licensee company.
RTN Richmond-Tweed Area	100,000 of the 1,400,000 issued shares in the licensee company.
RVN South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	100,000 of the 1,000,000 issued shares in the licensee company.
BTV Ballarat	135,800 of the 2,000,000 issued shares in the licensee company.
NBN Newcastle	John Fairfax Ltd. has a 45 per cent. interest in Newcastle Newspapers Pty. Ltd. which controls 144,000 of the 1,500,000 shares in the licensee company.

NEWSPAPER COMPANIES

143. The principal newspaper interests in commercial television stations are set out below (details do not include prospective licensees):—

Capital City Newspapers

John Fairfax Ltd. (The Sydney Morning Herald). The interests of this Company are set out in paragraph 142.

Australian Consolidated Press Ltd. (Daily Telegraph, Sydney)—

- (a) *TCN—Sydney:* Australian Consolidated Press Ltd., and its parent company, Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd., hold 1,381,875 of the 3,864,666 stock units in Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of TCN.
- (b) *WIN—Illawarra Area:* Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. holds 194,200 of the 1,000,000 stock units in Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd., licensee of WIN, and controls some 14 per cent. of the voting rights.
- (c) *NBN—Newcastle Area:* Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. holds 220,497 of the 1,500,000 shares in Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of NBN.
- (d) *GTV—Melbourne:* Independent Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., a subsidiary of Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of TCN Sydney, in which the Consolidated Press Group holds 1,381,875 of the 3,864,666 stock units (*see above*) holds 627,441 of the 1,012,000 shares in General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., licensee of GTV.
- (e) *BTQ—Brisbane:* Television Corporation Pty. Ltd. (*see above*) holds 50,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in Brisbane TV Ltd., licensee of BTQ.
- (f) *NWS—Adelaide:* Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. holds 150,000 of the 1,150,000 shares in Southern Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of NWS.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. (The Herald, Melbourne)—

- (a) *HSV—Melbourne:* Holds 637,505 of the 750,005 shares in Herald-Sun T.V. Pty. Ltd., licensee of HSV.
- (b) *GTV—Melbourne:* Holds 397,300 of the 5,000,000 ordinary shares in David Syme & Co. Ltd. (*The Age, Melbourne*) which holds 188,169 of the 1,012,000 shares in General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., licensee of GTV.

- (c) *BTQ—Brisbane*: Holds 40,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in Brisbane TV Ltd., licensee of BTQ, and 2,917,793 of the 7,015,251 shares in Queensland Press Ltd., which, through two wholly-owned subsidiary companies, Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. and Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., holds 403,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company. The articles of association of the licensee company provide that no shareholder shall be in a position to exercise more than 15 per cent. of the votes which could be cast at a general meeting of the company.
- (d) *ADS—Adelaide*: Holds 5,993,920 of the 19,084,684 shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. which, with its wholly-owned subsidiary company, Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd., holds 1,220,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in Television Broadcasters Ltd., licensee of ADS. The articles of association of the licensee company provide that no shareholder shall be in a position to exercise more than 15 per cent. of the votes which could be cast at a general meeting of the company.
- (e) *TVT—Hobart*: Holds 215,618 of the 433,300 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd. which holds 165,100 of the 1,200,000 shares in Tasmanian Television Ltd., licensee of TVT. Davies Bros. Ltd. also has a 50 per cent. interest in Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which holds 40,000 shares in the licensee company. The articles of association of the licensee company provide that no shareholder shall be in a position to exercise more than 15 per cent. of the votes which could be cast at a general meeting of the company.
- (f) *TVW—Perth*: The Argus and Australasian Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 295,025 of the 6,586,237 shares in West Australian Newspapers Ltd. which holds 600,000 of the 1,349,968 shares in TVW Limited.

David Syme & Co. Ltd. (The Age, Melbourne)—

GTV—Melbourne: Holds 188,169 of the 1,012,000 shares in General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., licensee of GTV.

Queensland Press Ltd. (Courier Mail, Brisbane)—

BTQ—Brisbane: Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd. and Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd., both wholly-owned subsidiary companies, hold 403,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in Brisbane TV Ltd., licensee of BTQ. The articles of association of the licensee company provide that no shareholder shall be in a position to exercise more than 15 per cent. of the votes which could be cast at a general meeting of the company. Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd. and Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. also hold 1,196,601 and 852,004 shares respectively of the 24,519,169 shares in The Herald & Weekly Times Ltd., which has interests in stations HSV Melbourne, GTV Melbourne BTQ Brisbane, ADS Adelaide, TVW Perth and TVT Hobart (*see above*).

News Ltd. (The News, Adelaide)—

- (a) *TCN—Sydney*: Holds 966,666 of the 3,864,666 stock units in Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of TCN. (The voting rights attached to these shares are restricted to 15 per cent. of the total votes which may be cast at a general meeting of the licensee company.)
- (b) *WIN—Illawarra Area*: Mirror Newspapers Ltd. (The *Daily Mirror*, Sydney) a wholly-owned subsidiary company holds 172,000 of the 1,000,000 stock units in Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd., licensee of WIN.
- (c) *NBN—Newcastle Area*: Holds 209,597 of the 1,500,000 shares in Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of NBN.
- (d) *GTV—Melbourne*: Television Corporation Ltd., in which News Ltd. holds 966,666 of the 3,864,666 stock units (*see above*), holds 627,441 of the 1,012,000 shares in General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., licensee of GTV.
- (e) *BTQ—Brisbane*: Television Corporation Ltd. (*see above*) holds 50,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in Brisbane TV Ltd., licensee of BTQ.
- (f) *NWS—Adelaide*: Holds 625,000 of the 1,150,000 shares in Southern Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of NWS.

Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. (The Advertiser, Adelaide)—

ADS—Adelaide: Holds 920,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in Television Broadcasters Ltd., licensee of ADS. A wholly-owned subsidiary company, Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd., also holds 300,000 shares in the licensee company. The articles of association of the licensee company provide that no shareholder shall be in a position to exercise more than 15 per cent. of the votes which could be cast at a general meeting of the company. Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. also holds 1,900,000 of the 24,519,169 shares in The Herald & Weekly Times Ltd. (*see above for details of interests of this company in television stations*).

West Australian Newspapers Ltd. (The West Australian, Perth)—

TVW—Perth: Holds 600,000 of the 1,349,968 shares in TVW Ltd., licensee of TVW.

Davies Bros. Ltd. (The Mercury, Hobart)—

TVT—Hobart: Holds 165,100 of the 1,200,000 shares in Tasmanian Television Ltd., licensee of TVT; the company also has a half interest in Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., which holds 40,000 shares in the licensee company. The articles of association of the licensee company provide that no shareholder shall be in a position to exercise more than 15 per cent. of the votes which may be cast at a general meeting of the company.

*Provincial and Country Newspapers**A. & F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd. (The Daily Advertiser, Wagga, and Goulburn Post)—*

- (a) *RVN—South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area:* Holds 150,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in Riverina Television Ltd., licensee of RVN.
- (b) *CBN—Central Tablelands Area:* Holds 238,000 of the 1,664,000 shares in Country Television Services Ltd., licensee of CBN.
- (c) *AMV—Upper Murray Area:* Holds 159,700 of the 1,100,000 shares in Albury Upper Murray T.V. Ltd., licensee of AMV.
- (d) *CTC—Canberra Area:* A wholly-owned subsidiary company, Daniel Bros. & Co. Pty. Ltd., holds 176,000 of the 1,200,000 shares in Canberra Television Ltd., licensee of CTC.

Western Newspapers Ltd. (The Central Western Daily, Orange)—

CBN—Central Tablelands Area: Holds 32,000 of the 1,664,000 shares in Country Television Services Ltd., licensee of CBN. Two subsidiary companies, Lithgow Mercury Pty. Ltd. (*Lithgow Mercury*) and Western Daily Pty. Ltd. hold 28,000 shares in the licensee company.

Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate Pty. Ltd. (Morning Herald, Newcastle)—

NBN—Newcastle Area: Holds 144,000 of the 1,500,000 shares in Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of NBN.

Tamworth Newspaper Co. Ltd. (The Northern Daily Leader)—

NEN—Upper Namoi Area: Holds 100,700 of the 1,600,000 shares in Television New England Ltd., licensee of NEN. The company also holds 2,550 of the 80,000 shares in Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd., which holds 240,690 shares in the licensee company.

Armidale Newspaper Co. Ltd. (Armidale Express)—

NEN—Upper Namoi Area: Holds 20,000 of the 1,600,000 shares in Television New England Ltd., licensee of NEN. The company also holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in New England Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. which holds 30,000 of the shares in the licensee company.

Northern Newspapers Pty. Ltd. (Various Newspapers in Northern New South Wales)—

NEN—Upper Namoi Area: Holds 45,400 of the 1,600,000 shares in Television New England Ltd., licensee of NEN.

Northern Star Holdings Ltd. (Northern Star, Lismore)—

RTN—Richmond-Tweed Area: Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., and Northern Star Ltd., wholly-owned subsidiary companies, hold 169,700 and 140,000 shares respectively in Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd., licensee of RTN.

Tweed Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. (The Daily News, Murwillumbah)—

RTN—Richmond-Tweed Area: Holds 6,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd., licensee of RTN. The company also holds 4,567 of the 16,250 shares in Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., which holds 80,000 shares in the licensee company.

The Daily Examiner Pty. Ltd. (The Daily Examiner, Grafton)—

NRN—Grafton-Kempsey Area: Holds 60,000 of the 880,000 shares in Northern Rivers Television Ltd., licensee of NRN. The company also holds 30 per cent. of the issued capital of Central North Coast Newspaper Co. Ltd., which holds 20,000 shares in the licensee company.

Central North Coast Newspaper Co. Ltd. (The Coff's Harbour Advocate)—

NRN—Grafton-Kempsey Area: Holds 20,000 of the 880,000 shares in Northern Rivers Television Ltd., licensee of NRN.

Macleay Argus Pty. Ltd. (The Macleay Argus, Kempsey)—

NRN—Grafton-Kempsey Area: Holds 22,500 of the 880,000 shares in Northern Rivers Television Ltd., licensee of NRN.

Murrumbidgee Irrigator Pty. Ltd. (The Murrumbidgee Irrigator, Leeton)—

MTN—Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas: Holds 47,996 of the 1,000,000 shares in Murrumbidgee Television Ltd., licensee of MTN.

Irrigation Area Newspapers Pty. Ltd. (Area News, Griffith)—

MTN—Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas: Holds 3,333 of the 20,000 shares in 2RG Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., which holds 93,799 of the 1,000,000 shares in Murrumbidgee Television Ltd., licensee of MTN.

Border Morning Mail Pty. Ltd. (The Border Morning Mail, Albury)—

AMV—Upper Murray Area: Holds 40,000 of the 1,100,000 shares in Albury Upper Murray T.V. Ltd., licensee of AMV.

Elliott Newspaper Group Pty. Ltd. (Sunraysia Daily, Mildura and other Victorian Provincial Newspapers)—

BCV—Bendigo Area: Holds 20,000 of the 1,200,000 shares in Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd., licensee of BCV.

STV—Mildura Area: Holds 41,000 of the 700,000 shares in Sunraysia Television Ltd., licensee of STV. A wholly-owned subsidiary company, Sunraysia Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd., holds 32,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., in which half the issued capital is held by the Elliott Newspaper Group Pty. Ltd., also holds 35,700 shares in the licensee company.

Ballarat Courier Pty. Ltd. (The Ballarat Courier, Ballarat)—

BTV—Ballarat Area: Holds 120,000 of the 2,000,000 shares in Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd., licensee of BTV. Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ballarat Courier Pty. Ltd., holds 120,000 shares in the licensee company.

Gympie Times Pty. Ltd. (The Gympie Times)—

WBQ—Wide Bay Area: Holds 10,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd., licensee of WBQ.

A. Dunn & Co. Pty. Ltd. (Publishers of various Queensland Country Newspapers)—

(a) *RTQ—Rockhampton Area:* Rockhampton Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. (the Morning Bulletin, Central Queensland), a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 80,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in Rockhampton Television Ltd., licensee of RTQ.

(b) *DDQ—Darling Downs Area:* Toowoomba Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. (the Toowoomba Chronicle), a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 83,400 of the 1,400,000 shares in Darling Downs TV Ltd., licensee of DDQ.

(c) *WBQ—Wide Bay Area:* Maryborough Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. (the Maryborough Chronicle), a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 40,700 of the 1,000,000 shares in Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd., licensee of WBQ. The company also has a substantial interest in The Bundaberg Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. which holds 40,000 shares in the licensee company (*see below*).

The Bundaberg Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd.—(The Bundaberg News-Mail)—

WBQ—Wide Bay Area: Holds 40,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd., licensee of WBQ.

The North Queensland Newspaper Co. Ltd.—(Daily Bulletin, Townsville)—

TNQ—Townsville Area: Holds 40,000 of the 680,000 shares in Telecasters North Queensland Ltd., licensee of TNQ.

W. R. Rolph & Sons Pty. Ltd. (The Launceston Examiner)—

TNT—North Eastern Tasmania Area: The Examiner Newspaper Company Pty. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 185,350 of the 1,300,000 shares in Northern Television Ltd., licensee of TNT. The company also holds 1,894 of the 2,500 shares in 7EX Pty. Ltd., which holds 197,550 shares in the licensee company.

MEMORANDA AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF LICENSEE COMPANIES

144. During the year the following companies, to which licences for commercial television stations in the fourth and fifth stages of television development have been or will be, granted, submitted their memoranda and articles of association to the Minister for his approval pursuant to section 92G. of the Act (*see* paragraph 140):—

Murrumbidgee Television Ltd.	..	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas.
Broken Hill Television Ltd.	..	Broken Hill Area.
South East Telecasters Ltd.	..	South East (South Australia) Area.
South Western Telecasters Ltd.	..	Bunbury Area.
South Australian Telecasters Ltd.	..	Adelaide Area.

In all cases the memoranda and articles of association were approved by the Minister.

145. Section 92FA. (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942–1965* provides that a change in the memorandum or articles of association of a company holding a licence for a commercial television station shall not take place without the approval of the Minister. During the year, the Minister approved of changes to the articles of association of Canberra Television Ltd. (CTC Canberra) to restrict the aggregate voting rights of Federal Capital Press of Australia Pty. Ltd., Daniel Bros. and Co. Pty. Ltd., and Canberra Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. to not more than 15 per cent. of the total votes which could be cast at a general meeting of the company, and to the articles of association of Riverina Television Ltd. (RVN South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina area) to restrict the aggregate voting rights of A. & F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd. and Fairfax Corporation Pty. Ltd. to not more than 15 per cent. of the total votes which could be cast at a general meeting of the company. The effect of the above-mentioned alterations is that the share holders concerned, both individually and collectively shall be deemed not to be in a position to exercise control of the companies holding the licences for stations CTC and RVN.

DEVELOPMENT OF TELEVISION SERVICES

146. The following table contains details of the various stages of development of the television services:—

							Date of Commencement of Operations
STAGE 1 OF DEVELOPMENT							
<i>National Stations—</i>							
ABN	Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	5th November, 1956
ABV	Melbourne	..	..	..	..	..	18th November, 1956
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>							
ATN	Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	2nd December, 1956
TCN	Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	16th September, 1956
GTV	Melbourne	..	..	..	..	..	19th January, 1957
HSV	Melbourne	..	..	..	..	..	4th November, 1956
STAGE 2 OF DEVELOPMENT							
<i>National Stations—</i>							
ABQ	Brisbane	..	..	..	..	..	2nd November, 1959
ABS	Adelaide	..	..	..	..	..	11th March, 1960
ABW	Perth	..	..	..	..	..	7th May, 1960
ABT	Hobart	..	..	..	..	..	4th June, 1960

						Date of Commencement of Operations
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>						
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 OF DEVELOPMENT

<i>National Stations—</i>						
ABC	Canberra Area (Australian Capital Territory)	..	..	..	..	18th December, 1962
ABCN	Central Tablelands Area (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	31st March, 1964
ABHN	Newcastle-Hunter River Area (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	5th June, 1963
ABRN	Richmond-Tweed Area (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	20th April, 1964
ABWN	Illawarra Area (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	28th October, 1963
ABEV	Bendigo Area (Victoria)	..	..	..	..	29th April, 1963
ABRV	Ballarat Area (Victoria)	..	..	..	..	20th May, 1963
ABLV	Latrobe Valley Area (Victoria)	..	..	..	..	30th September, 1963
ABGV	Goulburn Valley Area (Victoria)	..	..	..	..	28th November, 1963
ABDQ	Darling Downs Area (Queensland)	..	..	..	..	16th December, 1963
ABRQ	Rockhampton Area (Queensland)	..	..	..	..	21st December, 1963
ABTQ	Townsville Area (Queensland)	..	..	..	..	21st September, 1964
ABNT	North Eastern Tasmania Area	..	..	..	..	29th July, 1963

<i>Commercial Stations—</i>						
CTC	Canberra Area (Australian Capital Territory)	..	..	..	..	2nd June, 1962
CBN	Central Tablelands Area (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	17th March, 1962
NBN	Newcastle-Hunter River Area (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	4th March, 1962
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	12th May, 1962
WIN	Illawarra Area (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	18th March, 1962
BCV	Bendigo Area (Victoria)	..	..	..	..	23rd December, 1961
BTV	Ballarat Area (Victoria)	..	..	..	..	27th April, 1962
GLV	Latrobe Valley Area (Victoria)	..	..	..	..	9th December, 1961
GMV	Goulburn Valley Area (Victoria)	..	..	..	..	23rd December, 1961
DDQ	Darling Downs Area (Queensland)	..	..	..	..	13th July, 1962
RTQ	Rockhampton Area (Queensland)	..	..	..	..	7th September, 1963
TNQ	Townsville Area (Queensland)	..	..	..	..	1st November, 1962
TNT	North Eastern Tasmania Area	..	..	..	..	26th May, 1962

STAGE 4 OF DEVELOPMENT

<i>National Stations—</i>						
ABDN	Grafton-Kempsey Area (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	28th June, 1965
ABMN	South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	30th April, 1965
ABAV	Upper Murray Area (Victoria)	..	..	..	..	15th December, 1964
ABSV	Murray Valley Area (Victoria)	..	..	..	..	30th July, 1965
ABNS	Spencer Gulf North Area (South Australia)	..	..	..	..	10th April, 1965
ABSW	Bunbury Area (Western Australia)	..	..	..	..	10th May, 1965
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>						
NEN	Upper Namoi Area (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	10th April, 1965
NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	23rd January, 1965
RVN	South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	19th June, 1964
AMV	Upper Murray Area (Victoria)	..	..	..	..	7th September, 1964
WBQ	Wide Bay Area (Queensland)	..	..	..	..	10th April, 1965

National Stations are to be established in the following additional areas in stage four:—

ABUN	Upper Namoi (New South Wales)
ABTN	Manning River (New South Wales)
ABQN	Central Western Slopes (New South Wales)
ABGN	Murrumbidgee Irrigation (New South Wales)
ABSN	Bega-Cooma (New South Wales)
ABLN	Broken Hill (New South Wales)
ABMV	Mildura (Victoria)
ABWQ	Wide Bay (Queensland)
ABNQ	Cairns (Queensland)
ABMQ	Mackay (Queensland)
ABSQ	Southern Downs (Queensland)
ABGS	South East (South Australia)
ABAW	Southern Agricultural (Western Australia)
ABCW	Central Agricultural (Western Australia)

The anticipated dates of completion of the abovementioned fourteen stage four national stations are set out in paragraph 149.

Commercial stations are to be established in the following additional areas in stage four:—

ECN	Manning River (New South Wales)
CWN	Central Western Slopes (New South Wales)
MTN	Murrumbidgee Irrigation (New South Wales)
BKN	Broken Hill (New South Wales)
STV	Mildura (Victoria)
FNQ	Cairns (Queensland)
MVQ	Mackay (Queensland)
SDQ	Southern Downs (Queensland)
SES	South East (South Australia)
BTW	Bunbury (Western Australia)

Details of the position with respect to the provision of commercial services for the remaining five fourth stage areas, namely, Bega-Cooma, Murray Valley, Spencer Gulf North, and Southern Agricultural and Central Agricultural Areas of Western Australia are given in paragraphs 128 and 129 above.

STAGE 5 OF DEVELOPMENT

This stage involved the establishment of additional commercial television stations in each of the State capital cities, except Hobart.

							Date of Commencement of Operations
ATV	Melbourne	..	..	..	..	..	1st August, 1964
TEN	Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	5th April, 1965
TVQ	Brisbane	..	..	..	..	..	1st July, 1965
SAS	Adelaide	..	..	..	..	..	26th July, 1965
STW	Perth	..	..	..	..	..	12th June, 1965

THE NATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICE

147. It is contemplated that the 20 national stations authorized for establishment in the fourth stage of development will be substantially completed by the end of 1966. Six of these stations have already commenced operations, the dates of commencement being as indicated in paragraph 146 above.

148. With respect to the Cairns area, it has been decided, because of the unavoidable delay associated with the establishment of stations on Mount Bartle Frere, to establish temporary low-powered stations, both national and commercial, to serve Cairns and its environs. Further reference is made to this matter in paragraph 177 *et seq.*

149. The estimated dates of completion of the 14 national stations yet to be established in the fourth stage of development are—

September–October, 1965	..	ABWQ	Wide Bay Area (Queensland) and ABUN Upper Namoi Area (New South Wales).
November, 1965	..	ABMV	Mildura Area (Victoria) and ABGS South East Area (South Australia).
December, 1965	..	ABLN	Broken Hill Area (New South Wales).
January–February, 1966	..	ABCW	Central Agricultural Area (Western Australia) and ABTN Manning River Area (New South Wales).
February–April, 1966	..	ABAW	Southern Agricultural Area (Western Australia), ABSQ Southern Downs Area (Queensland) and ABGN Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (New South Wales).
July–September, 1966	..	ABSN	Bega-Cooma Area (New South Wales), ABQN Central Western Slopes Area (New South Wales) and ABNQ Cairns Area (Queensland).
1967	..	ABMQ	Mackay Area (Queensland).

150. When translator stations, referred to in the following paragraphs, are established, approximately 92 per cent. of the population will receive a television service.

TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

151. In paragraphs 131-132 of the Sixteenth Annual Report reference was made to amendments to the Broadcasting and Television Act designed to remove difficulties associated with the licensing of television translator stations. As explained in that Report a translator station is a relatively low-powered device which relies for its operation on the reception of signals from a high-powered parent station or another translator station and the re-transmission of those signals on a different frequency channel. Translator stations are intended in the main to supply service to relatively small concentrations of population which, mainly because of topographical features, are not receiving a satisfactory service from the high-powered stations.

152. The Board has undertaken extensive investigations in a number of areas throughout the Commonwealth where it was considered that a service could be provided or that the existing service could be improved by the use of translators.

153. Following the receipt of recommendations by the Board on applications for translator licences the Minister, in accordance with the provisions of section 105B. of the Act, has granted licences for television translator stations as indicated below.

TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

Licensee	Area to be Served
Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority ..	Khancoban, New South Wales
Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority ..	Various S.M.A. camps, New South Wales
Country Television Services Ltd.	Lithgow, New South Wales
Country Television Services Ltd.	Mudgee, New South Wales (temporary station)
Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd.	Kyogle, New South Wales
Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd.	Bonalbo, New South Wales
Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd. . .	Warrnambool-Port Fairy, Victoria
Tasmanian Television Ltd.	Queenstown-Zeehan, Tasmania
Tasmanian Television Ltd.	Rosebery-Renison Bell, Tasmania
Tasmanian Television Ltd.	Taroona, Tasmania
Tasmanian Television Ltd.	Swansea-Bicheno, Tasmania
Northern Television Ltd.	Smithton-Stanley, Tasmania
Northern Television Ltd.	Gowrie Park, Tasmania

Details of national television translator stations approved for establishment are shown in paragraph 184.

154. Facilities such as buildings, masts and, in some cases, maintenance staff will be shared between national and commercial translator stations in the same areas.

155. The establishment of translator stations so far approved will provide service to approximately 106,000 people or about 1 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth. They will also improve service already provided to some 30,000 people or approximately 0.3 per cent. of the population. The provision of these translator stations will therefore represent valuable progress in improving television coverage; at the same time the figures quoted indicate the limited numbers to which service can be provided by translator stations. They are not, as has been previously pointed out, a means by which the television services can be substantially extended.

Unauthorized Television Translator Stations.

156. An unauthorized television translator station operated in Mudgee, New South Wales, from 27th to 29th March, 1965, on Channel 5 relaying the programmes of commercial television station Channel 8, Central Tablelands Area, without the authority of the licensee. The transmissions were discontinued promptly on official directions. Unauthorized transmissions of a translator unit also took place in the Crookwell area, New South Wales, on Channel 10 relaying programmes of commercial television station WIN Channel 4, Illawarra Area, without the authority of the licensee, for a period of 24 hours in April to provide field tests for the unit used. Both cases were referred to the Postmaster-General's Department for consideration whether any action should be taken against the operators of the stations under the Wireless Telegraphy Act. The Department, having regard to the circumstances in which the unauthorized transmissions were made and to the fact that the transmissions had been discontinued promptly, decided that no further action was necessary.

PART VI—TELEVISION—TECHNICAL SERVICES

157. Since the Board's Sixteenth Annual Report, six national and seven commercial television stations have commenced operation. Details of all such stations are given in Appendices "C" and "D" and their location are shown on the map which follows Appendix "J".

TECHNICAL FACILITIES AND OPERATION OF STATIONS

158. Video-tape recorders using solid state (transistor) techniques have been placed in service at some stations during the past year; they have the facility for use of higher carrier frequencies and increased frequency deviation than was the case with earlier recorders. This provides improved quality of reproduction. Although it is not proposed at this stage to use the higher frequencies for the recording of programmes for interchange between stations, the new type recorders enable high quality recordings to be made for subsequent video frequency dubbing. During the year, several types of slant-track (or helical scan) video-tape recorder have become available and permission has been granted to television stations for the use of some of this type of recorder for limited periods of transmission. The restriction on the use of the recorders has been imposed in view of certain shortcomings compared with the earlier four head recorders used.

159. The Industry Working Party of organizations concerned in the standardization of test signals in the vertical blanking interval of the television wave-form set up by the meeting referred to in paragraph 148 of the Sixteenth Annual Report completed its deliberations and prepared a series of recommendations. These recommendations were approved by a second meeting of the organizations concerned on 9th December, 1964, and the Board has circulated them for comment before including them in a draft revision of the Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations. The relevant recommendations are set out in Appendix "H".

160. An important development during the past year was the sharing of a common radiator by television stations in certain areas. The sharing is achieved by the use of a channel diplexer which effectively isolates the inputs to the radiator from the two transmitters, while feeding both to a common output line. This technique requires special attention to be given to the radiator design to ensure satisfactory impedance matching on both channels as well as comparable radiation patterns for each. The first such installation put into complete operation, that of commercial stations SAS and ADS Adelaide, is working quite satisfactorily and the arrangement is proposed for the national and commercial stations in each of a further six areas in the fourth stage of development of the television service.

UNATTENDED OPERATION OF TELEVISION STATIONS

161. A number of requests has been received by the Board from licensees of television stations for information on the question of approval for unattended operation of television transmitters. During the year, the Board authorized station RVN, South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina, to install equipment for this purpose and to transmit programmes without staff in attendance at the transmitter. As a result of the experience gained the Board has prepared tentative standards for unattended television transmitter operation and further applications for this type of operation are being considered. The tentative standards are included in Appendix "I" of this Report.

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF PROPOSED STATIONS

162. During the year, operating channels for commercial television stations in the five areas for which the Minister invited applications for licences on 26th November 1964, were determined. Details are given below. The polarization of the transmitted signal will, in each case, be the same as that proposed for the national station in the area and the horizontal polar pattern for the commercial station will, in each case, approximate to that of the national station. The powers to be employed for these commercial stations will not be determined until after the grant of licences, although there is no technical reason which would prevent operation on high power (100 kW e.r.p.) as will be the case with the national stations.

163. In the case of the Bega-Cooma Area, the channel which had previously been proposed for the national station, Channel 0, was changed to a higher frequency, Channel 8. This change will enable the aerial to be shared by the national and commercial stations if a licence for a commercial station is granted; the use of Channel 8 also considerably reduces the costs involved for the national station.

164. At the request of the licensee, the Board has agreed that the power of the commercial station in the Manning River Area in the initial stages of operation shall be 65 kW e.r.p. instead of 100 kW e.r.p. formerly determined.

165. In the Broken Hill Area the powers of both the national and commercial stations had been determined as 1 kW e.r.p. It is now proposed following a review of the position that the power in the direction of Menindie will be increased to approximately 10 kW and that the minimum power in any horizontal direction will be approximately 2 kW. This arrangement will probably provide a useful signal in Menindie and will allow for later provision of service in Menindie by the use of translators if found necessary.

166. It has been suggested by residents of the area surrounding Broken Hill that a high power station should be provided in the Broken Hill area. The population within seventy miles of Broken Hill which would be served by a station with power of 100 kW e.r.p. is some 33,400, of which all but 1,450 are in Broken Hill itself. Of the 1,450 some 1,062 reside in or near Menindie which can be served by a translator from the proposed station, if such is required. Thus the establishment of a 100 kW station which would cost an estimated additional £120,000 would provide service to only some 400 more people. This additional cost could not be justified for a national station and would not be economically practicable for a commercial station. Furthermore, centres like Wilcannia, Milparinka and Tibooburra, from which representations were received concerning provision of service, would not be provided with a service even if a high power station were installed.

167. The following table contains details of the operating channels, type of aerial pattern and aerial polarization of the stations established and to be established in the twenty country areas in the fourth stage of development of television:

Area	Aerial Pattern	Polarization	Channel		Effective Radiated Power (kW)	
			National	Commercial	National	Commercial
<i>New South Wales—</i>						
Upper Namoi (Tamworth)	Maximum towards Tamworth	Horizontal ..	7	9	100	100
	Minimum to south-east					
South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina (Wagga-Cootamundra)	Omnidirectional	Horizontal ..	0	2	100	100
Grafton-Kempsey ..	Maxima to north and south	Horizontal ..	2	10	100	100
	Minimum to east					
Manning River (Taree) ..	Maxima to north-east and south-west	Vertical ..	1	8	100	100
	Minima to north-west and south-east					
Central Western Slopes (Dubbo)	Maximum to west ..	Vertical ..	3	6	100	100
	Minimum to north-east					
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (Griffith)	Omnidirectional	Horizontal ..	7	9	100	100
Bega-Cooma	Omnidirectional	Vertical ..	8	11	100	*
Broken Hill	Maxima to east, south-east, and west	Vertical ..	2	7	5	5
<i>Victoria—</i>						
Upper Murray	Minimum towards Bendigo ..	Horizontal ..	1	4	100	100
Mildura	Maxima to south-south-east and north-west	Horizontal ..	4	8	100	50
	Minima to south-west and north-east					
Murray Valley (Swan Hill)	Omnidirectional	Vertical ..	2	10	100	*
<i>Queensland—</i>						
Wide Bay (Maryborough) ..	Maxima to north-west and south-east	Vertical ..	6	8	100	100
Cairns	Maxima to north-west and south	Horizontal ..	9	10	100	100
Mackay	Maxima to north-west and south-east	Horizontal ..	4	6	100	100
Southern Downs (Warwick)	Maxima to north-east, south-east and west	Horizontal ..	1	4	100	100
<i>South Australia—</i>						
Spencer Gulf North	Omnidirectional	Vertical ..	1	3	100	*
South East (Mount Gambier)	Maximum to east ..	Horizontal ..	1	8	100	50
	Minimum to south-west					
<i>Western Australia—</i>						
Bunbury	Omnidirectional	Horizontal ..	5	3	100	50
Southern Agricultural Area (Katanning-Albany)	Omnidirectional	Vertical ..	2	9	100	*
Central Agricultural Area (Northam-York)	Omnidirectional	Horizontal ..	4	10	100	*

* Not yet determined.

INTERFERENCE TO RECEPTION OF NRN GRAFTON-KEMPSEY AREA FROM RECEIVER OSCILLATOR RADIATION

168. The distribution of television channels in the VHF band is such that some channels are susceptible to interference by signals radiated by the oscillators of television receivers. This possibility has been mentioned in earlier reports of the Board and to avoid difficulties certain channels are not used in the same area as other channels. For example, Channels 6 and 10 are not allocated for use in the same area, as the local oscillator of a receiver tuned to Channel 6 operates at a frequency within the limits of Channel 10 and interference to the latter channel could be caused.

169. During the year, difficulty arose with interference to reception of NRN, the commercial station serving the Grafton-Kempsey area, caused by radiation from receivers tuned to the national station serving the Richmond-Tweed area and using Channel 6. The interference was most noticeable in Grafton where many aerials had been erected to receive the signals from the Richmond-Tweed stations which commenced operations some time in advance of the Grafton-Kempsey stations.

170. The only national programme available was from Channel 6 until late June when the Grafton-Kempsey national station commenced operation on Channel 2 and provided stronger signals in the Grafton area than those available on Channel 6. This development was expected to alleviate the interference because of the fewer sets which would be tuned to Channel 6. However, detailed investigations showed that the interference was still objectionable and the Board determined, after consultation with the licensee, that the most appropriate course would be to change the channel of NRN from Channel 10 to Channel 11. At the time of writing this report the change had not been made.

USE OF CHANNEL 0

171. ATV Melbourne which operates on Channel 0 commenced normal programme operation in August 1964. It was found at that time that some viewers in the Melbourne area were unable to receive wholly satisfactory pictures with their existing aerials and that some receivers had not been satisfactorily converted to Channel 0. An intensive campaign was conducted by the station management aimed at ensuring that efficient conversions were made. In a few areas "ghosting" troubles were experienced due to the directional properties of some receiving antennae being less efficient for Channel 0 than for the other Melbourne channels. Cases were also reported in which matching between aerial and receiver was unsatisfactory and matching elements were used at the receiver terminals to improve the quality of the picture received on Channel 0.

172. In paragraph 155 of the Sixteenth Annual Report it was mentioned that Channel 0, because of the relatively low frequencies used (45—52 mc/s), is potentially subject to long-distance interference due to "Sporadic E" layer ionospheric transmission. TVQ Brisbane which operates on Channel 0 began transmissions in March 1965, but no long-distance interference to ATV has been reported so far. However, there were a small number of reports of such interference to some TVQ viewers from ATV during the Easter period. ABMN South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area New South Wales began transmissions operating on Channel 0, in April 1965, and to date no reports of long-distance interference have been received by the Board from viewers of the station. No interference by this station to reception on Channel 0 by Brisbane and Melbourne viewers has yet been notified.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

173. It has not been possible to begin the analysis of very high frequency field strength measurements mentioned in paragraph 152 of the Board's Sixteenth Annual Report due to commitments in other fields of radio propagation.

174. During the year further experiments were conducted to reduce the degree of "ghosting" on transmissions of the commercial station resulting from the radiating structure of the national station in the Goulburn Valley area. The effect of various changes in the geometry of the screen of wires on the mast face (referred to in the Board's Sixteenth Annual Report, paragraph 142) was investigated in an attempt to modify the pattern of re-radiation. The geometry which produced the least objectionable "ghosting" pattern involved a progressive variation in the twist of the screen throughout its vertical direction.

SITES

175. In paragraph 153 of the Board's Sixteenth Annual Report it was stated that sites for the Cairns and Mackay areas of Queensland had been determined at Mount Bartle Frere and Mount Blackwood respectively. Both these sites have presented difficult problems of access which have prevented a commencement being made on the establishment of the stations, the difficulties being more formidable in the case of the Cairns site. At 30th June the Cairns site had still to be considered by the Parliamentary

Standing Committee on Public Works because of the very high costs involved. The difficulties of access to suitable sites in the Bartle Frere-Bellenden Ker Range are such that stations located on that range may not be brought into operation before 1970.

176. It has been the general practice on roads for access to television stations (which in general are on the highest sites available) to make them of such a standard as to provide access at all times except under very adverse weather conditions. Consideration is now being given by the Department of Works and the Postmaster-General's Department to the possible use of roads of a lower standard providing restricted access and the adoption of unattended operation for transmitters. The latter mode of operation (referred to in paragraph 161 above) would make access at all times unnecessary and accordingly a lower standard of road could be feasible, with economic advantages in the cases of both the Mackay and Cairns areas.

177. In view of the delay in establishing permanent stations for the Cairns area on Mount Bartle Frere, the Postmaster-General has given his approval for the establishment of temporary stations for both the national and commercial service. It is proposed that the transmitter employed in each case will be one of the two units ultimately to be employed at the permanent site and that these units be installed in an available building in Cairns. It will be possible for the service at the permanent site to commence in due course on half-power allowing the transmitter units from the temporary stations to be transferred from Cairns to Mount Bartle Frere for transmission on full power somewhat later. The transmitters installed in Cairns will employ low gain aerials mounted on a 200 foot mast provided for the purpose of microwave links. The temporary stations will provide some 36,000 people in the coastal plains near Cairns with a good service and some 14,000 people, including Innisfail, with a fringe service, possibly subject to "ghosting," but a service will not be provided on the Atherton Tableland. On the other hand the permanent stations when they are established will serve some 80,000, including the Atherton Tableland.

178. The temporary national station will receive its programmes from Brisbane by microwave links being established in conjunction with the SEACOM project and this will allow commencement of service late in 1966. Proposals for the temporary commercial service have not yet been brought to finality but a studio will be established which will be employed ultimately for the permanent service.

179. Some disappointment has been expressed that the temporary television services to be established at Cairns will not serve a wider area and particularly the Atherton Tableland. However, a site from which temporary stations could serve the whole Cairns district area is not available. The only site other than Mount Bartle Frere which would achieve this is Mount Bellenden Ker and this latter site has some technical advantages but would present similar difficulties to those which have caused the delay in establishing the permanent stations on Mount Bartle Frere. The relatively low cost of facilities necessary for operation of television stations in the town of Cairns where the temporary stations are to be located is the factor which renders it economically practicable to proceed with the establishment of temporary stations there.

180. Following the approval for the establishment of temporary television stations at Cairns representations were received for the establishment of temporary services in the Mackay area. Although there are problems in the Mackay area, it is expected that the establishment of services there will be considerably less delayed than in the Cairns area, and temporary services could not therefore be justified economically because of the relatively short period involved.

181. During the year, the sites were determined for the new Brisbane and Perth commercial stations. In selecting these sites considerable care was taken to minimize the possibility of "ghosting" on the existing or the new transmissions due to the location of the new masts. In the case of Brisbane the new mast was located at a site north of Sir Samuel Griffith Drive, the nearest mast that of ABQ being approximately 600 feet away. The new mast is 650 feet in height, extending to the height restriction of the Department of Civil Aviation for structures in the area, namely 1,500 feet above sea level. This is 130 feet higher than the highest of the masts for the stations previously established so that the aerial for the new station is not in the beam of transmission from the other aerials, thus avoiding undesirable mutual reflections. The new mast is orientated so that none of its sides is "square on" towards the existing structures which also tends to avoid reflections.

182. In the case of the Perth station, a location close to the existing masts would have called for a mast substantially higher or lower than the masts of the previously established stations. The Department of Civil Aviation imposed a height limit of 1,600 feet above sea level for structures in the area, which is only fifteen feet above the highest of the masts of the other stations. As the new licensee was unwilling to use a lower mast, a site for the new mast about a mile from the existing masts was approved. This distance is sufficient to avoid serious "ghosting" notwithstanding the relative heights of masts. The new site is at South Kalamanda, some ninety feet lower than the site of the existing stations and a 563 foot mast has been erected extending to the height restriction of the Department of Civil Aviation for structures in the area. In selecting the new site care was taken to provide the separation considered necessary by the Department of Civil Aviation from a radar station being established by that Department. The site of the radar station is more than 2,000 feet from the site for the television mast.

TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

183. During the year, the Board has done a considerable amount of investigatory work in connexion with the establishment of television translator stations. Paragraph 160 of the Board's Sixteenth Annual Report referred to the grant of licences to the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority for two translator stations, one at Mount Youngal and one at Twins Peak to relay the programmes of the commercial television station AMV in the Upper Murray area. These commenced operation at the same time as AMV in September, 1964, and are providing a satisfactory service.

184. Details of translator stations, both national and commercial, approved for establishment as at 30th June, 1965, are shown in the following table:—

TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

Area to be served	Parent Station		Power (watts)		Channels		Polarization	Site of Translator
	National	Commercial	National	Commercial	National	Commercial		
Khancoban, New South Wales	—	AMV-4	—	5	—	10	Horizontal	Mount Youngal
Various S.M.A. Camps, New South Wales	—	AMV-4	—	5	—	6	Horizontal	Twins Peak
Lithgow, New South Wales	ABCN-1	CBN-8	5	5	5	6	Vertical	Reservoir Hill
*Mudgee, New South Wales	—	CBN-8	—	1	—	11	Vertical	Bombira, 1.6 miles north of Mudgee
Kyogle, New South Wales	ABRN-6	RTN-8	1	1	3	5	Vertical	Geneva Hill
Bonalbo, New South Wales	—	RTN-8	—	1	—	5	Vertical	Brown's Hill
Warrnambool-Port Fairy, Victoria	ABRV-3	BTV-6	50	50	2	9	Vertical	Tower Hill
Queenstown-Zeehan, Tasmania	ABT-2	TVT-6	50	50	4	8	Horizontal	Mount Owen
Rosebery - Renison Bell, Tasmania	ABT-2	TVT-6	5	5	1	10	Horizontal	Mount Read
Taroona, Tasmania . .	—	TVT-6	—	3	—	8	Vertical	Tranmere Point
Swansea-Bicheno, Tasmania	—	TVT-6	—	50	—	8	†Horizontal Vertical	½ mile south of Bicheno
Smithton-Stanley, Tasmania	ABNT-3	TNT-9	50	50	1	6	Vertical	The Nut
Gowrie Park, Tasmania	—	TNT-9	—	1	—	1	Horizontal	1½ miles north-west of Gowrie Park

— National Station not authorized.

* The station at Mudgee is to be established on a temporary basis and the matter will be reviewed when the commercial television station in the Central Western Slopes area commences operation in the light of the service provided to Mudgee by that station. † Horizontal to serve Swansea and vertical to serve Bicheno.

185. Considerable progress has been made on investigations into the possible establishment of translator stations in additional areas.

186. In all areas it has been necessary for the Board to make a detailed technical survey to determine the appropriate location for translators and the technical conditions of operation. Basically it is essential that, from the parent station, a signal of good strength and stability is available near the area to be served.

187. In the case of Lithgow, the receiving and transmitting aerials will be separated by about half a mile, the transmitting unit to be located to most effectively serve the city and the receiving aerial to be located at a position where the noise level is satisfactory; it was not found possible to select a single location which would meet requirements for both receiving and transmitting. The receiving and transmitting installations will be connected by an underground co-axial cable with an amplifier located in a pit near the receiving aerial. In the case of the Lithgow commercial translator station it is proposed to employ a channel 1 mc/s lower in frequency than the normal channel 6 to alleviate possible interference difficulties with reception in the area from the Sydney station operating on Channel 7 (ATN). This modified channel will encroach into the frequency band below 174 mc/s allotted to the fixed and mobile service, but the Postmaster-General's Department has agreed to this situation in view of the fact that there are no services in the Lithgow area which will be adversely affected. Although the signals from ATN-7 are very weak in Lithgow, the Board understands that it is viewed there, and the modified channel 6 allocated to the commercial translator station will introduce a guard band of 1 mc/s adjacent to channel 7 which should help in reducing any interference to reception. The use of the alternative channel available for the Lithgow area, Channel 11, was not favoured because of possible interference from the local oscillators of receivers tuned to Channel 7.

188. The Board is aware that parts of Smithton are shaded from the site for the translator station to serve the Smithton-Stanley area of Tasmania (The Nut, near Stanley) by Tier Hill in Smithton, and in the event of service in parts of Smithton being unsatisfactory, a further low power translator station

may be necessary on Tier Hill relaying programmes from the Stanley translators. Before determining The Nut as the site, the Board gave consideration to the location of translators at Tier Hill and sites further south, instead of on The Nut. However, investigation showed that the signals on alternative sites were much weaker than those at The Nut and were insufficiently strong for translation.

189. The provision of a television service to the West Coast of Tasmania presented a difficult technical problem because of the rugged nature of the terrain. The area to which provision of a service is desirable is bounded by Queenstown, Gormanston, Zeehan, Rosebery and Strahan. The area is unusual in that the population is concentrated in the centres named with little, if any, population between them. In an initial technical survey the possible points at which signals adequate for translator operation might be expected were limited to Mount Owen and Mount Lyell (near Queenstown) and Mount Read near Rosebery. Subsequent investigations quickly eliminated Mount Lyell from consideration as the only signals available there—from Hobart stations—were found to be quite inadequate for translator operation. Because of the relatively easier access to Mount Read compared with Mount Owen, and the promise shown by a limited series of measurements there, a recording station was set up and signal strength recordings made over a period of some two weeks. Recordings were made of signals from the Launceston station as those from Hobart were very poor. Although useful signals from the Launceston station were observed at times, at other times the signals were very poor and quite unsatisfactory for translator use. Had adequate signals been available from Launceston stations, a translator on Mount Read, in addition to one at an easily accessible location near Queenstown, would have permitted provision of service to the majority of the population in the area.

190. On the other hand, signals on Mount Owen from the Hobart stations were found to be satisfactory, being considerably stronger and steadier than those from Launceston stations on Mount Read. No useful signals from the Launceston stations were observed on Mount Owen. Access to Mount Owen has presented some difficulties, and for the time being has been solved by the licensee of TTV Hobart in association with the Mount Lyell Mining Company by means of a bulldozed track allowing four wheel drive vehicles to reach a point 200 yards from the translator site which is somewhat lower than the peak of Mount Owen. From this site service will be provided to Queenstown, Zeehan and Gormanston directly and possibly also Strahan and the translator to be established on Mount Read to relay programmes from the station on Mount Owen, will provide service to the majority of the population of Rosebery. The translators at Mount Owen and Mount Read commenced operation in June and July 1965 respectively on low power. The Mount Owen translator is operating on a power of 5 watts and the translator at Mount Read on a power of one watt. The translators will operate on their authorized power as soon as possible.

191. At Mount Owen, as in the case of Lithgow, the transmitting and receiving aerials are to be separated by some distance, and the two sites are to be connected by a cable. The separation is necessary because signals from TTV of adequate strength could not be received at the site which was satisfactory for transmitting.

192. In the case of Kyogle two sites were considered, both of which receive more than adequate signal strength from the transmitters for the Richmond-Tweed area, which are located at Mount Nardi. The first of these, Fairy Mount, three quarters of a mile east of Kyogle, is the more suitable transmitter site, but presents problems in regard to accessibility. The second, Geneva Hill, 1½ miles west of the town is much lower and has some disadvantages which, however, it should be possible to overcome. Signals from Mount Nardi received there could be subject to noise if housing extends near the site, but the high signal strength makes this unlikely. A weak "ghost" was found on the received signals but this should be eliminated by the use of a suitable receiving aerial. A small built-up area south of Kyogle is screened from the site, but if the signal there proves unsatisfactory service could be provided by means of a community aerial system. "Ghosting" on signals received at Geneva Hill may be a little more troublesome than at Fairy Mount. The Board considered the possibility of receiving the signals at the summit of Fairy Mount and feeding them by cable to a more accessible and lower transmitting site on the mountain. However, in view of the easier access to Geneva Hill the Board determined that the latter site should be employed.

MEETINGS OF C.C.I.R. (COMITÉ CONSULTATIF INTERNATIONALE DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS) STUDY GROUPS

193. During the interval between the Xth. Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. in Geneva in 1963, referred to in paragraph 55 of the Board's Fifteenth Annual Report, and the XIth. Plenary Assembly to be held in Oslo in June, 1966, the work of fourteen Study Groups is continuing by correspondence or, where this is inadequate, by interim meetings of the Groups. Owing to the increasing importance of these meetings, the Board was represented during the period under review at interim Study Group meetings at Monte Carlo and Vienna.

194. Meetings of Study Groups IV (Space-Systems and Radio-Astronomy), VII (Standard Frequencies and Time-Signals), VIII (Monitoring of Emissions) and IX (Radio-Relay Systems), were held in Monte Carlo from 10th February to 16th March. Australia was represented by Messrs. E. F.

Sandbach, E. L. Brooker, E. R. Craig and C. M. Carroll of the Postmaster-General's Department, Mr. E. G. Boraston of the Department of Supply, Mr. B. Lancaster of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission, Mr. A. J. Higgs of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization and Mr. S. F. Brownless of the Board's technical staff. Mr. Brownless participated in the work of Study Group IV in connexion with matters relating to broadcasting and television.

195. Meetings of Study Groups X (Broadcasting) and XI (Television) were held in Vienna from 24th March to 7th April, with Mr. Brownless as the Australian representative.

196. Some information on the Study Group work concerned with broadcasting and television is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

Direct Broadcasting and Television from Space Satellites (Study Groups IV, X, and XI)

197. As indicated in the previous report (paragraph 164), this subject was referred to the C.C.I.R. by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference in Geneva 1963 which dealt with radio frequency allocations for space communications services. Documents submitted to the C.C.I.R. by interested bodies suggested that an FM broadcasting service could be provided by a "stationary" satellite transmitting at about one kilowatt power, and a UHF television service could be provided with a power of some hundreds of kilowatts. The documents indicated that circular polarization appeared desirable because of the varying polarization "twist" in passing through the ionosphere. The documents indicated that there were considerable problems associated with directional transmitting aerials on satellites and in frequency sharing with terrestrial services.

Interference between Space Telemetry and Television (Study Group IV)

198. The use of the 137-138 mc/s band for space services telemetry and "command" continues, as indicated in the previous report, to present difficulties in sharing frequencies with television channel 5A (137-144 mc/s). There was some evidence that such difficulties might be less for operational satellite systems, particularly at spacings over 500 km, than for deep space research systems.

Colour Television (Study Group XI)

199. The need of those European countries intending to start a colour television service in the near future, to choose a system compatible with the 625 line 50 field black and white system already standardized for Europe (and for fifteen other countries including Australia), was the main reason for the interim meeting of Study Group XI in Vienna. Of about 240 delegates to Study Groups X and XI, nearly 180 constituted the Sub-Group XIA, Television Standards. Although the main features of a suitable colour system had been agreed prior to 1963 on the basis of the system now used by the U.S.A. and Japanese colour television services, no agreement had been reached at the Geneva, 1963, plenary assembly on the method of coding the colour signal on to the colour sub-carrier. Further work had been presented at a meeting of the sub-group in London in January, 1964, where it became evident that a choice must be made between three competing coding systems—the original U.S.A. "NTSC" (National Television System Committee) system, the French "SECAM" (Sequence à Memoire) system and the German "PAL" (Phase Alternation Line) system. Both the PAL and the SECAM systems may be regarded as developments of the original NTSC system.

200. Agreement on a single system was not reached at Vienna, most of the delegates being rigidly committed to one particular system. Nearly half of the 45 countries represented preferred the SECAM system (including France, Spain, the U.S.S.R. and the Eastern European countries). About 30 per cent. preferred PAL (comprising a connected block of countries from Scandinavia to Italy), while Britain and the Netherlands wanted an adaption to 625 lines 50 fields of the 525 line 60 field NTSC system already in use in the United States of America and Japan. (The latter countries naturally supported the adoption of the NTSC version for 625 line application.)

201. These differences of opinion were tenable on engineering grounds because each of the three systems has its advantages and disadvantages relative to the others, the balance among these changing with different national situations. Recent developments had proved that it was easy to "transcode" either way between PAL and NTSC with negligible loss in quality, whereas there was appreciable loss in quality in transcoding from SECAM to either of the others. Partly as a result of this, the PAL and NTSC systems came to be regarded at the meeting as variations of a common simultaneous or "quadrature amplitude modulation" system (QAM). Possibilities also existed of using "mixed" systems if considered desirable, e.g. using PAL for the studio and distribution network, and NTSC for the radiated signals. The present rigid alignment of views amongst the countries may be broken down by such developments; for example, experimental work on the use of SECAM for video-tape recording in an NTSC system has already been carried out in Britain and the United States of America. At the meeting, Australia did not support one system to the exclusion of the others, but expressed a preference for the QAM system. New Zealand was in favour of PAL.

202. Although agreement on the choice of a coding system was not reached, the Vienna meeting provided an agreed technical base for colour television decisions by producing a technical document (based on and greatly extending the report of the London Sub-group meeting) which summarized the very considerable amount of work carried out since January 1964; this document was adopted unanimously. The final press communique, also adopted unanimously, stressed the intention of all delegates to work towards the adoption of a single system before the Oslo plenary in 1966. The communique read as follows:—

“ . . . Study Group XI has had as its main problem the possibility of defining world standards for colour television (it has, of course, considered many other matters of technical importance, but it is this study that has attracted most public attention). Extensive technical studies have been undertaken by the E.B.U., the O.I.R.T. and in many countries during the past two years. The discussions in the interim meeting at Vienna bore on the choice of the same colour system for the countries of the world which have chosen or will choose the 625-line/50 field system. As will be seen from Document XI/116 (including its addendum and corrigendum) which sets out the statements of the countries taking part, lack of unanimity did not permit the drafting of a Recommendation.

All participants are convinced that efforts to secure agreement on a single system must continue and indeed the procedure of the C.C.I.R. will permit the subject, as it then stands, to be examined again in Oslo at the XIth Plenary Assembly in 1966.”

203. With the approval of the Minister, the Board proposes to consult representatives of the electronic manufacturing industry and television operators as to their views on the question of the technical colour standards which should be adopted in Australia in preparation for the XIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. to be held in Oslo in 1966. The various representatives will be supplied with the latest technical information available contained in the document issued after the Vienna conference.

204. The Minister and the Board are most anxious that it should be understood that this step relates only to the question of standards for colour television and not to the introduction of colour television services in Australia. The latter is a very different matter in which the most important questions will be economic and financial, and a decision on this will be a matter for the Government. In this connexion, it is appropriate to refer to remarks made by the Postmaster-General recently in reply to a question in Parliament. The Minister said:—

“ . . . The introduction of colour television will involve considerable expenditure on the part of the Government, the operators of stations, and the general public, and the effects of this on the economy must also be taken into account. At the present time I am unable to say when colour television may be introduced in Australia, but as I recently indicated, I do not think there is any early prospect of this type of television service in this country as everything suggests the desirability of a cautious approach to the matter. The Australian Broadcasting Control Board is keeping in close touch with developments in this field.”

Some inquiries have been received from existing television stations in regard to test colour transmissions. The Board is not prepared, at this stage, to authorize experimental transmissions of any system of colour television prior to the determination of technical standards for colour television in Australia. Such transmissions could lead the public into buying receiving equipment of an expensive nature which could be obsolete in a short time and could also prejudice objective consideration of the question of an Australian standard in due course. The Board, of course, has no objection to experimental work on closed circuit arrangements, subject to its being understood that any such investigations would not prejudice later action by the Board when it becomes desirable to determine a standard for Australian use.

Other Matters dealt with by Study Group X. (BROADCASTING)

205. These included a new question submitted to and adopted by the C.C.I.R. calling for studies on the subjective loudness of broadcast programmes, a new report describing several systems for the transmission of two sound channels in television and a new recommendation on stereo systems for FM broadcasting, both the Eastern European polar modulation and U.S. pilot-tone systems being equally recommended for use.

Other Television Matters dealt with by Study Group XI. (TELEVISION)

206. Discussion on other matters was severely curtailed by lack of time. Several papers on Vertical Interval Test Signals were referred to the C.M.T.T. (Comité Mixte Transmission Television), but some of them (including an Australian contribution comprising the recommendations of the V.I.T.S. Working Party referred to in paragraph 159 of this Report) deal also with radiated signals, and will be referred to the Oslo meeting. A new question was submitted to and adopted by the C.C.I.R. on recommended characteristics for domestic television receiving aerials, stressing their effect on receiver performance. A new question on “ghost” images, proposed by Canada, was adopted, and an information document summarizing Australian experience in this field was submitted. Revised or new reports were prepared on standards conversion, bandwidth compression, distortion due to vestigial sideband transmission and subjective assessment of television picture quality.

INTERFERENCE WITH TELEVISION RECEPTION

207. During the year ending 31st May 1965, 11,493 complaints of interference with the reception of television programmes were lodged with the Postmaster-General's Department, being an increase of 26 per cent. compared with the previous year. Investigations showed the main causes of complaints to be:—

Causes	Number	Approximate Percentage of Total Causes
High-tension services	3,544	30.8
Television or radio equipment	2,794	24.3
Miscellaneous	1,783	15.5
Propagation peculiarities	987	8.6
Other radiocommunication services	807	7.1
Domestic apparatus	722	6.2
Alternating current industrial equipment	286	2.5
Alternating current low-tension services	279	2.4
Industrial, scientific or medical equipment	130	1.2
Departmental equipment	53	0.5
Ignition sources	47	0.4
Private power plant	30	0.2
Direct current industrial equipment	15	0.1
Direct current low-tension services	9	0.1
Traction services	7	0.1
	11,493	100.0

The cost of investigations of the complaints during the year was £41,816.

PART VII—TELEVISION—PROGRAMME SERVICES

208. The commencement of service by additional commercial television stations in Sydney and Melbourne during the year brought about increased competition for audiences and advertising revenue, and caused substantial changes in the arrangement of programmes and some variation in hours of service. The coming of these stations also affected programme buying activity in the overseas markets. The supply of suitable film programmes for television is now clearly seen as being not unlimited, although new sources such as Japan are being explored tentatively and greater use is being made of programmes produced in the United Kingdom. It is possible that the special consideration given to programmes produced in the British Commonwealth has had some influence in programme buying. Such programmes receive partial credit as if they were of Australian origin in the calculation of the Australian content of stations' programmes. The diversification of programme sources may be seen from figures supplied during recent years by the Commonwealth Film Censor relating to the quantity of television film imported into Australia (see paragraph 229).

209. A type of programme relatively new to Australian television came into prominence during the year in the form of locally-produced topical revue, consisting largely of satire and sophisticated humour and incident. The emergence of this type of programme was not foreseen in 1956 when the Board's Television Programme Standards were determined. Often only a fine line divides acceptable matter from that which fails to stand the test of ordinary good taste and common sense demanded by the Board's Standards. Nowhere is this more evident than in the field of satire, which several stations have entered with some determination, and in which they have been encouraged by a generally favourable reception from viewers and responsible critics.

210. After consideration of some examples of "adult programmes" the Board found it necessary to express its views in a letter sent to all commercial television stations in the following terms:—

"The Board recently gave some consideration to the current developments in television programmes which are commonly referred to as 'adult programmes'. The avowed object of these programmes is to deal frankly, satirically, and facetiously with a number of subjects, some of which, in the first few years of television in this country, would have been regarded as unsuitable for the medium in the social climate of that time. This development seems to be world-wide and to represent a basic change in attitudes. It is probably true to say that, in general, the Australian television programmes which reflect these changes have been presented in a manner appropriate to the medium. However, the Board now wishes to advise stations that, while it has no desire to discourage experiment and development in this field, it has been concerned about some aspects of presentation of this class of programme. The Board has also been disturbed that in this respect a considerable number of complaints from viewers have been addressed to the Board and the Minister,

The Board is not convinced that the principles set out in paragraph 2 of the Television Programme Standards have less force now than when they were determined, and takes this opportunity of pointing out that they are still operative. The Board regards the maintenance of good taste in television programmes as basic, and is concerned at the use of words and phrases and the discussion of topics which are not even now generally acceptable in mixed company. The area which particularly concerns us is the subject matter of paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Standards. In the Board's view the intelligent application of the Standards will allow the televising of contemporary style programmes designed primarily for adult audiences, if they are presented at an appropriate time; but the Board wishes to make it clear that in the production of any programmes the fundamental requirements of the general programme standards must be observed.

The Board thinks it should say that it is possible for adult programmes to be facetious, satirical and sophisticated without necessarily containing vulgarity or indecent suggestions, or employing socially undesirable words, phrases and exclamations. It is appreciated that stations may be confronted in this field with difficult questions involving conclusions on good taste, vulgarity and indecency. The guide to the right decision is, in our view, regard for the current standards of taste and consideration of what constitutes current standards of decency.

The Board desires that all persons concerned with the preparation and presentation of programmes should have this matter brought under their notice in an endeavour to ensure that the medium of television, while developing in a manner consistent with changing social standards, should avoid both the fact and appearance of crudity in the content of all its presentations."

211. The parts of the Standards referred to in the letter are as follows:—

From Paragraph 2

" . . . it is reasonable for the viewer to assume that the programmes offered will reach standards which have been determined having regard both to the nature of the medium and the obligation to use it in the best interests of the Australian community. It is therefore the responsibility of licensees to ensure that programmes which fail to reach those standards are not broadcast."

From Paragraph 6

"Fundamentally these Standards require the observance in television programmes of—

- (a) ordinary good taste and common sense;
- (b) respect for the individual opinions of the public;
- (c) proper regard for the special needs of children; and
- (d) respect for the law and social institutions."

From Paragraph 7

"(a) No programme may contain any matter which is—

- (i) blasphemous, indecent, obscene, vulgar or suggestive; or of doubtful propriety;
- (ii) likely to encourage crime or public disorder;
- (iii) likely to be injurious to community well-being or morality;
- (iv) contrary to law;
- (v) undesirable in the public interest because it includes matter of the same general nature as that referred to in the preceding sub-paragraphs."

212. A significant amount of Australian material produced by metropolitan stations is televised on relay by country stations. The Board regards this as a valuable means of extending opportunities for the presentation of Australian programmes of a quality beyond the production resources of many non-metropolitan stations. In some cases it is also found convenient and economical to relay service programmes as well as entertainment.

ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES

213. The Board's statistical analysis of television programmes is based on data obtained from the published programme schedules of commercial and national television stations. For metropolitan stations the current analysis includes all programmes televised from July, 1964, to April, 1965; for country stations programmes were analysed for one week in each four weeks during the same period. Australian programmes televised by metropolitan stations were analysed for the full twelve months. The analysis provides information in terms of types of programmes, country of origin of programmes, time of day, State and stations (singly or grouped). The time occupied by advertisements in the transmissions of commercial stations is not included in the main analysis but a separate study of advertising time and distribution has been made, using data supplied in audience measurement survey reports (*see* paragraph 268).

214. Programmes have been classified under nine general headings which appear in the following table. Their particular application is explained in the introduction to Appendix "G". The more informative results of the analysis are shown in a series of tables in the same Appendix. The programmes of the Australian Broadcasting Commission have been included in some tables in order to provide a

comprehensive statement of the nature of Australian television during 1964-65. The following table compares proportions of types of programme televised by commercial stations during the past three years:—

PERCENTAGE OF TIME OCCUPIED BY VARIOUS TYPES OF PROGRAMMES:
COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

Programme Type	Capital City Stations			Country Stations		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Drama	54.5	50.4	51.2	56.9	55.5	56.8
Light Entertainment	22.8	24.3	21.2	11.2	13.7	15.2
Sport	4.8	5.3	5.7	3.3	3.8	3.5
News	4.2	4.8	6.3	8.2	7.8	7.8
Family	7.7	7.8	7.8	12.1	11.9	9.9
Information	1.5	0.8	1.0	4.1	3.1	2.1
Current Affairs	3.4	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8
The Arts	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5
Education	0.8	2.2	2.2	*	*	0.4

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

215. Metropolitan stations have increased the amount of time devoted to sport and news with a corresponding reduction in entertainment programmes. Country stations have increased the proportion of light entertainment programmes and are offering fewer family and information programmes. The figures clearly indicate that licensees see commercial television as being primarily a source of entertainment and relaxation for viewers. This becomes even more obvious during the peak viewing time between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. for which the distribution of programmes was as follows:—

PROGRAMMES TELEVIEWED BETWEEN 7.30 P.M. AND 9.30 P.M.:
COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

Programme Type	Capital City Stations			Country Stations		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Drama	84.5	79.8	81.5	86.3	83.2	84.0
Light Entertainment	13.7	18.3	16.1	8.9	11.1	11.0
Sport	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.1	1.4
News	*	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.8
Family	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Information	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.7	1.2	1.0
Current Affairs	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.9	2.3	0.8
The Arts	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.8
Education	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

The peak viewing hours continue to be occupied mainly by programmes in drama form and light entertainment which together account for over 97 per cent. of programme matter on metropolitan stations and 95 per cent. of programmes in country areas.

216. An analysis of cinema films televised in peak viewing time has been made on the same lines as the initial study in 1963-64. The following table shows the distribution of cinema films by categories and provides a comparison with dramatic programmes specially prepared for television:—

COMPARISON OF THE PROPORTION OF PEAK TIME OCCUPIED BY CINEMA FILMS
AND TELEVISION DRAMA: ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS

Category	Cinema Films		Television Drama		All Drama	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Serious	0.1	*	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.1
Adventure	3.1	4.5	9.4	13.0	12.5	17.5
Crime and Suspense	1.7	2.6	15.3	11.6	17.0	14.2
Domestic and Comedy	3.7	3.9	10.8	10.9	14.5	14.8
Miscellaneous	6.7	7.0	5.6	5.6	12.3	12.6
Medical	0.1	*	4.1	3.7	4.2	3.7
Western	1.2	2.0	5.6	6.2	6.8	8.2
	16.6	20.0	52.4	51.1	69.0	71.1

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

(Note: The period covered by the analysis in 1964 was from January to June; in 1965, from January to April.)

This table indicates a slight increase in the amount of programme matter in drama form during the peak viewing hours, and a substantial increase in the quantity of cinema films used in these hours. The rise in the proportion of adventure programmes and the fall in crime and suspense (television) programmes reflects a changed outlook by programme producers in other countries. The contrast between the fall in television crime programmes and the rise in cinema crime programmes is explained by the fact that cinema films do not become available for television for some years after their theatrical presentation. Because the table includes the programmes of national stations, the figure of 71.1 per cent. for all drama does not correspond with the figure for drama in the preceding table.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

217. The Board's Television Programme Standards require that during the period between 5.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays and at all times before 7.30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday programmes should be suitable for viewers of all ages. The purpose of this requirement is to provide a time when children and young people may safely watch programmes without parental supervision. In consultation with representatives of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations it has been agreed that the weekday period for family and children's programmes should commence at 4.30 p.m. instead of 5.00 p.m.; this will become operative before the end of 1965.

218. Several matters concerning programmes televised at this time of day were discussed with the Federation in May 1965. Consideration was given to views expressed to the Board by the Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes, including the appropriateness of competitions and the suitability of prizes awarded to children. The replacement of programmes designed for children by films originally intended for a wider audience and the degree to which stations appear to rely on film censorship classifications as the final guide to suitability of programmes were also discussed. Each of these matters is important in relation to the responsibilities of licensees to young viewers, and each is to some extent interlocked with the others.

219. The most difficult problems in relation to children's programmes appear to be concerned with the age-group to which programmes are directed. It is by no means easy to deal with impressionable viewers, whose ages may range from 2 to 15, under a single plan, but in effect that is what the Board's Standards have attempted to do. The Advisory Committee suggested that these problems might be alleviated if station managements were to regard children's programmes as a community service. This, it was hoped, might lead them to disregard purely commercial considerations and to cater appropriately for some (though not necessarily all) age groups at suitable times. It was also thought important that stations should bear in mind that each year provides a number of very young viewers to whom television would be new, and should remember that year after year there would be need for broadly similar age-directed programmes for each stage of a child's development from infancy to adolescence. In the Board's view it is not unreasonable to expect that the public responsibility to provide for young people in this way could be shared among stations which serve the same area. At present there is a reasonable amount of programme matter available for the very young and for the adolescent, but the numerous stages in between are for the most part expected to accept adventure and modern music programmes. Audience measurement reports appear to indicate that few if any additional children have been attracted to such programmes, although the number of adolescents and adults in the audience has increased. The small though constant flow of criticism suggests that many viewers regard the generalized approach to the middle ages of childhood as something less than ideal. Discussions with the Federation on these aspects of programmes, which have not so far been fruitful, will be continued.

220. The Board has no objection to the diversification of programmes at this time of day, as at any other time, but has pointed out to licensees that they have obligations under the Television Programme Standards in connexion with programmes for children, and that a total swing to family programmes consisting of imported films would not constitute compliance with the special Standards for children's programmes. Associated with the trend towards film entertainment at this time of day is the question of careful selection of appropriate films. The film classification "G", which in general terms means unrestricted for television, has been given a finer shade of meaning by the Board's determination in 1959 that films so classified should be regarded as not unsuitable for children under sixteen. It is not enough for licensees to accept the "G" classification as an assurance that the film will be positively suitable for children of any age; the responsibility remains to ensure that each part of a station's programme is appropriate to the audience likely to be watching it. Notwithstanding assurances by representatives of the Federation that these points are clearly understood, there is some evidence of continuing reliance on the classification alone as a guide to the suitability of a film.

221. The Federation has told the Board of its intention to adopt rules relevant to the safety of children, which will reduce the chances of children taking risks either from imitation of incidents depicted in advertisements, or from challenges in competitions associated with advertisements.

222. It has been suggested that the concern previously expressed about the nature of competitions and the unsuitability of prizes may no longer be justified, as programmes of this type occur less frequently than formerly. The Board believes that competitions, like many other types of programme, are likely to wax and wane in popularity over the years, and consequently consideration is being given to amending the Programme Standards in respect of programmes involving competitions and the awarding of prizes. It would be a mistake to disregard the experience gained from observation of such programmes in the past few years.

223. The foregoing comments deal with particular problems; they are not necessarily general in application, nor does the Board suggest that all commercial television stations fail to exercise responsible and careful judgment about programme matter for children. Many good and interesting programmes are televised for children of various ages; the point is rather that in so important a medium as television there is room for many more children's programmes and particularly for more with an Australian atmosphere. Some that have already appeared would bear repetition for new generations of viewers, and stations should consider recording such material for future use.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN'S TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

224. There have been no changes in the membership of the Board's Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes, which consists of the following:—

Mr. C. M. Blackshield	..	Principal, Neutral Bay Public School, Sydney (Chairman).
Mrs. E. I. Shann	..	Member, Standing Committee on Television, National Council of Women, Victoria (Deputy Chairman).
Mr. P. T. Dwyer	..	Senior Head Teacher, East Malvern Central School, Melbourne.
Dr. R. D. Goodman	..	Acting Director, Department of External Studies, University of Queensland.
Mrs. J. Grimmond	..	Head of English Department, Burnie High School, Tasmania.
Dr. Norma Kent	..	Senior Psychiatrist, Mental Health Services, South Australia.
Mr. Patrick Loftus	..	Youth Commissioner, Victorian Association of Youth Clubs, Melbourne.

A meeting of the Committee was held in Melbourne in June, 1965.

225. The Committee confined its activities to observation of programmes directed to children in several State capitals, and of changes being made in programme arrangements under which the family, rather than children alone, become the target audience. In the Committee's opinion this trend has some disadvantages; concern is felt that the competitive nature of commercial television may lead to neglect of the interests of younger children. The Committee has commented most favourably, however, on the considerable effort being made by a few stations to provide comprehensive programmes for young people, under the direction of comperes who appear to be competent to lead children towards an improved standard of taste and perception.

226. The Committee's Third Report to the Board was discussed during the year by the Board with representatives of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations. The Federation's representatives did not dissent from the Committee's recommendations concerning competitions and prizes (published in Appendix "H" of the Board's Fifteenth Annual Report) but expressed doubts about the practicability of implementing all of them (*see* paragraph 218).

227. In paragraph 185 of the Sixteenth Annual Report reference was made to a leaflet for the guidance of parents on the use of television in the best interests of their children. The leaflet, "Helping Children to Use Television Wisely!", was distributed to children in all States who were, in 1965, attending State and Catholic primary schools for the first time. Schools within the range of existing television services were supplied, and since the initial distribution numerous requests for copies of the leaflet have been received, especially from pre-school organizations. The first printing is now exhausted, and a reprint will be made in time for distribution early in 1966. The Board is grateful for the assistance given by the Directors of Education in each State, and by the Catholic educational authorities, in the distribution of the leaflet to schools under their control.

228. The Board greatly appreciates the work undertaken by members of this Advisory Committee, and looks forward to their continued assistance and advice on matters concerning television for children.

CENSORSHIP AND CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS

229. The arrangement under which the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board examines all films imported for use in television and classifies them in accordance with the provisions of the Television Programme Standards has been continued during the year. With the approval of the Minister for Customs

and Excise, and of the Postmaster-General, this arrangement has been operating since 1956. Close liaison is maintained with the Chief Film Censor to ensure that changing social practices and levels of acceptance are taken into account in the application of the Board's Programme Standards. The Chief Film Censor reports that during the year 10,521 films were classified for television. These were mostly 16-mm. films and amounted to about 13 million feet in length, representing nearly 6,000 hours of screening time. Cuts made numbered 918. Under the Customs (Cinematograph Films) Regulations 63 films were rejected, and six were classified as unsuitable for television, in terms of the Television Programme Standards. There were 26 appeals against rejection, five of which were allowed; one appeal against cuts was allowed. Films for television were imported in the proportions of 77 per cent. from the United States of America, 21 per cent. from Britain, and 2 per cent. from other countries.

230. The Board is grateful for the untiring efforts made by the Chief Film Censor, Mr. R. J. Prowse, and members of his Board in the application of the principles of the Television Programme Standards to the classification of films for television. It has found that these principles have proved adequate for dealing with the different types of film. The classifications are:—

- Unrestricted for television—Symbol "G"
- Not suitable for children under 16 years of age—Symbol "A"
- Suitable only for adults—Symbol "AO"
- Not suitable for television.

231. The proportional distribution of classifications during the year is set out below. Percentages have been calculated to the nearest whole number.

Television films (that is, films made for television and usually in episodic form):—

Classified "G" ..	78 per cent.
Classified "A" ..	21 per cent.
Classified "AO" ..	1 per cent.

Feature films imported for television were:—

Classified "G" ..	57 per cent.
Classified "A" ..	36 per cent.
Classified "AO" ..	7 per cent.

232. Notwithstanding the large number of films classified, the Board found that a practice was developing of transmitting films which had not been classified for television by the Chief Film Censor. The ability of licensees to obtain television prints of films which had originally been imported for theatrical use does not remove from them the obligation to ensure that each film proposed to be televised has been given a television classification. It is known that the Chief Film Censor has been subjected to a considerable burden of work by the submission of films for classification only a few days before they are scheduled for transmission. These late submissions would seem to be unnecessary except in the case of programmes of a topical nature. The films concerned were often old feature films, for which there could hardly be a reasonable claim of urgency.

233. The increasing range of subjects for documentary and discussion programmes has raised several questions of good taste and common sense. A provision in the Television Programme Standards expressly permits the serious presentation in good faith, at appropriate times and in appropriate circumstances, of programmes dealing with moral and social issues. The Board and the Chief Film Censor both take the view that programmes dealing with social problems must be considered on the basis of treatment of the subject rather than of the subject itself. During the year films dealing with homosexuality, illegitimacy and abortion were examined. The Board is aware that the Chief Film Censor has taken great care in the examination and classification of such programmes.

RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES

234. The Board's Television Programme Standards require that each commercial television station shall provide not less than 1 per cent. of its programme transmission time, with a minimum of 30 minutes weekly, for the televising of Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature without charge for station time. These periods should, as far as practicable, be allocated among the various Churches and denominations in proportion to the number of adherents to each denomination in the area served by the station as shown in the latest Census. Present practices conform broadly to this principle. The programmes televised in free station time are, for the most part, provided by agencies established for the purpose by the Protestant Churches and the Roman Catholic Church.

235. A Christian Television Association has been established by Protestant Churches in each State; in most States this body represents all major Protestant denominations, though in New South Wales and Queensland the Church of England retains an independent programme production unit. The National Catholic Radio and Television Centre provides a reservoir of programmes for use by Roman Catholic authorities as required. A growing ecumenical outlook has led to the joint presentation by Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches of certain types of religious television programme, mainly in the form of "scatter" announcements and discussions.

236. Two difficulties confront the producers of religious programmes; the development of programme ideas and the cost of production. An important step was taken by the Christian Television Associations in August, 1964, when they established a Programme Collaboration Committee for the purpose of conserving their resources by the production in some States of a number of programmes which would be acceptable for transmission in other States. Although this is an obvious means of economy and greater efficiency, and has been used in general programmes for many years, it has been found more difficult to reach agreement in the field of religious programmes on the nature of programmes for exchange. The plan came into partial operation during 1965, and is being slowly developed.

237. Reference was made in paragraph 193 of the Sixteenth Annual Report to a system of block programming which was introduced experimentally on commercial television stations in Adelaide. This provided for a long continuous series of Sunday programmes produced by the Christian Television Association followed by another series produced by the Roman Catholic Church. The Board and its Advisory Committee on Religious Television Programmes felt some apprehension that a prolonged series of presentations for any one Church might alienate viewers whose allegiance lay with another Church; the Committee recommended that any series should be limited to four or five weeks. After the 1964 experiment the recommendation was adopted, partly because it had been found that the strain on staff and resources of the Churches in producing programmes for up to 13 consecutive weeks was excessive.

238. It is now generally accepted that the forms of religious service which are appropriate in churches are not necessarily suitable for presentation as television programmes. Experiments in forms and approach to religious matter for television use are being made in all parts of the world, and some have suffered severe criticism. It is satisfactory to note, therefore, that so many Australian religious television programmes have found acceptance with viewers.

239. Station managements have frequently said that to televise a religious programme is to invite a loss of audience, and for this reason they are reluctant to present such programmes at times when competition between stations is strong. The Board's view is that religious programmes should not be assumed to be unattractive to viewers, and that the stations should assist producers of religious programmes to improve their attractiveness without destroying their theological content. The forms of religious programme most frequently presented include talks, discussions, "scatter" announcements and epilogues. The televising of Divine Worship by commercial television stations is comparatively rare, although some stations are known to favour this form of religious programme, largely as a service to shut-in and invalid viewers.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

240. The membership of the Board's Advisory Committee on Religious Television Programmes remained unchanged during the year, and includes the following:—

Rev. B. R. Wyllie	..	..	Formerly Master of Wesley College, University of Sydney (Chairman).
Very Rev. Father M. Scott, S. J.	..	..	Rector of Newman College, University of Melbourne (Deputy Chairman).
Right Rev. Dr. Felix Arnott	..	..	Coadjutor Bishop of Melbourne.
Rev. T. F. Keyte	..	..	General Superintendent, Baptist Union of Victoria.
Professor J. D. McCaughey	..	..	Master of Ormond College, University of Melbourne
Dr. J. A. Munro	..	..	Rector, St. John's Church, Dee Why, New South Wales.
Rev. Canon W. R. Ray	..	..	Headmaster, Pulteney Grammar School, Adelaide.

241. With the exception of Dr. Munro, whose appointment runs until 1967, all members have accepted a further term of appointment with the Committee for three years from 1st July, 1965. The Board wishes to record its appreciation of the work done by the Committee during the year, and of the interest in its work which members have shown by accepting membership for a further term.

242. The Committee met on two occasions in Melbourne and once in Sydney, and sub-committee meetings were held in Sydney and Perth. At these meetings various aspects of religious television programmes were discussed with representatives of several commercial television stations and organizations including the Christian Television Association of Australia; the Christian Television Association of New South Wales; the National Catholic Radio and Television Centre; the Christian Television Association of Western Australia; and the Catholic Radio and Television Committee (Western Australia).

243. In discussion with the Christian Television Association of Australia (Chairman, Very Rev. T. N. Thomas, Dean of St. Paul's, Melbourne) consideration was given to aspects and criticisms of religious programmes contained in the Committee's Second Report to the Board, extracts from which were published in Appendix "I" of the Board's Fifteenth Annual Report. Difficulties associated with the introduction of block programming (see paragraph 237) and the exchange of religious programmes between States were also examined.

244. As foreshadowed in paragraph 70 of the Sixteenth Annual Report, the Committee made an extensive study of the types of religious programmes provided by commercial broadcasting stations, with the object of recommending to the Board a selection of programme forms suitable for adoption in modern radio practice. This is dealt with in paragraph 89 of this Report.

TELEVISION OF POLITICAL MATTER

245. 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 sections 116, 117 and 117A of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965* (see paragraph 92).

246. Information supplied to the Board by the licensees of the 26 commercial television stations in operation at the time of the election for the Senate on 5th December, 1964, shows that during the "election period" (26th October to 2nd December, 1964) all stations televised political matter of some kind. The amount of time occupied by these telecasts was as follows:—

Initial speeches of party leaders	.. .. .	29½ hours
Other programmes on behalf of parties and candidates	.. .. .	24¾ hours
		<u>54¼ hours</u>

All or part of the initial policy speeches of the Australian Labor Party, the Country Party, the Democratic Labor Party and the Liberal Party were televised free of charge by 23 stations. The allocation of time for programmes other than policy speeches by metropolitan and country stations was as follows:—

Metropolitan (11 stations)	..	12 hours
Country (15 stations)	..	12¾ hours

The following table shows the distribution of televised political matter, excluding policy speeches, among the parties contesting the election:—

DISTRIBUTION OF TELEVISED POLITICAL MATTER
(Excluding Policy Speeches)
SENATE ELECTION 1964

	All States	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 Commercial Stations—							
Australian Labor Party	33.9	18.0	14.6	32.0	60.3	9.2	72.6
Country Party	10.7	9.0	0.9	4.0	13.6	47.1	..
Democratic Labor Party	28.1	28.1	58.6	36.0	6.5	..	15.5
Liberal Party	26.6	44.9	25.9	28.0	19.6	38.0	11.9
Others	0.7	..	..	..	..	5.7	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Approximate Time Occupied	12 hrs.	1½ hrs.	3¾ hrs.	¾ hr.	3 hrs.	1½ hrs.	1½ hrs.
Country Commercial Stations—							
Australian Labor Party	23.6	26.5	10.6	26.1	..	..	64.9
Country Party	4.5	2.5	1.4	26.1	..	..	..
Democratic Labor Party	32.7	22.7	44.4	23.9	..	..	18.1
Liberal Party	35.7	35.5	43.6	23.9	..	..	17.0
Others	3.5	12.8	..	..	..	..	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	*	*	100.0
Approximate Time Occupied	12¾ hrs.	3½ hrs.	6¼ hrs.	1½ hrs.	..	..	1½ hrs.

—				All States	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania
Metropolitan and Country Commercial Stations Combined—										
Australian Labor Party	..	..	..	28.6	24.0	12.2	28.2	60.3	9.2	68.5
Country Party	..	..	..	7.5	4.3	1.2	18.3	13.6	47.1	..
Democratic Labor Party	..	..	..	30.5	24.3	49.9	28.2	6.5	..	16.9
Liberal Party	..	..	..	31.3	38.4	36.7	25.3	19.6	37.9	14.6
Others	..	..	..	2.1	9.0	..	..	..	5.8	..
Total	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Approximate Time Occupied	..	..	..	24½ hrs.	5 hrs.	10 hrs.	2¼ hrs.	3 hrs.	1½ hrs.	3 hrs.

* No country television stations are in operation in South Australia or Western Australia.

247. Shortly after the close of the election period at midnight on the night of Wednesday, 2nd December, 1964, election announcements were televised by station GTV Melbourne for the Democratic Labor Party. The times of presentation were within the period defined under section 116 (4.) of the Act as that during which no election matter may be broadcast or televised. It was explained by station GTV that the announcements were scheduled to be televised before midnight, but because of unforeseen programme delays they appeared approximately half an hour later than was intended. The Board accepted this explanation. No other contravention by commercial television stations of the relevant sections of the Act came to the notice of the Board during the Senate election.

248. During the Senate election period the Australian Broadcasting Commission allocated time on the basis of one and a half hours per station to both the Government and the Opposition parties. The Government parties shared this time on the basis of 70 minutes for the Liberal Party and 20 minutes for the Country Party in all States except South Australia and Tasmania where the Country Party is not represented as a separate Party. In those States the Liberal Party made use of the full one and a half hours. Programmes of the Australian Labor Party occupied one and a half hours in each State. The Commission made available to the Democratic Labor Party 25 minutes of programme time in each State.

249. In paragraph 204 of the Sixteenth Annual Report reference was made to a breach of section 116 (4.) arising out of a telecast by a Sydney station two days before the poll in a by-election in a country area for the New South Wales State Parliament. The Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations referred to this case in making representations to the Board seeking amendment of section 116 (4.) on the ground that, having regard for the limited range of reception of television transmissions, it was unreasonable that a television station which clearly did not provide a service to an area in which an election was being conducted should be prohibited from televising election matter during the period prescribed in section 116. The Minister has advised the Federation that the matter will be examined when other amendments to the Act are being considered.

State Elections

250. During the year ended 30th June, 1965, general elections were held for State Parliaments as follows:—

Western Australia	..	20th February, 1965	..	Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council.
South Australia	..	6th March, 1965	..	House of Assembly and Legislative Council.
New South Wales	..	1st May, 1965	..	Legislative Assembly.

Following its usual practice, the Board obtained details from stations of programmes and advertisements televised in connexion with these elections.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS

251. Section 114 (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965* requires licensees of commercial television stations to use, as far as possible, the services of Australians in the production and presentation of programmes. From time to time, on the recommendation of the Board, the Minister has notified the licensees of metropolitan stations of minimum amounts of Australian programme which would be taken as representing reasonable compliance with the spirit of section 114, having regard to the production capacities of stations at particular stages in their development. These amounts have been expressed as percentages of total transmission time.

252. Since the original direction was given early in 1960 by the then Minister, Sir Charles Davidson, the overall proportion of Australian programmes required of metropolitan stations has been increased progressively from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. (as from 18th January, 1965) and the amount required to be

provided in the peak viewing hours between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. has risen from one hour weekly to two hours weekly. The existing conditions provide for a credit not exceeding 5 per cent. for the televising of programmes produced in British Commonwealth countries (*see* paragraph 4 of Appendix "G"). The extent to which stations have complied with the requirements of the Minister is shown in the following table. A distinction is made in the table between the period from 1st July, 1964, to 17th January, 1965, when a figure for overall Australian content of 45 per cent. applied, and the period from 18th January to 30th June, 1965, when the required proportion was 50 per cent. Credit as Australian content for programmes from Commonwealth countries is shown in respect of each station.

PROGRAMMES CREDITED AS OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS
IN OPERATION FOR THE FULL YEAR 1964-65

METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Station	Overall Proportion of Programmes Credited as Australian						Average Weekly Duration of Australian Programmes Televised in Peak Viewing Time (2 hour requirement)	
	1.7.64-17.1.65 (45 per cent. requirement)			18.1.65-30.6.65 (50 per cent. requirement)			1.7.64-17.1.65	18.1.65-30.6.65
	Australia	Commonwealth	Total	Australia	Commonwealth	Total		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Hrs. Mins.	Hrs. Mins.
ATN Sydney ..	36.4	3.0	39.4	41.6	2.8	44.4	1 48	2 9
TCN Sydney ..	40.3	3.4	43.7	45.2	3.8	49.0	1 34	2 20
GTV Melbourne ..	39.5	1.3	40.8	41.5	2.0	43.5	1 0	1 23†
HSV Melbourne ..	40.1	2.5	42.6	43.8	4.1	47.9	1 52	2 40
BTQ Brisbane ..	39.9	3.8	43.7	45.4	3.9	49.3	1 47	2 15
QTQ Brisbane ..	41.2	1.1	42.3	42.7	0.9	43.6	1 47	1 51†
ADS Adelaide ..	41.8	3.0	44.8	44.7	5.4*	49.7	2 14	2 18
NWS Adelaide ..	44.8	3.1	47.9	46.2	1.4	47.6	2 4	2 3
TVW Perth ..	48.6	0.9	49.5	52.4	1.4	53.8	2 6	2 29
TVT Hobart ..	41.9	3.6	45.5	49.2	3.0	52.2	3 4	4 3

* Limit of 5 per cent. credit for Commonwealth produced programmes.

† Televised 2 hours weekly towards close of period.

Stations are now meeting the peak time requirement and most of them have attempted to comply with the 50 per cent. requirement. With very few exceptions there has been a substantial response to the increase in the requirement from 45 per cent. to 50 per cent.

253. Stations in country areas are not yet required to provide a specified minimum amount of Australian programmes. The following table shows the amounts of Australian and Commonwealth origin programmes which country stations are providing:—

PROGRAMMES CREDITED AS OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN—COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATIONS
1964-65

Station and Area	Overall Proportion of Australian Programmes (No minimum requirement)			Average Weekly Duration of Australian Programmes Televised in Peak Viewing Time (No minimum requirement)	
	Australia	Commonwealth	Total	Hrs.	Mins.
CTC Canberra	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
CTC Canberra	31.4	2.8	34.2	0	40
CBN Central Tablelands	34.0	2.2	36.2	1	59
NBN Newcastle—Hunter River	36.6	2.6	39.2	1	32
NEN Upper Namoi (Commenced 10.4.65)	30.1	0.7	30.8	0	28
NRN Grafton—Kempsey (Commenced 23.1.65)	20.3	6.1*	25.3	0	20
RTN Richmond-Tweed	26.1	3.1	29.2	0	37
RVN South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina	28.1	2.1	30.2	0	47
WIN Illawarra	34.5	3.1	37.6	1	51
AMV Upper Murray (Commenced 7.9.64)	28.8	4.3	33.1	0	56
BCV Bendigo	27.7	2.1	29.8	1	5
BTV Ballarat	38.5	0.7	39.2	1	28
GLV Latrobe Valley	44.1	2.7	46.8	1	11
GMV Goulburn Valley	33.7	1.4	35.1	1	32
DDQ Darling Downs	34.3	2.0	36.3	1	33
RTQ Rockhampton	33.7	4.2	37.9	1	23
TNQ Townsville	28.3	3.7	32.0	0	49
WBQ Wide Bay (Commenced 10.4.65) ..	24.0	2.4	26.4	0	50
TNT North Eastern Tasmania	34.7	3.2	37.9	1	44

* Limit of 5 per cent. credit for Commonwealth produced programmes.

254. At the close of the year under review Australian programmes occupied 375 hours weekly, compared with 285 hours per week in 1962-63, 313 hours per week late in 1963 and 352 hours per week in mid-1964.

255. Stations ATV Melbourne and TEN Sydney, which commenced operation during the year, will not be required to televise the overall Australian programme proportion of 50 per cent. until they have been in operation for twelve months. The new stations were expected, however, to provide an aggregate amount of two hours weekly of Australian programmes during peak viewing hours between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. from the commencement of service. During the four week period ending 30th June the average weekly Australian content of the new stations was:—

Station	Date of Commencement of Service	Overall Australian Content (including Commonwealth Credit)	Australian Programmes in Peak Time	
			Hr.	Mins.
ATV Melbourne	August, 1964 ..	Per cent. 26.3	1	20
TEN Sydney	March, 1965 ..	30.4	0	46

256. The licensee of station ATV Melbourne stated that the absence of metropolitan commercial television stations in Sydney, Brisbane and Adelaide with which to affiliate in a system of programme exchange limited the ability of ATV to produce Australian programmes economically and efficiently. The advantage of such an arrangement exists for the longer established metropolitan stations which are able to share costs of production by the distribution of programmes to at least four markets. The commencement of service of station TVQ Brisbane and station SAS Adelaide should provide, in combination with stations ATV Melbourne and TEN Sydney, another potential four-market outlet for Australian programmes produced by one or other of the group. The Minister has informed the licensees of stations TVQ Brisbane, SAS Adelaide and STW Perth that they will be required to provide an aggregate of two hours weekly of Australian programmes between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. as soon as practicable, and after the completion of twelve months operation to provide Australian programmes for not less than 50 per cent. of their total weekly transmission hours.

257. The production of Australian programmes is also being undertaken by groups not directly associated with television stations. These programmes, known as "packaged programmes", are conceived, scripted, cast and in many cases rehearsed away from the television studio and require only final rehearsal in the television studio before being televised or recorded. This method of operation relieves the stations of some of the production work involved in maintaining the Australian content required of them and enables the permanent staff to concentrate on news sessions, outside broadcasts, documentaries, discussion programmes and other programmes of a recurring nature which are of growing importance. Although the details of production of a packaged programme are in varying degrees outside the control of the television station, final responsibility for the content of a programme must rest with the station undertaking its transmission. There is considerable value in arrangements which ensure the availability of the production facilities of television stations for full and economical use, and at the same time encourage creative activity by external production groups which can operate without incurring the capital cost of television production equipment.

258. In paragraph 209 it was mentioned that some stations have entered the field of topical revue with considerable success. In this type of programme a large number of original scripts and musical compositions may be used in each episode. This creates opportunities of employment for local writers, composers, arrangers, actors and artists in varying numbers. Considerable perseverance has been shown by the stations concerned in the development of these programmes which make heavy demands on the time and resources of station management, staff and artists.

259. Some attention was given in the Sixteenth Annual Report to the practicability of varying the basis of calculating the amounts of Australian programmes so as to transfer the emphasis from the volume of production to the quality of production. No conclusion has yet been reached on the complex issues involved, which include the establishing of criteria of quality and of the relative merits of differing forms of television production.

260. At the request of the Minister, the Board has conducted further investigations into the general question of the development of Australian programmes and into the nature of the problems confronting commercial television stations in the production of such programmes; extensive discussions with the licensees of stations and their senior executives, and with persons or organizations concerned with the production of programmes, have been held by Sir Tasman Heyes and Mr. J. M. Donovan, members of the Board.

261. There is evidence of continuing interest in the report of the Select Committee of the Senate on the Encouragement of Australian Productions for Television. A body known as the Australian National Television Council has been formed for purposes which include fostering public and parliamentary interest in the report. A deputation from this body to the Minister was informed that the question of televising Australian programmes was being examined, and that the Minister hoped to make a statement on the matter before the end of 1965.

ADVERTISING

262. Section 100 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1965 provides that "a licensee shall comply with such standards as the Board determines in relation to the broadcasting or televising of advertisements". The Board's Television Programme Standards, determined in 1956, include detailed provisions relating to the nature, duration and frequency of advertisements. At the time, the provisions appeared to afford reasonable opportunities to stations for commercial operation without unduly affecting the value of their programmes as a source of entertainment and information for viewers. Advertising practices which have developed since the Standards were determined now make it necessary to consider their revision to meet current conditions.

263. The Standards provide for televising advertising matter both in sponsored programmes and in those which are unsponsored. Spot advertisements in unsponsored programmes are permitted at a maximum rate of 12 minutes in the hour, which is twice the rate for advertisements in sponsored programmes. The shorter period allowed for advertising content in sponsored programmes presupposed the repetition of advertisements for the products of only one or two advertisers. The occurrence of sponsored programmes is now much less frequent than was foreseen, and it has become fairly common for a single programme to be partly sponsored by several advertisers, and partly a vehicle for spot advertisements. There is no longer a clear distinction between sponsored and spot advertising programmes, and a much greater diversification of advertising matter exists at most times. The Board, for this reason, would prefer to apply the same scale of time allowances for both types of advertisement. Proposals on these lines were put forward by the Board for consideration by the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations at a meeting with the Board in May, 1965, and the matter is being examined in detail by a special committee of the Federation and the Board's officers.

264. The Federation is also considering a proposal by the Board to vary the conditions under which promotional films may be televised. These films may be described as informative programmes prepared by commercial enterprises with the primary object of bringing their products or services under notice. Some are predominantly advertising films, but others contain a great deal of useful and interesting information presented in documentary form; it is thought that the latter type may have a place in Australian television. The Board has suggested that, subject to appropriate controls as to placement, duration and frequency of presentation, films of the latter kind, if produced in Australia, might be more freely used than at present.

265. The televising of imported film advertisements has not been permitted since early in 1961. The purpose of this restriction is to provide opportunities for the employment of Australian film producers, writers and actors in the local manufacture of television advertisements. This restriction does not prevent the use of overseas scenes and sounds if they are recorded and processed by employees of an Australian organization sent abroad for that purpose. Similarly, provision exists for up to 20 per cent. of a television advertisement to consist of overseas pictures or sounds which cannot be photographed or recorded in Australia, if the production of the advertisement as a whole is undertaken by Australian producers. Relaxation of these conditions has been sought from time to time, and the Board has considered each application on its merits, in relation to the underlying purpose of the rules. A small number of short-term temporary relaxations has been agreed to but the majority of applications has been refused. The protection afforded to Australian film producing organizations by these rules has provided continuity of employment and enabled the development of a high degree of production skill. The overall quality of Australian-made film advertisements continues to improve.

266. The advertising of cigarettes and tobacco on television was discussed in 1964 at a conference of State Ministers of Health with the Commonwealth Minister for Health. The conclusion reached at the Conference was that the Commonwealth Government would co-operate with the State Governments, within the bounds of constitutional limitations, in a long-term campaign designed to inform the public of the risks attendant on smoking, attention being directed particularly to young people. This positive course of action was considered to be more appropriate than to attempt a negative approach by means of reduction or control of cigarette and tobacco advertising in television.

267. The Board's Programme Standards require that the use of foreign languages should be avoided in the presentation of television advertisements. In practice the Board has applied the restriction to that part of an advertisement which sets out to sell the product or service, but it has from time to time agreed to the use of words or phrases in a foreign language which are included merely for novelty effect. During the year two advertisements came under notice in which foreign words were used to promote sales of the advertised commodity; at the Board's request, these were withdrawn.

268. The following table shows the percentage of time occupied by advertisements televised by Sydney stations during average weeks in winter 1963, 1964 and 1965. It provides some indication of the proportions of time occupied by advertisements at different times of day.

PERCENTAGE OF TIME OCCUPIED BY ADVERTISEMENTS IN AN AVERAGE WEEK—WINTER 1963, 1964 AND 1965—SYDNEY COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

Year	TIME PERIODS (MONDAY TO FRIDAY)				
	Day 2.00-5.00 p.m.	Family 5.00-7.30 p.m.	Peak 7.30-9.30 p.m.	Late Night 9.30-11.30 p.m.	Overall
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1963	9.6	12.2	12.5	9.9	11.0
1964	9.6	11.2	12.3	11.2	10.9
1965	10.5	10.5	12.1	9.0	10.5

Year	DAYS OF THE WEEK							
	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	All Days
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1963	10.3	8.3	9.6	9.5	9.8	8.9	7.6	9.1
1964	9.0	9.3	10.7	9.9	10.2	8.1	6.1	8.9
1965	7.6	9.1	9.4	10.8	12.2	10.6	6.0	9.2

(Source: McNair Survey)

PROGRAMME RESEARCH

269. The analyses of television programmes and of the results of audience measurement surveys have been continued during the year. A summary of the programme analyses appears in Appendix "G". The Board regards the provision of this information as fundamental to administrative and research aspects of the programme services.

270. Re-organization and enlargement of the Board's programme research section has been approved by the Public Service Board, but it has not yet been possible to fill all positions because of the scarcity of qualified officers. The Board has in mind the re-establishment of an Advisory Committee on Television Programme Research.

271. An example of a practical approach to television programme research came under notice when the British Television Research Committee, appointed by the Home Secretary in July 1963, issued late in 1964 what it described as its Working Paper No. 1. This report, entitled "The Effects of Mass Communication with Special Reference to Television" (Leicester University Press) by J. D. Halloran (Secretary of the Committee) is a survey of major research in this field and sets out to evaluate published research studies, to show what remains to be investigated and to suggest ways in which the investigations might be carried out. The results of Australian research, which are not inconsiderable, have not been included in the survey, and a similar statement dealing with the extent of Australian work in the subject would be of real value.

NEWS

272. All commercial television stations provide news services. These vary in length and content according to the location of the station (metropolitan or country) and its news gathering resources. The former pattern of regular major news programmes, which often contain a considerable amount of overseas and local film illustration, is now supplemented by scheduled telecasts of news headlines and a system of news flashes which varies according to the need for it. An attempt was made by the new commercial television stations in Sydney and Melbourne to provide news services at times other than those selected by the longer established stations. This has not been wholly sustained, mainly owing to the findings of audience measurement surveys which showed that a comprehensive news service, transmitted at a time which viewers regarded as unconventional, could not hope to attract an audience large enough to enable a station to recover a substantial amount of the cost by income from advertisements. Stations in Sydney and Melbourne make use of the co-axial cable to exchange news items and commentaries. A few stations also provide commentaries and discussion in depth, following news programmes.

273. Six commercial television stations serving provincial and country areas provide part of their news programmes by relay from metropolitan commercial stations, and three country stations relay the national news service from the Australian Broadcasting Commission. In each case the relaying station also provides a local news service covering items of interest in the district it serves.

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

274. The Board's Advisory Committee on Educational Television Services, which was established in 1964, completed its investigations early in the year under review, and submitted its report to the Board in November 1964. The Board submitted the Committee's Report to the Postmaster-General with the recommendation that it should be forwarded to the Prime Minister for consideration in respect of the educational aspects. At the date of this report the recommendations of the Advisory Committee were being examined by the Postmaster-General in consultation with the Minister in Charge of Commonwealth Activities in Education and Research.

275. The Australian Broadcasting Commission has continued to assist State Departments of Education by televising types of educational programme for which the greatest need is felt. Several commercial television stations have provided non-curricular educational programmes. Station TCN Sydney, and stations associated with it, televised a further series of programmes from the Summer School of Science, under the supervision of Professor Harry Messel. Station ATN Sydney televised a series of programmes produced in conjunction with the staff of the University of Sydney. Station NWS Adelaide continued its series of adult education programmes, produced in association with the University of Adelaide and the Workers' Education Association.

TELEVISION OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER

276. The development of Australian topical revue programmes, mentioned in paragraph 209, led to an unusually large volume of correspondence from viewers. This mainly took the form of adverse criticism (often in very general terms) but a sizable minority expressed appreciation of such programmes and concern about the prospect of any move to restrict them or their subject matter.

277. The Board has approached these programmes from the point of view of compliance with the fundamental principles of the Television Programme Standards with special reference to the requirement to observe good taste and common sense in the presentation of programmes. In the opinion of the Board it is possible for adult programmes to be facetious, satirical and sophisticated without necessarily containing vulgarity and indecent suggestion, or employing socially undesirable words, phrases and exclamations. This view has been expressed to all licensees of commercial television stations (*see* paragraph 210).

278. There is provision in the Act for the Board to require material to be subject to censorship which it has reason to believe is of an objectionable nature (section 101), and for the suspension of persons who have selected or rendered programme items for broadcasting or televising which have caused or may have caused offence to a section of the public (section 119). The Board would not hesitate to use these powers if occasion arose. It would, however, be unfortunate if Australian programmes of real merit had to be restricted because of the inclusion in them of vulgar and suggestive material.

279. The Television Programme Standards provide for, and indeed encourage, the televising in good faith, at appropriate times and in appropriate circumstances, of genuine works of artistic or literary merit, or serious presentations of moral and social issues. It is expected that due warning of the nature of such programmes will be given, where necessary, both in advance publicity and at their commencement. There is an encouraging trend towards the presentation of programmes of this kind which examine the subject in some depth. There is also an unfortunate tendency to present programmes dealing with some social issues which, however prominent they are in other parts of the world, may not warrant the publicity given to them by their treatment on television in Australia. It may be a useful service to inform viewers of the existence of these issues, but great care and discretion is needed to decide the extent to which they should be localized to Australia. The apparent urge for sensationalism is not always kept sufficiently in check by common sense.

280. Discussions of current moral or social issues often occur in panel programmes. Complaints received by the Board suggested that serious social topics had been treated with ill-considered levity. Stations were advised that it is essential to avoid either giving or appearing to give irresponsible comment, particularly if it could be taken as advice on a course of action which would be contrary to the currently accepted standards of social practice.

Station	1963-64				1964-65			
	September	December	March	June	September	December	March	June
Queensland— <i>continued.</i>								
ABDQ Darling Downs ..	..	61	60	65	65	65	66	66
DDQ Darling Downs ..	36	36	38	38	41	41	53	58
ABRQ Rockhampton ..	..	60	62	65	65	65	65	64
RTQ Rockhampton ..	32	35	36	36	36	36	36	38
ABTQ Townsville ..	..	..	..	..	65	66	64	65
TNQ Townsville ..	31	31	31	31	34	34	34	34
WBQ Wide Bay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
South Australia—								
ABS Adelaide ..	59	68	64	62	64	66	68	67
ADS Adelaide ..	78	78	76	61	62	69	70	78
NWS Adelaide ..	77	77	77	60	61	69	69	76
ABNS Spencer Gulf North ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Western Australia—								
ABW Perth ..	59	62	61	64	66	65	61	65
STW Perth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
TVW Perth ..	76	78	78	69	69	69	69	72
ABSW Bunbury ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Tasmania—								
ABT Hobart ..	59	66	62	61	65	67	68	67
TVT Hobart ..	53	53	57	55	52	52	56	56
ABNT North Eastern Tasmania	59	66	62	61	65	67	68	67
TNT North Eastern Tasmania	45	45	45	44	44	50	50	54

PART VIII—GENERAL

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE BOARD

283. In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965*, a statement of financial accounts of the Board for the year ended 30th June, 1965, together with the report of the Auditor-General as to those accounts, appears in Appendix "J" of this Report. The accounts show expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1965, of £401,756. The Board's appropriation was £381,000 and the following is a reconciliation of the two figures:—

			£
Board's Expenditure for year ended 30th June, 1965	..	..	401,756
<i>Deduct</i> funds on hand 1st July, 1964	..	..	24,991
			<hr/>
			376,765
<i>Add</i> funds on hand 30th June, 1965 ..	..	..	4,235
			<hr/>
Parliamentary Appropriation 1964-65	..	..	381,000
			<hr/>

ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

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

Year Ending	Number of Broadcasting Stations in Operation		Number of Listeners' Licences	Number of Television Stations in Operation		Number of Viewers' Licences	Number of Combined Listeners' and Viewers' Licences
	Class "A"	Class "B"		National	Commercial		
30th June—	Sealed Sets System						
1924	4	..	1,206	..	..	..	..
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	..	..	..	..
1930	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	..
1963	62	110	2,239,786	10	22	1,655,325	..
1964	65	110	2,301,790	18	24	1,882,099	..
1965	65	111	1,927,628	24	30	1,614,611	430,014

In addition to the abovementioned national broadcasting stations, there were, as at 30th June, 1965, ten high frequency (short wave) transmitters providing services to listeners in remote areas.

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RECEIVING LICENCES

285. The following tables show the various classes of receiving licences which were current on 30th June, 1965:—

LISTENERS' LICENCES

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Commonwealth
Ordinary	567,916	436,142	250,553	187,780	122,503	52,417	1,617,311
Hirers	117	22	16	88	..	..	243
Lodging house	5,342	1,874	773	635	48	290	8,962
Pensioner	109,849	72,140	48,439	28,456	22,208	9,728	290,820
Blind	1,201	870	458	333	..	337	3,199
School	2,056	1,070	1,463	722	..	171	5,482
Total	686,481	512,118	301,702	218,014	144,759	62,943	1,926,017
Short-term Hirers	300	87	160	1,050	14	..	1,611

VIEWERS' LICENCES

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Commonwealth
Ordinary	521,762	424,888	161,661	123,747	71,605	39,276	1,342,939
Hirers	4,324	1,860	7,234	1,145	2,397	1,577	18,537
Lodging house	1,837	1,526	718	407	236	169	4,893
Pensioner	63,485	43,798	20,709	13,275	10,026	4,107	155,400
Blind	655	574	214	185	..	42	1,670
School	329	251	122	51	..	30	783
Total	592,392	472,897	190,658	138,810	84,264	45,201	1,524,222
Short-term Hirers	32,605	15,686	11,463	19,856	8,807	1,972	90,389

COMBINED RECEIVING LICENCES

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Commonwealth
Ordinary	140,767	117,119	35,584	44,129	25,660	11,348	374,607
Pensioner	21,743	15,294	5,955	5,847	4,228	1,558	54,625
Blind .. .. .	..	..	..	..	416	..	416
School .. .. .	..	..	..	..	366	..	366
Total	162,510	132,413	41,539	49,976	30,670	12,906	430,014

286. 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 broadcasting stations specified by the Board. All except 16,323 of the broadcast listeners' licences current on 30th June, 1965, were issued in zone 1. The fee for such licences in zone 2, which comprises all other areas, 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.

287. Reference was made in paragraph 239 of the Board's Sixteenth Annual Report to a proposal to abolish duty on cathode ray tubes for television receivers, to increase the fee for television viewers' licences and to provide for the issue of combined receiving licences. The *Broadcasting and Television Act 1964 (No. 67/1964)*, provided for the fee for a licence for a television receiver to be increased from £5 to £6, and in respect of certain classes of pensioners from £1 5s. to £1 10s. Licences are granted free of charge to blind persons and schools. Provision was also made in the Act for combined receiving licences for both broadcasting and television in zone 1, the fee for which is £8 10s.; the fee for a pensioner's combined receiving licence is £2. The fee of £8 10s. for a combined receiving licence is 5s. less than the total fees payable for a broadcast listener's licence and a television viewer's licence. The provisions of the Act relating to these matters came into operation on 1st April, 1965.

EXPENDITURE ON THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE AND NATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICE*

288. Expenditure in relation to the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service (including both programme and technical services) during 1964-65 was as shown hereunder:—

Operational Expenditure—	£
Australian Broadcasting Commission	13,667,236
Postmaster-General's Department—transmission, technical and other services	3,345,051
Departments of Interior and Works	95,860
	17,108,147
Capital Expenditure—	
Australian Broadcasting Commission	775,203
Postmaster-General's Department	2,561,460
Departments of Interior, Territories and Works	1,326,305
	4,662,968
Total Expenditure	21,771,115

The gross operational expenditure of the Australian Broadcasting Commission was £14,885,223, but revenue amounting to £1,217,987 was derived from public concerts, subsidies for symphony orchestras, sale of publications, the sale of news services and miscellaneous sources.

REVENUE FROM BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SERVICES

289. Commonwealth revenue received in 1964-65 from broadcasting and television services which excludes wireless telegraphy fees, amounted to £16,896,880, derived from the following sources:—

	£
Broadcast listeners' and television viewer's licence fees	16,578,746
Broadcasting stations' licence fees	113,129
Television stations' licence fees	14,131
Miscellaneous	190,874
	16,896,880

A further amount of £310,170 was received by way of customs and excise duties on cathode ray tubes in the period from 1st July, 1964, to the repeal of those duties in August, 1964.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

290. 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 Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, 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. R. B. Crampton, 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 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
J. M. DONOVAN, Member
D. McDONALD, Member
W. C. RADFORD, Part-time Member
T. H. E. HEYES, Part-time Member

J. A. McNAMARA,

Secretary, 21st September, 1965.

* Compiled from details in the Budget Papers under broadcasting and television services, as being applicable to the national broadcasting and television services authorized under the Broadcasting and Television Act excluding the following expenditure also shown in the Budget Papers: Australian Broadcasting Control Board, £401,756; Department of Works (on behalf of Australian Broadcasting Control Board), £2,212; Postmaster-General's Department, £301,304 (being £235 for miscellaneous costs of administering the Broadcasting and Television Act, £46,364 for subsidies to commercial broadcasting stations for landline services for news relays, £235,705 for direct expenditure under the Wireless Telegraphy Act, and £19,000 for other costs of administration of the Wireless Telegraphy Act that are recorded in the Budget papers with "other administrative costs applicable to broadcasting and television activities").

APPENDIX A

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1965
Medium Frequency Services

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	129½
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
(Note: Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney, operates station 2CH under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent, under section 88 of the <i>Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965</i> .)					
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 Labor 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	168
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	2,000	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	105½
2BH	Broken Hill	660	200	Radio Silver City Pty. Ltd., 202 Tynte-street, North Adelaide, South Australia	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., 43 Macquarie-street, Dubbo	129½
2GF	Grafton	1,210	2,000	Grafton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney	121
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	168
2KA	Katoomba	780	2,000	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd., 4th Floor, Stanway House, 77 King-street, Sydney	121
2KM	Kempsey	530	2,000	Radio Kempsey Ltd., 4th Floor, Stanway House, 77 King-street, Sydney	126½
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	119½
2LM	Lismore	900	D 2,000 N 1,000	Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Bruxner Highway, Goonellabah, via Lismore	118
2LT	Lithgow	1,370	500	Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Great Western Highway, South Bowenfels	116½
2MG	Mudgee	1,450	2,000	Mudgee Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., c/o A. R. Walter & Co., Perry-street, Mudgee	114
2MO	Gunnedah	1,080	D 2,000 N 1,000	2MO Gunnedah Pty. Ltd., 5 Rodney-street, Gunnedah	121½
2MW	Murwillumbah	1,440	2,000	Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., C.B.S. Chambers, Murwillumbah-street, Murwillumbah	119
2NM	Muswellbrook	1,460	500	Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Hunter-street, Newcastle	129
2NX	Bolwarra	1,360	2,000	Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Hunter-street, Newcastle	129
2NZ	Inverell	1,190	2,000	Northern Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 31 Sale-street, Orange	121½
2PK	Parkes	1,400	2,000	Parkes Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 307 Clarinda-street, Parkes	116½
2QN	Deniliquin	1,520	2,000	Haig-Muir Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., 7th Floor, Stanhill Building, 34 Queen's-road, Melbourne, Victoria	114
2RE	Taree	1,560	2,000	Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., Cowper-street, Taree	119½
2RG	Griffith	1,070	D 2,000 N 1,000	2RG Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Ulong-street, Griffith	118
2TM	Tamworth	1,290	2,000	Tamworth Radio Development Co. Pty. Ltd., Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth	126
2VM	Moree	1,530	D 2,000 N 500	Moree Broadcasting and Development Co. Ltd., 93 Balo-street, Moree	131½
2WG	Wagga	1,150	2,000	Riverina Broadcasters (Holdings) Pty. Ltd., c/o Cooper Bros. & Co., 31 Ainslie-avenue, Canberra, A.C.T.	127
2WL	Wollongong	1,430	2,000	Wollongong Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., Edward-street, Wollongong	131
2XL	Cooma	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Cooma Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 132 Sharp-street, Cooma	168
VICTORIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
3AK	Melbourne	1,500	5,000	Melbourne Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., Television City, 22-46 Bendigo-street, Richmond	80½
3AW	Melbourne	1,280	5,000	3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 374-384 Latrobe-street, Melbourne	142
3DB	Melbourne	1,030	5,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne	168
3KZ	Melbourne	1,180	5,000	Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd., 24-30 Victoria-street, Carlton	127½
(Note: 3KZ Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 64 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, operates station 3KZ under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent, under section 88 of the <i>Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965</i> .)					
3UZ	Melbourne	930	5,000	Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., 45-47 Bourke-street, Melbourne	168
3XY	Melbourne	1,420	5,000	Station 3XY Pty. Ltd., c/o Messrs. Tovell & Lucas, Charter House, 4 Bank-place, Melbourne	168
(Note: Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 222 Faraday-street, Carlton, operates station 3XY under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent, under section 88 of the <i>Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965</i> .)					

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1965—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)	Call Sign
VICTORIA—continued						
<i>Country</i>						
3BA ..	Ballarat ..	1,320	2,000	Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Lydiard-street North, Ballarat ..	126	6AM ..
3BO ..	Bendigo ..	960	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney, N.S.W. ..	127½	6BY ..
3CS ..	Colac ..	1,130	2,000	Colac Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 241 Murray-street, Colac ..	114	6CI ..
3CV ..	Maryborough..	1,440	2,000	V.B.N. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne ..	130½	6GE ..
3GL ..	Geelong ..	1,350	2,000	Geelong Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 191-197 Ryrice-street, Geelong ..	120	6KG ..
3HA ..	Hamilton ..	1,000	2,000	V.B.N. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne ..	127	6MD ..
3LK ..	Lubeck ..	1,090	2,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne ..	135	6NA ..
3MA ..	Mildura ..	1,470	2,000	Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 22 Deakin-avenue, Mildura ..	113	6TZ ..
3NE ..	Wangaratta ..	1,600	2,000	Wangaratta Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Templeton-street, Wangaratta	130	6VA ..
			D 1,000			6WB ..
			N 1,000			
3SH ..	Swan Hill ..	1,330	2,000	V.B.N. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne ..	118½	
3SR ..	Shepparton ..	1,260	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne	124	
3TR ..	Sale ..	1,240	2,000	V.B.N. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne ..	131	
3UL ..	Warragul ..	530	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne ..	124½	7HO ..
3YB ..	Warrnambool..	1,210	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne	124½	7HT ..
QUEENSLAND						
<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	7AD ..
4BH ..	Brisbane ..	1,390	2,000	Broadcasters (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., cnr. Albert and Charlotte streets, Brisbane	133	7BU ..
4BK ..	Brisbane ..	1,300	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., cnr. Campbell-street and Mayne-road, Bowen Hills, Brisbane	126	7EX ..
4KQ ..	Brisbane ..	690	2,000	Labor Broadcasting Station Pty. Ltd., cnr. Elizabeth and Edward streets, Brisbane	168	7LA ..
						7QT ..
						7SD ..
<i>Country</i>						
4AK ..	Oakey ..	1,220	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., cnr. Campbell-street and Mayne-road, Bowen Hills, Brisbane	126	8DN ..
4AY ..	Ayr ..	960	2,000	Ayr Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 41 Flinders-street, Townsville ..	125½	
4BU ..	Bundaberg ..	1,330	2,000	Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 55 Woongarra-street, Bundaberg ..	116½	* Provic
4CA ..	Cairns ..	1,010	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney ..	119	
4GR ..	Toowoomba ..	860	2,000	Gold Radio Service Pty. Ltd., c/o Griffin, Ralph and De Plater, 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, 189-191 Queen-street, Brisbane	123½	
4GY ..	Gympie ..	1,350	2,000	Gympie Broadcasting Co. Ltd., Smithfield Chambers, 232 Mary-street, Gympie	114½	
4IP ..	Ipswich ..	1,010	2,000	South Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., Limestone-street, Ipswich	118½	
4LG ..	Longreach ..	1,100	2,000	Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., Merino Arcade, Eagle-street, Longreach	112½	
4LM ..	Mount Isa ..	1,370	2,000	North Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., Willis House, Albert-street, Brisbane	117½	
4MB ..	Maryborough..	1,160	2,000	Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, 189-191 Queen-street, Brisbane	120½	
4MK ..	Mackay ..	1,380	2,000	Mackay Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., 38 Gordon-street, Mackay ..	117½	
4NA ..	Nambour ..	1,320	2,000	Maroochy Broadcasting Co. Ltd., Currie-street, Nambour ..	114	
4RO ..	Rockhampton	1,000	2,000	Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., 5th Floor, T. & G. Building, 189-191 Queen-street, Brisbane	121½	
4SB ..	Kingaroy ..	1,060	2,000	South Burnett Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 28 Alford-street, Kingaroy ..	114½	
4TO ..	Townsville ..	780	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney, N.S.W. ..	125½	
4VL ..	Charleville ..	920	2,000	Charleville Broadcasting Co. Ltd., Radio House, 14 Wills-street, Charleville	115	
			D 1,000			
4WK ..	Warwick ..	880	2,000	Warwick Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Palmerin-street, Warwick ..	114½	
			N 1,000			
4ZR ..	Roma ..	1,480	2,000	Maranoa Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 35 McDowall-street, Roma ..	113½	
			N 1,000			
SOUTH AUSTRALIA						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
5AD ..	Adelaide ..	1,310	2,000	Advertiser Newspapers Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide ..	168	
5DN ..	Adelaide ..	970	2,000	Hume Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 201 Tynte-street, North Adelaide	168	
5KA ..	Adelaide ..	1,200	2,000	5KA Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 43 Franklin-street, Adelaide ..	168	
<i>Country</i>						
5AU ..	Port Augusta..	1,450	2,000	5AU Broadcasters Pty. 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 Pty. Ltd., 134 Waymouth-street, Adelaide ..	121	
5SE ..	Mount Gambier	1,370	500	South Eastern Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide	122½	
WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
6IX ..	Perth ..	1,080	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mounts Bay-road, Perth ..	161½	
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., 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth ..	125	
6PR ..	Perth ..	880	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd., 340 Hay-street, Perth ..	144	

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1965—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>WESTERN AUSTRALIA—continued</i>					
<i>Country</i>					
6AM	Northam	860	2,000	6AM Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth	117
6BY	Bridgetown	900	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mounts Bay-road, Perth	113
6CI	Collie	1,130	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd., 340 Hay-street, Perth	104½
6GE	Geraldton	1,010	2,000	Great Northern Broadcasters Ltd., 145 Marine-terrace, Geraldton	100½
6KG	Kalgoorlie	980	2,000	Goldfield Broadcasters (1933) Pty. Ltd., 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth	101
6MD	Merredin	1,100	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mounts Bay-road, Perth	113
6NA	Narrogin	920	2,000	Westland Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 17-19 James-street, Perth	122½
6TZ	Bunbury	960	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd., 340 Hay-street, Perth	124½
6VA	Albany	780	2,000	Albany Broadcasters Ltd., 165 York-street, Albany	114½
6WB	Katanning	1,070	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mounts Bay-road, Perth	113
<i>TASMANIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
7HO	Hobart	860	2,000	Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 152 Macquarie-street, Hobart	133
7HT	Hobart	1,080	2,000	Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 141 Elizabeth-street, Hobart	129½
<i>Country</i>					
7AD	Devonport	900	500	Northern Tasmania Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston	111½
7BU	Burnie	560	500	Burnie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston	113½
7EX	Launceston	1,010	2,000	7EX Pty. Ltd., Watchorn-street, Launceston	163
7LA	Launceston	1,100	2,000	Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 21 Paterson-street, Launceston	126
7QT	Queenstown	720	500	West Coast Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 21 Paterson-street, Launceston	91½
7SD	Scottsdale	540	2,000	North East Tasmanian Radio Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston	98½
<i>NORTHERN TERRITORY</i>					
8DN	Darwin	1,240	2,000	Darwin Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 16 Smith-street West, Darwin	122½

D = Daytime. N = Night-time.

* 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.

APPENDIX B

NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1965
MEDIUM FREQUENCY SERVICES

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kc/s)	Authorized Power (Watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY				
2CN	Canberra	1,540	2,000	125½
2CY	Southern Tablelands Service (Canberra)	850	10,000	126½
NEW SOUTH WALES				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
2BL	Sydney	740	50,000	125½
2FC	Sydney	610	50,000	126½
<i>Regional</i>				
2AN	Armidale	760	50	126½
2BA	Far South Coast Service (Bega)	810	10,000	126½
2CO	Riverina and North-East Victoria Service (Albury)	670	10,000	126½
2CR	Western Districts Service (Orange)	550	50,000	126½
2GL	New England Service (Glen Innes)	820	10,000	126½
2KP	Mid-North Coast Service (Kempsey)	680	10,000	126½
2LG	Lithgow	1,570	200	126½
2ML	Murwillumbah	560	200	126½
2NA	Newcastle	1,510	10,000	126½
2NB	Broken Hill	760	1,000	126½
2NC	Newcastle	1,230	10,000	125½
2NR	Northern Rivers Service (Grafton)	700	50,000	126½
2NU	Northern Tablelands Service (Tamworth)	650	10,000	126½
2TR	Taree	720	200	126½
2UH	Muswellbrook	1,040	1,000	125½
2WN	Wollongong	1,580	2,000	126½
VICTORIA				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
3AR	Melbourne	620	50,000	126½
3LO	Melbourne	770	50,000	125½
<i>Regional</i>				
3GI	Gippsland Service (Sale)	830	10,000	126½
3WL	Warrnambool	1,570	200	126½
3WV	Western Victoria Service (Horsham)	580	50,000	126½
QUEENSLAND				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
4QG	Brisbane	790	10,000	126½
4QR	Brisbane	590	50,000	125½
<i>Regional</i>				
4AT	Far North Queensland Service (Atherton)	600	2,000	126½
4GM	Gympie District Service (Gympie)	1,570	200	126½
4MI	Mount Isa	1,080	200	126½
4QA	Pioneer District Service (Mackay)	720	2,000	126½
4QB	Wide Bay District Service (Maryborough)	910	2,000	126½
4QL	Western Queensland Service (Longreach)	540	10,000	126½
4QN	Northern Queensland Service (Townsville)	630	50,000	126½
4QS	Darling Downs Service (Toowoomba)	750	10,000	126½
4QY	Far North Queensland Service (Cairns)	940	2,000	126½
4RK	Central Queensland Service (Rockhampton)	840	10,000	126½
4SO	Southport	1,590	200	126½
SOUTH AUSTRALIA				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
5AN	Adelaide	890	10,000	126
5CL	Adelaide	730	50,000	126½
<i>Regional</i>				
5CK	Lower North Service (Port Pirie)	640	10,000	126½
5LN	Port Lincoln	1,530	200	126½
5MG	South-East Service (Mount Gambier)	1,580	200	126½
5MV	South Australian Upper Murray Service (Renmark)	1,590	2,000	126½
5PA	South-East Service (Penola)	1,160	2,000	126½
5WM	Woomera	1,580	50	126½
WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
6WF	Perth	690	50,000	125½
6WN	Perth	810	10,000	126½
<i>Regional</i>				
6AL	Western Australian Regional Service (Albany)	650	400	126½
6CA	Carnarvon	720	200	126½
6DL	Dalwallinu	530	10,000	126½
6GF	Goldfields Regional Service (Kalgoorlie)	660	2,000	126½
6GN	Geraldton Regional Service (Geraldton)	830	2,000	126½
6NM	Western Australian Regional Service (Northam)	600	200	126½
6WA	Western Australian Regional Service (Wagin)	560	50,000	126½

7ZL
7ZR7NI
7QN8AL
8DR
8KN
8TC9PA
9RBVLG
VLH
VLI
VLK
VLM
VLQ
VLR
VLT
VLW
VLX

NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1965—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kc/s)	Authorized Power (Watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
TASMANIA				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
7ZL ..	Hobart	600	10,000	126½
7ZR ..	Hobart	940	10,000	125½
<i>Regional</i>				
7NT ..	North Tasmanian Service (Launceston)	710	10,000	126½
7QN ..	West Coast Service (Queenstown)	630	200	126½
NORTHERN TERRITORY				
8AL ..	Alice Springs	1,530	50	126½
8DR ..	Darwin	650	2,000	126½
8KN ..	Katherine	670	50	126½
8TC ..	Tennant Creek	680	50	126½
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA				
9PA ..	Port Moresby	1,250	2,000	125½
9RB ..	Rabaul	810	2,000	101

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	13½
VLH ..	Melbourne, Victoria	10,000	122½
VLI ..	Sydney, New South Wales	2,000	126½
VLK ..	Port Moresby, Papua	10,000	122
VLM ..	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	126½
VLQ ..	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	126½
VLR ..	Melbourne, Victoria	10,000	123½
VLT ..	Port Moresby, Papua	10,000	122
VLW ..	Perth, Western Australia	10,000	122½
VLX ..	Perth, Western Australia	50,000	122½

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, 1965

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorized Frequencies (Mc/s)	Authorized Power (kW. e.r.p.) and Polarization	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY						
CTC-7 ..	Canberra	Black Mountain ..	181-188 V. 182.258 S. 187.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Canberra Television Ltd., Canberra Television Centre, Black Mountain, Canberra	45½
NEW SOUTH WALES						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
ATN-7 ..	Sydney ..	Gore Hill ..	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd., Television Centre, Epping	80
TCN-9 ..	Sydney ..	Willoughby ..	195-202 V. 196.25 S. 201.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Television Corporation Ltd., 168-174 Castlereagh-street, Sydney	79½
TEN-10	Sydney ..	Artarmon ..	208-215 V. 209.25 S. 214.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	United Telecasters Sydney Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney	56
<i>Country</i>						
CBN-8 ..	Central Tablelands	Mount Canobolas	188-195 V. 189.258 S. 194.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Country Television Services Ltd., Memorial Place, Bathurst-road, Orange	50
NBN-3 ..	Newcastle-Hunter River	Great Sugarloaf ..	85-92 V. 86.25 S. 91.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd., Mosbri-crescent, Newcastle	64½
NEN-9 ..	Upper Namoi ..	Mount Dowe ..	195-202 V. 196.24 S. 201.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Television New England Ltd., Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth	35
NRN-10*	Grafton-Kempsey	Mount Moombil ..	208-215 V. 209.24 S. 214.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Northern Rivers Television Ltd., 71 Grafton-street, Coff's Harbour	40½
RTN-8 ..	Richmond - Tweed	Mount Nardi ..	188-195 V. 189.25 S. 194.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd., Bruxner Highway, Goonellabah	52
RVN-2 ..	South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina	Mount Ulandra ..	63-70 V. 64.24 S. 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Riverina Television Ltd., Lake Albert-road, Wagga Wagga	38½
WIN-4 ..	Illawarra	Knight's Hill ..	94-101 V. 95.25 S. 100.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd., Fort Drummond, Mount St. Thomas, Wollongong	51½
VICTORIA						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
ATV-0 ..	Melbourne	Mount Dandenong	45-52 V. 46.26 S. 51.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Austarama Television Pty. Ltd., Hawthorn-road, East Burwood	62½
GTV-9 ..	Melbourne	Mount Dandenong	195-202 V. 196.248 S. 201.748	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., 22-46 Bendigo-street, Richmond	90½
HSV-7 ..	Melbourne	Mount Dandenong	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Herald-Sun TV Pty. Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne	89½
<i>Country</i>						
AMV-4 ..	Upper Murray ..	Baranduda Ranges	94-101 V. 95.26 S. 100.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Albury Upper Murray T.V. Ltd., Television Centre, Union-road, Lavington, via Albury, N.S.W.	45½
BCV-8 ..	Bendigo	Mount Alexander	188-195 V. 189.25 S. 194.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd., 20 View-street, Bendigo	51½
BTV-6 ..	Ballarat	Lookout Hill (near Mount Buangor)	174-181 V. 175.248 S. 180.748	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd., Walker-street, Ballarat	50
GLV-10	Latrobe Valley ..	Mount Tassie (near Callignee)	208-215 V. 209.246 S. 214.746	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	V.B.N. Ltd., 239 Collins-street, Melbourne	42½
GMV-6 ..	Goulburn Valley ..	Mount Major ..	174-181 V. 175.256 S. 180.756	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne	54
QUEENSLAND						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
BTQ-7 ..	Brisbane	Mount Coot-tha ..	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Brisbane TV Ltd., Sir Samuel Griffith Drive, Mount Coot-tha	75½
QTQ-9 ..	Brisbane	Mount Coot-tha ..	195-202 V. 196.25 S. 201.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Queensland Television Ltd., New Zealand Chambers, 334 Queen-street, Brisbane	75½

* See paragraph 170

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1965—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorized Frequencies (Mc/s)	Authorized Power (kW. e.r.p.) and Polarization	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>Country</i>						
DDQ-10	Darling Downs ..	Mount Mowbullen	208-215 V. 209.26 S. 214.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Darling Downs TV Ltd., Video-avenue, Mount Lofty, Toowoomba	57½
RTQ-7 ..	Rockhampton ..	Mount Hopeful ..	181-188 V. 182.26 S. 187.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Rockhampton Television Ltd., Dean-street, Rockhampton	38
TNQ-7 ..	Townsville ..	Mount Stuart ..	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd., 4 Denham-street, Townsville	34
WBQ-8 ..	Wide Bay ..	Mount Goonane-man	188-195 V. 189.24 S. 194.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd., 217 Bazaar-street, Maryborough	36½
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</i>						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
ADS-7 ..	Adelaide ..	Mount Lofty ..	181-188 V. 182.26 S. 187.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Television Broadcasters Ltd., 125 Strangeways-terrace, North Adelaide	78
NWS-9 ..	Adelaide ..	Mount Lofty ..	195-202 V. 196.26 S. 201.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Southern Television Corporation Ltd., 202-208 Tynte-street, North Adelaide	76½
<i>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</i>						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
STW-9 ..	Perth ..	Bickley ..	195-202 V. 196.25 S. 201.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Swan Television Ltd., 14 Parliament-place, West Perth	46½
TVW-7 ..	Perth ..	Bickley ..	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	TVW Limited, Osborne Park-road, Tuart Hill	71½
<i>TASMANIA</i>						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
TVT-6 ..	Hobart ..	Mount Wellington	174-181 V. 175.25 S. 180.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd., 152 Macquarie-street, Hobart	56½
<i>Country</i>						
TNT-9 ..	North Eastern Tasmania	Mount Barrow ..	195-202 V. 196.238 S. 201.738	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Northern Television Ltd., c/o Garrott & Garrott, 21 Paterson-street, Launceston	53½

APPENDIX D

NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE 1965

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorized Frequencies (Mc/s)	Authorized Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarization	Hours of Service per Week (to Nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY					
ABC-3	Canberra	Black Mountain	85-92 V. 86.24 S. 91.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	69½
NEW SOUTH WALES					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABN-2	Sydney	Gore Hill	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	69½
<i>Country</i>					
ABCN-1	Central Tablelands	Mount Canobolas	56-63 V. 57.258 S. 62.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	69½
ABDN-2	Grafton-Kempsey	Mount Moombil	63-70 V. 64.26 S. 69.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	69½
ABHN-5	Newcastle-Hunter River	Great Sugarloaf	101-108 V. 102.258 S. 107.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	69½
ABMN-0	South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina	Mount Ulandra	45-52 V. 46.24 S. 51.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	69½
ABRN-6	Richmond-Tweed	Mount Nardi	174-181 V. 175.26 S. 180.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	65½
ABWN-5A	Illawarra	Knight's Hill	137-144 V. 138.25 S. 143.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	69½
VICTORIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABV-2	Melbourne	Mount Dandenong	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	68½
<i>Country</i>					
ABAV-1	Upper Murray	Baranduda Ranges	56-63 V. 57.25 S. 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	70
ABEV-1	Bendigo	Mount Alexander	56-63 V. 57.26 S. 62.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	68½
ABGV-3	Goulburn Valley	Mount Major	85-92 V. 86.23 S. 91.73	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	68½
ABLV-4	Latrobe Valley	Mount Tassie (near Callignee)	94-101 V. 95.24 S. 100.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	68½
ABRV-3	Ballarat	Lookout Hill (near Mount Buangor)	85-92 V. 86.238 S. 91.738	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	68½
QUEENSLAND					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABQ-2	Brisbane	Mount Coot-tha	63-70 V. 64.24 S. 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	65½
<i>Country</i>					
ABDQ-3	Darling Downs	Mount Mowbullin	85-92 V. 86.252 S. 91.752	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	65½
ABRQ-3	Rockhampton	Mount Hopeful	85-92 V. 86.26 S. 91.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	64½
ABTQ-3	Townsville	Mount Stuart	86-93 V. 87.27 S. 92.77	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	64½
SOUTH AUSTRALIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABS-2	Adelaide	Mount Lofty	63-70 V. 64.26 S. 69.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	66
<i>Country</i>					
ABNS-1	Spencer Gulf North	The Bluff	56-63 V. 57.25 S. 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	66

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Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorized Frequencies (Mc/s)	Authorized Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarization	Hours of Service per Week (to Nearest Quarter Hour)
WESTERN AUSTRALIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABW-2 ..	Perth	Bickley	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	65½
<i>Country</i>					
ABSW-5 ..	Bunbury	Mount Lennard	101-108 V. 102.25 S. 107.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	65½
TASMANIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABT-2 ..	Hobart	Mount Wellington	63-70 V. 64.24 S. 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	67½
<i>Country</i>					
ABNT-3 ..	North Eastern Tasmania ..	Mount Barrow	85-92 V. 86.20 S. 91.70	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	67½

APPENDIX E

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS
PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS IN LICENSEE COMPANIES

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
CANBERRA TELEVISION LTD. (CTC)

	5/- Stock Units
The Federal Capital Press of Australia Pty. Ltd.	360,000
Daniel Bros. & Co. Pty. Ltd.	178,600
Others	661,400
Total issued stock units	1,200,000

NEW SOUTH WALES
(Metropolitan)

AMALGAMATED TELEVISION SERVICES PTY. LTD. (ATN)

	£1 Shares
Fairfax Corporation Pty. Ltd.	1,278,526
Associated Newspapers Ltd.	125,000
The Australian Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	90,592
Total issued shares	1,494,118

TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD. (TCN)

	10s. Stock Units
News Ltd.	966,666
Australian Consolidated Press Ltd.	875,300
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd.	506,575
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (London)	349,500
Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty. Ltd.	39,250
Paramount Film Service Pty. Ltd.	31,000
Tivoli Circuit Australia Pty. Ltd.	30,000
R. H. Erskine, P. Hampson (A.L.P.)	29,500
Others	1,036,875
Total issued stock units	3,864,666

UNITED TELECASTERS SYDNEY LTD. (TEN)

	5s. Shares
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	750,000
Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	750,000
Email Ltd.	750,000
Bank of New South Wales	448,000
N.B.C. International Ltd., Canada	300,000
Australian United Enterprises Pty. Ltd.	200,000
National Roads and Motorists' Association (N.S.W.)	150,000
J. C. Williamson (Theatres) Ltd.	150,000
V.I.T.I. Pty. Ltd.	100,000
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.	100,000
Others	2,302,000
Total issued shares	6,000,000

NEW SOUTH WALES
(Country)

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD. (CBN)

	5s. Stock Units
Country Broadcasting and Television Services Ltd.	429,200
Email Ltd.	226,400
A. & F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd.	238,000
The Land Newspaper Ltd.	40,000
Western Newspapers Ltd.	32,000
Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd.	26,300
Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	20,000
Western Daily Pty. Ltd.	16,000
Lithgow Mercury Pty. Ltd.	12,000
Others	624,400
Total issued stock units	1,664,000

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD. (CWN)
See CBN

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued
TELEVISION WOLLONGONG TRANSMISSIONS LTD. (WIN)

	10s. Stock Units
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd.	194,200
Mirror Newspapers Ltd.	172,000
Euroka Pty. Ltd.	131,800
Interstate Television Holdings Pty. Ltd.	101,000
Wollongong Theatres Pty. Ltd.	20,000
L. V. W. Maynes	20,000
Others	361,000
Total issued stock units	1,000,000

VICTORIA
(Metropolitan)

AUSTRAMA TELEVISION PTY. LTD. (ATV)

	£1 Shares
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.	999,999
R. M. Ansett	1
Total issued shares	1,000,000

GENERAL TELEVISION CORPORATION PTY. LTD. (GTV)

	£1 Shares
Independent Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.	627,441
David Syme & Co. Ltd.	188,169
Hoyts Theatres Ltd.	67,606
Greater Union Theatres Pty. Ltd.	58,848
Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd.	35,290
Val Morgan & Sons Pty. Ltd.	17,646
Mack Furnishing Co. Pty. Ltd.	8,909
Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	5,000
V. Margetts	2,267
Home News Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.	824
Total issued shares	1,012,000

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

	£1 Shares
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.	637,505
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (London)	112,500
Total issued shares	750,005

VICTORIA
(Country)

ALBURY UPPER MURRAY T.V. LTD. (AMV)

	5s. Shares
A. & F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd.	159,700
Hoyts Theatres Ltd.	40,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	40,000
G. P. Smith	40,000
Border Morning Mail Pty. Ltd.	40,000
E. M. Bromfield	20,000
Others	760,300
Total issued shares	1,100,000

BENDIGO AND CENTRAL VICTORIA TELECASTERS LTD. (BCV)

	5s. Shares
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	199,000
Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	100,000
Golden Drive-in Theatre Pty. Ltd.	60,000
Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.	52,800
Elliott Newspaper Group Pty. Ltd.	20,000
R. O. Henderson (Beehive) Pty. Ltd.	20,000
C. C. Taylor	20,000
Others	728,200
Total issued shares	1,200,000

BALLARAT AND WESTERN VICTORIA TELEVISION LTD. (BTV)

	5s. Shares
Woodrow Corporation Pty. Ltd.	198,000
Interstate Television Holdings Pty. Ltd.	135,800
Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	120,000
Ballarat Courier Pty. Ltd.	120,000
Ballarat Theatres Ltd.	120,000
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.	115,000
Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.	72,900
A.M.P. Society	32,000
Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	30,000
Western Province Radio Pty. Ltd.	30,000
Colac Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	30,000
Others	996,300
Total issued shares	2,000,000

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued
V.B.N. LIMITED (GLV)

	5s. Ordinary Shares	£1 Cumulative Preference Shares
Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.	965,385	..
Central Murray Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	..	105,000
Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	..	10,000
Grenfell Investments Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	..	10,000
Latrobe Valley and Gippsland Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	200,000	420,000
Western Province Radio Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	..	184,000
Others	34,615	..
Total issued shares	1,200,000	729,000

GOULBURN-MURRAY TELEVISION LTD. (GMV)

	5s. Shares
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.	422,000
A.M.P. Society	22,000
F. O. Cameron	16,000
Sir John McDonald	15,000
H. H. Yoffa	15,000
Others	710,000
Total issued shares	1,200,000

SUNRAYSIA TELEVISION LTD. (STV)

	5s. Shares
Central Murray Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	64,000
Elliott Newspaper Group Pty. Ltd.	41,000
Sunraysia Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.	32,000
Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	35,700
M. A. Harrison	32,000
Others	495,300
Total issued shares	700,000

QUEENSLAND

(Metropolitan)

BRISBANE TV LTD. (BTQ)

	10s. Shares
Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd.	240,000
Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd.	163,000
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (London)	100,000
Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Qld.) Ltd.	50,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	50,000
Television Corporation Ltd.	50,000
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.	40,000
Email Ltd.	35,000
Southern Electric Authority of Queensland	20,000
Others	702,000
Total issued shares	1,450,000

QUEENSLAND TELEVISION LTD. (QTQ)

	5s. Stock Units
Fairfax Publications Pty. Ltd.	510,600
Fairfax Corporation Pty. Ltd.	500,400
Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd.	500,800
N.B.C. International Ltd. (Canada)	300,000
Interstate Television Holdings Pty. Ltd.	300,000
P.M.S. Investments Pty. Ltd.	269,400
Euroka Pty. Ltd.	26,700
Others	619,300
Total issued stock units	3,027,200

UNIVERSAL TELECASTERS QLD. LTD. (TVQ)

	5s. Shares
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.	300,000
Australian National Airways Ltd.	300,000
Pioneer Tourist Coaches Pty. Ltd.	300,000
Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co. Ltd.	150,000
Queensland Airlines Pty. Ltd.	8,000
Ansett Hotels Pty. Ltd.	86,900
Others	855,100
Total issued shares	2,000,000

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued

QUEENSLAND

(Country)

DARLING DOWNS TV LTD. (DDQ)

	5s. Shares
Birch, Carroll and Coyle Ltd.	210,000
Empire Theatre Pty. Ltd. and subsidiary companies	96,000
Toowoomba Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd.	83,400
Gold Radio Service Pty. Ltd.	66,000
Hoyts Theatres Ltd.	40,000
Others	904,600
Total issued shares	1,400,000

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
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	25,000
Walter Reid and Co. Ltd.	20,000
Others	795,000
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
Feldt Family	38,000
Samuel Allen and Sons Ltd.	34,800
C. K. Carmody	20,000
Others	387,200
Total issued shares	680,000

DARLING DOWNS TV LTD. (SDQ)

See DDQ

WIDE BAY-BURNETT TELEVISION LTD. (WBQ)

	5s. Shares
Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	48,800
Maryborough Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd.	40,700
Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Birch, Carroll and Coyle (Bundaberg) Ltd.	40,000
Bundaberg Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Others	790,500
Total issued shares	1,000,000

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Metropolitan)

TELEVISION BROADCASTERS LTD. (ADS)

	5s. Shares
Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.	920,000
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (London)	375,000
Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd.	300,000
SKA Holdings Ltd.	300,000
Philips Industries Pty. Ltd.	225,000
Estate Thos. H. White	42,200
Others	837,800
Total issued shares	3,000,000

SOUTHERN TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD. (NWS)

	5s. Shares
News Ltd.	625,000
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd.	150,000
Interstate Television Holdings Pty. Ltd.	100,000
Others	275,000
Total issued shares	1,150,000

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN TELECASTERS LTD. (SAS)

	5s. Shares
Anglo-Australian Nominees Pty. Ltd.	274,000
United Telecasters Sydney Ltd.	200,000
Adelaide Steamship Co. Ltd.	100,000
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.	100,000
John Martin & Co. Ltd.	80,000
C.M.L. Assurance Society Ltd.	72,000
M.L.C. Assurance Co. Ltd.	60,000
A.M.P. Society	60,000
National Mutual Life Association of A/asia Ltd.	52,000
Others	2,001,600
Total issued shares	3,000,000

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
(Country)

SOUTH EAST TELECASTERS LTD. (SES)

	5s. Shares
Electronic Industries Ltd.	89,000
J. W. Paine	40,000
C. D. Lanyon	20,000
R. S. Dabscheck	19,600
Others	431,400
Total issued shares	600,000

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
(Metropolitan)

SWAN TELEVISION LTD. (STW)

	5s. Shares
A.M.P. Society	80,000
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.	72,000
Esanda Limited	72,000
Thomson Television (International) Ltd. England.	72,000
Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.	53,333
Broadway Investments Pty. Ltd.	42,700
Others	1,207,967
Total issued shares	1,600,000

TVW LTD. (TVW)

	10s. Shares
West Australian Newspapers Ltd.	600,000
W.A.N. Nominees Pty. Ltd.	57,900
The Roman Catholic Bishop of Perth (held on behalf of various persons)	20,000
Others	672,068
Total issued shares	1,349,968

TASMANIA
(Metropolitan)

TASMANIAN TELEVISION LTD. (TVT)

	5s. Shares
Davies Bros. Ltd.	165,100
Robt. Nettlefold Pty. Ltd.	64,400
Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	50,300
Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Others	880,200
Total issued shares	1,200,000

TASMANIA
(Country)

NORTHERN TELEVISION LTD. (TNT)

	5s. Shares
7EX Pty. Ltd.	206,050
The Examiner Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd.	185,350
Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	169,650
Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.	30,800
Tasmanian Television Ltd.	30,100
Others	678,050
Total issued shares	1,300,000

PROPOSED SHAREHOLDERS IN PROSPECTIVE LICENSEE COMPANIES

NEW SOUTH WALES

(Country)

BROKEN HILL TELEVISION LTD. (BKN)

	5s. Shares
Broken Hill Theatres Pty. Ltd.	20,000
Electronic Industries Ltd.	20,000
Public Issue	360,000
Total shares	400,000

QUEENSLAND

(Country)

FAR NORTHERN TELEVISION LTD. (FNQ)

	5s. Shares
Far Northern Theatres Ltd.	160,000
The Cairns Post Pty. Ltd.	40,000
H. S. Taylor	20,000
Public Issue	780,000
Total shares	1,000,000

MACKAY TELEVISION DEVELOPMENT PTY. LTD. (MVQ)

	5s. Shares
Mackay Theatres (Estate late John Taylor)	80,000
Mackay Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd.	50,000
H. J. Manning	20,000
J. H. Williams	20,000
M. E. Low	20,000
Dr. H. J. Taylor	20,000
Public Issue	790,000
Total shares	1,000,000

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

(Country)

SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS PTY. LTD (BTW)

	5s. Shares
Goldfields Pictures Ltd.	90,000
Harris, Scarfe and Sandovers Ltd.	45,000
Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd.	45,000
Sunny West Co-operative Dairies Ltd.	22,000
Public Issue	698,000
Total shares	900,000

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APPENDIX F

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

1. The analysis of broadcasting programmes, which is set out in the following tables, is based on the combined figures from two surveys conducted in December, 1964, and May 1965. In each case programmes of stations in State capital cities were monitored on a sampling basis for one minute in each ten minutes of transmission between 7.00 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. for a full week. For the purpose of presenting a complete picture of the programmes available to listeners the survey includes the programmes of two representative national stations.

2. The data has been summarized in a number of tables as follows—

Table I—Analysis of Radio Programmes by Categories—All Metropolitan Stations.

Table II—Analysis of Radio Programmes by Categories—Metropolitan Stations by Time Periods.

Table III—Analysis of Radio Advertising by Time Periods—Commercial stations in Capital Cities, Monday to Friday Average.

Table IV—Analysis of Radio Advertising by Time Periods each Day of the Week—Metropolitan Commercial Stations.

3. *Definition of Categories.*—The statistical system is based on nine major programme categories which are set out below; and advertising matter.—

<i>Drama</i>	Plays, serials and other dramatized productions.
<i>Light Entertainment—</i>	
Light Music	Musical comedy; "evergreens"; items of popular music in general programmes.
Transient Music	Currently popular music presented in hit parade and similar programmes.
Variety	Talent, quiz, panel and variety programmes, including comedy recordings.
Incidental Matter	Matter occurring between major programme units; station announcements (excluding time calls), programme notes, party calls to adults, and miscellaneous patter.
<i>Sport</i>	Sporting descriptions, previews, and summaries; sporting news, interviews and talks.
<i>News and Services</i>	News bulletins; programmes in newsreel form; time calls; weather, market and traffic reports; train and ship arrival times; warnings of storm, fire, shark and other hazards; police messages; excludes news commentaries.
<i>Family—</i>	
General	Family activities including programmes dealing with cooking, house and garden, hobbies; care of pets; health, physical fitness and other personal matters. Shopping guides.
Children	Programmes directed to or presented for children; serials; children's recordings; and informative "scatters".
<i>Information</i>	Programmes concerning such topics as aspects of science, other lands and peoples, agriculture, industry and other major occupations.
<i>Current Affairs—</i>	
Social and Political	Programmes concerned with political and economic aspects of modern society; news commentaries; Australian history, national events, festivals and public gatherings; charitable activities.
Religious	Programmes originated for or by recognized religious bodies.
<i>The Arts</i>	Serious music and opera, readings of prose and poetry, literary and art criticism.
<i>Education</i>	Programmes designed as an aid to formal teaching; kindergarten sessions.
<i>Advertising</i>	All advertisements except those within shopping guides; includes translation of foreign language advertisements.

4. *Definition of Time Periods.*—Each day of the week is divided into seven periods as follows:—

Breakfast	7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.
Morning	9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon
Midday	12.00 noon to 2.00 p.m.
Early Afternoon	2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Late Afternoon	4.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
Evening	6.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.
Night	7.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

TABLE I—ANALYSIS OF RADIO PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES
ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS

Programme Category	Commercial		National		All Stations	
	Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.	
Drama		2.1		4.7		3.0
Light Entertainment—						
Light Music ..	21.0		17.9		20.0	
Transient Music ..	29.2		1.1		20.0	
Variety, Talent, etc. ..	2.1		1.0		1.7	
Incidental Matter ..	8.9		5.0		7.6	
Sport		61.2		25.0		49.3
News and Services ..		4.3		3.9		4.2
Family—		9.3		10.3		9.7
For Children ..	0.3		3.3		1.3	
Family Living and Shopping ..	1.2		1.3		1.2	
Information		1.5		4.6		2.5
Current Affairs—		1.3		6.5		3.0
Social and Political ..	1.9		8.7		4.2	
Religious	3.5		3.1		3.3	
The Arts		5.4		11.8		7.5
Education		0.6		30.5		10.3
Advertising		*		2.7		0.8
		14.3		—		9.7
		100.0		100.0		100.0

One per cent. projected to 52 weeks and rounded to the nearest half hour equals, in duration per station: 56 hours.

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE II—ANALYSIS OF RADIO PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES
METROPOLITAN STATIONS BY TIME PERIODS

Programme Category	Breakfast		Morning		Midday		Early Afternoon		Late Afternoon		Evening		Night	
	Com- mercial	All Stations	Com- mercial	All Stations	Com- mercial	All Stations	Com- mercial	All Stations	Com- mercial	All Stations	Com- mercial	All Stations	Com- mercial	All Stations
Drama	Per cent. 0.3	Per cent. 1.3	Per cent. 5.7	Per cent. 4.5	Per cent. 1.1	Per cent. 3.0	Per cent. 1.8	Per cent. 2.0	Per cent. *	Per cent. 1.0	Per cent. 2.2	Per cent. 4.5	Per cent. 2.3	Per cent. 4.4
Light Entertainment—														
Light Music	15.4	18.1	21.4	18.8	21.4	18.6	24.3	21.4	17.9	20.5	17.4	15.6	25.9	23.7
Transient Music	29.5	21.1	21.5	15.4	29.7	20.0	31.1	21.0	39.2	26.6	29.8	19.9	26.4	17.6
Variety, Talent, &c.	1.3	0.9	2.6	1.9	2.8	1.9	3.0	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.0	2.4
Incidental Matter	6.5	6.6	9.4	8.8	8.4	7.4	9.8	7.7	8.9	7.4	8.3	6.8	9.9	7.5
	52.7	46.7	54.9	44.9	62.3	47.9	68.2	52.2	67.3	55.6	56.6	43.4	64.2	51.2
Sport	1.3	1.3	2.8	2.3	4.7	4.6	7.5	7.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	7.5	3.7	3.1
News and Services	16.7	17.4	6.5	5.1	11.9	16.6	5.0	3.5	10.2	9.7	15.7	18.9	5.7	5.5
Family—														
For Children	1.0	2.0	0.3	0.2	*	*	0.1	0.6	0.9	5.5	*	*	*	*
Family Living and Shopping	0.7	0.8	3.1	3.9	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
	1.7	2.8	3.4	4.1	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.2	5.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
Information	0.3	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.2	5.3	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.7	5.5	1.9	5.1
Current Affairs—														
Social and Political	0.7	0.7	2.6	3.2	1.1	2.2	1.3	4.4	0.6	4.1	4.8	6.5	2.9	7.7
Religious	2.3	2.5	1.9	3.8	0.9	1.1	1.9	1.3	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.7	10.3	7.5
	3.0	3.2	4.5	7.0	2.0	3.3	3.2	5.7	2.6	6.4	7.1	9.2	13.2	15.2
The Arts	*	9.5	0.2	13.2	0.5	8.4	0.4	16.4	*	6.3	0.6	4.1	2.0	10.8
Education	*	*	*	3.0	*	*	*	1.9	*	0.2	*	*	*	*
Advertising.. .. .	24.0	16.2	19.9	13.4	14.7	9.9	11.7	7.9	12.5	8.4	9.8	6.5	6.7	4.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE III—ANALYSIS OF RADIO ADVERTISING BY TIME PERIODS
COMMERCIAL STATIONS IN CAPITAL CITIES, MONDAY TO FRIDAY AVERAGE

	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	All Cities
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Breakfast	24.6	27.7	24.8	27.5	33.1	30.9	27.6
Morning	21.4	20.8	22.8	20.5	24.1	22.4	21.9
Midday	12.6	18.0	18.6	15.7	13.6	11.2	15.3
Early Afternoon	13.3	15.3	13.5	11.2	6.6	8.0	12.0
Late Afternoon	13.6	15.4	12.5	15.7	10.6	9.2	13.2
Evening	11.3	12.7	6.0	14.4	9.2	10.8	10.7
Night	9.9	8.6	5.4	7.6	5.9	3.4	7.4
All periods	15.5	17.2	15.2	15.9	15.0	13.6	15.7

TABLE IV—ANALYSIS OF RADIO ADVERTISING BY TIME PERIODS EACH DAY OF THE WEEK
METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	All Days
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Breakfast	9.7	21.4	24.7	28.9	32.2	30.7	19.8	24.0
Morning	12.8	18.2	21.0	24.6	24.7	21.1	16.8	19.9
Midday	10.1	14.8	14.2	15.6	17.1	14.6	16.5	14.7
Early Afternoon	9.6	11.1	11.8	10.5	15.6	11.2	12.1	11.7
Late Afternoon	8.7	11.4	11.4	13.7	14.9	14.8	12.4	12.5
Evening	4.6	12.7	8.6	11.1	12.1	9.0	10.1	9.8
Night	3.4	6.0	6.4	9.3	7.1	8.1	5.4	6.5
All periods	8.7	13.5	14.3	16.6	17.8	16.0	13.3	14.3

APPENDIX G

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

1. The analysis of television programmes, which is set out in the following tables, is based on items scheduled to be televised; these are classified in accordance with the definitions given in paragraph 3 of this Appendix. This analysis does not include time occupied by advertisements. For the purpose of presenting an account of the television services available to the public, the programmes of the national metropolitan stations (i.e. those provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission in each State capital city) have been included where appropriate. No separate study of the country national stations has been made because the majority of these stations relay metropolitan programmes for the greater part of their time.

2. The data has been summarized in a number of tables, and except for Australian programmes is based on the period from 1st July 1964 to 4th April 1965 for capital city stations and for ten sample weeks for provincial and country commercial stations. The tables are as follows:—

Table I—Analysis of Television Programmes by Categories: All Metropolitan Stations and Country Commercial Stations.

Table II—Analysis of Television Programmes by Categories: Metropolitan and Country Stations by Time Periods.

Table III—Television Programmes of Australian Origin: Analysis by Categories—Metropolitan Stations and Country Commercial Stations.

Table IV—Television Programmes of Australian Origin: Distribution of Australian Proportion of all Programmes over Time Periods—Each Metropolitan and Each Country Commercial Station.

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

Drama—

Serious	Includes classical drama, works of major contemporary dramatists, and other dramatic productions which appear to have lasting values.
Adventure	Plays not in a Western setting, with a main focus on action, includes such themes as science fiction and espionage.
Crime and Suspense	Plays concerned with the commission and detection of illegal actions; plays in which suspense is predominant, with or without a crime element.
Domestic and Comedy	Plays dealing with domestic life or family relations; includes situation comedy.
Western	Plays utilizing nineteenth century American western settings.
Other	Plays not included in the above headings.

Light Entertainment—

Cartoons	Matter predominantly in the form of animation.
Light Music	Programmes in which popular music of all generations is the predominant element.
Personalities and Oddities	Programmes about people in the news, unusual occupations, and similar matter treated primarily as entertainment; includes programmes built around the personality of the master of ceremonies.
Quiz and Panel Programmes	Programmes built around a game or contest of wits; excludes amateur talent contests
Talent Programmes	Programmes containing an element of competition at the amateur level in any field of performance except sport.
Variety	Programmes containing a mixture of comedy, music, dancing, &c., where the element of competition does not occur.

Sport—

Events	Simultaneous or delayed presentation of sporting events.
Other	Sporting previews, summaries and talks, in which replays of events may be used incidentally; also includes demonstrations of techniques of sport.

News and Services—

.. ..	Programmes reporting on current or recent happenings; newsreels; weather and other service reports; excludes news commentaries.
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Family—

For Children	Programmes which include a variety of items directed to or presented for children.
Family Living and Shopping	Programmes concerned with family activities and the family as user of consumer goods and services; includes programmes dealing with marketing, cooking, house and garden, hobbies and care of pets; health, physical fitness, personal safety. Shopping guides.

Information—

Agriculture and Industry	..	Programmes concerning the origins, activities or developments of the major occupational groups.
Foreign Lands and Peoples	..	Programmes, mostly of a descriptive type, concerning the peoples of any country other than Australia and its Territories. (Excludes programmes primarily concerning political and controversial issues.)
Nature and Science	..	Programmes portraying any aspects of science.
Miscellaneous	..	Informative programmes which cannot be adequately classified elsewhere.

Current Affairs—

Australian Activities and Heritage		Programmes concerned with Australian history, national events, festivals and public gatherings.
Political Matter	..	Programmes occurring during the "election period" and on polling days of Australian general elections and by-elections.
Religious Matter	..	All programmes originated by or for recognized religious bodies.
Social and Human Relations and Controversial Matter		Programmes dealing with economic and other problems of modern society; history or biography where the event is presented primarily to inform rather than to entertain; includes all news commentaries and political and controversial matter except Australian electioneering programmes and election results.

The Arts—

Fine Arts	..	Programmes concerning sculpture and the graphic arts; readings of prose and poetry; literary and art criticism.
Dance and Ballet	..	Programmes presenting ballet and other forms of the dance as an independent art form. (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 music of lasting value regardless of form, period or country of origin; includes opera and programmes devoted to music of a particular country.
Education	..	Programmes designed as an aid to formal teaching; kindergarten sessions; adult education series.

4. *Definition of 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, whether televised simultaneously or as a delayed transmission;
- (ii) it is produced by an Australian television station other than the station in whose programmes it appears whether presented in recorded form or relayed from another station;
- (iii) it is made by an Australian organization other than a television station, or by a production unit associated with an Australian television station.

A proportion of the time occupied by the televising of imported programmes produced in a country which at the time of the Australian telecast is a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, is credited as if the programmes were of Australian origin, on the following basis:—

- (a) for programmes of British Commonwealth origin occupying an aggregate of not more than 10 per cent. of the total hours of programme transmission during a statistical period, credit is given for half their scheduled duration; but
- (b) in respect of any such programmes transmitted between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m., no credit is allowed in connexion with the requirement to provide Australian programmes for two hours weekly in peak viewing time.

Tables III and IV, concerning Australian programmes, are based on the performance of each station for the full year.

5. *Definition of Time Periods.*—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	Saturday and Sunday
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.

TABLE I—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES
ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS AND COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Programme Category	Metropolitan Commercial Stations	Metropolitan National Stations	All Metropolitan Stations	Country Commercial Stations
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Drama—				
Serious	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Adventure	11.5	6.1	9.7	10.7
Crime and Suspense	8.9	3.7	7.2	11.0
Domestic and Comedy	13.7	9.8	12.4	14.9
Western	7.4	0.5	5.1	8.5
Miscellaneous	9.5	5.9	8.3	11.6
	51.1	26.3	42.8	56.8
Light Entertainment—				
Cartoons	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.6
Light Music	5.0	2.3	4.1	4.4
Personalities and Oddities	4.0	1.7	3.3	1.9
Quiz and Panel Programmes	4.7	0.4	3.2	2.1
Talent Programmes	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Variety	4.8	2.8	4.1	4.0
	21.2	9.1	17.2	15.2
Sport—				
Events	3.0	7.7	4.5	1.7
Other	2.8	3.7	3.1	1.8
	5.8	11.4	7.6	3.5
News	6.3	7.1	6.5	7.8
	6.3	7.1	6.5	7.8
Family—				
For Children	6.8	7.8	7.2	8.2
Family Living and Shopping	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.7
	7.9	9.2	8.4	9.9
Information—				
Agriculture and Industry	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.6
Foreign Lands and Peoples	0.4	2.7	1.2	0.7
Nature and Science	0.3	3.3	1.3	0.1
Miscellaneous	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.7
	0.9	8.4	3.4	2.1
Current Affairs—				
Australian Activities	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.3
Political Matter	0.1	0.2	0.1	*
Religious Matter	1.5	2.8	1.9	2.1
Social, Controversial Matter	2.0	5.8	3.3	1.4
	4.1	9.9	6.0	3.8
The Arts—				
Fine Arts	0.3	2.2	1.0	0.3
Dance and Ballet	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1
Serious Music and Opera	0.1	3.0	1.1	0.1
	0.5	5.8	2.3	0.5
Education	2.2	12.8	5.8	0.4
	2.2	12.8	5.8	0.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 per cent. projected to 52 weeks and rounded to nearest half hour equals, in duration per station	36 hours	33½ hours	35 hours	21½ hours

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE II—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES
METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY STATIONS BY TIME PERIODS

Programme Category	Time Period			
	Day	Family	Peak	Adult
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Metropolitan Commercial Stations—				
Drama—				
Serious	0.1	*	0.2	0.1
Adventure	9.0	11.4	16.4	10.2
Crime and Suspense	8.2	0.4	18.2	16.0
Domestic and Comedy	16.1	15.4	15.7	5.3
Western	4.0	7.1	11.6	8.3
Miscellaneous	10.6	1.9	19.4	11.7
	48.0	36.2	81.5	51.6
Light Entertainment	27.6	21.1	16.2	17.8
Sport	1.4	11.0	0.3	7.7
News and Weather	1.0	11.9	0.2	9.3
Family	14.2	11.9	*	*
Information	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.8
Current Affairs	1.6	3.9	1.0	10.9
The Arts	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.0
Education	4.9	2.1	*	0.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All Metropolitan Stations—				
Drama—				
Serious	0.1	*	0.4	0.2
Adventure	7.0	8.9	15.6	8.5
Crime and Suspense	6.3	0.2	14.8	14.3
Domestic and Comedy	13.9	14.0	14.3	4.9
Western	2.9	4.5	8.2	5.9
Miscellaneous	8.9	1.8	16.3	11.8
	39.1	29.4	69.6	45.6
Light Entertainment	21.4	16.5	15.3	15.0
Sport	2.4	13.6	2.5	8.0
News and Weather	1.7	12.1	0.1	8.6
Family	11.4	14.7	0.2	0.2
Information	3.0	3.9	3.8	2.7
Current Affairs	2.3	6.3	4.2	12.5
The Arts	0.5	1.2	4.3	4.7
Education	18.2	2.3	*	2.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Country Commercial Stations—				
Drama—				
Serious	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
Adventure	7.5	9.7	12.2	12.3
Crime and Suspense	4.6	0.2	21.1	22.6
Domestic and Comedy	15.9	18.9	13.2	8.3
Western	3.1	5.4	17.0	4.6
Miscellaneous	13.4	1.4	20.4	18.4
	44.5	35.7	84.0	66.3
Light Entertainment	29.1	18.2	11.0	6.7
Sport	0.6	4.5	1.4	6.5
News and Weather	0.5	15.0	0.9	7.7
Family	17.5	19.5	0.2	0.3
Information	2.9	3.0	1.0	1.8
Current Affairs	2.1	3.7	0.8	9.8
The Arts	*	0.2	0.7	0.9
Education	2.8	0.2	*	*
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

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TABLE III—TELEVISION PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN
ANALYSIS BY CATEGORIES—METROPOLITAN STATIONS AND COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Programme Category	Metropolitan Commercial Stations	Metropolitan National Stations	All Metropolitan Stations	Country Commercial Stations
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Drama—				
Serious	*	0.3	0.1	*
Adventure	*	0.1	0.1	*
Crime and Suspense	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5
Domestic and Comedy	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.4
Western	0.2	*	0.1	0.1
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.1
	1.7	3.2	2.2	1.1
Light Entertainment—				
Cartoons	*	*	*	0.1
Light Music	10.9	3.0	7.8	11.9
Personalities and Oddities	8.6	1.9	6.1	5.1
Quiz and Panel Programmes	11.3	0.8	7.2	6.6
Talent Programmes	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7
Variety	8.0	1.0	5.3	4.6
	39.5	7.2	27.0	29.0
Sport—				
Events	5.2	9.8	6.9	3.8
Other	6.5	5.5	6.2	5.0
	11.7	15.3	13.1	8.8
News	15.1	13.7	14.6	24.1
	15.1	13.7	14.6	24.1
Family—				
For Children	15.5	14.8	15.2	20.2
Family Living and Shopping	2.5	1.9	2.3	4.7
	18.0	16.7	17.5	24.9
Information—				
Agriculture and Industry	0.1	2.1	0.9	1.6
Foreign Lands and Peoples	*	0.2	0.1	*
Nature and Science	0.1	2.0	0.8	*
Miscellaneous	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	0.3	4.4	1.9	1.7
Current Affairs—				
Australian Activities	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.0
Political Matter	0.2	0.4	0.3	*
Religious Matter	3.0	5.0	3.7	5.2
Social, Controversial Matter	3.4	5.6	4.3	2.3
	7.8	12.7	9.7	8.5
The Arts—				
Fine Arts	0.3	2.5	1.2	0.4
Dance and Ballet	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.2
Serious Music and Opera	0.1	4.6	1.9	0.1
	0.5	8.1	3.5	0.7
Education	5.4	18.7	10.5	1.2
	5.4	18.7	10.5	1.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 per cent. projected to 52 weeks and rounded to nearest half hour equals, in duration per station	15 hours	18½ hours	16 hours	7 hours

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

TABLE IV—TELEVISION PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN
 DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIAN PROPORTION OF ALL PROGRAMMES OVER TIME PERIODS
 Each Metropolitan Station (52 weeks) and each Country Commercial Station (13 weeks)

Station	Time Periods				Total
	Day	Family	Peak	Adult	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Metropolitan Stations—					
ABN Sydney	13.4	26.5	7.9	6.4	54.2
ATN Sydney	11.4	19.9	2.5	4.2	38.0
TCN Sydney	12.0	21.7	2.1	5.5	41.3
All Sydney	12.2	22.6	4.0	5.3	44.1
ABV Melbourne	13.4	25.1	7.8	7.7	54.0
ATV Melbourne	8.5	14.5	1.7	5.3	30.0
GTV Melbourne	9.1	17.7	1.1	11.7	39.6
HSV Melbourne	12.3	20.7	2.6	6.0	41.6
All Melbourne	10.9	19.7	3.2	8.0	41.8
ABQ Brisbane	10.5	24.3	8.0	4.8	47.6
BTQ Brisbane	18.1	12.0	2.6	8.4	41.1
QTQ Brisbane	21.7	9.4	2.2	8.2	41.5
All Brisbane	17.1	14.8	4.1	7.2	43.2
ABS Adelaide	13.0	24.8	8.4	6.7	52.9
ADS Adelaide	12.0	18.2	3.4	8.7	42.3
NWS Adelaide	10.1	21.6	3.1	9.6	44.4
All Adelaide	11.7	21.5	4.9	8.3	46.4
ABW Perth	9.4	25.7	7.1	6.8	49.0
TVW Perth	16.3	23.5	3.4	6.5	49.7
All Perth	12.9	24.5	5.2	6.7	49.3
ABT Hobart	11.0	25.9	9.1	5.6	51.6
TVT Hobart	5.9	22.7	6.2	8.6	43.4
All Hobart	8.7	24.4	7.8	7.0	47.9

Note: The above figures represent the Australian programmes televised during the full period of 52 weeks. During the first 29 weeks of 1964-65 the Minister's requirement differed from that in the remaining 23 weeks. Separate figures for each part of the year appear in paragraph 252 of the Report.

Country Stations—					
CTC Canberra	6.3	17.1	0.9	6.0	30.3
CBN Central Tablelands	11.9	15.2	4.1	2.2	33.4
NBN Newcastle—Hunter River	15.1	14.4	2.4	3.4	35.3
NRN Grafton—Kempsey	*	16.8	0.9	0.9	18.6
RTN Richmond—Tweed	2.4	18.2	1.5	2.4	24.5
RVN South Western Slopes	0.9	24.5	2.1	1.0	28.5
WIN Illawarra	5.2	19.5	3.3	4.4	32.4
AMV Upper Murray	4.9	16.0	2.0	4.2	27.1
BCV Bendigo	2.7	16.8	1.7	5.2	26.4
BTV Ballarat	6.6	23.1	3.0	5.0	37.7
GLV Latrobe Valley	2.4	21.9	2.7	16.9	43.9
GMV Goulburn Valley	2.7	19.5	3.1	7.1	32.4
DDQ Darling Downs	8.8	16.5	3.5	2.8	31.6
RTQ Rockhampton	0.8	29.1	3.4	1.5	34.8
TNQ Townsville	0.2	23.5	1.6	2.2	27.5
TNT North Eastern Tasmania	5.1	18.5	3.4	6.9	33.9

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

APPENDIX H

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STANDARDIZATION OF VERTICAL INTERVAL TEST SIGNALS
(V.I.T.S.)

GENERAL

1. These draft Standards have been submitted to the Board following recommendations submitted by the Technical Committee representing the Board, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations and the Postmaster-General's Department.

LINE NUMBERING

2. The Board adopts the system of numbering lines within a picture as set out in documents of the Xth Plenary Assembly of C.C.I.R. Paragraph 2 of Recommendation 420 which states—

“ line 1 is the one starting at the instant . . . (such that) the front edge of the line synchronization pulse coincides with the beginning of the sequence of field synchronization pulses. The lines are numbered according to their arrival in time, so that the first field comprises lines 1 to 312 as well as the first half of line 313, whereas the second field comprises the second half of line 313 and lines 314 to 625 ”.

FIELD-BLANKING PERIOD

3. The Board adopts the recommendation in Report 310 of the Xth Plenary Assembly of C.C.I.R. which nominates the field blanking period as $25H + 12\mu S$.

When it is not practicable to adjust existing equipment to meet this requirement, the field-blanking period should be within the nominal limits of $25H$ and $25\frac{1}{2}H$. The Board does not at this stage make the adoption of such a field-blanking period mandatory where vertical interval test signals are not employed.

4. As a standard of good engineering practice, the Board requests that programme originating stations should provide continuous synchronizing signal information at all times, and that no intentional interruption of these be permitted at any point along the line.

VISION LEVEL MONITORING

5. The Board defines the levels of a composite picture signal containing reference white in terms of a scale of 140 units, of which the amplitude of synchronizing pulses shall be 40 units, and the blanking to reference white interval shall be 100 units. Levels within this interval shall be expressed as ‘ X units ’, a reference of blanking level (equal to ‘ O units ’) being implied. Tolerance on the levels within the composite vision signal shall be expressed in terms of these units.

By extension of the scale to 160 units, the radiated modulation levels may be defined (as in table of Note 2, paragraph 7 (5), Page 9 of the Board's Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations).

VISION LEVELS AT INTERCONNECTION POINTS

6. The composite vision waveform at interconnexion points shall have a normal peak-to-peak level of 1.0 volt, (Paragraph 14 (6) of the Board's Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations). Where available, the 1.0 volt reference level from the proposed A.P.O. V.I.T.S. insertion equipment should be used to establish levels at such interconnexion points.

SET-UP INTERVAL

7. The Board specifies the reference black level as nominally 10 units (*see* Paragraph 5) and that as a standard of good engineering practice, all stations should maintain the set-up interval to within 1 unit of the nominal value.

LEVEL MONITORING CHARACTERISTIC

8. As a standard of good engineering practice, the Board requests that stations use the monitoring characteristic as defined in the Standard 58, I.R.E. 23 SI.

Note.—This is the “ new ” I.R.E. high frequency roll-off characteristic, the nominal value of which is equivalent to that of three (isolated) first order low-pass networks, having the form— $1/(1+pT)^3$ where $T = 84.7$ nanosec.

This yields attenuations of 20 db and 24.5 db at 3.58 Mc/s and 4.4 Mc/s, respectively.

ALLOCATION OF V.I.T.S.

Location by Function

9. The space available for test signals shall be divided on the basis of V.I.T.S. functions.

(a) For the purpose of this recommendation, three categories of V.I.T.S. uses are defined—

- (i) Local; V.I.T.S. inserted and deleted by an authority for use with equipment under the control of that authority.
- (ii) Common; V.I.T.S. available for meaningful use by all authorities concerned with the handling of the programme signal.
- (iii) End-to-end; V.I.T.S. inserted by programme originating authority to be treated as picture information by intermediate authorities.

(b) The following lines shall be allocated for the above purposes—

- (i) Local; lines 12 to 15 and 325 to 328 inclusive. Lines 16 to 21 and 329 to 334, may be used provided they do not interfere with the use of these lines as defined in (a) (ii) and (iii) above.
- (ii) Common; lines 17 and 330.
- (iii) End-to-end; lines 18 to 21 and 331 to 334 inclusive.

In order to minimise the possibility of superposition of V.I.T.S. on picture information lines 22 and 335 shall be provided as guard lines. Lines 16 and 329 may be required for identification signals as indicated in C.C.I.R. Report 314.

Note.—It is possible that the above allocation may be disturbed, at least with reference to radiated signals, if and when colour television is introduced.

SCOPE OF V.I.T.S.

10. The use and functions of the V.I.T.S. are as follows:—

Definition of Use—

To provide a means of continuous evaluation in operational but not absolute terms of the performance of a vision system, allowing correction if necessary to be made during transmission.

Main Functions of V.I.T.S. in Order of Importance—

1. Level reference and control.
2. Linearity assessment.
3. Waveform performance.

NATURE OF V.I.T.S.

11. (a) *Local—*

The particular local test signals inserted shall be at the discretion of the inserting authority.

(b) *Common—*

The signals on these lines shall be determined by the destination of the relay, as follows:—

- (i) Outgoing international relay. The signals on lines 17 and 330 in the case of television signals leaving Australia shall conform to Recommendation 420 of the documents of the Xth Plenary C.C.I.R. (i.e. 10 μ S. white bar on lines, 17,330).
- (ii) Incoming international relay. The signal on line 17 of any television signal received in Australia from an international relay shall be preserved as received. However, the signal on line 330 may be removed or modified if this line is required for A.G.C. purposes as defined in (iii) below.
- (iii) Internal relay within Australia. For relay purposes within Australia, signals on lines 17 and 330 shall conform to Recommendation 420 of the documents of the Xth Plenary C.C.I.R. with the following variations—
 - (a) The rise and fall times of the white bar shall be between 200 and 400 nanosecs. (*See Note to this paragraph.*)
 - (b) Where A.G.C. signals are introduced along the route of the relay, these signals shall replace the original signal on line 330, be of the same shape as the original signal, but have nominal amplitude of 70 units.

Note to paragraph 11 (b) (iii) (a).—These limits correspond to the Board's standards for similar rise and fall times in television synchronizing and blanking signals. Shorter times in the test signal result in unnecessarily disturbing ringing on the waveform display.

(c) *End-to-End—*

The end-to-end test signals shall be in accordance with the following table—

<i>Line Number</i>	<i>Test Signal Function</i>	<i>Preferred Test Signals</i> (<i>See Note 1 below</i>)
18 and 331	Linearity	Sawtooth plus staircase (<i>See Note 2 below</i>).
19 and 332	Frequency domain response	Multiburst
20 and 333	Time domain response	T pulse and bar plus 2T pulse and bar. (<i>See Note 3 below</i>).
21 and 334	Telemetry, cues, &c.	As required. (<i>See Note 4 below</i>).

Note 1.—The waveform of suitable signals will be shown in Drawing No. ZC23 (in preparation).

Note 2.—Both signals are considered necessary.

Note 3.—Both band-limited and excess-bandwidth signals are considered necessary. It is possible that a contracted form of the combination may be suitable.

Note 4.—Provided paragraph 12 regarding radiated signals is not violated, the form of these signals is to be at the discretion of the originating authority.

LIMITATIONS ON V.I.T.S. RADIATION

12. It is considered that further experiments are necessary to produce a final standard. In the interim, the following restrictions on the nature of the test signals used are recommended—

- (a) Information at white level shall be restricted to the first and last thirds of each line.
- (b) The information level in the middle third of each line shall not exceed 50 units. (*See paragraph 5*).
- (c) Signals on corresponding lines in alternate fields, if not identical, shall be similar (to minimize flicker).
- (d) No signals shall be radiated on lines in the vertical interval preceding lines 17 or 330.

EXPERIMENTAL V.I.T.S. RADIATION.

13. Experimental radiation of V.I.T.S. is permitted to continue, in accordance with the above, until the Board determines Standards for the permanent use of V.I.T.S.

APPENDIX I

TENTATIVE STANDARDS FOR UNATTENDED OPERATION OF TELEVISION STATIONS

(Draft Revision of Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations.
Proposed New Division 5.—Unattended Transmitter Operation)

33. Transmitting equipment may, subject to the approval of the Board, be operated without a qualified technician in attendance pursuant to the conditions specified in this Division.

34. *Control Point Facilities.*—In association with unattended transmitting equipment there shall be a control point equipped with such facilities as are necessary to enable—

- (a) continuous monitoring of the transmission modulation characteristics of both picture and sound transmitters specified in paragraphs 7 (4), 7 (5) and 8 (3) of the Standards. Equipment shall be provided to enable the adjustment, from the control point, of the vision modulation levels referred to in those paragraphs;
- (b) monitoring of the power output of the picture and sound transmitters to the accuracy implied by paragraphs 20 (3) and 20 (4) of the Standards;
- (c) the log keeping functions, specified in paragraphs* 24 (a), (b), (c), (e) and (f) of the Standards, to be performed effectively;
- (d) placing in operation and closing down of the transmitting equipment and associated facilities;
- (e) the sounding of an aural alarm which will promptly draw attention to a failure of either vision or sound carrier. The alarm once operated shall continue to operate until manually reset.

Where the control point is situated elsewhere than at the associated (programme originating) studios, additional equipment, to the satisfaction of the Board, shall be provided.

35. *Standby Facilities.*—To ensure continuity in the event of equipment or power supply failure, the following minimum standby facilities shall be provided—

- (a) A transmitter capable of producing an effective radiated power not less than one fifth of that produced by the main transmitter. Unless main and standby transmitters have equivalent built-in facilities, a stabilizing amplifier shall be provided for each transmitter;
- (b) An emergency power generating plant with automatic facilities to pick up the load on failure of the main supply and to revert to the main supply on its restoration. Such plant shall be capable of supplying at least the full load required by the standby transmitter and associated equipment;
(The Board may vary this requirement when alternative power supplies or routes are available.)
- (c) A transmitting aerial which is fed in two parts by means of a coaxial line to each. R.F. switching facilities shall be provided so as to permit the combined picture and sound output of either the main or standby transmitters to be connected to one half of the aerial in the event of failure of the other half aerial or its coaxial line;
- (d) Emergency programme facilities as detailed in paragraph 22 of the Standards;
- (e) The requirements of the note below relating to change-over facilities shall also apply to the main and standby programme links already required by paragraph 21 (1) of the Standards;
- (f) Where the programme link is used as a carrier for the supervisory and control circuits automatic change-over shall be provided to operate the emergency programme facilities of paragraph 35 (d) on failure of these links.

36. *Precision Monitoring Receiver.*—To ensure the accurate and reliable monitoring of the transmission, the control point shall be equipped with a precision monitoring receiver. The receiver and associated supervisory equipment shall have the following characteristics—

- (a) Crystal controlled local oscillator with stable I.F. response, linear vision detector and chopped zero carrier indication. The vision amplitude and phase characteristics shall comply with the requirements of paragraph 7 (i) (a) and (b) of the Standards. (These provisions permit monitoring of vision carrier modulation levels and, in conjunction with Vertical Interval Test Signals, quality supervision of the system vision response).
- (b) Metered A.G.C. voltage to indicate significant changes in transmitted vision carrier power. (Receivers with separate sound I.F. amplifier can also indicate changes in relative sound carrier power.)
- (c) The performance of the sound channel shall be as follows:—
 - (i) Amplitude response shall not differ by more than ± 1 db over the range of 30 c/s—14,000 c/s;
 - (ii) Total harmonic distortion at a deviation of 50 kc/s shall not exceed 1 per cent. for modulating frequencies between 30 c/s and 7,500 c/s;
 - (iii) Noise or unwanted signals in the receiver output including cross-talk from the modulated vision carrier, shall not exceed a level 50 db below that corresponding to 50 kc/s deviation at 400 c/s;
 - (iv) The gain stability of the audio amplifier shall be such as to permit the monitoring of sound output level as a reliable indication of sound carrier deviation.
(The standards required by sub-paragraph (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) permit overall sound system performance measurements.)
- (d) In the case of an intercarrier receiver, the d.c. component of the discriminator output shall be displayed by metering to provide an indication of significant changes of the mean frequency separation between vision and sound carriers.

Note to para. 35 (a), (b), (c), (d).—Change-over to a standby condition may be effected automatically in which case equipment shall be provided to enable determination at the control point of the mode of operation, i.e., main or standby. Where automatic change-over facilities are not provided equipment shall be provided to effect such change-over from the control point.

* See also paragraph 39 below.

37. *Control and Supervisory Facilities.*—For satisfactory unattended operation of the transmitting station the following controls and supervisory facilities from the control point are considered desirable; however, the Board may consider alternative proposals and approve variations—

- (a) Power switching—
 - (i) programme input equipment, links, &c.;
 - (ii) transmitter L.T. and H.T., main and standby;
 - (iii) standby generating plant.
- (b) Signal switching, programme and r.f.—
 - (i) programme signal from main or standby link or emergency source at transmitter;
 - (ii) exciter switching main to standby;
 - (iii) input and output change-over from main to standby transmitter;
 - (iv) aerial switching from full to either half aerial.
- (c) Modulation control—
 - (i) vision transmitter modulation levels, viz—blanking, reference black, reference white;
 - (ii) sound transmitter deviation.
- (d) Power output—
 - (i) vision transmitter power metering and adjustment;
 - (ii) sound transmitter power metering and adjustment.
- (e) Transmitter operating conditions—as detailed in paragraph 24 (d) of the Standards.
- (f) Quality Supervision—It is desirable but not mandatory that vision performance be supervised at all times by the use of vertical interval test signals. If these are provided at all times control of the performance may be obtained using a time domain corrector.

Note.—Certain of these operations are performed automatically on some existing equipment, e.g.—

- (a) (iii) automatic start of standby generating equipment on failure of mains supply;
- (b) (i) diversity switching of microwave links;
- (ii) automatic change over of exciter units;
- (iii) with parallel transmitter operation input switching is not necessary and output switching is only required if the radiated power is to be increased from 6 db below normal to 3 db;
- (c) (i) because of separation and clipping of synchronizing information within some transmitters the radiated synchronizing amplitude is substantially independent of input level;
- (d) (i) transmitters with blanking level feedback maintain substantially constant vision carrier power output.

38. *Staff.*—

- (a) At all times during the programme transmission or unattended test operation of the transmitting equipment a qualified technician shall be present at the control point. Where the control point is situated at the associated studios the qualified technician required to be present there by paragraph 15 (2) of the Standards may carry out this function provided that his primary function is the supervision of the technical performance of the system and that any operational duties associated with programme presentation are only secondary.
- (b) During all periods of operation of unattended transmitting equipment a qualified technician shall be on immediate call to proceed to the transmitter site within a time limit to be determined by the Board, for any necessary attention to the transmitting equipment and associated facilities.
- (c) A qualified technician shall make a thorough inspection of and carry out any necessary maintenance on the transmitting equipment and associated facilities for a period of not less than two hours at regular intervals, not less than three times in any one week. On such occasions the technician shall remain in attendance for sufficient time after the resumption of normal control to verify the satisfactory performance of the equipment and facilities with normal programme material from the studio.

39. *Log Keeping.*—

- (a) A meter log shall be kept at the transmitter and entries as required by paragraph 24 (d) shall be made on the occasion of the regular visits required by paragraph 38 (c). In addition, entries shall be made on every occasion of attendance to clear a fault condition, after such fault has been cleared and normal transmission resumed.
- (b) A performance log shall be kept at the transmitter and entries made at least once per month, detailing the equipment performance in terms of the specifications of paragraphs 9 (3), 9 (4), 14 (3), 14 (8), 14 (9), 14 (10), 20 (9), 20 (10), 20 (11), 20 (13), 21 (5), and 21 (6) of the Standards.
- (c) An operations log shall be kept at the control point and entries shall be made as required by paragraph 24 (a), (b), (c), (e) and (f) of the Standards. Similar additional entries shall be made to record the operation of standby facilities referred to in paragraph 35, not covered by paragraph 24.
- (d) All logs shall be retained for a period of at least two years from the date of entry. The performance log shall be made available for certification by the Board's technical inspecting officer.

40. All equipment and associated facilities referred to in this Division of the Standards shall be subject to the approval of the Board, and the relevant paragraphs of the General Technical Requirements of Division 1 of these Standards shall apply.

41. During all periods of transmission it shall be the responsibility of a nominated person in the employ of the authority or licensee operating a television station to ensure, by regular monitoring at the control point, that the radiated programme content is correct. Appropriate corrective measures shall be initiated or taken by that person in the event of incorrect content of radiated programme.

APPENDIX J

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1965

<u>1963-64</u>		<u>1964-65</u>
£		£
	<i>Salaries and Wages—</i>	
183,146	Salaries	200,714
9,653	Temporary Assistance	9,977
2,299	Extra Duty Pay	2,047
195,098		212,738
	<i>General Expenses—</i>	
11,255	Travelling and Subsistence	14,502
7,096	Office Requisites, Library	6,783
5,370	Postage, Telephones, &c.	6,992
11,418	Research and Advisory Committees	11,583
73,470	Payment to Post Office for Station Inspection, Investiga- tion of Interference to Reception, &c.	84,751
8,550	Incidentals and Other Expenditure	8,014
82	Minor Building Works	43
36,848	Rental	38,846
14,177	Public Inquiries .. .. .	..
168,266		171,514
	<i>Stores and Materials—</i>	
19,752	Technical Equipment	17,504
£383,116		£401,756

(J. A. McNAMARA)
Secretary.

9th July, 1965

(R. G. OSBORNE)
Chairman.

9th July, 1965

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, 1965.

(V. J. W. SKERMER)
Auditor-General for the Commonwealth.

18th August, 1965



**AUSTRALIA
AND
NEW GUINEA**

**AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION STATIONS
AT 30TH JUNE, 1965**

LEGEND
Location of Transmitter