

8319

# Australian Broadcasting Control Board

---

EIGHTEENTH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
FOR YEAR ENDED  
30th JUNE 1966

1966

---

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

---

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING  
CONTROL BOARD

FOR

YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 1966

---

By Authority:

A. J. ARTHUR, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra  
(Printed in Australia) 1966

# CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
<b>PART I: INTRODUCTORY</b> .. .. .	5	<b>PART V: TELEVISION—ADMINISTRATION</b> ..	30
Legislation .. .. .	5	The Australian Television Services ..	30
Membership of the Board .. .. .	5	Licensing of Commercial Television Stations ..	30
Functions of the Board .. .. .	6	Current Licences for Commercial Television Stations ..	30
Meetings of the Board .. .. .	6	Grant of New Licences .. .. .	30
Consultations with the Postmaster-General's Department, Australian Broadcasting Commission and Representatives of Commercial Broadcasting and Television Stations ..	6	Renewal of Licences for Commercial Television Stations ..	33
Staff of the Board .. .. .	7	Fees for Licences for Commercial Television Stations ..	34
State Organisation .. .. .	7	Financial Results of Commercial Television Stations ..	35
Location of Board's Offices .. .. .	7	Ownership and Control of Commercial Television Stations ..	35
<b>PART II: BROADCASTING—ADMINISTRATION</b> .. .. .	8	Limitation of Interests in Commercial Television Stations ..	38
The Australian Broadcasting Services ..	8	Important Changes in Shareholdings in Television Stations ..	38
Licensing of Commercial Broadcasting Stations ..	8	Newspaper Companies .. .. .	38
Current Licences for Commercial Broadcasting Stations ..	8	Memoranda and Articles of Association of Licensee Companies ..	42
Grant of New Licences .. .. .	8	Development of Television Services ..	43
Renewal of Licences .. .. .	10	Television Translator Stations ..	45
Fees for Licences for Commercial Broadcasting Stations ..	10	Further Extension of Television ..	45
Commercial Broadcasting Stations—Financial Results ..	11	<b>PART VI: TELEVISION—TECHNICAL SERVICES</b> .. .. .	46
Transfer of Licences and Leasing of Stations ..	12	Technical Facilities and Operation of Stations ..	46
Ownership of Commercial Broadcasting Stations ..	12	Unattended Operation of Television Stations ..	46
Important Changes in Shareholdings in Broadcasting Stations ..	12	Technical Conditions of Proposed Stations ..	47
Organisations with Majority or Substantial Interests in more than Two Commercial Broadcasting Stations ..	13	Use of Channel 11 .. .. .	48
Newspaper Companies .. .. .	15	Experimental Investigations .. .. .	48
Networks of Commercial Broadcasting Stations ..	17	Television Translator Stations .. .. .	48
The Australian UNESCO Committee for Mass Communications .. .. .	18	Meetings of C.C.I.R. (Comité Consultatif International des Radiocommunications) ..	49
<b>PART III: BROADCASTING—TECHNICAL SERVICES</b> .. .. .	18	Colour Television .. .. .	49
Development of the National Broadcasting Service .. .. .	18	Interference with Television Reception ..	50
Development of the Commercial Broadcasting Service .. .. .	19	<b>PART VII: TELEVISION—PROGRAMME SERVICES</b> .. .. .	50
Further Development of the Broadcasting Services .. .. .	19	Analysis of Programmes .. .. .	51
Frequency Modulation Broadcasting .. .. .	19	Employment of Australians .. .. .	53
Interference to the Reception of Broadcasting Programmes .. .. .	20	News .. .. .	55
Experimental Investigations .. .. .	21	Censorship and Classification of Films ..	55
Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Medium Frequency Broadcasting Stations ..	21	Family and Children's Programme .. .. .	56
Radio Research Board .. .. .	21	Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes .. .. .	57
<b>PART IV: BROADCASTING—PROGRAMME SERVICES</b> .. .. .	22	Religious Programmes .. .. .	57
Types of Programme .. .. .	22	Advisory Committee on Religious Programmes ..	58
Children's Programmes .. .. .	25	Televising of Political Matter .. .. .	58
News .. .. .	25	Advertising .. .. .	59
Religious Broadcasts .. .. .	25	Television of Objectionable Matter .. .. .	60
Political Broadcasts .. .. .	26	Programme Research .. .. .	60
Broadcasts in Foreign Languages .. .. .	26	Educational Television .. .. .	61
Employment of Australians .. .. .	27	Hours of Service .. .. .	62
Advertising .. .. .	28	<b>PART VIII: GENERAL</b> .. .. .	63
Medical Advertisements and Talks .. .. .	28	Financial Accounts of the Board .. .. .	63
Broadcasting of Objectionable Matter .. .. .	29	Annual Development of Broadcasting and Television .. .. .	63
Programme Research .. .. .	29	Receiving Licences .. .. .	64
Hours of Service .. .. .	29	Expenditure on the National Broadcasting Service and National Television Service ..	65
		Revenue from Broadcasting and Television Services .. .. .	65
		Acknowledgments .. .. .	65

CONTENTS—continued

APPENDICES—	PAGE	PAGE	
A—Commercial Broadcasting Stations in operation on 30th June 1966 .. ..	67	G—Commercial Television Stations—Principal Shareholders in Licensee Companies ..	78
B—National Broadcasting Stations in operation on 30th June 1966 .. ..	70	H—Statistical Analysis of Broadcasting Programmes .. ..	84
C—Commercial Television Stations in operation on 30th June 1966 .. ..	72	I—Statistical Analysis of Television Programmes	88
D—National Television Stations in operation on 30th June 1966 .. ..	74	J—Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations from the Report of the Advisory Committee on Educational Television Services .. ..	94
E—Commercial Translator Stations in operation on 30th June 1966 .. ..	76	K—Statement of Receipts and Payments for Year Ended 30th June 1966 .. ..	97
F—National Translator Stations in operation on 30th June 1966 .. ..	77		

Th  
19  
the  
tog  
Ge

Bro  
(2.  
con  
92c  
that

Dur

on 2  
was  
Chai

auth

# AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD

## EIGHTEENTH 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 Eighteenth Annual Report of the Board, on its operations during the year ended 30th June 1966, 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 1942-1965* was amended during the year by the *Broadcasting and Television Act (No. 2) 1965* (No. 120 of 1965) which amended sub-sections (2.) and (3.) of section 92c relating to directors of companies in a position to control licences for commercial television stations. The effect of the amendments was to clarify the intention of section 92c. The Act received the Royal Assent on 18th December 1965, and came into operation on that date.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

4. 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 to 2nd March 1966.
- Mr. Myles Fortunatus Evelyn Wright, appointed Chairman for a period of five years from 15th March 1966.
- Mr. John Miskel Donovan, re-appointed for a period of five years from 15th March 1966.
- 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., re-appointed for a period of two years from 23rd February 1966.

5. Mr. R. G. Osborne, C.B.E., B.A., LL.B., who retired from the Board on account of ill health on 2nd March 1966, had been a member of the Board since its establishment on 15th March 1949, was Acting Chairman for the period from 3rd December 1951 to 14th March 1952, and had been Chairman since 1952.

6. Mr. Osborne's term of over fourteen years as Chairman of a national administrative authority in relation to broadcasting has probably not been equalled throughout the world.

7. The period of Mr. Osborne's Chairmanship of the Board saw substantial development of the national and commercial broadcasting systems and the introduction and remarkable expansion of television. Mr. Osborne was a Commissioner of the Royal Commission on Television (February 1953-February 1954) and acted as Chairman of the Commission from May to August 1953. Following the Royal Commission's Report, major responsibilities devolved on the Board in connexion with the introduction of television. The initial tasks in relation to the establishment of the first services, determination of basic plans for expansion and determination of technical and programme standards of operation were followed by a great variety of intricate problems inseparable from the establishment of a great new industry. In all these matters he played a major role with marked ability.

8. Mr. Osborne had a very high sense of his responsibilities as member and Chairman of a statutory authority operating in very important fields and devoted great personal effort to them. The Board wishes to place on record its appreciation of Mr. Osborne's services as a member and Chairman of the Board and extends to him best wishes for a long and happy retirement.

#### 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. During the year the Board, apart from its normal meetings, held special meetings in Melbourne commencing on 31st August 1965 and continuing until 2nd September 1965, for the purpose of holding public inquiries into applications for the grant of licences for commercial television stations in the Bega-Cooma (New South Wales), Murray Valley (Victoria) and Spencer Gulf North (South Australia) areas. A further special meeting was held in Melbourne on 24th November 1965, for the purpose of holding a public inquiry into an application for the grant of a licence for a commercial television station in the Southern Agricultural (Katanning-Albany) Area of Western Australia.

#### 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 31st May 1966, when a number of matters affecting commercial broadcasting

stations were discussed. In accordance with the usual practice, the members of the Board attended the Annual Convention of the Federation at Hobart from 17th to 21st October 1965, inclusive, and took the opportunity of having informal discussions with executive officers of the Federation and licensees of commercial broadcasting stations. The Board did not have any formal consultations with representatives of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations during the year but a sub-committee of the Federation met officers of the Board on several occasions to discuss proposals by the Board for amendment of advertising time standards applying to television (see paragraph 240 below). 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 organisation 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 85 and there are 42 officers in the State Offices.

13. During the year, Mr. S. F. Brownless, Assistant Director, Technical Services Division, who was a member of the Australian Delegation to the interim Study Group meetings of the C.C.I.R. (Comité Consultatif International Des Radiocommunications) at Monte Carlo and Vienna between February and April 1965, addressed the Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Adelaide Divisions of the Institution of Radio and Electronics Engineers on the subject of "Colour Television—An Australian View of the Contending Systems". His paper, with the same title, was published in the April 1966 Proceedings of the I.R.E.E.

14. A paper prepared by Mr. Brownless and Mr. R. W. Harnath of the Postmaster-General's Department and entitled "Vertical Interval Test Signals in Australian Television" was presented to the Technical Conference of the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers held in Montreal, Canada, in November 1965.

15. Mr. J. M. Dixon, Engineer, Technical Services Division, was awarded the Institution of Radio and Electronics Engineers of Australia Macquarie Award for 1966 for his paper entitled "The Absorption of Medium Frequency Sky-Waves by Close Coupling to the Extraordinary Mode" which was published in *Proceedings* in December 1965.

16. The Board's Director of Programme Services, Mr. D. A. Jose, addressed several groups interested in broadcasting and television programmes; these activities included papers on "Censorship through Programme Standards" and "Television Programmes for Children".

#### STATE ORGANISATION

17. 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.

18. During the year, the Board paid the Postmaster-General's Department an amount of \$29,835 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 \$27,288.

#### LOCATION OF BOARD'S OFFICES

19. 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	..	..	130 Petrie Terrace.
Adelaide	..	..	97 King William Street.
Perth	..	..	254 Adelaide Terrace.
Hobart	..	..	148B Collins Street.

## PART II.—BROADCASTING—ADMINISTRATION

## THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING SERVICES

20. 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 1966, are contained in Appendices "A" and "B" respectively.

## LICENSING OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

21. 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; these have been set out in previous Annual Reports.

## CURRENT LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

22. On 30th June 1966, there were 111 licences for commercial broadcasting stations 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 1966, is included after Appendix K. The disposition of the licences is shown hereunder:

State	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

23. No new licences for commercial broadcasting stations were granted during the year but requests for the granting of additional licences for various areas continued to be received. Reference has been made in previous Annual Reports, particularly the Fifteenth Annual Report, to the fact that, because of difficulties regarding the availability of frequencies, the practicability of the grant of licences for new stations is restricted. The difficulties are accentuated considerably by the fact that, under an agreement with New Zealand, the use of certain frequencies in Australia is restricted.

24. However, the Board's continuing studies of the position had the result during the year that it was possible to make recommendations to the Minister for the grant of licences for three new commercial broadcasting stations, subject to certain conditions. This outcome was facilitated by the fact that the New Zealand Administration agreed to a proposal by the Board that certain frequency channels at present used by South Australian commercial stations and by New Zealand stations could be used in Eastern Australia provided that the radiated power in the direction of New Zealand is restricted to a certain limit. Prior to this agreement the use of the channels in areas closer to New Zealand than is South Australia had been precluded.

25. As a result of its investigations, the Board concluded that the areas with the strongest cases for improvement of broadcasting service by establishment of commercial broadcasting stations were the Gold Coast, Atherton Tablelands and Innisfail-Tully Areas of Queensland. The Gold Coast at present receives a commercial service from 2MW Murwillumbah but the service is inadequate technically for an area of such large and concentrated population. The Atherton Tablelands area at present receives

a commercial service of inadequate standard from 4CA Cairns and the Innisfail-Tully area is similarly deficient service from 4CA Cairns, 4TO Townsville and 4AY Ayr. Although Innisfail is only some 40 miles from Atherton it is not technically practicable to provide a service to both areas from a single station because of the unfavourable nature of the terrain for the propagation of radio waves.

26. There have been persistent representations for provision of commercial services to all three areas over a number of years.

27. Following a recommendation from the Board the Minister, in the *Commonwealth Gazette* of 24th February 1966, formally invited applications for the grant of licences in these areas, pursuant to section 82 of the Act. The Board's recommendation provided for technical operating conditions which would permit the establishment of stations without causing undue interference to the services of other stations with which they would be required to share frequencies, including the New Zealand services. These conditions are:—

*Gold Coast Area*

- (a) The station will operate on the frequency of 1,200 kilocycles per second which is at present used, and will continue to be used, by station 5KA Adelaide, South Australia, and by station 2XA Wanganui, New Zealand;
- (b) Power to a maximum of 2,000 watts will be used;
- (c) A directional aerial designed and constructed to limit radiation in the direction of Adelaide, South Australia, and of Wanganui, New Zealand, to not more than 50 millivolts per metre at one mile from the station, and which will meet with the requirements of the Board, will be used.

*Atherton Tablelands Area*

- (a) The station will operate on the frequency of 560 kilocycles per second, which is at present used, and will continue to be used, by stations 6WA Wagin, Western Australia, 2MW Murwillumbah, New South Wales, and 7BU Burnie, Tasmania.
- (b) Power to a maximum of 2,000 watts will be used;
- (c) A directional aerial designed and constructed to limit radiation in the direction of Murwillumbah, New South Wales, to not more than 100 millivolts per metre at one mile from the station, and which will meet with the requirements of the Board, will be used.

*Innisfail-Tully Area*

- (a) The station will operate on the frequency of 800 kilocycles per second, which is at present used, and will continue to be used, by station 5RM Renmark, South Australia, and by station 2YB Wellington, New Zealand.
- (b) Power to a maximum of 2,000 watts will be used;
- (c) A directional aerial designed and constructed to limit radiation in the direction of Renmark, South Australia, and of Wellington, New Zealand, to not more than 100 millivolts per metre at one mile from the station and which will meet with the requirements of the Board, will be used.

28. The closing date of applications was 30th June 1966. Applications were received from the following:

*Gold Coast Area*

- Queensland South Coast Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.
- Gold Coast Radio Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.
- Radio South Coast Qld. Pty. Ltd.
- Paradise Radio Broadcasting Co. Ltd.
- Gold Coast Wireless Station Pty. Ltd.
- Independent Gold Coast Broadcasters Ltd.
- G. Chisholm, G. S. Kimlin, D. L. Paul and J. K. McCarthy, on behalf of Radio Surfers Paradise (a company to be formed)
- South Pacific Broadcasting Corporation Ltd.

*Atherton Tablelands Area*

Far Northern Radio (Tablelands) Pty. Ltd. (a company to be formed)  
Tableland Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

*Innisfail-Tully Area*

Far Northern Radio (Innisfail-Tully) Pty. Ltd. (a company to be formed)  
Coastal Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

29. Pursuant to section 83 (1.) of the Act, the Minister, by instrument in writing dated 1st July 1966, referred the applications to the Board for its recommendation as to the exercise by him of the power conferred by sub-section (1.) of section 81 of the Act. The Board's inquiries into the applications were, in accordance with section 83 (2.) of the Act, held in Brisbane from 23rd August to 9th September 1966 inclusive.

30. The Board is continuing detailed investigations into the possibility of the further extension of the broadcasting services (see paragraphs 63 and 64).

## RENEWAL OF LICENCES

31. 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 an adequate variety of programmes and services has been provided for listeners. Matters concerning programme services are discussed in detail 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

32. Fees for licences for commercial broadcasting stations are payable in accordance with the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act* 1964. Under this Act the annual fee for a licence for a commercial broadcasting station is \$50 together with:

- (a) An amount equal to 1 per cent. of the gross earnings of the station up to \$1,000,000 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 \$1,000,000 but not exceeding \$2,000,000.
- (c) An amount equal to 3 per cent. of the gross earnings over \$2,000,000 but not exceeding \$4,000,000.
- (d) An amount equal to 4 per cent. of the gross earnings exceeding \$4,000,000.

33. 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.

34. 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".

Jul  
follStat  
of f  
feesamc  
earn  
Stat  
lice  
such  
App  
1st  
able  
In p  
paye  
amolicen  
secti  
oper1941-  
1942-  
1943-  
1944-  
1945-  
1946-  
1947-  
1948-  
1949-  
1950-  
1951-  
1952-  
1953-  
1954-  
1955-  
1956-  
1957-  
1958-  
1959-  
1960-  
1961-  
1962-  
1963-  
1964-

35. The total amount of licence fees payable by broadcasting stations during the period 1st July 1965 to 30th June 1966, 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 ..	39,560	45,240	84,800
Victoria .. .. .	41,866	20,496	62,362
Queensland .. .. .	15,452	23,156	38,608
South Australia and Northern Territory .. .. .	14,755	1,931	16,686
Western Australia .. .. .	11,451	3,712	15,163
Tasmania .. .. .	4,297	5,807	10,104
Commonwealth .. .. .	127,381	100,342	227,723

36. As indicated in paragraph 22 of the Board's Seventeenth Annual Report the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act 1964* changed the basis for assessment of fees and provided for a new scale of fees but did not materially increase the fees payable by broadcasting stations. The total amount of fees paid by the stations during the period 1st July 1964 to 30th June 1965 was \$216,859.

37. During the year, legal advice was received from the Attorney-General's Department that amounts represented by commission payable to accredited advertising agencies do not form part of gross earnings for the purposes of the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act 1964* (and the *Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1964*). Accordingly, in the assessment of the licence fees payable by licensees of commercial broadcasting stations during the period 1st July 1965 to 30th June 1966, such amounts were not included in gross earnings for the purposes of assessing licence fees payable. Appropriate refunds were made in respect of licence fees paid under the 1964 Act for the period 1st July 1964 to 30th June 1965. Refunds of \$12,529 were deducted from the fees of \$227,723 payable in respect of the year 1965-66 referred to in paragraph 35 leaving a net amount of \$215,194. In paragraph 26 of last year's Annual Report an amount of \$229,388 was shown as licence fees payable for the period 1st July 1964 to 30th June 1965. In view of the refunds made the relevant amount is now \$216,859.

#### COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULTS

38. 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 operation of such stations during the past twenty-four 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	2,659,754	2,496,376	163,378
1942-43 .. .. .	96	66	30	2,596,594	2,314,588	282,006
1943-44 .. .. .	98	87	11	3,743,704	2,983,934	759,770
1944-45 .. .. .	100	89	11	4,369,372	3,517,810	851,562
1945-46 .. .. .	100	86	14	4,559,440	3,702,084	857,356
1946-47 .. .. .	101	85	16	4,777,174	4,026,726	750,448
1947-48 .. .. .	102	86	16	5,548,744	4,556,638	992,106
1948-49 .. .. .	102	90	12	6,424,506	5,238,948	1,185,558
1949-50 .. .. .	102	84	18	6,356,720	5,497,188	859,532
1950-51 .. .. .	102	88	14	7,214,996	6,184,518	1,030,478
1951-52 .. .. .	103	87	16	8,659,350	7,459,108	1,200,242
1952-53 .. .. .	105	93	12	9,833,114	8,276,026	1,557,088
1953-54 .. .. .	106	94	12	11,294,988	9,174,468	2,120,520
1954-55 .. .. .	106	95	11	13,373,848	10,505,662	2,868,186
1955-56 .. .. .	107	104	3	14,764,952	11,741,588	3,023,364
1956-57 .. .. .	108	104	4	14,914,310	11,917,260	2,997,050
1957-58 .. .. .	108	103	5	17,095,448	13,144,160	3,951,288
1958-59 .. .. .	108	107	1	18,950,530	14,187,502	4,763,028
1959-60 .. .. .	108	107	1	20,502,690	15,313,994	5,188,696
1960-61 .. .. .	110	107	3	21,958,906	16,665,630	5,293,276
1961-62 .. .. .	110	109	1	22,024,520	17,177,194	4,847,326
1962-63 .. .. .	110	108	2	22,718,394	17,808,312	4,910,082
1963-64 .. .. .	110	107	3	22,919,536	18,272,106	4,647,430
1964-65 .. .. .	111	105	6	24,549,697	19,205,468	5,344,229

## TRANSFER OF LICENCES AND LEASING OF STATIONS

39. 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. On 16th October 1965, the Minister approved of the acquisition by Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd. of all the shares in Colac Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., licensee of 3CS Colac. Subsequently, on 11th January 1966, the Minister approved of the transfer of the licence from Colac Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd. to Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.

40. At 30th June 1966, the following four stations were, with the consent of the Minister pursuant to section 88 (1.), being operated by persons other than the licensees:

Station	Licensee	Date of Original Consent	Date of Expiry of Existing Consent	Operating Company or Persons
2CH Sydney ..	New South Wales Council of Churches Service	14.4.36	31.12.66	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.
3KZ Melbourne ..	Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd.	12.2.32	6.9.70	3KZ Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.
3XY Melbourne ..	Station 3XY Pty. Ltd. ..	17.5.35	1.5.68	Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.
2WG Wagga ..	Riverina Broadcasters (Holdings) Pty. Ltd.	29.6.64	30.6.69	Riverina Broadcasters

41. During the year, the Minister gave his consent to the operation of station 3KZ by 3KZ Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd. until 6th September 1970, following alterations in the agreement between the licensee company and the operating company.

## OWNERSHIP OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

42. 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, 34 of the 111 commercial broadcasting stations in service were being operated by persons or organisations which were in a position to control only one station, and sixteen by persons or organisations which were in a position to control, or were substantially interested in, two stations. The remaining 61 stations were controlled by persons or organisations 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 kept under constant review.

## IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN BROADCASTING STATIONS

43. In paragraph 35 of the Board's Seventeenth Annual Report it was mentioned that, on 7th June 1965, the Minister had approved, in principle, of:

- (a) The formation of Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd.;
- (b) The acquisition by Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd. of the interests in commercial broadcasting stations owned by ATV (Australia) Pty. Ltd., all the issued capital of which had been acquired by John Fairfax Ltd.; this was to be effected by purchase of the issued capital in Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd.; and

(c) The purchase by Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. of all the shares which it did not own in the companies holding the licences for stations 2GB Sydney and 2WL Wollongong.

Final approval was to be subject to the Minister's approval of the memorandum and articles of association and the proposed shareholdings of Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd. The Minister approved the memorandum and articles of association of the company on 10th September 1965, and the proposed allotment of its share capital on 13th December 1965. The share capital was allotted generally in accordance with the proposals referred to in paragraph 34 of the Seventeenth Annual Report. The transactions in relation to the shares of Broadcasting Associates Pty. Ltd. in stations 2GB and 2WL took place during the year.

44. Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd. through its wholly-owned subsidiary companies now has the following interests in 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.
2GB Sydney— Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty. Ltd. .. ..	99,370	..	99,370
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	..	12,000
3AW Melbourne— 3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd. .. ..	56,000	31,000	..
5DN Adelaide— Hume Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. .. ..	8,405 ordinary 4,000 preference	5,000 ordinary 2,000 preference	.. ..

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

45. 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 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 Company 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 17,126 of the 1,608,036 shares in Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. (*see below*); and
- (e) holds 1,000 of the 3,643 preference shares in Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd., licensee of 2KA Katoomba. There are also 7,256 (\$2.00) ordinary and 14,000 (50c) ordinary shares in the licensee company.

*Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.* holds the licences for 3CS Colac, 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 10,002 ordinary shares and 498 of the 4,998 preference shares in North Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd., licensee of 4LM Mt. Isa; and
- (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) 5,811 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 5,993,920 ordinary shares, in a total of 19,084,684 ordinary and 168,000 preference shares, in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.; The Argus and Australasian Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 43,200 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. (*see above*);
- (c) holds 2,917,793 ordinary shares in a total of 7,212,901 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 401,300 ordinary shares in totals of 5,000,000 ordinary shares and 400,000 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 208,618 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; and
- (f) through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, The Argus and Australasian Ltd., holds 238,690 shares in a total of 9,216,316 ordinary shares and 100,000 preference shares in West Australian Newspapers Ltd which is a wholly-owned subsidiary company of W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. (*see below*).

*Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.* holds—

- (a) some 98 per cent. of the ordinary shares and all the preference shares in V.B.N. Limited, licensee of stations 3CV Maryborough, 3HA Hamilton, 3SH Swan Hill and 3TR Sale;
- (b) all the shares in Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd., licensee of stations 6PR Perth, 6TZ Bunbury and 6CI Collie; and
- (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) 10,260 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 New England Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., the licensee of 2AD Armidale, and 2,850 of the 24,750 shares in Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2RE Taree.

The broadcasting interests of Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd., held through its wholly-owned subsidiary companies are shown in paragraph 44 above.

## NEWSPAPER COMPANIES

46. Newspaper companies, or persons substantially interested in newspapers, owned sixteen of the 111 stations in operation on 30th June 1966, and held shares in 21 other stations. The principal newspaper interests in broadcasting stations are set out below:

		<i>Capital City Newspapers</i>
3AW Melbourne	..	David Syme and Co. Ltd. (the <i>Age</i> , Melbourne) 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 <i>Daily Telegraph</i> , Sydney) and its associated company Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. own some 36 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	..	} Licences held by The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. (the <i>Herald</i> , Melbourne).
3LK Lubeck ..	..	
4AK Oakey ..	..	} Licences held by Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd. (the <i>Courier-Mail</i> , Brisbane)
4BK Brisbane ..	..	
5AD Adelaide ..	..	} Licence for 5AD held by Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. (the <i>Advertiser</i> , Adelaide) subsidiary companies of which hold the licences for the other three stations.
5MU Murray Bridge	..	
5PI Crystal Brook	..	
5SE Mount Gambier	..	
2BH Broken Hill	..	} News Ltd. (the <i>News</i> , Adelaide) 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.
5DN Adelaide ..	..	
6IX Perth ..	..	} West Australian Newspapers Ltd. (the <i>West Australian</i> , Perth) holds all the shares in W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., which holds the licences for these four stations.
6MD Merredin	..	
6WB Katanning	..	
6BY Bridgetown	..	

7HO Hobart .. .. Davies Bros. Ltd. (the *Mercury*, Hobart) holds 6,000 of the 12,000 shares in Commercial Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., licensee of 7HO.

John Fairfax Ltd. (the *Sydney Morning Herald*) holds 25 per cent. of the issued capital of Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd., the broadcasting interests of which are set out in paragraph 44 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 15,325 of the 101,630 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 16,250 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.

con:  
reac

and

Bro:  
Assc  
rem:  
inter  
abovstatio  
of sta  
the fThe M  
co-ope  
5  
which

## NETWORKS OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

47. 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."

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

49. 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. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings 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 shown in paragraph 44 above. The following were the member stations of the network at 30th June 1966:

*Macquarie Broadcasting Network*

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

50. 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.

51. The *Major Broadcasting Network* is not a company but is an association of stations of which the following were members at 30th June 1966:

*Major Broadcasting Network*

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

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.

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

- (a) Associated Broadcasting Services, comprising stations 3CS Colac, 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

53 The Committee for Mass Communications consists of the Press, Film and Radio and Television Committees meeting jointly as a single committee. Its chairman for the 1966-67 period will be Mr. Stanley Hawes (Producer-in-Chief, Commonwealth Film Unit).

54. During the year, a sub-committee continued inquiries into a proposal for establishing a tertiary level training course for television scriptwriters, producers and technicians, and examined the syllabuses of and arrangements for a large number of similar courses already established in overseas institutions. Arrangements were completed for a Conference in Sydney in July 1966, on problems associated with the production of ethnographic films in the Pacific, at which there will be some 40 participants including several from overseas. A meeting of international experts was held at UNESCO House in Paris in December 1965, to define the principles and main lines of a long-term programme to promote the use of space communication; Mr. Colin Bednall, O.B.E. (former Managing Director, General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., Melbourne) was a participant at this Conference, which was also attended by Sir Charles Moses (Secretary-General, Asian Broadcasting Union). At its 1966 meeting the Committee considered the UNESCO Approved Programme and Budget for 1967, as a preliminary to the briefing of the Australian delegation to the next General Conference of UNESCO, which is to take place late in 1966. Another matter considered by the Committee was suggestions for participation by Australian broadcasting and television stations in the celebrations of the 20th Anniversary of the founding of UNESCO, which are to take place in November 1966.

#### PART III.—BROADCASTING—TECHNICAL SERVICES

55. On 30th June 1966, broadcasting services were being provided by 180 medium frequency stations, 69 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 "K".

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE

56. Four new national broadcasting stations commenced operations during the year as follows:
- 4QO Upper Burnett Service (Eidsvold)—Commenced service 29th November 1965.
  - 4QD Central Western Queensland Service (Emerald)—Commenced service 4th February 1966.
  - 4QW South West Queensland Service (St. George)—Commenced service 7th April 1966.
  - 6ED Esperance—Commenced service 3rd June 1966.

57. The power of 4QB Wide Bay District Service (Maryborough) was increased from 2,000 watts to 10,000 watts on 29th November 1965 and a directional aerial system was installed to improve service in the directions of Bundaberg and Maryborough.

58. Station 4QW South West Queensland Service (St. George) which operates on the same frequency as 7NT North Tasmanian Service (Launceston) employs a directional aerial. During the year a directional aerial was also installed at 7NT. The directional aerials prevent mutual interference.

59. Station 4QO Upper Burnett Service (Eidsvold) operates synchronously with station 4QB Wide Bay District Service (Maryborough) on 910kc/s. This type of operation is made possible by the fact that the two areas served by the stations are separated by an area of very sparsely populated country. The area of the equal signal strengths from 4QB and 4QO is in this sparsely populated country and this enables the two stations to serve their respective service areas adequately.

60. The position regarding proposed national broadcasting stations approved at the date of the Board's last Annual Report is as follows:—

2CP Cooma—Frequency 1570 kc/s, power 50 watts. The station is now expected to commence operation towards the end of 1966.

6BE Broome—Frequency 670 kc/s, power 50 watts.

6DB Derby—Frequency 870 kc/s, power 2,000 watts.

6PH Port Hedland—Frequency 600 kc/s, power 2,000 watts.

6BS Busselton—Frequency 760 kc/s, power 2,000 watts. Extensive site surveys will be necessary to enable a suitable site to be selected and these surveys are being organised.

{ Sites have been selected  
and preliminary planning  
is proceeding.

61. On 17th December 1965, the Postmaster-General approved a proposal of the Board for an increase in power of national station 5PA South East Service (Penola) from 2,000 watts to 10,000 watts. The increase in power will be associated with a change in the location of the station to a new site further north and the installation of a directional aerial. These proposals will greatly improve the effectiveness of 5PA and ensure a satisfactory service from the station in many areas in the South East region of South Australia where reception is at present deficient. Under the changed operating conditions, the station will of course continue to provide a first quality service to the Penola district. A technical survey is necessary to determine the most appropriate site for the station.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING SERVICE

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

2LM Lismore	..	Power increase from 2,000 watts day and 1,000 watts night to 2,000 watts day and night.	7th April 1966.
2NM Muswellbrook		Power increase from 500 watts to 2,000 watts day and 1,000 watts night.	15th April 1966.
5MU Murray Bridge		Power increase from 500 watts to 2,000 watts day and 1,000 watts night.	15th April 1966.
7AD Devonport	..	Power increase from 500 watts to 2,000 watts day and 1,000 watts night.	7th April 1966.
7BU Burnie	..	Power increase from 500 watts to 2,000 watts day and 1,000 watts night.	20th April 1966.

#### FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE BROADCASTING SERVICES

63. As has been indicated in previous reports the possibilities of improving existing broadcasting services and of authorising additional stations are under continuous study. As a result it was possible, as indicated in paragraph 27, for the Minister, during the year, to invite applications for licences for new commercial stations for the Gold Coast, Innisfail-Tully and Atherton Tablelands areas of Queensland. The Board will determine the sites for the stations after consideration of the views of applicants.

64. Field studies mentioned in the Board's Seventeenth Annual Report (paragraph 60) with respect to the practicability of providing a national service to some relatively isolated centres of fairly substantial population were continued during the year. The Board is not yet in a position to make any proposals in this regard. There are many difficulties in arriving at plans to improve the broadcasting service in such parts, due not only to the frequency position but also to the extensive areas and the sparse population. The extent to which improvements can be made will be limited by these factors.

#### FREQUENCY MODULATION BROADCASTING

65. The subject of frequency modulation broadcasting (FM) was referred to in paragraph 64 of the Board's Seventeenth Annual Report. On 25th February 1966, the Postmaster-General reiterated that the Government has no plans to introduce frequency modulation broadcasting. He added that it would not be wise in the circumstances for people to purchase FM receivers, particularly as a special licence would be required to operate them.

66. The Minister's statement was occasioned by some publicity concerning licences for experimental transmissions in the UHF band which had been issued in Sydney and Melbourne. The Minister explained that the licences had been granted to enable attempts to be made to resolve some

of the technical problems associated with transmissions in the UHF band and emphasised that any transmissions which would be made under the licences would be purely experimental and would not be of a regular or continuous nature. The Minister referred to a condition of the licences that transmissions should not simulate a broadcasting service.

67. The Minister said that any further applications for special licences to carry out *bona fide* experiments in FM techniques in the UHF band would be considered by the Post Office and the Board but he made it clear that only one frequency channel could be made available in any area for such experimental activity.

68. A number of inquiries were in fact received by the Postmaster-General and the Board during the year regarding the grant of licences for experimental transmissions in the UHF band. Those concerned were informed that the Board, before proceeding with consideration of any application for a licence for experimental transmissions in the UHF band, would require the applicant to submit definite and detailed information on his proposals including full details of proposed transmissions, etc., and especially evidence that a genuine programme of technical experimentation was contemplated. At the time this report was being written no licences additional to the licence in Sydney and the licence in Melbourne had been granted. The grant of licences for the experimental purposes in question is a function of the Postmaster-General's Department which, however, looks to the Board for a recommendation in the matter.

69. The Board appreciates that some experimental work on frequency modulation with radiated signals in the UHF band is justified but considers that most of the experimentation necessary to develop FM techniques can be undertaken under closed circuit conditions. The Board is most anxious that experimental transmissions should not result in any encouragement to listeners to purchase receivers for UHF broadcasting when there is no present prospect of the introduction of a regular UHF broadcasting service in the Commonwealth. The Board also considers that it would be undesirable for more than one channel to be allocated in each capital city because of the need for economy in frequency usage.

70. The Board is aware of work being done in the field of equipment development in UHF broadcasting. One particular matter of importance in the UHF band is the stability of receiver oscillators. Published experimental work undertaken by a local manufacturer has indicated that a satisfactory solution to this problem should be available.

#### INTERFERENCE TO THE RECEPTION OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

71. The previously established arrangement whereby the Postmaster-Generals' 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 1966, 4,642 complaints of interference to reception of broadcasting programmes were lodged with the Department, a decrease of about 18 per cent. compared with the previous year. Investigations showed the causes of complaint to be:

Causes	Number	Approximate Percentage of Total Causes
High-tension Services .. .. .	1,264	27.3
Miscellaneous .. .. .	868	18.7
Television or Radio Equipment .. .. .	757	16.3
Domestic Apparatus .. .. .	624	13.5
Alternating Current Low-tension Services .. .. .	394	8.5
Alternating Current Industrial Equipment .. .. .	371	8.0
Direct Current Industrial Equipment .. .. .	97	2.1
Propagation Peculiarities .. .. .	98	2.1
Other Radiocommunication Services .. .. .	66	1.4
Industrial, Scientific or Medical Equipment .. .. .	60	1.2
Departmental Equipment .. .. .	25	0.6
Private Power Plant .. .. .	8	0.2
Ignition Sources .. .. .	5	0.1
Direct Current Low-tension Services .. .. .	3	Less than 0.1
Traction Services .. .. .	2	Less than 0.1

The cost of investigations of the complaints during the year was \$61,915.

## EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

72. Paragraph 66 of the Board's Seventeenth Annual Report made brief reference to plans 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 day-time ground wave coverage from a broadcasting station. The first series of tests was conducted with the co-operation of the Postmaster-General's Department between Melbourne and Hillston, a distance of 295 miles. In general the sky-wave field strength was reduced to 16 per cent. of its normal value with a maximum reduction occurring when the median field strength was high and a minimum reduction occurring when the median field strength was low. Similar results were obtained with tests between Melbourne and Hay, a distance of 222 miles without altering circuit settings at the transmitter. The original theoretical work and tests results have been made the subject of an Australian contribution to the work of the CCIR (Comité Consultatif International Des Radiocommunications).

73. Under certain circumstances this method of transmission, referred to as "orthogonal transmission" could enable common channel stations using omni-directional aerials to operate satisfactorily with considerably closer geographical spacings than those at present employed. Primary service areas restricted by fading zones could also be enlarged by orthogonal transmission. These improvements in the efficiency of system performance are obtained by employing higher transmitter power for the same ground wave service. Special aerials and feeder systems are required to produce the desired wave polarization.

74. The possibility of the introduction of orthogonal transmission into Australian broadcasting services will be considered when further field tests have shown the limits of application.

75. The analysis of results obtained in the Board's medium frequency sky-wave field strength measurement programme conducted between 1963-1965 is now almost complete. Accurate sky-wave field strength curves have been prepared from these measurements and from those obtained in 1958-1959. The dispersion of results from different broadcasting stations around these propagation curves is insignificant and indicates that the method of measurement employed was satisfactory. An appreciable difference exists between these observations for Australia and those for Europe or North America. Sky-wave field strength values are higher in Australia than in the Northern Hemisphere, particularly during the period of maximum sunspot activity when the difference is about 10db in the early evening. The variation of field strength throughout the night is also quite different in the two hemispheres. Measurements in Australia indicate that, in general, maximum median values for the night occur two hours before midnight, whereas in Europe the maximum is reached two to three hours after midnight.

STANDARDS FOR THE TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION  
OF MEDIUM FREQUENCY BROADCASTING STATIONS

76. During the year the Board completed a draft revision of its Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Medium Frequency Broadcasting Stations; such revision was necessary in the light of technical developments in the broadcasting field and experience in the application of the original Standards, which were determined in 1952.

77. The draft Standards are considerably more comprehensive than the present Standards; noteworthy additions are details of methods to be observed in setting up equipment for the conduct of performance measurements and explanatory notes relevant to the actual measurement of performance of equipment.

78. Comments on the draft standards have been invited from a wide range of interested parties including the Postmaster-General's Department, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters and manufacturers and distributors of broadcasting equipment. Following consideration of the comments received, the Board will proceed to the formal determination of new Standards as early as possible.

## RADIO RESEARCH BOARD

79. As in previous years the Board made a contribution of \$5,000 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 New South Wales, Melbourne, Queensland, Adelaide, Tasmania, Western Australia and New England and to Monash University.

## PART IV.—BROADCASTING—PROGRAMME SERVICES

80. The year 1965-66 has seen a further expansion of radio programme types, in comparison with the years immediately following the introduction of television. The apparent reduction in the amount of time given to rhythmic music, the increase in the quantity of other types of music, the development of conversation programmes with the emphasis on public service and enlightenment which some of them contain, the enhancement of news services by the special coverage given to important events and by the regular presentation of commentaries, and the increase in the variety of information and general service matter broadcast; all these point to a substantial renewal of commercial broadcasting as an important communications medium. In view of the concern felt by the Board for several years about the contraction in the range of programmes this new evidence of creative thinking in radio programming justifies the hope that there will be further developments—perhaps into the types of programme which compel listeners to use their imagination. This field has been almost vacated since radio drama succumbed to the effects of television and its influence on listening habits.

81. Towards the end of the year under review the Board had discussions with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters on several matters concerning programmes and programme presentation. One of these concerned the broadcasting of telephone conversations as a component of service or entertainment programmes. Negotiations on this matter had been in progress for some time, both with the Federation and with the Postmaster-General's Department which, under regulations then current, could agree only to limited and emergency use of telephone conversations in relation to news services. The broadcasting of telephone conversations in "open-line" programmes has gained considerable popularity in other countries, especially the United States of America and Canada. Such programmes enable listeners to take part in programmes by asking questions or contributing information. As a result of the Board's discussions with the Postmaster-General's Department and the Federation, the development of these programmes will soon be undertaken in Australia. Other matters discussed with the Federation are mentioned in subsequent paragraphs.

82. The Board has continued to use audience measurement survey data as a check on the preferences of listeners for the several types of programmes broadcast. Following representations from the industry, the two commercial organisations which undertake these surveys changed the nature of their reports to include the out-of-home radio audience and to present the figures in the form of estimates of the numbers of listeners instead of a percentage of the potential audience. The immediate effect of these changes is that few valid comparisons can be made between current survey reports and those of former years. It is believed that the new form of report is more useful to licensees and to advertisers. It is claimed that the former insistence by advertisers on maximum audience is giving way to a more selective use of the medium, and there is evidence that this may be happening in a few cases.

83. In some of the smaller capital cities there has been a reduction in the level of evening listening to radio. This may be due to the effect of an additional commercial television station, although there has not been a similar reduction in Sydney or Melbourne. At other times of day the radio audience has increased in all cities.

## TYPES OF PROGRAMME

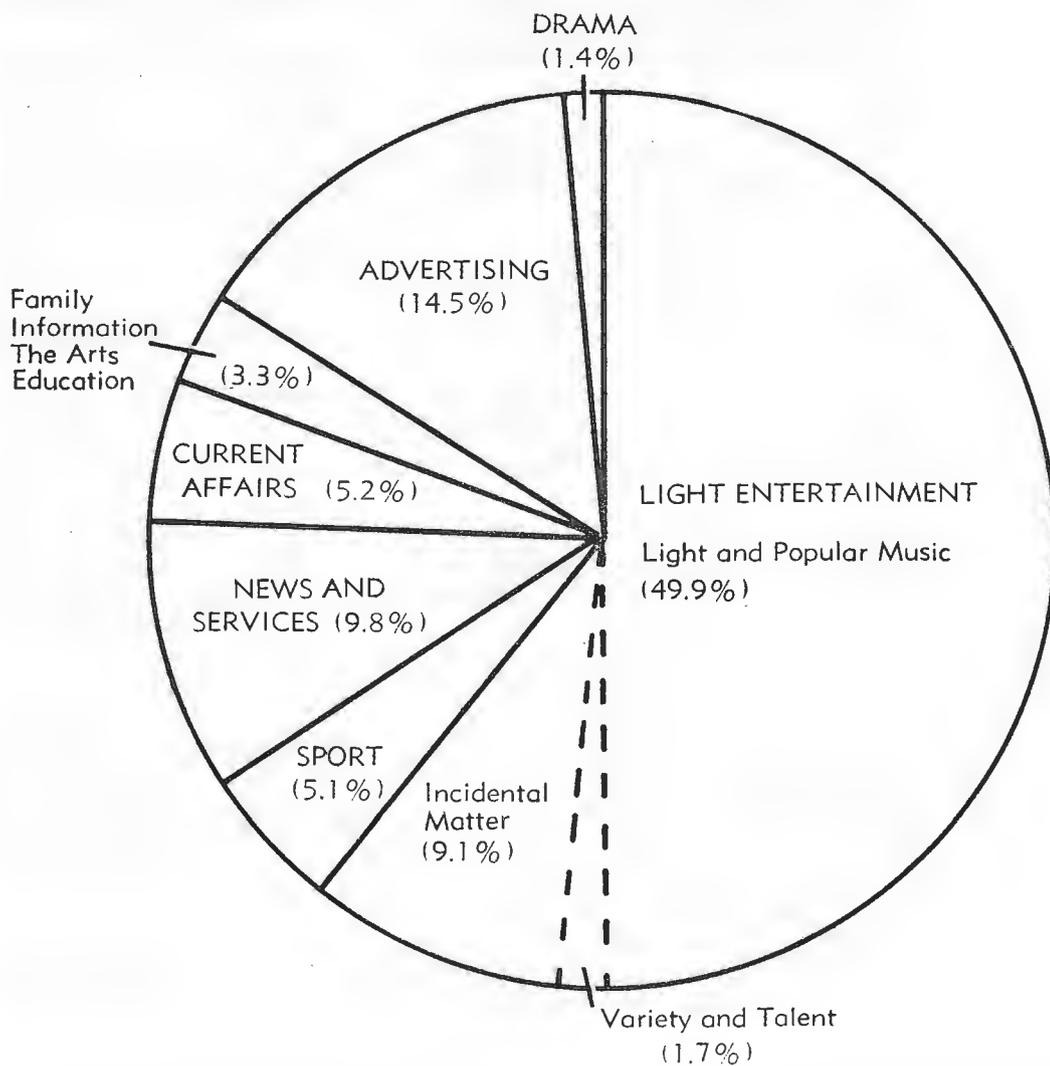
84. Two surveys of metropolitan radio programmes were made by the Board during the year; the first in December 1965, and the second in May 1966. The method used and the results obtained are set out in Appendix H. Programme matter was classified under nine general headings:—

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

85. The following diagram illustrates the overall pattern of programmes of commercial broadcasting stations in all State capital cities combined, based on the two surveys mentioned above.

80  
diagram  
attempt  
more  
narrow  
is per

**COMPOSITION OF PROGRAMMES**  
**ALL METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS**  
*December 1965 and May 1966 combined*



86. The distribution of types of programme is shown separately for each capital city in the next diagram, which indicates the overall availability of programmes in each city. The diagram does not attempt to separate the programme characteristics of individual stations which have undergone many more changes in recent years than the combined data indicates. A tendency for individual stations to narrow the limits of their programme formulae in an endeavour to develop a distinctive station character is perhaps more pronounced now than at any time in the past ten years.



## CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

88. There has been little indication during the year of the emergence of any new form of programme designed expressly for children. The traditional late afternoon programmes were largely abandoned by metropolitan stations following the commencement of television. Many country stations, however, including some which experience competition from television, have been encouraged by evidence of favourable local response to continue to broadcast children's programmes of the traditional type in the late afternoon.

89. The Board is aware that several promising experiments are being undertaken in the production of constructive and informative children's material. This is in a pithy form suitable for interpolation in programmes of recorded music. Such items are regarded by the originators as being in harmony with modern radio.

90. Some metropolitan stations have set aside short periods during breakfast sessions for material designed to interest children on the point of departure for school. The late afternoon periods which were formerly occupied by programmes for the homecoming school child now for the most part contain programmes of recorded music of general appeal.

## NEWS

91. News in bulletin or headline form, at frequent intervals, maintained its importance as an established part of the service provided by commercial broadcasting stations. Supplementary to news and weather information, other services are often supplied, such as road traffic reports, snow conditions, beach and shark patrol reports. News commentaries and, in a few cases, station editorial comment, are also broadcast. The Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards require that news commentary and analysis should be clearly distinguished from the broadcasting of news, and this requirement is generally observed. It is occasionally found that reporting is coloured by expressions of opinion; the Board considers that there is much merit in the statement of responsible opinion on matters of public interest, provided that the expression of opinion is identified as such by the station at the time of presentation.

## RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

92. 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 has determined that each commercial station should provide at least one hour per week without charge for the broadcasting of religious matter, the time being distributed among denominations as far as practicable in proportion to their numerical strength as shown in the latest census.

93. As to the form which these broadcasts should take, many stations had attempted to update their outlook on religious programmes, with the object of presenting them in a form more closely allied to their other programmes. In 1964 the Board arranged for its Advisory Committee on Religious Programmes to study this matter, and subsequently adopted a series of recommendations by the Committee, as follows:—

“(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.”

The Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters agreed, on behalf of its members, to adopt the recommendations.

94. A study of the nature, distribution and duration of religious broadcasts was made early in 1966 to ascertain the performance of each station in the light of the foregoing recommendations. Results of the study showed that most stations had heeded the recommendations on the nature of religious programmes and that all but two stations were meeting the required minimum of one hour per week without charge. The managements of the two stations which failed to do so claimed that it was a temporary occurrence due to local conditions. Stations which had not followed the recommendations in paragraph 93 were for the most part using scatter announcements exclusively to make up the required amount of free time. The Board is keeping these matters under observation.

95. The study also showed that although station-produced material still accounts for about two thirds of the programmes broadcast in free time there is a tendency for long established programmes, presented by arrangement between stations and local churches, to be replaced with syndicated material. While recognising the value of syndicated programmes, especially for country stations which often have difficulty in making local arrangements for programmes, the Board would be concerned if this trend continued to the point of excluding all locally-produced religious programmes in the larger centres of population. It would appear that radio should be particularly suited to the task, generally regarded as desirable, of assisting in the involvement of the Church in the life of the community. This obviously requires the use of locally-produced programmes.

96. Between 1960-61 and 1963-64 the weekly amount of free time for religious programmes decreased from 283 hours to 222 hours, and the weekly amount of time sponsored by religious organisations for their programmes rose from 186 hours to 320 hours. These trends have been reversed over the past two years, and during 1965-66 commercial stations provided, in the aggregate, approximately 240 hours each week free of charge for religious programmes, an average of a little more than 2 hours per station. Sponsored religious programmes occupied 297 hours per week, compared with 305 hours per week during the previous year.

#### POLITICAL BROADCASTS

97. The obligations of licensees in respect of the broadcasting of political or controversial matter are set out in sections 116 and 117 of the Act. A general election for the Legislative Assembly in Queensland was held on 28th May 1966, and before the election period the Board, following its usual practice, reminded all commercial broadcasting stations of their obligations under the Act. The Board followed a similar course for the by-election held in April 1966, for the Federal seat of Kooyong and for elections held in May 1966, in the electoral divisions of Cornwall and Huon in the Tasmanian Legislative Council. From the information which has been provided by commercial broadcasting stations, and from the absence of complaints to the contrary, it appears that the provisions of the Act were observed by licensees during election periods.

98. Section 116 (4.) of the Act states 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 an election is held, broadcast election matter". The Act defines the election period as 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, and election matter as:

- "(a) matter commenting on, or soliciting votes for, a candidate at an election;
- (b) matter commenting on, or advocating support of, a political party to which a candidate at an election belongs;
- (c) matter commenting on, stating or indicating any of the issues being submitted to the electors at an election or any part of the policy of a candidate at an election or of the political party to which such a candidate belongs; and
- (d) matter referring to meetings held or to be held in connexion with an election,"

The effect of sub-section (4.) of section 116 is that at no time on the Thursday, Friday and Saturday (up to the close of the poll) may election matter be broadcast. Increased activity in the news services of both broadcasting and television stations has brought this restriction into prominence in recent years; station operators have put strongly the point of view that it is unreasonable for stations which do not provide a service to an area in which an election is being conducted to be prohibited from providing election matter during the period prescribed in section 116. This point of view has reference to elections other than Federal general elections. The Minister has indicated that the matter will be examined when amendments to the Act are being considered.

#### BROADCASTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

99. Paragraph 24 of the Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards provides, among other things, that not more than 2½ per cent of a station's weekly hours of transmission shall be occupied by programmes in which foreign languages are used, that advertisements in a foreign language may be broadcast only during a programme which itself is presented in a foreign language and that announcements in a foreign language, including advertisements, shall be accompanied by an adequate translation into English.

100. Paragraph 104 of the Board's Seventeenth Annual Report referred to amendments to these provisions late in 1963 to permit 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. At the time of writing, two stations, 2CH Sydney and 3XY Melbourne, have permission to broadcast programmes in a foreign language beyond the 2½ per cent limit. Station 2CH is authorised to transmit foreign language programmes amounting to 10 per cent of total transmission hours; and 3XY to 6 per cent of total transmission hours. During the year under review many proposals were made for the incidental use of foreign languages in advertisements. The reason for using the foreign language was to gain the attention of all listeners rather than to sell the advertised product to particular groups of people. In the Board's view this practice is not in conflict with the principles which guided the Board in the determination of its rules for the use of foreign languages, so long as there is no indiscriminate use of languages other than English in general advertising matter. Accordingly, following discussions with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, the Board informed stations that the existing provisions of the Standards were not intended to prevent the use of words and phrases in a foreign language as part of an advertisement, provided that the words in the foreign language were incidental to the main purpose of the advertisement and that the sense of the words in the foreign language was made clearly understandable to the English-speaking audience by means of an adequate, though not necessarily literal, translation. The proportion of foreign words in such advertisements should not exceed 10 per cent of the total duration of the advertisement. The use of such advertisements would not be restricted to programmes conducted in a foreign language.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS

101. Section 114 of the Act provides that—

"(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."

102. Figures supplied by the licensees of commercial broadcasting stations show that the full time employment of Australians by commercial broadcasting stations is at present approximately 2,900. In 1963-64 the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters estimated that approximately 3,000 people were employed by commercial broadcasting stations.

103. The average time occupied by wholly Australian programme material each week by commercial broadcasting stations is shown in the following table, which does not take into account the numerous programmes of gramophone records in the preparation and presentation of which stations' staffs are involved to a significant degree.

AVERAGE TIME OCCUPIED EACH WEEK BY AUSTRALIAN PROGRAMMES

Type of Programme	Total weekly duration for all commercial stations, to nearest hour	
	1963-64	1965-66
	Hours	Hours
(a) Live programmes which involve the appearance (with or without fee) of Australians who are not employed on stations' staffs	322	328
(b) Entertainment or similar programmes employing Australians, devised and produced by a commercial broadcasting station, and subsequently broadcast from relay, tape or disc by another station	396	320
(c) Programmes employing Australians, which are prepared in transcription form by independent production organisations	1,164	739
(d) Service and information programmes, including—		
(i) News broadcasts and commentaries, sporting talks and commentaries and other outside broadcasts	2,001	2,180
(ii) religious programmes broadcast in free station time .. .. .	222	233
Total Weekly Average .. .. .	4,105	3,800

104. In paragraph 107 of the Board's Seventeenth Annual Report, it was explained that a change in the method of collecting data for the above table precluded the possibility of obtaining full details for the whole of 1964-65. For this reason the year 1963-64 has been used for comparative purposes. The table reflects a continuation of the downward trend in the use of drama transcriptions which first became noticeable soon after the commencement of television services.

105. 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
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
1965-66 ..	5.08	6.54	12

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

#### ADVERTISING

106. 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.

107. Advertising time standards were determined by the Board in 1958. By 1965 it had become evident that the standards were in need of examination. In September of that year the standards for Sunday advertisements were amended to permit the broadcasting of a larger amount of advertising matter than formerly, except during the period between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon. The standards for advertising content on weekdays and Saturday remain as originally determined, and in broad terms limit spot advertisements (the more common form of advertising) to a maximum of 18 minutes in the hour or 30 per cent of programme time, and advertisements in sponsored programmes to 8 minutes in the hour. On Sunday between the hours of 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon advertising content, whether spot or sponsored, may not exceed the rate of 6 minutes in the hour. At other times on Sunday, as a result of the recent amendment, a limit of 12 minutes in the hour applies.

108. The Board's programme surveys referred to in paragraph 84 indicate that the volume of advertising matter on all metropolitan stations for all days of the week increased from 14.3 per cent in 1964-65 to 14.5 per cent in 1965-66. Increases were particularly noticeable in breakfast sessions, and occurred in all cities except Melbourne, which showed little change, and Perth where a substantial decrease took place. Results of the surveys are set out in Appendix H: Tables III and IV.

109. Monitoring observations have led the Board to request some stations to restrict the broadcasting of advertisements to the limits specified in the Standards. Advertising in excess of these limits is most likely to occur in the breakfast and morning periods which carry the heaviest concentration of advertising matter and a few examples of grossly excessive advertising have come under notice. In general, however, compliance with the Board's Standards has been satisfactory.

110. The growth of listener competitions and contests associated with an advertiser or his products has sometimes given the effect of excessive advertising. The Board is careful to distinguish between the direct advertising of a product or service and incidental references to them which may occur during the announcing and conducting of the contests.

#### MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS AND TALKS

111. 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. A similar restriction is placed on talks on a medical subject by section 122. 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. Advice on the preparation of scripts is also contained in a guide for manufacturers and advertisers provided by the National Health and Medical Research Council, and in a voluntary code observed by advertisers. The Board's activities in this field are limited to the monitoring of broadcast advertisements in relation to the matters mentioned in the appendix to the Board's Standards. Matter which appears to be contrary to the requirements of the Department of Health is referred to the Department for attention. On the basis of the Board's observations it is apparent that care is being taken in the preparatory stage to ensure that scripts for medical talks and advertisements will meet the requirements of the Department.

#### BROADCASTING OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER

112. Several complaints from listeners concerning vulgarity or bad taste in programmes were investigated during the year. Investigations were also made as a result of observations made by the Board's monitoring staff. In no instance was a broadcast found to contravene section 118 of the Act, which prohibits the broadcasting of matter which is "blasphemous, indecent or obscene".

113. The main cause for complaint has again been unscripted remarks by announcers or others participating in programmes of a conversational type dealing with topical events. Whenever it was thought necessary to bring under the notice of a station the broadcasting of objectionable matter, remedial action was promptly taken by the station.

114. Complaints about the unsuitability of gramophone recordings are comparatively rare nowadays. A committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters examines recordings, and its opinion on their suitability is conveyed to commercial stations. This committee exchanges information with a similar committee of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and consequently a reasonably uniform standard of acceptability exists in Australian broadcasting.

#### PROGRAMME RESEARCH

115. The Board regularly obtains reports of capital city audience measurement surveys undertaken by the Anderson Analysis and by the McNair Survey. These are analysed to ascertain the interests of listeners, as measured, and to gauge in very broad outline the extent to which the programmes provided by commercial stations meet current needs. The Board itself makes surveys twice yearly of the programmes broadcast by capital city stations. These are designed to establish the composition of programmes during the sample weeks. In May 1966, the Board offered to make available to any of the surveyed commercial broadcasting stations its findings on the nature and distribution of their programmes. This offer has aroused some interest, and several requests for information have been received.

116. Information derived from the Board's programme surveys is set out in Appendix H, together with a note on the method of surveying; and a summary of the findings appears in paragraph 87.

117. A study was made in the Board's office of the effect of the additional commercial television station on the operation of existing commercial broadcasting stations in five State capitals. No clear pattern of effects was found. In respect of the volume of advertising matter broadcast, where the most noticeable effect was to be expected, radio stations in only one city seem to have suffered, and it is by no means certain that the operation of an additional television station was the only cause of the decline.

#### HOURS OF SERVICE

118. During the year under review, nineteen stations increased hours of programme transmission and one station reduced hours. At 30th June 1966, the 111 commercial broadcasting stations were operating for an aggregate of 14,362 hours per week. This is 122 hours per week more than at 30th June 1965. The seventy-nine stations of the National Broadcasting Service, including ten stations operating in the high frequency band, were providing a total of 9,819 hours per week (511 hours a week more than at 30th June 1965). This increase was mainly due to the establishment of four additional transmitters. The weekly hours of service of each commercial and national station are shown in Appendices "A" and "B".

119. Stations 3AW Melbourne and 6PR Perth were authorised to provide a continuous service commencing in June 1966. Nineteen stations now provide continuous service: these are 2GB, 2KY, 2SM, 2UE and 2UW Sydney; 2HD and 2KO Newcastle; 2XL Cooma; 3AW, 3DB, 3UZ and 3XY Melbourne; 4BC and 4KQ Brisbane; 5AD, 5DN and 5KA Adelaide; and 6KY and 6PR Perth.

120. Temporary variations in the hours of transmission of commercial broadcasting stations were authorised 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 1960:—

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF OPERATION—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

Location of Station	Average Hours per Week at 30th June			
	1960	1964	1965	1966
Sydney (6 stations) .. .. .	139	161	161	161
Melbourne (6 stations) .. .. .	129	142	142	147
Brisbane (4 stations) .. .. .	147	149	149	149
Adelaide (3 stations) .. .. .	139	168	168	168
Perth (4 stations) .. .. .	128	141	150	156
Hobart (2 stations) .. .. .	125	131	131	131
All State Capital Cities (25 stations) .. .. .	135	150	151	153
All Other Areas .. .. .	116 (83 stns)	120 (85 stns)	122 (86 stns)	122 (86 stns)
All Stations .. .. .	120 (108 stns)	127 (110 stns)	128 (111 stns)	128 (111 stns)

## PART V.—TELEVISION—ADMINISTRATION

## THE AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION SERVICES

121. 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 1966 are contained in Appendices "C" and "D" respectively of this Report.

## LICENSING OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

122. 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*. As in the case of licences for commercial 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

123. As at 30th June 1966, there were 40 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	10	..	13
Victoria .. .. .	3	6	..	9
Queensland .. .. .	3	6	..	9
South Australia .. .. .	3	1	..	4
Western Australia .. .. .	2	..	..	2
Tasmania .. .. .	1	1	..	2
Commonwealth .. .. .	15	24	1	40

## GRANT OF NEW LICENCES

124. 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 21 of this Report.

125. In paragraph 128 of the Board's Seventeenth Annual Report, it was indicated that the Minister had re-invited applications for licences for commercial television stations in five country areas in the fourth stage of development of television for which it had not been possible to grant licences following an invitation for applications on 30th November 1961.

126. A total of fourteen applications was received in response to the new invitation. The applicants were:

*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.
- \* These applications were subsequently withdrawn.

127. The Board completed its public inquiries into applications for the grant of licences for commercial television stations in the Bega-Cooma (New South Wales), Murray Valley (Victoria) and Spencer Gulf North (South Australia) Areas on 2nd September 1965, and the Board's report on these applications was submitted to the Minister on 21st September 1965. On 24th November 1965, the Board commenced its inquiry into the application of South Western Telecasters Ltd. for a licence for the Southern Agricultural Area of Western Australia and its report was submitted to the Minister on 1st February 1966.

128. After the invitation of applications for licences for these areas, the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1965* was passed, which amended the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1964* by substituting a new Division 3 of Part IV. of the Act, concerning the limitation of ownership and control of commercial television stations. (See paragraph 137 *et seq* of the Board's Seventeenth Annual Report.) The new provisions, which were assented to on 2nd June 1965, had the effect that no person could have a "prescribed interest" within the meaning of section 91 of the Act in more than two television station licences. Section 92, however, provided that interests in commercial television station licences held as at 17th December 1964 would not be affected, but that persons having such interests amounting to "prescribed interests" in more than two licences, would not be able to increase such interests, nor would they be able to acquire "prescribed interests" in any further licences.

129. On 7th June 1965, after the new legislation had been assented to, the Board considered that it was necessary to invite the attention of Canberra Television Ltd., licensee of commercial television station CTC Canberra, an applicant for a licence in the Bega-Cooma Area, to the new provisions of the Act because the interests of John Fairfax Ltd., and associated companies in station CTC appeared to make Canberra Television Ltd. ineligible for the grant of a licence for an additional station. The Board had in mind, in particular, the provisions of section 92E of the Act which prohibits the grant of a licence to a company where the circumstances are such that, upon the grant of the licence, a person would be contravening *inter alia* section 92. It appeared to the Board from the information available to it that the grant of a licence for the Bega-Cooma Area to Canberra Television Ltd. would result in a contravention of section 92 of the Act by a number of persons who already held "prescribed interests" in more than two commercial television station licences.

130. At the inquiry into applications for the Bega-Cooma Area, counsel for Canberra Television Ltd. conceded that, as at that stage constituted, the company was not eligible for the grant of a licence for the area. In these circumstances, and especially as Canberra Television Ltd. did not give any indication that any steps were taken to remedy the situation, the Board decided that the appearance of Canberra Television Ltd. at the inquiry should be limited to the presentation of its application and the submission of statements of evidence. (See also paragraph 135 below.)

131. The new legislation also affected the application for the Murray Valley Area by Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd., licensee of commercial television station BCV Bendigo, because of the interests of Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd. and Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd. in the licence for BCV Bendigo; each of these companies already has "prescribed interests" in more than two commercial television station licences, with the result that the grant of an additional licence to Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd. would have resulted in a contravention of section 92 of the Act. The Board, therefore, wrote on 7th June 1965, to Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd., inviting the company's attention to the new provisions of the Act. At the inquiry into applications for the Murray Valley Area licence, counsel for this applicant also conceded that it would be ineligible for the grant of a licence. The company presented its application but took no further part in the inquiry (*see also* paragraph 137 below).

132. The Board considered the applications and other documents and evidence presented by Canberra Television Ltd. and Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd. as indicating the views of these companies on the manner in which they considered that television services should be provided in the areas.

133. The effect of withdrawals and the ineligibility of Canberra Television Ltd. and Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd., as then constituted, to hold additional commercial television station licences, was that only one effective application remained for each of the Bega-Cooma, Murray Valley, Spencer Gulf North and Southern Agricultural Areas and that there was no application for the Central Agricultural Area.

134. The Board's report on applications for the Bega-Cooma, Murray Valley and Spencer Gulf North Areas contained the following preliminary observations:—

"The Bega-Cooma and Murray Valley Areas are both areas of relatively small population in which a commercial television service, if authorized, could only be a 'minimum-type' operation, involving mainly the provision of programmes on film, supplemented by simple live programmes, unless, of course, it was possible to obtain programmes on relay from another station. In each of these areas, a station would, on the basis of the Board's estimates, provide a service to only about 40,000 people. The position is further aggravated by the fact that both areas are subject to the penetration of signals from adjoining commercial stations, namely CTC Canberra and WIN Wollongong in the case of the Bega-Cooma Area, and BTV Ballarat and BCV Bendigo (and shortly STV Mildura) in the case of the Murray Valley Area. The Spencer Gulf North Area, though it is subject to some overlapping from the Adelaide stations, is a significantly larger area than the other two areas.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Board, in considering the provision of television in any particular area, is obliged to explore fully the possibility of providing service by means which will cover the widest possible audience; normally, this is achieved only by the establishment of high-powered stations. Every endeavour must, therefore, be made to ascertain whether this course is practicable in respect of any area. It was for this reason that applications were re-invited for the grant of licences in the areas under consideration. Other means of providing a service can be considered only when the Board is satisfied that service in the normal way by high-powered stations is impracticable on economic or other grounds.

\* \* \* \* \*

The considerations applying to the three areas in question and particularly to the Bega-Cooma and Murray Valley Areas, are similar to those which the Board referred to in its report of August 1963, paragraphs 6-14 inclusive, on the applications for licences for the smaller of the fourth stage areas, namely the Manning River Area and a number of other areas. It was pointed out in that report that the principal question which arises in connection with the establishment of commercial television stations in areas of lower population density is the likelihood of the financial success of such stations. In considering the likelihood of success of such stations, in respect of which the margin between success and failure must necessarily be small, the Board must have, in particular, careful regard to the capacity of the applicant, as demonstrated by his application and the evidence in support thereof, and to such factors as his ability to attract capital for the venture and his identity with the area. Because of the small margin between success and failure, the Board would expect that applicants would approach the compilation of their applications with a considerable degree of precision and that, in the estimation of revenue and costs, a thorough investigation of all relevant matters would be undertaken. It must be said that the effective applications for both the Bega-Cooma Area and the Murray Valley Area were deficient in this respect."

135. The application of Canberra Television Ltd. proposed that a service should be provided to the Bega-Cooma Area by means of the relay of programmes from CTC Canberra. The evidence submitted by Canberra Television Ltd. was directed mainly towards demonstrating that an independent station could not operate economically in the area. It claimed that the relay of programmes from an existing station, as proposed in its application, was the only way of providing a proper service to the Bega-Cooma Area. Canberra Television Ltd. submitted to the Board and the Government that "ways and means might be found whereby Canberra Television Ltd. could be permitted to provide a service to the area". Although it is technically practicable to provide a service to the Bega-Cooma Area by the relaying of programmes from CTC Canberra, the establishment of a high-powered station in the area as proposed by Canberra Television Ltd. would require the grant of an additional licence. As mentioned in paragraph 130 above, the grant of an additional licence to Canberra Television Ltd. would, unless the constitution of the company were changed, result in a contravention of section 92 of the Act; no proposals for changes in shareholding were made by the company and the grant of a further licence was expressly precluded by section 92E of the Act.

Illaw  
of the  
be rej  
of the  
a serv  
by m  
that i  
an ad  
1  
1  
comm  
provi  
menti  
the pr  
provis  
station  
1  
The B  
1.  
(New  
be lac  
In the  
that th  
14  
a licen  
to the  
14  
are cor  
tember  
Govern  
Board,  
have b  
14  
televisi  
the Act  
for the  
The for  
the lice  
of the  
technic  
9271/6

136. Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd., licensee of commercial television station WIN Illawarra, withdrew its application for the licence for the Bega-Cooma Area prior to the commencement of the Board's inquiries. However, the company subsequently made application to the Board for leave to be represented at the inquiry as a person having an interest in proceedings within the meaning of section 22 of the Act. The company's application was based largely on the grounds that station WIN already provided a service to portion of the Bega-Cooma Area and that the only way of providing a service to that area was by means of television translator stations. The Board decided that the company had not demonstrated that it had a sufficient interest in the proceedings: it was not sufficient for the company to claim that it was an adjoining station.

137. In respect of the Murray Valley Area, Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd., licensee of commercial television station BCV Bendigo Area, proposed in its application that a service should be provided to the Murray Valley Area by means of the relay of the BCV programmes. However, as is mentioned in paragraph 131 above, the company is ineligible for the grant of an additional licence under the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965*. The company also submitted that the provision of a service to the Murray Valley Area would not be an economic proposition for an independent station and that, in these circumstances, the area should be served by a television translator station.

138. In its report the Board made the following recommendations:—

- (a) that no licence for a commercial television station be granted in respect of the Bega-Cooma Area;
- (b) that no licence for a commercial television station be granted in respect of the Murray Valley Area;
- (c) that a licence for a commercial television station in the Spencer Gulf North Area be granted to H. B. Welch and F. R. Smith, on behalf of Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd. (a company to be formed)."

The Board further recommended:—

- "that the licence for the Spencer Gulf North Area should not be granted until the proposed company is formed and until the Minister is satisfied as to the memorandum and articles of association and the directors and shareholding of the company, and as to compliance with Division 3 of Part IV. of the Act . . . (and) that it be a condition of the grant of the licence that the licensee shall not enter into any exclusive arrangement with any metropolitan station for the provision of programmes or the sale of station time or advertising."

139. The Board's report indicated that in the case of the applications for licences in the Bega-Cooma (New South Wales) and Murray Valley (Victoria) Areas, local support for the applications appeared to be lacking and the Board had doubts regarding the prospects of the applicants raising the necessary capital. In the case of the application for the Spencer Gulf North (South Australia) Area, the Board considered that the application had relatively substantial financial backing and local support.

140. In its report in respect of the Southern Agricultural Area, the Board recommended the grant of a licence to South Western Telecasters Ltd. subject to the allotment of additional capital of \$150,000, to the Minister's satisfaction. In the report, the Board made the following observations:—

- "A feature of the application by South Western Telecasters Ltd. is that the Southern Agricultural Area adjoins the Bunbury Area in respect of which area South Western Telecasters Ltd. has already been authorized to provide a commercial television service. The Bunbury station has not, however, yet commenced operation and it is proposed that, if the company is successful in this application, both stations will commence operations at about the same time, with the Southern Agricultural Area station relaying its programmes from the Bunbury station. The additional coverage of some 32,000 people in the Southern Agricultural Area would give a total population coverage in the two areas of approximately 95,000 which, it is expected, would enable the company to earn adequate revenue from the combined operation. Figures submitted by the applicant, following a request by the Board at the inquiry, concerning the estimated financial results of the combined operation of the Bunbury and Southern Agricultural Area stations, indicated that the combined operation of the two stations by South Western Telecasters Ltd. would be likely to be far more successful than the operation of the Bunbury station alone. From the Board's examination of the matter, it is clear that the most effective way of providing a commercial service to both the Bunbury and Southern Agricultural Areas is by the joint operation of the two stations."

141. Details of the applications, the Board's observations on them and the Board's recommendations are contained in full in the Board's reports on the public inquiries into the applications dated 21st September 1965, and 1st February 1966, respectively. The Board's recommendations were approved by the Government and the Postmaster-General has been authorized to grant licences, as recommended by the Board, in respect of the Spencer Gulf North and Southern Agricultural Areas. The successful applicants have been notified accordingly and planning towards the establishment of the stations is proceeding.

#### RENEWAL OF LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

142. 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, *inter alia*, 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.

143. 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 one year from 1st December 1964 became due for further renewal on 1st December 1965. (See paragraph 131 of the Board's Seventeenth Annual Report.) In its report to the Minister on the applications which had been made by the licensees for renewal of the licences, the Board informed the Minister that the stations had maintained a high standard of technical efficiency in respect of both the technical equipment and operation of the stations and that each of the ten stations provided programmes which might be described as adequate and comprehensive, although the only stations to comply fully with the Minister's requirements concerning the televising of programmes of Australian origin were TVW Perth and TVT Hobart. This matter was referred to in letters to each licensee in connexion with the renewal of the licences, in which it was pointed out that this matter is regarded by the Minister as of the greatest importance and that, accordingly, the Minister, with the assistance of the Board, was examining the position of Australian programmes with a view to the determination of future policy in this regard. (See paragraph 214 below.) 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. of this Report.

144. The Minister on the recommendation of the Board granted a renewal of the licences for a period of one year commencing on 1st December 1965

145. In addition to the licences for the ten capital city stations, the licences for the following country stations, which were granted for a period of five years in 1961, on the dates shown below, became due for renewal during the year:

Station	Licensee	Date of Grant of First Licence
BCV	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Limited ..	1st June, 1961
BTV	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Limited ..	1st June, 1961
GLV	V.B.N. Limited .. .. .	1st June, 1961
GMV	Goulburn-Murray Television Limited .. .. .	1st June, 1961
CTC	Canberra Television Limited .. .. .	1st July, 1961
WIN	Television Wollongong Transmissions Limited ..	1st July, 1961
DDQ	Darling Downs TV Limited .. .. .	1st July, 1961

146. In its report to the Minister on the applications which had been made by the licensees for the renewal of the licences, the Board informed the Minister that, except in two cases, the stations had, in general, maintained a high standard of technical efficiency. The stations concerned were taking action to remedy the deficiencies. All the stations had also provided programmes which were regarded as reasonably adequate and comprehensive. Overall compliance with the Board's Television Programme Standards had been generally satisfactory. It was gratifying to the Board to be able to report to the Minister in connexion with these first renewals of licences for commercial television stations in country areas, that the licensees had made considerable progress with the development of their services during the five-year period under review. The stations had progressively extended hours of operation and were providing a considerable range of programmes including a substantial proportion of programmes of Australian origin and children's programmes, which included local material, each week-day. On the recommendation of the Board, the Minister granted a renewal of the licences for a period of one year.

#### FEEs FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

147. Fees for licences for commercial television stations are payable in accordance with the provisions of the *Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1964*. Under this Act, the annual fee for a licence for a commercial television station is \$200 together with:—

- (a) An amount equal to 1 per cent of the gross earnings of the station up to \$1,000,000 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 \$1,000,000 but not exceeding \$2,000,000.
- (c) An amount equal to 3 per cent of the gross earnings over \$2,000,000 but not exceeding \$4,000,000.
- (d) An amount equal to 4 per cent of the gross earnings exceeding \$4,000,000.

148. 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 other provisions of the Act are similar to those of the Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act.

149. As indicated in paragraph 22 of the Board's Seventeenth Annual Report the *Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1964* changed the basis for assessment of fees and provided for a new scale of fees.

150. The total amount of fees payable by stations during the period 1st July 1965 to 30th June 1966 was \$915,542. As mentioned in paragraph 37, advice was received from the Attorney-General's Department during the year that amounts represented by commission payable to accredited advertising agencies do not form part of gross earnings for the purposes of the *Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1964*. Accordingly, in the assessment of licence fees payable by licensees of commercial television stations during the period 1st July 1965 to 30th June 1966 such amounts were not included in gross earnings for the purposes of the Act. Appropriate refunds were made in respect of licence fees which were payable in respect of the year 1st July 1964 to 30th June 1965. Refunds of \$91,846 were deducted from the fees of \$915,542 payable by licensees in the year 1st June 1965 to 30th June 1966 leaving a net amount of \$823,696.

151. In paragraph 135 of the Board's Seventeenth Annual Report an amount of \$853,772 was indicated as being payable for licence fees for the year 1st July 1964 to 30th June 1965. In view of the refunds made the amount is now \$739,206.

#### FINANCIAL RESULTS OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

152. 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	2,381,900	3,484,328	-1,102,428
1957-58 .. ..	4	3	1	5,957,004	6,070,798	- 113,794
1958-59 .. ..	4	4	..	11,888,402	10,311,920	+1,576,482
1959-60 .. ..	10	5	5	20,638,436	17,508,984	+3,129,452
1960-61 .. ..	10	9	1	29,236,146	23,557,692	+5,678,454
1961-62 .. ..	20	10	10	30,117,412	25,183,874	+4,933,538
1962-63 .. ..	22	11	11	37,571,948	31,578,394	+5,993,554
1963-64 .. ..	24	18	6	41,902,702	36,154,916	+5,747,786
1964-65 .. ..	31	22	9	49,695,326	44,049,610	+5,645,716

#### OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

153. The principal provisions of Division 3 of Part IV. of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965*, 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 only 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 person designated by 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:

- (i) is 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.

A person who becomes a party to, or accepts benefits under, such a transaction without the approval of the Minister having been given to the transaction insofar as it affects that person, is guilty of an offence against the section (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 has 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.)

LIMITATION OF INTERESTS IN COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

154. Section 92 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965* prescribes certain restrictions as to the prescribed interests which a person may hold in licences for commercial television stations (see paragraph 153). During the year the Board observed a number of transactions which had the effect that the provisions of section 92 were contravened. The companies and persons involved in the contraventions were advised by the Board of their position in relation to the provisions of section 92 and they took the necessary action to remedy the contraventions.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN TELEVISION STATIONS

155. 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 G. 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:

*TEN—Sydney—United Telecasters Sydney Limited*—The issued capital of United Telecasters Sydney Limited was increased to 9,000,000 shares of 50 cents each by the issue of 3,000,000 shares of 50 cents each at par. As a result of the issue, the principal shareholders in the company increased their holdings as follows:

	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. . . . .	750,000	1,317,136
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd. . . . .	750,000	1,000,000
Email Ltd. . . . .	750,000	1,000,000
Bank of New South Wales . . . . .	448,000	788,280
N.B.C. International Ltd., Canada . . . . .	300,000	900,000

In addition shares were allotted to two overseas companies as follows:

Entertainments Finance Ltd. . . . .	450,000
United Artists (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. . . . .	225,000

Details of the principal shareholders in the licensee company are contained in Appendix G.

*BCV—Bendigo Area—Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Limited*—Victorian Broadcasting Network Limited increased its shareholding from 52,800 to 74,200 shares in a total of 1,200,000 shares in Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Limited.

Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Victorian Broadcasting Network Limited, also holds 100,000 shares in the licensee company.

*BTV—Ballarat Area—Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Limited*—Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Limited, with the approval of the Supreme Court of Victoria, extinguished uncalled capital of 15 cents payable on each share and converted the partly-paid shares into fully-paid shares, with the result that the issued capital of the company was reduced from 2,000,000 shares of 50 cents each (paid to 35 cents) to 1,400,000 shares of 50 cents each (fully paid).

Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., acquired the 30,000 shares previously held in Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd. by Colac Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., following its purchase of the issued capital of that company (see paragraph 39).

*GMV—Goulburn Valley Area—Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd.*—Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd. increased its shareholding from 422,000 to 500,000 shares in a total of 1,200,000 shares in Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd.

NEWSPAPER COMPANIES

156. 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)*. John Fairfax Ltd., through wholly-owned subsidiary companies, 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 . . . . .	1,311,000 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 1,399,800 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 Area	95,060 of the 1,400,000 issued shares in the licensee company.
NBN Newcastle—Hunter River Area	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.

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

- (a) *TCN—Sydney*: Australian Consolidated Press Ltd., and its parent company, Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd., hold 1,381,925 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 15 per cent of the voting rights).
- (c) *NBN—Newcastle—Hunter River 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 1,381,925 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*: 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 401,300 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 7,212,901 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.
- (d) *ADS—Adelaide*: Holds 5,993,920 of the 19,084,684 ordinary 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 person 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. The Argus and Australasian Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary company, also holds 43,200 shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.
- (e) *TVT Hobart*: Holds 208,618 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 person 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 238,690 of the 9,216,316 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. 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 and 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 194,200 of the 1,000,000 stock units in Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd., licensee of WIN.
- (c) *NBN—Newcastle—Hunter River Area*: Holds 221,897 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 person 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 and 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 person 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 Post, Goulburn)—

- (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*: *CWN—Central Western Slopes Area*: Holds 238,000 of the 1,664,000 shares in Country Television Services Ltd., licensee of CBN and CWN.

(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 178,600 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: CWN—Central Western Slopes Area*: Holds 32,000 of the 1,664,000 shares in Country Television Services Ltd., licensee of CBN and CWN. 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—Hunter River 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 102,000 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 247,190 shares in the licensee company.

*Armidale Newspaper Co. Ltd. (Express, Armidale)—*

*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 45,000 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 1,399,800 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 Advocate, Coff's Harbour)—*

*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 93,800 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)—**

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

(b) **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 37,200 shares in the licensee company.

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

**BTV—Ballarat Area:** Holds 100,000 of the 1,400,000 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 100,000 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., (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 42,900 shares in the licensee company (see below).

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

**WBQ—Wide Bay Area:** Holds 42,900 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 Examiner, Launceston)—**

**TNT—North Eastern Tasmania Area:** The Examiner Newspaper Company Pty. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 188,350 of the 1,300,000 shares in Northern Television Ltd., licensee of TNT. A subsidiary company also holds all 2,500 shares in 7EX Pty. Ltd., which holds 206,050 shares in the licensee company.

**MEMORANDA AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF LICENSEE COMPANIES**

157. Pursuant to section 92G of the Act, the Minister, during the year, approved the memorandum and articles of association of Far Northern Television Ltd., to which a licence was granted on 1st May 1966 for a commercial television station in the Cairns Area.

158. Section 92FA (1.) of the Act 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 each licensee company which were necessary in order for the articles of association of the companies to comply with section 92G of the Act as amended in 1965. (See paragraph 153 above.)

159. In addition to the abovementioned amendments, the Minister, in accordance with section 92FA (1.) of the Act, also gave his approval to amendments, of a minor nature, to the articles of association of several licensee companies.

serv

Nati

A

A

Com

A'

T

G'

H'

Nati

AI

AI

AI

AI

Com

BT

QI

AI

NV

TV

TV

Natio

AB

Comm

CT

CB

NB

RT

WI

BC

BT

GL

GM

DD

RT

TN

TN



						Date of Commencement of Operations
<b>STAGE 4 OF DEVELOPMENT</b>						
<i>National Stations—</i>						
ABDN	Grafton-Kempsey Area (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	28th June 1965
ABGN	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	25th July 1966
ABLN	Broken Hill (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	14th December 1965
ABMN	South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	30th April 1965
ABQN	Central Western Slopes Area (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	12th September 1966
ABSN	Bega-Cooma Area (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	29th June 1966
ABTN	Manning River Area (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	29th April 1966
ABUN	Upper Namoi Area (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	27th September 1965
ABAV	Upper Murray Area (Victoria)	..	..	..	..	15th December 1964
ABMV	Mildura Area (Victoria)	..	..	..	..	22nd November 1965
ABSV	Murray Valley Area (Victoria)	..	..	..	..	30th July 1965
ABNQ	Cairns Area (Queensland) *	..	..	..	..	25th July 1966
ABSQ	Southern Downs Area (Queensland)	..	..	..	..	4th July 1966
ABWQ	Wide Bay Area (Queensland)	..	..	..	..	8th October 1965
ABGS	South East Area (South Australia)	..	..	..	..	3rd December 1965
ABNS	Spencer Gulf North Area (South Australia)	..	..	..	..	10th April 1965
ABAW	Southern Agricultural Area (Western Australia)	..	..	..	..	6th June 1966
ABCW	Central Agricultural Area (Western Australia)	..	..	..	..	28th March 1966
ABSW	Bunbury Area (Western Australia)	..	..	..	..	10th May 1965
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>						
CWN	Central Western Slopes Area (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	1st December 1965
ECN	Manning River Area (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	27th May 1966
MTN	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (New South Wales)	..	..	..	..	15th December 1965
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
STV	Mildura Area (Victoria)	..	..	..	..	27th November 1965
FNQ	Cairns Area (Queensland) *	..	..	..	..	7th September 1966
SDQ	Southern Downs Area (Queensland)	..	..	..	..	26th February 1966
WBQ	Wide Bay Area (Queensland)	..	..	..	..	10th April 1965
SES	South East Area (South Australia)	..	..	..	..	25th March 1966

A national station is to be established in the following additional area in stage four:—  
ABMQ Mackay (Queensland)

Commercial stations are to be established in the following additional areas in stage four:—  
BKN Broken Hill (New South Wales)  
MVQ Mackay (Queensland)  
GTS Spencer Gulf North (South Australia)  
BTW Bunbury (Western Australia)  
GSW Southern Agricultural Area (Western Australia)

#### STAGE 5 OF DEVELOPMENT

Commercial Stations		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

161. Eighteen of the national television stations being established in the twenty country areas comprising the fourth stage of television development are in operation and there is a temporary service in the Cairns Area. The remaining station will be in the Mackay Area (Queensland). Problems in connexion with access to Mount Blackwood, the site chosen for the transmitters to serve the Mackay Area were referred to in paragraph 175 of the Board's Seventeenth Annual Report. The construction of the access road to the site has now been commenced. It is estimated that the national station will commence operations in the latter half of 1967.

\* Temporary station.

162. With respect to the Cairns area, it was mentioned in paragraph 177 of the Board's Seventeenth Annual Report that, in view of the delay in establishing permanent stations, the Postmaster-General had given his approval to the establishment of temporary stations for both the national and commercial services, which would serve part of the Cairns viewing area. The temporary national station commenced operations on 25th July 1966 and the commercial station on 7th September 1966. Reference was made in paragraphs 175 to 180 inclusive of the Seventeenth Annual Report to the difficulties involved in gaining access to the transmitter site selected by the Board for the permanent stations for the Cairns area. The question of the site for the Cairns services is now being re-examined in regard to the possibility of selecting an alternative but equally suitable site in the Bellenden Ker Ranges. This could result in a less costly and more expeditious means of access to the site than would be the case with Mount Bartle Frere, which was originally selected. It is hoped that the permanent Cairns transmitters will be in operation by 1970.

163. Commercial television stations are in operation in twelve of the twenty areas in the fourth stage of television development and stations are to be established in a further five areas. Details in connexion with the establishment of commercial services in the Spencer Gulf North (South Australia), Bunbury (Western Australia) and Southern Agricultural (Western Australia) Areas have been given. In regard to the Broken Hill Area, the constitution of the proposed licensee company, Broken Hill Television Ltd., has not yet been completed, because of difficulties encountered in respect of the proposed public issue. The company is conducting further negotiations with a view to raising the necessary finance to float the company. It is expected that the commercial television station to serve the Mackay (Queensland) Area will commence operations at approximately the same time as the national station.

#### TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

164. A television translator station is a relatively low-powered device which relies for its operation on the reception of signals from a 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 provide service to relatively small concentrations of population which, mainly because of topographical features, are not receiving a satisfactory service from the high-powered stations.

165. Following the receipt of recommendations by the Board on applications for translator licences, the Minister, during the year, in accordance with section 105B of the Act, granted licences for commercial television translator stations, in addition to those listed in paragraph 153 of the Seventeenth Annual Report, as follows:—

#### COMMERCIAL TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

Licensee	Area to be Served
Television New England Ltd. .. .. .	Armidale, New South Wales
Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd. .. .. .	Bateman's Bay-Moruya, New South Wales
Canberra Television Ltd. .. .. .	Cooma, New South Wales
Northern Electric Authority of Queensland .. .. .	Cardstone Village, Queensland
Northern Television Ltd. .. .. .	St. Mary's-Fingal Valley, Tasmania

166. A licence to Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd., to provide a translator service to the Murwillumbah Area, New South Wales, was granted as from 1st August 1966.

167. Details of national television translator stations in operation are shown in Appendix "F" and details of national television translator stations approved for establishment are shown in paragraph 184. Facilities such as buildings, masts and, in some cases, maintenance staff will be shared between national and commercial translator stations in the same area. Further reference to translator stations is made in paragraphs 184 *et seq.*

#### FURTHER EXTENSION OF TELEVISION

168. The Minister and the Board continued to receive many requests during the year for the extension of television services and especially of the national television service. Representations were received from a considerable number of distant country areas. The Board has under continuing examination ways and means of further extending the services in those country areas which will remain without service following the establishment of the stations so far authorised, but it has been obliged to indicate repeatedly that there are considerable difficulties, both technical and economic, involved in the provision of services to relatively remote areas of sparse population. As far as a large number of the areas from which representations have been received are concerned, it is not possible to say when and how television may be provided. The difficulties may be appreciated from the fact that only 5 per cent of the population will not receive a service under plans so far approved but these people are dispersed over about 87 per cent of the total area of the Commonwealth. The Board is preparing a report and

recommendations to the Postmaster-General on the possibilities of providing service to additional country areas. The preparation of this report will involve careful and detailed study and it will be a little time before it is completed. The Postmaster-General has indicated that when he has received the report he will submit proposals to the Government. The services already approved, including translator stations, both national and commercial, in operation at 30th June 1966, will provide a television service to some 95 per cent of the population.

#### PART VI.—TELEVISION—TECHNICAL SERVICES

169. Since the Board's Seventeenth Annual Report, thirteen national and seven commercial television stations have commenced operation. Details of all stations are given in Appendices "C" and "D" and their locations are shown on the map which follows Appendix "K".

##### TECHNICAL FACILITIES AND OPERATION OF STATIONS

170. Technical development of video-tape recorders continues and the period under review has seen the introduction at some stations of portable four-head recorders. Size and weight have been reduced by the use of transistors and the omission of all but rudimentary replay facilities, to produce a trolley-mounted unit which can be moved about the station, or into a van for outside broadcast work, in conjunction with one or more cameras. The high-quality recordings thus obtained are replayed to air using the facilities of the station's fixed video-recorders. This method of operation is used at ATV Melbourne and TVW Perth. The Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations and the Australian Broadcasting Commission set up a working party during the year to develop standard video-tapes and video-taping procedures with a view to alleviating problems experienced in the interchange of video-tape programmes between stations.

171. A new television camera tube was demonstrated in Australia during the year. It is a development of the vidicon tube, the photo-conductive surface itself being a junction semi-conductor diode. Using lead oxide for this purpose, the new tube is called a "plumbicon". The main benefit of this modification is a very considerable reduction in lag or response time; the performance of the new tube approximates that of the image orthicon tube whilst retaining most of the operational advantages of the vidicon.

172. During the year the recommendations for the standardisation of test signals in the vertical blanking interval of the television wave-form published in Appendix "H" of the Seventeenth Annual Report have gained general acceptance from licensees as a basis for the construction of equipment in this field. At the end of the period under review, field tests by the Australian Post Office of such equipment on the Sydney-Melbourne coaxial cable system were being arranged. The recommendations have been submitted to the C.C.I.R. for consideration by that body along with submissions from a number of other countries with a view to increasing the measure of international standardisation in this matter. They have also been described in a joint Australian Post Office and Australian Broadcasting Control Board paper read to the Montreal Convention of the (North American) Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers last November (*see* paragraph 14 above).

173. The use of a common radiator by television stations in certain areas was mentioned in paragraph 160 of the Board's Seventeenth Annual Report. The first such installation was that of SAS and ADS Adelaide. During the year, ATN and TEN Sydney also commenced the use of a common radiator and similar arrangements have been adopted for the national and commercial stations ABUN and NEN in the Upper Namoi Area of New South Wales, ABGN and MTN in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas of New South Wales, ABWQ and WBQ in the Wide Bay Area of Queensland, ABNQ and FNQ in the Cairns Area of Queensland and ABSW and BTW in the Bunbury Area of Western Australia.

##### UNATTENDED OPERATION OF TELEVISION STATIONS

174. Commercial television station RVN South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area (New South Wales) has now completed two years of satisfactory unattended operation of its television transmitter situated 60 road miles from the studios. Unattended operation was also commenced during the year at commercial television station SAS Adelaide and national television station ABLN Broken Hill (New South Wales). Operation on a semi-attended basis was commenced at commercial television stations WIN Illawarra Area (New South Wales) and GLV Latrobe Valley Area (Victoria), from the nearby transmitter buildings of the national television stations. The transmitters for commercial television stations WIN and GLV are operated by the Postmaster-General's Department in conjunction with the national transmitters, under an agreement with the licensees. The Board has approved proposals for unattended operation at four other commercial television stations namely NBN Newcastle—Hunter River Area (New South Wales), BCV Bendigo Area (Victoria), ADS Adelaide (South Australia) and TNT North Eastern Tasmania Area. Applications have been received for approval for unattended operation of three additional commercial television stations. Some very sophisticated control systems using advanced computer techniques and semi-conductor logic are involved in this field. The Board has not seen need, to date, for any significant modifications to the tentative standards for unattended operation published in Appendix "I" of the Seventeenth Annual Report.

## TECHNICAL CONDITIONS OF PROPOSED STATIONS

175. Changes were approved during the year in the technical operating conditions of certain stations in country areas in the fourth stage of development of television.

176. As foreshadowed in paragraph 170 of the Board's Seventeenth Annual Report, the channel of commercial television station NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area (New South Wales) was changed from channel 10 to channel 11 on 19th January 1966 to avoid interference to the reception of the station in the Grafton area due to radiation from receivers tuned to the national station in the Richmond-Tweed Area (ABRN) using channel 6. As a result, satisfactory reception of NRN is now being obtained in the Grafton district.

177. The channel proposed for the national station ABQN Central Western Slopes (Dubbo) Area (New South Wales) was changed from channel 3 to channel 5, at the request of the Radiophysics Division of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, to avoid the possibility of interference to a radio heliograph at Culgoora, near Narrabri. Following studies by the Postmaster-General's Department and the Board, it was decided that it would be possible for the Central Western Slopes station to operate on channel 5 without any significant change in the service planned for the area. Action has been taken directed to the avoidance of situations of the nature which led to the change of channel in question.

178. The channel for the proposed commercial station GTS Spencer Gulf North Area (South Australia) was changed from channel 3 to channel 4 to facilitate the use of the former channel in another area if this becomes necessary in the future.

179. The following is a revised table of the operating channels, type of aerial pattern and aerial polarization of the stations being established in the twenty country areas in the fourth stage of television development:—

Area	Aerial Pattern	Polarization	Channel		Effective Radiated Power (kw)		
			National	Commercial	National	Commercial	
NEW SOUTH WALES							
Upper Namoi (Tamworth) .. .. .	Maximum towards Tamworth	} Horizontal	7	9	100	100	
	Minimum to south-west .. .. .						
South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina (Wagga-Cootamundra)	Omnidirectional .. .. .	Horizontal	0	2	100	100	
Grafton-Kempsey .. .. .	Maxima to north and south .. .. .	} Horizontal	2	11	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 ..	5	6	100	100	
	Minimum to north-east .. .. .						
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (Griffith)	Omnidirectional .. .. .	Horizontal	7	9	100	100	
Bega-Cooma .. .. .	Omnidirectional .. .. .	Vertical ..	8	†	100	†	
Broken Hill .. .. .	Maxima to east, south-east and west .. .. .	Vertical ..	2	7‡	5	5	
VICTORIA							
Upper Murray (Albury) .. .. .	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	†	100	†	
QUEENSLAND							
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	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA							
Spencer Gulf North .. .. .	Omnidirectional .. .. .	Vertical ..	1	4‡	100	*	
South East (Mount Gambier) .. .. .	Maximum to east .. .. .	} Horizontal	1	8	100	50	
	Minimum to south-west .. .. .						
WESTERN AUSTRALIA							
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	†	100	†	

\* Not yet determined.  
† No commercial station.  
‡ Not yet operating.

## USE OF CHANNEL 11

180. When channel 11 (215–222 Mc/s) was allocated for television on the recommendation of the Radio Frequency Allocations Review Committee in 1960, it was realised that its use could cause serious interference to relatively unselective receivers of distance measuring equipment (DME) in aircraft, operating on a centre frequency of 224 Mc/s. For this reason it was agreed to defer use of channel 11 until improved DME receivers for aircraft were in production.

181. During the past two years there has been close co-operation between engineers of the Department of Civil Aviation, the Board and Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd. (contractors for new type "VAN4" DME receivers) in work directed to the solution of the problems involved. A series of joint tests were carried out in the Board's laboratory and using high power transmitters at the company's Ashfield works. These indicated that it was necessary both to modify the input circuits of the aircraft receivers and to impose stricter requirements relating to the radiation of out-of-band energy by high power television transmitters concerned. Channel 11 eventually became available for use in the television services in July 1965. A low power translator station at Mudgee commenced operation on the channel in October 1965, and as mentioned in paragraph 176 above commercial station NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area (New South Wales), the transmitter for which is located at Mount Moombil near Coff's Harbour, changed from operation on channel 10 to channel 11 in January 1966 to avoid severe interference to its service in the Grafton area from signals radiated by the oscillators of television receivers.

182. Subsequent test flights by the Department of Civil Aviation in the Coff's Harbour area have not revealed any interference to DME receiver operation even during close approaches to the transmitter tower. The way now seems clear for a wider use of channel 11, which will be of considerable value particularly in planning service from additional translator stations. However, the use of channel 11 will continue to be impracticable for the present in some areas where the new type of DME receivers are not yet in use. Close co-operation will be maintained with the Department of Civil Aviation in any further use of channel 11.

## EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

183. As part of the Board's studies of technical standards for colour television, equipment has been constructed in the Board's laboratory to generate synthetic colour signals of the NTSC and PAL types, capable of being locked to incoming programme material, and to display the signals on a range of Australian monochrome receivers. By this means the quality of black and white pictures received on typical Australian receivers from proposed systems of colour transmissions may be appraised.

## TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

184. Five commercial translator stations were authorised during the year. These will be situated in the Armidale area (New South Wales), Bateman's Bay-Moruya area (New South Wales), Cooma area (New South Wales), Cardstone Village area (Queensland) and St. Mary's-Fingal Valley area (Tasmania). A national translator station for Armidale was authorised during the year.

185. Details of commercial and national translator stations in operation at 30th June 1966 are shown in Appendices "E" and "F", Translator stations additional to those shown in the Appendices have been authorised as follows:—

Area to be Served	Parent Station		Power (watts)		Channels		Polarization	Site of Transmitter
	N	C	N	C	N	C		
Kyogle (N.S.W.) .. ..	ABRN-6	..	1	..	3	..	Vertical ..	Geneva Hill
Lithgow (N.S.W.) .. ..	ABCN-1	..	5	..	5	..	Vertical ..	Reservoir Hill
Bonalbo (N.S.W.) .. ..	ABRN-6	..	1	..	3	..	Vertical ..	Brown's Hill
Bateman's Bay-Moruya (N.S.W.)	*	WIN-4	*	50	*	11	Horizontal ..	Mount Wandera
Armidale (N.S.W.)† .. ..	ABUN-7	NEN-9	5	5	4	1	Horizontal ..	Kelly's Plains, 3 miles south of Armidale
Murwillumbah (N.S.W.) ..	*	RTN-8	*	5	*	5	Horizontal ..	May's Hill
Warrnambool-Port Fairy (Vic.)	ABRV-3	†	50	†	2	†	Vertical ..	Tower Hill
Smithton-Stanley (Tas.) ..	ABNT-3	†	50	†	1	†	Vertical ..	The Nut
St. Mary's-Fingal Valley (Tas.)	*	TNT-9	*	50	*	11	Vertical ..	South Sister Hill
Taroona (Tas.) .. ..	*	TVT-6	*	50	*	8	Horizontal § ..	White Rock Point

\* National Station not authorised.

† Commercial Station in operation—see details in Appendix E.

‡ The Commercial Station commenced operations on 15th July 1966.

§ May be altered to vertical following test transmissions.

situ  
follo  
and  
whic  
  
pro  
kilo  
west  
  
prog  
stati  
All t  
no o  
  
the a  
essen  
serve  
neces  
missi  
provi  
  
numl  
of tra  
consi  
as to  
Boar

1  
comm  
includ  
staff.  
intere  
for co

1  
Study  
vestig

19  
with t  
indust  
be adc  
in Osl  
inform

19  
reques  
outlini  
Televis  
Germa  
on the

19  
merits  
availab  
the dif  
applica  
the pre  
as refer

186. The commercial translator station for the Queenstown-Zeehan area of Tasmania, which is situated on Mt. Owen, commenced operation on its authorised power of 50 watts in November 1965 following operation on low power since June 1965. As a result, service from the translator in Queenstown and Zeehan has been improved. Better signals from the translator are also available on Mount Read from which a second translator relays them to the Rosebery-Renison Bell area.

187. The commercial translator service for Cooma, which commenced operation on 29th June 1966, is provided from Mount Roberts, a 4,900 feet peak about 17 miles north of Cooma. By using a power of one kilowatt and a suitable directional antenna it is possible to serve a relatively large area to the south and west of Cooma in addition to the Cooma Municipality.

188. Since September 1964 the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority has been relaying the programmes of the commercial television station in the Upper Murray Area (AMV) through two translator stations at Mount Youngal, serving the Khancoban area, and at Twins Peak serving construction camps. All the construction camps served by the Twins Peak station have now been closed down and as there are no other viewers of that translator station, it ceased transmissions on 1st June 1966.

189. In all areas it has been necessary for the Board to make a detailed technical survey to determine the appropriate location for translator stations and the technical conditions of operation. Basically, it is essential that a signal of good strength and stability is available from the parent station near the area to be served and that a site is available which will enable adequate coverage of the area. In some cases it is necessary to record signals available over a period to assess their suitability; on the other hand test transmissions from possible sites are also necessary in certain cases to verify that reliable reception can be provided from the locality.

190. Investigations are being carried out into the possible authorisation of translator stations in a number of other areas and the Board has received a considerable number of proposals for the establishment of translator stations in further areas throughout the Commonwealth. Because of the technical and other considerations to be examined in each particular case before recommendations can be made to the Minister as to whether or not a licence should be granted, and other commitments, it will be some time before the Board is in a position to complete the consideration of all proposals.

#### MEETINGS OF C.C.I.R. (COMITÉ CONSULTATIF INTERNATIONAL DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS)

191. The XIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. (Comité Consultatif International Des Radiocommunications) met in Oslo from 22nd June to 22nd July 1966. The Australian delegation of fourteen included Mr J. M. Donovan, a member of the Board, and Mr J. M. Dixon, an engineer of the Board's staff. Apart from its important interest generally in the work of the C.C.I.R., the Board had a special interest in the 1966 meeting because of the consideration given to the question of technical standards for colour television.

192. Mr Dixon, as the Chairman of an International Working Party established by the C.C.I.R. in Study Group VI on the subject of Ionospheric Propagation, presented the results of an Australian investigation in this field which was referred to in paragraph 72 above.

#### COLOUR TELEVISION

193. In paragraph 203 of the Board's Seventeenth Annual Report it was indicated that the Board, with the approval of the Minister, proposed to consult representatives of the electronics manufacturing industry and television operators as to their views on the question of the technical standards which should be adopted in Australia for colour television, in preparation for the XIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. in Oslo in 1966. It was stated that the various representatives would be supplied with the latest technical information available.

194. The Board wrote to appropriate organisations and companies (32 in all) on 15th December 1965, requesting their views accordingly. To assist in the matter the Board forwarded with the letter a document outlining the present position concerning competing standards—the original U.S.A. "NTSC" (National Television System Committee) system, the French "SECAM" (Séquence à Mémoire) system, and the German "PAL" (Phase Alternation Line) system. The document summarised the information available on the three systems.

195. The Board does not consider it necessary to undertake technical investigations of the relative merits of the colour television systems on the scale carried out overseas, but considers that the information available on the compatibilities of colour television systems (i.e. the quality of colour transmissions by the different systems when received on monochrome receivers) is least satisfactory and not necessarily applicable to Australian monochrome receivers. This view was indicated in the document referred to in the preceding paragraph. Accordingly, work on this aspect has been carried out in the Board's laboratory as referred to in paragraph 183 above.

196. The main developments overseas since the Board's Seventeenth Annual Report have been the tentative adoption by Britain, after test transmissions lasting several months, of the PAL system in place of former support of the NTSC system and the unofficial discussion by the Eastern European countries of a system which is a compromise between SECAM and NTSC variously called NIR, SECAM IV or SEQ-UAM. Information for briefing of the Australian delegation to the C.C.I.R. on the question of colour television standards was prepared by the Board in the light of the overseas developments referred to, the views received from the Australian industry and television operators and the Board's laboratory investigations.

#### INTERFERENCE WITH TELEVISION RECEPTION

197. During the year ended 31st May 1966, 9,988 complaints of interference with the reception of television programmes were lodged with the Postmaster-General's Department, being a decrease of 13 per cent. compared with the previous year. Investigations showed the main causes of complaints to be—

Causes	Number	Approximate Percentage of Total Causes
		%
Television or Radio Equipment .. ..	2,834	28.3
High-tension Services .. ..	2,497	25.0
Miscellaneous .. ..	1,616	16.2
Domestic Apparatus .. ..	764	7.6
Propagation Peculiarities .. ..	735	7.4
Radiocommunication Services .. ..	520	5.2
Alternating Current Low-tension Services .. ..	403	4.0
Alternating Current Industrial Equipment .. ..	362	3.7
Industrial, Scientific or Medical Equipment .. ..	133	1.3
Direct Current Industrial Equipment .. ..	42	0.4
Departmental Equipment .. ..	39	0.4
Ignition Sources .. ..	29	0.3
Private Power Plant .. ..	7	0.1
Traction Services .. ..	7	0.1

The cost of investigations of the complaints during the year was \$83,777.

#### PART VII.—TELEVISION—PROGRAMME SERVICES

198. The selection and preparation of television programmes posed greater problems for licensees during the year, stemming from the increased competition for audience and the more conservative attitude of advertisers in distribution of expenditure. Increasing costs for programme purchase and production have caused licensees some concern, especially as the television income pool is being drained by a greater number of station outlets. The effects of these influences have been reflected in the types of programme transmitted, and in the uneven outlook among stations on the production of Australian programmes and on the time of their presentation. There have been periodical and pronounced changes in emphasis in types of programme. Most of the entertainment programmes continue to be imported from the United States of America, where economic and competitive pressures often lead to major changes in the types of programme made for television, and a glut of programmes on similar themes. The almost insatiable demand for material to fill station schedules has led, in the United States of America, to the release of considerable quantities of lower grade theatrical films, many of which have never been shown in Australian theatres. These are now appearing on television in Australia, mostly in off-peak hours.

199. The contents of some locally made programmes again came under adverse notice. Vulgarity and what appeared to be deliberately provocative suggestiveness again occurred, though much less offensively than in the previous year. Adventures into programmes on social problems of doubtful acceptability became more frequent. The claim that this type of material was designed and intended for adult audiences did not always stand up to examination, especially as some adult programmes were televised at a relatively early evening hour. These matters are referred to again in paragraphs 246 and 247. There have been further experiments with programmes which appear to have no substantial function except to fill station schedules. Some of these have been based on gambling, their major attraction probably being the hope of unearned reward. The Board considers that compliance with State legislation is the basic factor in such cases, though it considers that programmes without intrinsic merit add little to the television scene. Among

the less meritorious programmes which are televised regularly by many stations are some which claim to be sporting in nature but all too often display examples of unsportsmanlike violence and even brutality—whether genuine or staged.

200. Although the Board's Television Programme Standards emphasize the obligation of licensees to observe standards of programme suitability they do not attempt to remove from viewers their right of programme selection; consequently the Board, notwithstanding the doubts of some viewers, has refrained from comment or criticism except when some obviously unwholesome incident has been portrayed.

201. It should again be stated that the Board's policy on programme control is to allow maximum freedom to licensees, consistent with the contemporary standards of good taste and common sense, and consequently freedom of choice to viewers. The Board expects in particular that viewers will themselves accept responsibility for what their children watch outside the times reserved for family and children's programmes. The Board rejects any suggestion that all television programmes should be made congenial for all people, believing that conscientious compliance by licensees with the principles of its Programme Standards, and the intelligent use of published programme schedules by viewers, should ensure an efficient programme service. There have been shortcomings on the part of stations and misunderstandings in the operation of this principle. In general the Board regards compliance with its Standards as basically satisfactory.

202. In contrast with the aspects of programme of development which have been causing public apprehension and complaint, some of which have led the Board to take restrictive action, great credit is due to television station operators for the manner in which they have given costly coverage to matters of general public interest. From the attention given to overseas matters of intense interest to Australians, it is apparent that licensees are continually developing television's potential as a medium for news and information. It is unfortunate that the occasional mishaps and errors of judgment which are inseparable from the provision of prompt news reporting have been singled out for adverse criticism.

#### ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES

203. The Board's analysis of television programmes is based on data obtained from the published programme schedules of commercial and national television stations. For metropolitan stations the analysis in this report includes all programmes televised from July 1965 to June 1966. For country stations programmes were analysed for one week in each four weeks during the same period. The time occupied by advertisements 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 245).

204. Programmes are classified under nine general headings, as shown in the following table. The composition of each category is explained in Appendix "I", which also contains the more informative results of the analysis. 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 1965-66. 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		
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Drama .. ..	50.4	51.2	55.6	55.5	56.8	57.8
Light Entertainment ..	24.3	21.2	19.5	13.7	15.2	17.1
Sport .. ..	5.3	5.7	5.1	3.8	3.5	3.2
News .. ..	4.8	6.3	4.8	7.8	7.8	7.1
Family .. ..	7.8	7.8	7.3	11.9	9.9	9.0
Information .. ..	0.8	1.0	1.6	3.1	2.1	1.7
Current Affairs .. ..	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.3
The Arts .. ..	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
Education .. ..	2.2	2.2	2.2	*	0.4	0.6

\* Less than 0.05 per cent.

205. The overall pattern of programming in 1965-66 has been influenced by the operation of the additional commercial station in Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth. The amount of time devoted to drama has increased more than proportionately to the number of stations. Some of the newer stations have made considerable use of feature films during the day as well as at night, but others have provided a substantial amount of family programming, especially for children.

206. The following table shows the distribution of types of programmes televised during peak viewing time by commercial television stations during the past three years:—

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

Programme Type	Capital City Stations			Country Stations		
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Drama .. ..	79.8	81.5	81.9	83.2	84.0	85.2
Light Entertainment .. ..	18.3	16.1	15.3	11.1	11.0	11.9
Sport .. ..	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.5
News .. ..	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.9
Family .. ..	*	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Information .. ..	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.7
Current Affairs .. ..	0.9	1.0	0.7	2.3	0.8	0.5
The Arts .. ..	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2
Education .. ..	*	*	*	*	*	*

\* Less than 0.05 per cent.

The new commercial stations have not had a marked effect on the overall pattern of programmes in peak time; all stations have televised feature films and the proportion of drama has remained fairly constant, though the proportion of light entertainment has been increased by some of the longer established stations, and the amount of news and information has been increased by others.

207. Perhaps the most marked increase has been in adventure drama. Several programme series have taken the element of adventure into the realms of fantasy, and even satire, with favourable audience reaction. By contrast the amount of time devoted to straightforward crime drama has decreased. The proportion of comedy entertainment has continued to increase while the amount of time occupied by drama programmes in a medical context has declined appreciably overall.

208. An analysis of cinema films televised in peak viewing time has been made on the same lines as previous studies. The following table shows the distribution of cinema films by categories and provides a comparison with dramatic programmes specially prepared for television. The table indicates that the proportion of time occupied by cinema films continues to increase.

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

Category	Cinema Films		Television Drama		All Drama	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Serious .. ..	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Adventure .. ..	4.5	5.3	13.0	11.3	17.5	16.6
Crime and Suspense .. ..	2.6	3.4	11.6	11.8	14.2	15.2
Domestic and Comedy .. ..	3.9	5.6	10.9	11.4	14.8	17.0
Miscellaneous .. ..	7.0	11.0	5.6	5.0	12.6	16.0
Medical .. ..	*	*	3.7	2.4	3.7	2.5
Western .. ..	2.0	2.0	6.2	6.6	8.2	8.5
	20.0	27.4	51.1	48.6	71.1	76.0

\* Less than 0.05 per cent.

## EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS

209. 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. Since 1960, metropolitan stations have been expected to give effect to this section of the Act by devoting a specified proportion of transmission time to programmes of Australian origin. This proportion was increased in 1964 and 1965.

210. During the year, the overall proportion of Australian programmes required of metropolitan stations was 50 per cent., including an aggregate of two hours weekly to be provided in the peak viewing hours between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. A credit not exceeding 5 per cent. for the televising of programmes produced in British Commonwealth countries may be counted as part of the overall content requirement.

211. The following table shows the extent to which stations televised Australian programmes during the year reviewed in this report. Figures shown in this table have been calculated from published programme schedules as amended up to the day of transmission. Checks against station records have shown that some programmes (especially variety and sporting matter) tend to occupy more than the scheduled amount of time, so that these may be regarded as minimum figures. Australian programmes were being televised by metropolitan commercial stations for a total of 460 hours per week in mid-1966, an increase of 85 hours per week over the figure for 1965. The average per station was 30.6 hours weekly, compared with 31.3 hours weekly for 1965. The overall increase is accounted for partly by the greater number of stations in operation; the decrease in the weekly average per station reflects the endeavours of several stations to attract viewers by transmitting a greater number of imported films.

PROGRAMMES CREDITED AS OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN—COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION FOR THE FULL YEAR 1965-66: METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Station	Overall Proportion of Programmes Credited as Australian (50 per cent. requirement)			Average Weekly duration of Australian Programmes Televised in Peak Viewing Time (2 hour requirement)	
	Australian	British Commonwealth	Total	Hrs.	Mins.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
ATN Sydney .. .. .	34.8	3.1	37.9	1	43
TCN Sydney .. .. .	38.8	3.1	41.9	2	23
TEN Sydney .. .. .	23.4	4.5	27.9	1	30
ATV Melbourne .. .. .	26.9	3.0	29.9	1	18
GTV Melbourne .. .. .	38.7	2.6	41.3	1	21
HSV Melbourne .. .. .	42.2	3.7	45.9	2	58
BTQ Brisbane .. .. .	35.6	2.4	38.0	2	39
QTQ Brisbane .. .. .	35.3	2.1	37.4	1	12
TVQ Brisbane .. .. .	15.3	3.5	18.8	0	46
ADS Adelaide .. .. .	39.8	3.0	42.8	1	54
NWS Adelaide .. .. .	43.0	2.3	45.3	2	07
SAS Adelaide .. .. .	28.4	2.7	31.1	0	19
STW Perth .. .. .	31.1	3.6	34.7	1	23
TVW Perth .. .. .	50.2	1.9	52.1	2	24
TVT Hobart .. .. .	51.5	3.2	54.7	4	11

212. Most stations were televising two hours weekly of Australian programmes in peak time in June 1966 although only six stations maintained an average of two hours or more over the whole year. Stations TVQ Brisbane and SAS Adelaide were not, at 30th June 1966, required to televise an overall Australian programme proportion of 50 per cent. They were expected, however, to provide an aggregate of two hours weekly of Australian programmes during peak hours between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. Deficiencies in compliance with requirements were taken up with the stations concerned; as indicated in paragraph 214 new requirements in the matter have now been issued.

213. Stations in country areas were not required to provide a specified amount of Australian programmes. The following table shows the proportion of Australian programmes televised by them, and the amount of Australian material presented in peak viewing time between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.

PROGRAMMES CREDITED AS OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN—  
COUNTRY COMMERCIAL STATIONS 1965-66

Station and Area	Overall Proportion of Australian Programmes (No minimum requirement)			Average Weekly duration of Programmes Televised in Peak Viewing time (No minimum requirement) Hrs. Mins.
	Australian Per cent.	British Commonwealth Per cent.	Total Per cent.	
CBN Central Tablelands ..	38.1	2.9	41.0	1 34
CWN Central Western Slopes ..				
CTC Canberra .. .. .	37.0	4.7	41.7	2 32
ECN Manning River (Commenced 27.5.66) ..	15.5	4.6	20.1	0 50
MTN Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (Commenced 15.12.65) .. .. .	24.2	4.1	28.3	0 14
NBN Newcastle—Hunter River .. .. .	33.7	3.2	36.9	1 52
NEN Upper Namoi .. .. .	22.1	3.3	25.4	0 34
NRN Grafton-Kempsey .. .. .	22.1	2.7	24.8	0 18
RTN Richmond-Tweed .. .. .	28.5	3.1	31.6	0 18
RVN South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina	24.9	2.9	27.8	0 31
WIN Illawarra .. .. .	35.4	3.2	38.6	1 27
AMV Upper Murray .. .. .	28.4	4.1	32.5	1 05
BCV Bendigo .. .. .	33.3	2.7	36.0	1 30
BTV Ballarat .. .. .	39.6	2.7	42.3	1 17
GLV Latrobe Valley .. .. .	37.5	2.5	40.0	1 02
GMV Goulburn Valley .. .. .	39.4	1.7	41.1	2 01
STV Mildura (Commenced 27.11.65) .. .. .	26.3	1.6	27.9	0 58
DDQ Darling Downs .. .. .	42.4	2.2	44.6	1 38
SDQ Southern Downs .. .. .				
RTQ Rockhampton .. .. .	28.7	4.2	32.9	1 09
TNQ Townsville .. .. .	24.0	3.1	27.1	0 26
WBQ Wide Bay .. .. .	26.0	5.4*	31.0	0 24
SES South East Area (Commenced 25.3.66) ..	35.4	3.0	38.4	1 45
TNT North Eastern Tasmania .. .. .	36.8	4.4	41.2	1 29

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

214. In its further consideration during the year of the development of Australian programmes, the Board had the benefit of a report from two of its members, Mr J. M. Donovan and Sir Tasman Heyes who, as mentioned in the Seventeenth Annual Report (paragraph 260), had extensive discussions in 1964-65 on the subject with licensees and senior executives of stations, and with persons or organisations concerned with programme production. The Board reached the conclusion that the existing requirements relating to Australian content were no longer entirely satisfactory in view of changed conditions in the industry since 1960 and decided on new requirements, which are shown below in detail:—

“ 1. The programmes of each commercial television station shall, for not less than 50 per cent. of total transmission time, consist of programmes which are credited as being Australian in origin.

2. Calculation of the percentage of programmes credited as being of Australian origin will be based on the following special conditions:

- (i) indigenous drama productions, that is plays written in Australia or by Australians as defined in section 114 (3.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965*, and performed by Australians, will receive credit for twice their actual duration;
- (ii) other Australian drama productions will receive credit for one and one half times their actual duration;
- (iii) programmes for children which are designed and produced in Australia in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 15 of the *Television Programme Standards* will receive credit for twice their actual duration;
- (iv) programmes produced in British Commonwealth countries will receive credit as if they were Australian programmes for half their actual duration, with a maximum credit of 5 per cent. in any 28 day period.

3. Programmes of Australian origin shall be televised between the hours of 7.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. for not less than 12 hours in each 28-day statistical period subject to the following special requirements:

- (a) an aggregate of not less than two hours shall consist of Australian productions in the form of drama, and
- (b) an aggregate of not less than two hours of Australian programmes shall be televised each week between the hours of 7.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.

Any Australian programme scheduled to commence not later than 9.00 p.m. will receive credit for its full duration.

4. For the purpose of these requirements the Board will have regard to such station records as are agreed upon, and will base its calculations on periods of 28 days commencing each year on the first Monday after 30th June. In order that the figures shall not be distorted by the suspension of programme production which occurs during the holiday season, the Board, in assessing each station's annual performance, will use figures based on 48 weeks.

5. These requirements and conditions shall apply to all metropolitan commercial television stations which are in operation at the date of this advice. These requirements and conditions shall also apply to all country commercial television stations which have completed three years of regular programme transmission at the date of this advice, and to each other country commercial television station as from the date on which it completes three years of regular programme transmission.

6. The Board may vary any of the requirements set out in paragraphs 1, 3 and 5 if circumstances arise which would prevent a station's adequate compliance with them under reasonable conditions.

7. Subject to paragraph 5, licensees of commercial television stations will be expected to implement the requirements of paragraphs 1 and 3 without delay, and to comply fully with them as from the 28-day statistical period commencing on 3rd July, 1967. Until full compliance with the revised requirements is achieved each licensee must provide the amount of Australian programmes specified in the requirements which have been in force since January, 1965.

8. The foregoing requirements and conditions will be subject to review 12 months after they have come into full operation."

215. The former requirements had placed considerable emphasis on the quantity of Australian programmes to be transmitted. Quality of programmes had not been specifically recognised except for the expectation that programmes produced for televising in peak viewing time would be capable of withstanding competition from imported programmes. The Board considered that a stronger incentive was needed for programmes of quality, particularly in relation to drama production, and consequently the revised requirements provide for special recognition of certain types of programme, including Australian drama. Although the principle of establishing quotas for particular categories of programme had been considered from time to time, the Board had not previously seen the need for such action. Its recent inquiries, however, led to the conclusion that the television industry now has the capacity, in terms of talent and resources, to produce drama on a regular basis. Accordingly, the new requirements provide for a minimum amount of Australian drama production. Under the new requirements, stations will be required to televise an average aggregate of three hours weekly of Australian programmes, including Australian-produced drama, in popular viewing hours.

#### NEWS

216. Although the provision of news is a costly part of a station's operation, several stations have found it possible to expand their services, and there is evidence that the improvements have been appreciated by viewers. National and commercial stations in Sydney and Melbourne have made use of the coaxial cable for the simultaneous transmission, or exchange, of news items. Very considerable expense has been incurred in obtaining, both through the resources of Australian stations and by arrangement with overseas suppliers, comprehensive news film coverage of overseas events.

217. The responsibility for the selection and presentation of all news matter rests with the licensee and his staff who are expected to apply ordinary good taste and common sense when compiling such programmes. Although the Board's Television Programme Standards specifically permit the presentation of factual news reports between the hours of 4.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m., when other programmes are subject to special conditions, it is implicit in the Standards that discretion should be exercised in the selection of news items and pictures for transmission at such times. The Board had occasion to question the desirability of transmitting, in the early evening, items showing, in some detail, violence associated with the war in Vietnam. There is no wish to restrict the presentation of important news items, but the Board has stressed the importance of discretion in the selection of illustrations, particularly during news programmes which occur at times when the audience may be expected to include large numbers of children and young people.

#### CENSORSHIP AND CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS

218. Close co-operation between the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board and the Australian Broadcasting Control Board has been maintained throughout the year, in continuation of an arrangement approved in 1956 by the Minister for Customs and Excise and the Postmaster-General. Under this arrangement the Chief Film Censor classifies all films imported for television in accordance with the provisions of the Television Programme Standards.

219. The Chief Film Censor reports that during the year 10,776 films were classified for television. These were mostly 16mm. films and amounted to over 13 million feet in length, representing more than 6,000 hours of screening time. Eliminations were made from 1,197 films. Under the Customs (Cinematograph Films) Regulations ninety-one films were rejected, and two were classified as unsuitable for television in terms of the Television Programme Standards. There were seven appeals against rejection, two of which were allowed. Films for television were imported in the proportions of 75 per cent from the United States of America, 21 per cent from Britain, and 4 per cent from other countries.

220. The classifications which are applicable to films considered suitable for television are as follows:—

Unrestricted for television—Symbol “ G ”. These films may be transmitted at any time.

Not suitable for children under 16 years of age—Symbol “ A ”. These films may not be televised between 4.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays or at any time before 7.30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

Suitable only for adults—Symbol “ AO ”. These films may be televised after 8.30 p.m. on any day and between 1.00 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. on schooldays.

221. An improper, and sometimes misleading, practice was again employed by several commercial stations during the year, in respect of films which were scheduled for transmission and the classifications anticipated, before they had been registered and classified by the Chief Film Censor. Stations were aware of the Board's requirement that the classification of all films should be published, and that the classification of films classified “ A ” or “ AO ” should be shown on television screens prior to the commencement of such films. It has now been made clear that the classifications published and screened must be those determined by the Chief Film Censor, and that classifications must not be anticipated by station managements. Similarly films carrying a “ G ” or “ A ” classification may not be announced or advertised as bearing an “ AO ” classification, although this does not affect a licensee's right to schedule any programme at a late hour if he considers it to be more suitable for transmission at that time.

222. By agreement between the Chief Film Censor and the users of films for television it is possible for a station to select short scenes from films for use in trailers as publicity for forthcoming programmes. The practice is now widespread and for the most part is carried out in a satisfactory manner. Just after the close of the year under review the Board had occasion to question the transmission of two such trailers which caused numerous complaints from viewers. In each case the excerpt was found to be misleading, one to such an extent that the film was examined by the Board. A substantial part of the film, which had been classified “ A ” (unsuitable for children), dealt with the sex relationships of the several characters, and the treatment of the plot was of such a nature as to justify the more restrictive classification “ AO ” (suitable only for adults). Some of the pictorial matter contravened the Board's Television Programme Standards. After discussion the Chief Film Censor reclassified the film “ AO ” and made some eliminations to meet the requirements of the Standards.

223. Since television became a dominating factor in public entertainment the cinema industry has made major changes in the nature of films produced for theatrical use. Many of these were very much freer in moral and ethical attitudes than the greater majority of television viewers would be prepared to accept in programmes televised into their own homes. The Chief Film Censor and the Board have refrained from commenting on the suitability for television of such productions until each film has become available to licensees. In some cases the films have come into the television market sooner than was expected, and there has been doubt whether television, as a medium penetrating all types of homes and environments (and often allowed to do so without discrimination), was suitable for such programmes. However, it must be recognized that there is a noticeable difference in the type of theme and the nature of its treatment between film programmes now generally considered suitable for television and the more restricted outlook of ten years ago.

#### FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

224. The Board's Television Programme Standards provide for periods in which programmes suitable for family and children's viewing will be presented, during which children may watch television without parental supervision. By agreement with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations the specified time for these periods on weekdays was extended by 30 minutes and now comprises the period between 4.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. On Saturday and Sunday all programmes presented before 7.30 p.m. must be suitable for family and children's viewing; this does not prevent the televising of sporting events or news services.

225. The regrettable tendency to replace live programmes specially designed for children by imported films has continued. Many of the films used appeared to have been produced for general audiences. The Board is aware of the considerable effort and expense necessary for the production of worthwhile programmes for children, but it considers that licensees must accept a responsibility in this field. In the revised Australian content requirements (*see* paragraph 214) there is provision for recognition of this additional effort, in the form of a credit loading which will apply to children's programmes produced in

the  
sta

rec  
with  
with  
Aus

und

The  
child  
Tele  
of liv  
progr  
films

2  
produ  
attent  
divisio  
progr

2  
mainl  
school  
Unio  
leaflet

2  
or oth  
direct  
witho  
30 mi  
being  
under  
from a  
mercia  
the sar  
progra

the form recommended in paragraph 15 of the Board's Television Programme Standards. Paragraph 15 states:—

“ It is recommended that there be regular sessions for children designed—

- (a) to impart a broader knowledge of the history and potentialities of our country and of current affairs;
- (b) to foster an appreciation of such cultural pursuits as music, painting, ballet, the theatre and literature;
- (c) to encourage interest and active participation in simple scientific investigations such as botanical, geological and other pursuits; and
- (d) by the use of the great examples from the Bible, and from history, biography and literature, to impart a real appreciation of the spiritual values and of the qualities of courage, honour and integrity which are essential to the full development of the individual, and of national greatness.

It is further recommended that programmes be designed to cater for children's propensities for sport and for hobbies such as handicrafts and the care of animals.”

226. The effect of the credit loading will be that each hour of televised programmes meeting these recommendations will be regarded as equivalent to two hours for the purposes of a licensee's compliance with Australian content requirements. The Board hopes by this means to encourage stations to undertake with some determination the provision of programmes designed to inform as well as entertain young Australians.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN'S TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

227. Membership of the Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes during the year under review consisted of the following persons:—

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	..	Deputy Headmistress, 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.

The Committee met once, in Sydney, when it took the opportunity of discussing matters relating to children's television programmes with a sub-committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations appointed for the purpose. Subjects discussed included the trend towards replacement of live children's programmes with imported films, and the difficulties involved in providing satisfactory programmes for children. The Committee also discussed the principles and practices of classification of films for children's viewing with Mr R. J. Prowse, Chief Film Censor.

228. The Committee was favourably impressed by the efforts made by some television stations to produce attractive and original children's programmes in their studios. Members have paid particular attention to the needs of the various age groups in respect of television programmes, making broad divisions at the levels of kindergarten, primary school age and teenage. These aspects of children's programming are expected to be dealt with in a special report to the Board.

229. The leaflet “ Helping Children to Use Television Wisely !” which was issued for distribution mainly to State departmental schools early in 1965 was reprinted early in 1966 for distribution to private schools. The Board appreciates the assistance of the Department of Health, Victoria, the Kindergarten Unions in all States, and the principals of the private schools for their co-operation in distributing the leaflet, which has again been well received, and for which numerous requests have since been made.

#### RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES

230. Section 103 of the Act provides that a licensee shall televise 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 determination under this section requires the provision, without charge for station time, of a period equal to 1 per cent of transmission hours with a minimum of 30 minutes per week. Examination of station schedules in May 1966 showed that this requirement was being met by the majority of stations. The forms and times of day for religious programmes have been under examination by television stations, and several attempts have been made to remove religious matter from areas of commercial competition, either by placing them at times which cannot be exploited commercially or by arranging for parallel transmission of religious programmes by two stations operating in the same service area. The Board has taken action several times to prevent the relegation of religious programmes to times of day when viewing is at a low ebb.

231. A recent move towards the presentation of religious programmes before 12.00 noon on Sunday met with some resistance from the Churches, generally on the grounds that churchgoers would lose the opportunity of seeing the programmes. This raised the question of the audience to which such programmes are directed. The Board's Advisory Committee on Religious Programmes had been anxious for some time to arrange a conference of interested parties to examine the purpose of religious television programmes, to consider their target audience, and to suggest improvements in the content and presentation of such programmes. The Board agreed with the Advisory Committee's proposal, and a Consultation was arranged (see paragraph 235). The Board will seek further advice about religious programmes from the Advisory Committee in the coming year.

232. The types of religious programme televised during 1965-66 included imported films, discussions, dramatic productions, talks, epilogues, items for children, and "scatter" announcements. "Scatter" announcements occupy not more than one minute and can be inserted between scheduled programmes at any time of day. Their use in peak viewing time has been favoured by some stations and by some of the religious programme producing organizations. In this connexion, the Board still believes that "scatter" announcements alone do not constitute adequate discharge of a station's obligation to televise "Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature".

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES

233. Membership of the Board's Advisory Committee on Religious Programmes was unchanged during the year, and comprises the following:—

Rev. B. R. Wyllie	..	..	Deputy Chancellor, 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.
Rev. Dr J. D. McCaughey	..	..	Master of Ormond College, University of Melbourne.
Rev. Dr J. A. Munro	..	..	Rector, St. Paul's Church of England, Manuka, A.C.T.
Rev. Canon W. R. Ray	..	..	Headmaster, Pulteney Grammar School, Adelaide.

During the year the Committee held meetings in Sydney and Adelaide. At the Adelaide meeting the Committee discussed aspects of religious telecasting, including local programme production, with representatives of the Christian Television Association of South Australia, and the Catholic Radio and Television Committee of South Australia.

234. At the request of the Board the Committee re-examined the question of Sunday morning programmes in the light of recent developments, including the public attitude to Sunday. The Committee's concern was that relaxation of the restriction, under which only religious programmes and charitable appeals may be televised before 12.00 noon, should not lead to the loss of all distinction between Sunday and other days. The Committee came to the conclusion that Sunday morning programmes might consist of religious matter, instructional education, charitable appeals, or material similar in nature, and recommended that a firm control over the selection of programme matter for educational and charitable programmes should be maintained by the Board.

235. The Advisory Committee, in association with Australian Frontier, planned a Consultation on Religious Telecasting in Australia which took place at Ormond College, University of Melbourne, early in August 1966. The Consultation took advantage of the presence in Australia of the Rev. Edwin Robertson, Executive Director of the World Association of Christian Broadcasting. The purpose of the Consultation was to bring together people concerned with religious television programmes, both Churchmen and laymen, and to explore ways and means of taking full advantage of the programme time which commercial television stations are obliged to provide without charge.

236. At the close of the year, the Board reviewed the work of the Committee since its inception and extended its terms of reference to include commercial broadcasting as well as commercial television. The Committee had undertaken in 1964 a specific task in respect of the broadcasting of religious matter (see paragraph 93) and readily accepted the opportunity to continue its interest in both media.

#### TELEVISION OF POLITICAL MATTER

237. Paragraph 97 mentions the action taken by the Board in regard to the broadcasting of political matter which preceded the various elections held during the past year. Similar action was taken for television stations.

238. Reference to some aspects of the operation of subsection 4 of section 116 of the Act as it affects television stations has been made in paragraph 98.

## ADVERTISING

239. 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 ". In the Seventeenth Annual Report the Board outlined the changes which have occurred in advertising practices since 1956 when its standards were determined. Perhaps the most significant change has been a decrease in the proportion of sponsored programmes. Most programmes are now vehicles for spot advertisements and, under the existing rules, may contain 12 minutes of such advertisements in the hour, which is twice the amount permitted for sponsored programmes.

240. The sub-committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, established in May 1965 (see paragraph 263 of Seventeenth Annual Report), met officers of the Board several times during the year to consider proposals for revision of the Standards in respect of advertising. The Board expects to make a determination before the end of 1966.

241. In order to ascertain the attitude of viewers towards advertisements the Board commissioned a survey by the McNair Survey Pty. Ltd. in August 1965. The findings were taken into account in consideration of the revision of the advertising time standards. Among other things the survey indicated that viewers were particularly sensitive to interruptions for advertisements during feature films, but were inclined to be more tolerant of advertisements during programmes which were not so dependent on continuity of thought or action—such as variety, panel games, and similar entertainment. The findings tended to confirm many of the impressions gained by the Board from opinions expressed in letters of complaint from the public about advertising.

242. Each complaint from viewers regarding television advertising content is investigated and, where necessary, the station concerned is requested to take appropriate corrective action. Monitoring observations show that on occasions advertisements are televised in excess of the amounts specified in the Standards, but not all complaints from viewers are found to be justified. In some cases the viewer has been under the impression that programme information and station promotional material is to be included in calculating advertising content. Such matter is not regarded as an advertisement for the purposes of the Board's Standards.

243. During the year the Board received a number of requests for relaxation of the rules prohibiting the televising of imported film advertisements. The rules were introduced in 1961 to protect the interests of Australian film producers and others associated with the local manufacture of television advertisements. Some advertisers have taken advantage of visits to Australia by overseas personalities to film them for inclusion in advertisements. There is no objection to this practice, as the only purpose of the Board's rules is to ensure the Australian production of advertisements for Australian television.

244. A voluntary code governing the advertising of cigarettes on television has been agreed upon by manufacturers and the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations. It came into effect on 1st January 1966, and requires that:

1. Cigarette advertising must not be aimed at any non-smoker but must be intended to effect a change of brand among smokers.
2. Principal characters shown smoking cigarettes in any advertisement should not be under 25 years of age.
3. No cigarette advertising may be placed on television in children's programmes or immediately before or after such programmes.
4. No family scenes of father and/or mother smoking cigarettes in front of children may be shown.
5. No advertising for cigarettes may appear containing testimonials from persons who have special appeal to young people.
6. No advertising may claim special health properties for or reduction of any ingredient from smoke of any cigarette unless backed by scientific authority.
7. Cigarette advertising may use attractive, healthy looking models, or illustrations or drawings of persons who appear to be attractive and healthy, provided that there is no suggestion that their attractive appearance or good health is due to cigarette smoking.
8. Advertisements shall not show well known past or present athletes or sportsmen smoking cigarettes, nor anyone who has just participated in physical activity requiring stamina or athletic conditioning beyond that of normal recreation.
9. Cigarette advertising must not show or imply habitual or excessive smoking.

245. The following table shows the percentage of time occupied by advertisements televised by Melbourne stations during average weeks in winter 1964, 1965 and 1966. It provides some indication of the proportions of time occupied by advertisements at different times of day and on each day of the week

PERCENTAGE OF TIME OCCUPIED BY ADVERTISEMENTS IN AN AVERAGE WEEK—  
WINTER 1964, 1965 AND 1966—MELBOURNE COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

Year	Time Periods (Monday to Friday)				
	Day 2.00-4.30 p.m.	Family 4.30-7.30 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.
1964 .. ..	10.6	13.5	12.8	13.4	12.6
1965 .. ..	11.2	10.1	12.6	13.7	11.7
1966 .. ..	13.2	11.6	15.1	14.5	13.4

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.
1964.. ..	10.9	12.9	11.7	13.4	13.4	11.3	7.7	11.6
1965.. ..	9.7	11.6	11.2	12.5	12.3	10.8	7.1	10.7
1966.. ..	11.7	13.3	13.2	13.9	14.2	12.3	10.3	12.7

(Source: Anderson Analysis).

#### TELEVISION OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER

246. Complaints were received during the year from viewers who objected to items in topical revue programmes, and from others who regarded some documentary treatments of social and moral issues as unsuitable for the public medium of television. The complaints were, however, both less frequent and less numerous than last year.

247. The Board's approach in this matter is based on the fundamental requirement of the Standards that stations should exercise good taste and common sense in methods and in times of presentation of programmes. If these requirements are observed in the light of the knowledge that television reaches into the family circle it is reasonable that television should mirror contemporary life; it is less certain, in view of the widespread and indiscriminate nature of its audience, that television should take a leading part in changing social conventions. In the case of topical revue material the Board has consistently maintained that pointless vulgarity and generally unacceptable words and phrases have no place in programmes. As to the serious presentation on television of social and moral issues, this is, in general, to be encouraged so long as due warning is given where necessary of the nature of the programme and an appropriate time is selected for transmission.

#### PROGRAMME RESEARCH

248. The Board's regular analysis of television programmes was continued during the year. This is mentioned in greater detail under Analysis of Programmes (paragraphs 203 to 208). Examination of commercially conducted audience measurement surveys is undertaken to assist the Board's appreciation of the influences which may lead to changes in programme schedules, and in hours of service.

249. An experimental survey was undertaken by the Board's research staff in June 1966. This was designed primarily to discover the attitudes of viewers in the Melbourne area to television programmes generally, and to Australian programmes in particular. Analysis of the survey data is not yet complete, but a few points of interest have already emerged. It is apparent, for example, that viewers in the sample surveyed are, as regards drama, more interested in Australian series programmes than in individual Australian productions. It was found that about two-thirds of the families with young or teenage children felt some apprehension about the suitability of some evening programmes. This may reflect the known difficulty experienced in many homes of preventing children from watching television after 8.30 p.m., even with the guidance given by film classifications. Some comment was made by about half the interviewees objecting to the Saturday evening blanketing when all four Melbourne stations transmitted replays of the afternoon's football matches between 6.00 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. This situation ceased in mid-season, when station ATV Melbourne commenced providing general entertainment programmes at that time.

250. Until all data has been processed the Board cannot fully assess the results of this survey. It is hoped to make further studies of particular programme matters, and of public attitudes.

## EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

251. The report of the Board's Advisory Committee on Educational Television Services, referred to in earlier Annual Reports, was considered by the Government early in 1966. The Postmaster-General made the following statement in the House of Representatives on 11th May:—

“ The Advisory Committee on Educational Television Services was appointed, with Ministerial approval, by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board in January, 1964 to advise the Board on the contribution television might be able to make to education in Australia, in view of the fact that the uses of television for this purpose had become a matter of increasing professional and public interest.

Chairman of the Committee was Mr. W. J. Weeden, Director of the Commonwealth Office of Education. Membership comprised a panel of distinguished educationists whose names are listed in the report.

The Committee had fairly wide terms of reference, as might be expected in relation to a complex matter such as educational television. The Committee was also to advise on the way in which the educational television needs of this country could be met.

The Committee met in several States over a considerable period and, during the course of its inquiries, obtained the views of educational Authorities and others concerned with or interested in educational television. A large number of people from all States was interviewed.

The Committee's report is a valuable contribution to a relatively new field—a field in which experience in other countries shows that there is unlikely to be uniformity of viewpoint in arriving at solutions to the various questions that pose themselves for consideration. The Report is equally valuable in providing an opportunity for reviewing current policies and for consideration of future developments.

The Government has given very thorough and detailed consideration to the Committee's Report.

First, the Government supports the Committee's view that instructional educational television programmes and their nature and content ought to be developed as an integral part of the education systems in Australia. It agrees also that these are primarily matters for State Authorities.

Education is a sovereign responsibility of the States and, accordingly, it is this Government's view that a first and essential step on the Committee's Report must be consultation with the State Governments as to their requirements and priorities, and the extent to which they would be prepared to incur expenditures on educational television services.

The Prime Minister has therefore written to the State Premiers suggesting that a conference between the Commonwealth and the States be held at an early date to explore the matter generally and, in particular, what the needs of the States are; the possible basis for co-operation in any expansion; machinery for regular reviews of needs; a basis for regular consultation about State programme needs and about meeting those needs.

The Commonwealth is prepared to provide some additional finance for expanding instructional television programmes if this is desired by the States and if the States are prepared to contribute resources for the purpose. The Commonwealth is willing also to discuss ways in which additional resources deemed necessary can be provided on a joint basis.

The Commonwealth sees its role in this matter as being one of acting as an agent for the States by assisting in the provision of co-ordinated activities, including in particular facilities for the presentation and transmission of instructional material. These activities must, of course, be within the limits of the facilities and funds available at any time.

With regard to the technical aspects associated with the availability of frequency channels for educational television purposes, the Commonwealth has responsibility for the allocation of bands to meet the frequency requirements for all types of radio communication services, including radio, television, aeronautical, shipping, Governmental and various private user services.

The matter must be looked at from the long term view point. At present, television services are operating in the very high frequency (VHF) band and, as the Committee suggests, in the larger population centres there is provision for the allocation of only one additional VHF channel for television purposes. The Government believes that it is desirable to allocate channels in a band where there is scope for orderly development with minimum dislocation to other user requirements. Undoubtedly, as Australia develops, there will be need for extension of the existing types of television services, which could not be considered without considerable technical difficulty and cost to other users if the Government reserved the remaining VHF channel for educational purposes. Then too, the long term demands for educational television are such that they are unlikely to be accommodated by the provision of one additional VHF channel. Another factor is the requirement for Australia to meet its obligations under the International Telecommunication Convention and associated Radio Regulations.

At the present time there is ample scope for the development of television services in the ultra high frequency (UHF) band. The Commonwealth would be prepared to arrange the allocation of frequency channels for educational television purposes in this band. It does not at present believe that it should specifically reserve a portion of this band for such purposes, particularly since as yet it has no accurate knowledge of the expected requirements.

The Government will ensure that the appropriate Commonwealth Authorities give full consideration to frequency needs for educational television services in the light of the requirements of all users and technical considerations when the allocation of channels in both the VHF and UHF bands is being examined. Such an examination can be arranged when more is known of educational television needs, especially after the consultations with the States, to which I have already referred.

The Committee recommended that, initially, educational television should be instituted by using the facilities of existing national and commercial television stations but that there should ultimately be a separate network of educational television stations.

The Government gave particular consideration to this question but decided, in all the circumstances, that facilities available to the Australian Broadcasting Commission and commercial stations were adequate now and in the foreseeable future to provide a satisfactory educational television service.

As Honorable Members will be aware, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the facilities of which have been used successfully in the closely allied medium of school broadcasting for 30 years, has successfully integrated educational television into its established organisation including programmes at primary, secondary and, to a lesser extent, tertiary levels. In considering the proposals by the Committee that ultimately, a separate network should be provided, the Government bore in mind that any new network of stations exclusively for instructional purposes would be unused for varying periods of each day and, on the other hand, there would be unused capacity in the national and commercial transmitters not only to the extent which at present exists, e.g. in the mornings, but because of the transfer of instructional type programming from the Commission to the new network.

The Government has, therefore, decided that the Australian Broadcasting Commission should continue to present instructional type programmes in association with the State authorities and using the normal consultative machinery. The use which is at present being made of the Commission's technical and programme facilities for educational television already represents a substantial Commonwealth investment in this field, and the Government's decision will open the way for further development. At present, one-third of Australian schools have viewing equipment and the number is steadily increasing. The Government contemplates that the machinery for co-ordination between the Commission and the States should be reviewed if necessary with a view to overcoming any deficiencies which might at present exist in the provision of adequate and appropriate instructional programmes by the Commission.

When the consultation with the States has taken place and the views of the States on the Report are known, the House will be further informed as to the specific course of action the Government has decided upon.

The Government is grateful to the Committee for the thoroughness with which it carried out its investigations and the care with which it presented its views."

252. Following this, discussions were initiated with the State Governments, and a conference between Commonwealth Ministers (Hon. A. S. Hulme M.P., Postmaster-General and Senator The Hon. J. Gorton, Minister-in-Charge, Commonwealth Activities in Education and Research) and State Ministers for Education took place early in July 1966. A joint statement was subsequently issued, as follows:—

"The Ministers said that discussion included an outline of the present set up for instructional telecasts, the likely needs of States both in the immediate future and the long term, resources which may be available for the expansion of instructional programmes, the possible role of commercial stations and the machinery for collaboration between State educational authorities, the Commonwealth and television authorities.

As was to be expected, the present use to which instructional television is put varies from State to State.

The States made it clear that now and in the immediate future their commitments on education are high and that the extension of television education would need to be explored thoroughly before firm commitments for increased expenditure could be made.

It was agreed that the role of the Australian Broadcasting Commission was valuable in the presentation of educational television but that a closer liaison between the Commission and State Education authorities is desirable. The use to which the facilities of commercial stations could be put could be decided only after detailed discussions with commercial interests.

The Commonwealth reiterated its view that it did not intend in the foreseeable future to set up a separate television authority to administer instructional television and that, eventually, the actual transmission should be over the UHF band where scope exists for ample development.

It was decided that each State would now make an assessment of its individual needs and that any problems relating to them should be considered by the Commonwealth and States.

When this has been done, another Commonwealth/States meeting will be held."

253. During the year, educational programmes were televised on the same general lines as in 1964-65. The Australian Broadcasting Commission expanded the range and number of its transmissions for schools and also the number of repetitions of programme to suit the convenience of school timetables. In several States the Department of Education made specific requests to the Commission for instructional programmes in certain subjects (mainly mathematics and science) and released expert teachers, some on a full-time basis, to plan and present the programmes. The Commission has also televised bridging courses designed to link the final school year with the first years of university studies, and refresher courses for teachers. An experimental series dealing with aspects of modern educational theory, and designed to bring parents closer to the studies of their children, was televised in Tasmania. Commercial stations televised a limited number of educational programmes, mostly of the type described by the Advisory Committee as "supplementary enrichment", covering a wide range of general educational interests. Few if any commercial television programmes fall within the area of instructional education with which the Government is now concerned.

254. The Summary and Recommendations of the Advisory Committee are contained in Appendix J.

#### HOURS OF SERVICE

255. Section 16 (3.) (c) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1965* provides that the Board shall have power to determine the hours during which programmes may be broadcast or televised.

256. During the year under review there has been a general increase in weekly hours of transmission by metropolitan and country commercial stations. The only stations not recording an increase in hours were in Melbourne and in two country areas. The most marked increases were 33 hours weekly by station TEN Sydney and 56 hours weekly by SAS Adelaide. Station TEN, which commenced service in March 1965 now operates for periods comparable with the longer established Sydney commercial stations. At 30th June, 1966 station SAS was operating for 112½ hours weekly. This greatly exceeds the transmission hours of any other Australian television station.

257. The thirty-nine commercial television stations in service at 30th June, 1966 operated for an aggregate of 2,371 hours per week. This is 593 hours per week more than at 30th June, 1965 when thirty-one stations were in operation. During the year, the aggregate weekly hours of national television stations increased from 1,623 hours per week (twenty-four stations) to 2,404 hours (thirty-four stations). The hours of service of all commercial and national television stations in operation at 30th June, 1966 are shown in Appendices "C" and "D".

## PART VIII—GENERAL

### FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE BOARD

258. 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, 1966 together with the report of the Auditor-General as to those accounts, appears in Appendix "K" of this Report.

### ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

259. 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
				National	Commercial		
30th June—	Sealed Sets System						
1924 .. ..	4	..	1,206	..	..	..	..
	Class "A"	Class "B"					
1925 .. ..	7	6	63,874	..	..	..	..
1926 .. ..	8	9	128,060	..	..	..	..
1927 .. ..	8	12	225,240	..	..	..	..
1928 .. ..	8	12	270,507	..	..	..	..
1929 .. ..	8	12	301,199	..	..	..	..
	National	Commercial					
1930 .. ..	8	13	312,192	..	..	..	..
1931 .. ..	9	27	331,969	..	..	..	..
1932 .. ..	12	43	369,945	..	..	..	..
1933 .. ..	12	48	469,477	..	..	..	..
1934 .. ..	12	53	599,159	..	..	..	..
1935 .. ..	12	57	721,852	..	..	..	..
1936 .. ..	14	73	825,136	..	..	..	..
1937 .. ..	20	80	940,068	..	..	..	..
1938 .. ..	24	94	1,057,911	..	..	..	..
1939 .. ..	24	98	1,131,861	..	..	..	..
1940 .. ..	26	100	1,212,581	..	..	..	..
1941 .. ..	27	96	1,293,266	..	..	..	..
1942 .. ..	27	97	1,320,073	..	..	..	..
1943 .. ..	27	96	1,370,000	..	..	..	..
1944 .. ..	28	98	1,394,880	..	..	..	..
1945 .. ..	29	100	1,415,229	..	..	..	..
1946 .. ..	29	100	1,436,789	..	..	..	..
1947 .. ..	32	101	1,678,276	..	..	..	..
1948 .. ..	33	102	1,703,970	..	..	..	..
1949 .. ..	37	102	1,762,675	..	..	..	..
1950 .. ..	39	102	1,841,211	..	..	..	..
1951 .. ..	41	103	1,884,834	..	..	..	..
1952 .. ..	42	103	1,961,044	..	..	..	..
1953 .. ..	44	105	1,985,655	..	..	..	..
1954 .. ..	46	106	2,041,615	..	..	..	..
1955 .. ..	50	106	2,034,676	..	..	..	..

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
				National	Commercial		
	National	Commercial					
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
1966 .. ..	69	111	679,096	34	39	378,819	1,846,855

In addition to the abovementioned national broadcasting stations, there were, as at 30th June, 1966, ten high frequency (short-wave) transmitters providing services to listeners in remote areas.

## RECEIVING LICENCES

260. The following tables show the various classes of receiving licences which were current on 30th June, 1966:—

## LISTENERS' LICENCES

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Commonwealth
Ordinary .. ..	168,975	106,158	92,534	74,728	43,724	25,899	512,018
Hirers .. ..	125	102	6	69	..	..	302
Lodging House .. ..	2,449	2,714	1,118	686	94	64	7,125
Pensioner .. ..	62,418	32,598	27,221	15,536	11,286	6,284	155,343
Blind .. ..	..	..	352	333	..	46	731
School .. ..	..	..	1,377	679	..	24	2,080
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>233,967</b>	<b>141,572</b>	<b>122,608</b>	<b>92,031</b>	<b>55,104</b>	<b>32,317</b>	<b>677,599</b>
Short-term Hirers .. ..	242	67	155	1,021	12	..	1,497

## VIEWERS' LICENCES

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Commonwealth
Ordinary .. ..	81,731	57,462	28,821	15,323	10,771	5,572	199,680
Hirers .. ..	284	151	1,468	768	312	113	3,096
Lodging House .. ..	2,724	1,951	1,216	492	296	127	6,806
Pensioner .. ..	10,334	6,189	3,678	1,682	1,534	612	24,029
Blind .. ..	..	..	171	125	..	10	306
School .. ..	..	..	52	60	..	54	166
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>95,073</b>	<b>65,753</b>	<b>35,406</b>	<b>18,450</b>	<b>12,913</b>	<b>6,488</b>	<b>234,083</b>
Short-term Hirers .. ..	53,120	21,887	23,852	26,581	15,375	3,921	144,736

## COMBINED RECEIVING LICENCES

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Commonwealth
Ordinary .. ..	604,291	509,689	189,066	167,684	97,965	48,901	1,617,596
Pensioner .. ..	86,658	62,846	28,568	20,886	14,975	6,400	220,333
Blind .. ..	1,243	1,065	204	79	890	324	3,805
School .. ..	2,718	1,355	86	46	763	153	5,121
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>694,910</b>	<b>574,955</b>	<b>217,924</b>	<b>188,695</b>	<b>114,593</b>	<b>55,778</b>	<b>1,846,855</b>

radi  
liste  
whic  
\$1.0

of p  
scho  
only

E  
Servi

The g  
revenu  
sale of

26  
exclud

26  
various  
the Co  
behalf  
Comm  
Comm  
apprec

\* C  
and telev  
Australia  
Postmast  
\$93,177  
Wireless  
with " of  
9271/6

261. The fee for a broadcast listener's licence is \$5.50 for zone 1, which includes all places within a radius of 250 miles from broadcasting stations specified by the Board. All except 18,538 of the broadcast listeners' licences current on 30th June, 1966, were issued in zone 1. The fee for such licences in zone 2, which comprises all other areas, is \$2.80. The fee for licences granted to certain types of pensioners is \$1.00 in zone 1 and 70 cents in zone 2. Licences are granted free of charge to blind persons and schools.

262. The fee for a television viewer's licence is \$12.00, except in the case of certain classes of pensioners who pay a licence fee of \$3.00. Licences are granted free of charge to blind persons and schools. The fee for a combined receiving licence for both broadcasting and television, which is obtainable only in zone 1, is \$17.00; the fee for a pensioner's combined receiving licence is \$4.00.

#### EXPENDITURE ON THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE AND NATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICE\*

263. Expenditure in relation to the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service (including both programme and technical services) during 1965-66 was as shown hereunder:—

Operational Expenditure—				\$
Australian Broadcasting Commission	..	..	..	31,511,292
Postmaster-General's Department—transmission, technical and other services	..	..	..	6,676,704
Departments of Interior and Works	..	..	..	241,965
				<hr/>
				38,429,961
Capital Expenditure—				
Australian Broadcasting Commission	..	..	..	1,529,522
Postmaster-General's Department	..	..	..	4,620,510
Departments of Interior, Territories and Works	..	..	..	1,718,906
				<hr/>
				7,868,938
				<hr/>
Total Expenditure	..	..	..	46,298,899

The gross operational expenditure of the Australian Broadcasting Commission was \$34,631,878, but revenue amounting to \$3,120,586 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

264. Commonwealth revenue received in 1965-66 from broadcasting and television services which excludes wireless telegraphy fees, amounted to \$37,740,774 derived from the following sources:—

				\$
Broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licence fees	..	..	..	35,444,906
Broadcasting stations' licence fees	..	..	..	217,560
Television stations' licence fees	..	..	..	1,620,136
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	458,172
				<hr/>
				37,740,774

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

265. 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,

\* Compiled from details in the Budget Papers under broadcasting and television services, as being applicable to the national broadcasting and television services authorised under the Broadcasting and Television Act excluding the following expenditure also shown in the Budget Papers: Australian Broadcasting Control Board, \$889,994; Department of Works (on behalf of Australian Broadcasting Control Board), \$25,865; Postmaster-General's Department, \$612,780 (being \$6,719 for miscellaneous costs of administering the Broadcasting and Television Act, \$93,177 for subsidies to commercial broadcasting stations for landline services for news relays and \$472,884 for direct expenditure under the Wireless Telegraphy Act and \$40,000 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").

and by Mr A. H. Kaye, M.V.O., the Australian Post Office Representative, and in the United States of America 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.

266. Mr J. M. Donovan, a full-time member of the Board, was absent on duty overseas from 12th June to 14th August 1966, inclusive, and took no part in the preparation of this report.

MYLES F. E. WRIGHT, Chairman

D. McDONALD, Member

W. C. RADFORD, Part-time Member

T. H. E. HEYES, Part-time Member

J. A. McNAMARA,

Secretary, 20th September 1966.

Ca  
2CA  
2CH  
(Note  
2GB  
2KY  
2SM  
2UE  
2UW  
2AD  
2AY  
2BE  
2BH  
2BS  
2DU  
2GF  
2GN  
2GZ  
2HD  
2KA  
2KM  
2KO  
2LF  
2LM  
2LT  
2MG  
2MO  
2MW  
2NM  
2NX  
2NZ  
2PK  
2QN  
2RE  
2RG  
2TM  
2VM  
2WG  
(Note: F  
2WL  
2XL  
3AK  
3AW  
3DB  
• Provi

## APPENDIX A

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1966  
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	127
(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., 237 Miller-street, North 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	124½
2BE	Bega	1,480	1,000	Radio 2BE Pty. Ltd., Auckland-street, Bega	109½
2BH	Broken Hill	660	200	Radio Silver City Pty. Ltd., 202 Tynte-street, North Adelaide, S.A.	116
2BS	Bathurst	1,500	2,000	Bathurst Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 109 George-street, Bathurst	122½
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	125
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	2,000	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., 3 Rodney-street, Gunnedah	121½
2MW	Murwillumbah	1,440	2,000	Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Murwillumbah-street, Murwillumbah	119
2NM	Muswellbrook	1,460	D 2,000 N 1,000	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	117
2QN	Deniliquin	1,520	2,000	Haig-Muir Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., 7th Floor, Stanhill Building, 34 Queen's-road, Melbourne, S.C.2, Vic.	124½
2RE	Taree	1,560	2,000	Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty. Ltd., Cowper-street, Chatham, Taree	122½
2RG	Griffith	1,070	D 2,000 N 1,000	2RG Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 53-55 Erskine-street, Sydney	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. & Company, 31 Ainslie-avenue, Canberra, A.C.T.	127
(Note: Riverina Broadcasters, 16 Fitzmaurice-street, Wagga Wagga, operates station 2WG 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> .)					
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	168
3DB	Melbourne	1,030	5,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne	168

\* 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.

## COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1966—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kc/s)	Authorized Power (Watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>VICTORIA—continued</i>					
3KZ	Melbourne	1,180	5,000	The Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd., 24-30 Victoria-street, Carlton	130½
(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> .)					
<i>Country</i>					
3BA	Ballarat	1,320	2,000	Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 56 Lydiard-street North, Ballarat	126
3BO	Bendigo	960	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney, N.S.W...	127½
3CS	Colac	1,130	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne..	116
3CV	Maryborough	1,440	2,000	V.B.N. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne	130½
3GL	Geelong	1,350	2,000	Geelong Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 191-197 Ryrie-street, Geelong	120
3HA	Hamilton	1,000	2,000	V.B.N. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne	127
3LK	Lubeck	1,090	2,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., 44-74 Flinders-street, Melbourne..	135
3MA	Mildura	1,470	2,000	Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 22 Deakin-avenue, Mildura	113½
3NE	Wangaratta	1,600	2,000	Wangaratta Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Templeton-street, Wangaratta	125
3SH	Swan Hill	1,330	2,000	V.B.N. Ltd., "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins-street, Melbourne	132½
3SR	Shepparton	1,260	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne..	124½
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
3YB	Warrnambool	1,210	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd., 290 Latrobe-street, Melbourne..	124½
<i>QUEENSLAND</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
4BC	Brisbane	1,120	2,000	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Qld.) Ltd., Winter Garden Building, 187 Queen-street, Brisbane	168
4BH	Brisbane	1,390	2,000	Broadcasters (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., cnr. Albert and Charlotte streets, Brisbane	133
4BK	Brisbane	1,300	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., cnr. Campbell-street and Mayne-road, Bowen Hills, Brisbane	126
4KQ	Brisbane	690	2,000	Labor Broadcasting Station Pty. Ltd., cnr. Elizabeth and Edward streets, Brisbane	168
<i>Country</i>					
4AK	Oakey	1,220	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty. Ltd., cnr. Campbell-street and Mayne-road, Bowen Hills, Brisbane	126
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
4CA	Cairns	1,010	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd., 47 York-street, Sydney, N.S.W...	119
4GR	Toowoomba	860	2,000	Gold Radio Service Pty. Ltd., Winter Garden Building, 187 Queen-street, Brisbane	123½
4GY	Gympie	1,350	2,000	Gympie Broadcasting Co. Ltd., Smithfield Chambers, 232 Mary-street, Gympie	116
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., c/o White and Hancock, A.N.Z. Bank Chambers, Queen-street, Brisbane	120½
4MB	Maryborough	1,160	2,000	Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Winter Garden Building, 187 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., Winter Garden Building, 187 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
4WK	Warwick	880	2,000	Warwick Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd., Palmerin-street, Warwick	114½
4ZR	Roma	1,480	2,000	Maranoa Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 35 McDowall-street, Roma	113½
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
5AD	Adelaide	1,310	2,000	Advertiser Newspapers Ltd., 121 King William-street, Adelaide	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	123½
5MU	Murray Bridge	1,460	2,000	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

Ca

6IX  
6KY  
6PM  
6PR6AM  
6BY  
6CI  
6GE  
6KG  
6MD  
6NA  
6TZ  
6VA  
6WB7HO  
7HT

7AD

7BU

7EX  
7LA  
7QT  
7SD

8DN

## COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1966—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)
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>					
<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	168
<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	114½
6KG	Kalgoorlie	980	2,000	Goldfields Broadcasters (1933) Pty. Ltd., 115 St. George's-terrace, Perth	103
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., 171 York-street, Albany	117
6WB	Katanning	1,070	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 38 Mounts Bay-road, Perth	113
<b>TASMANIA</b>					
<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	D 2,000 N 1,000	Northern Tasmania Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 54 Cameron-street, Launceston	111½
7BU	Burnie	560	D 2,000 N 1,000	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	100½
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY</b>					
8DN	Darwin	1,240	2,000	Darwin Broadcasters Pty. Ltd., 16 Smith-street West, Darwin	122½

D = Daytime      N = Night-time.

## APPENDIX B

## NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1966

## MEDIUM FREQUENCY SERVICES

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kc/s)	Authorized Power (Watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY</b>				
2CN	Canberra	1,540	2,000	125½
2CY	Southern Tablelands Service (Canberra)	850	10,000	126½
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b>				
<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
<b>VICTORIA</b>				
<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
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>				
<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	10,000	126½
4QD	Central Western Queensland Service (Emerald)	1,550	50,000	126½
4QL	Western Queensland Service (Longreach)	540	10,000	126½
4QN	Northern Queensland Service (Townsville)	630	50,000	126½
4QO	Upper Burnett Service (Eidsvold)	910	10,000	126½
4QS	Darling Downs Service (Toowoomba)	750	10,000	126½
4QW	South-west Queensland Service (St. George)	710	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
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>				
<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
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
6WF	Perth	690	50,000	125½
6WN	Perth	810	10,000	126½

6AL  
6CA  
6DL  
6ED  
6GF  
6GN  
6NM  
6WA7ZL  
7ZR7NT  
7QN8AL  
8DR  
8KN  
8TC9PA  
9RB

Call

VLG  
VLH  
VLI  
VLK  
VLM  
VLQ  
VLR  
VLT  
VLW  
VLX

NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1966—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kc/s)	Authorized Power (Watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA—continued</b>				
<i>Regional</i>				
6AL	Western Australian Regional Service (Albany)	650	400	126½
6CA	Carnarvon	720	200	126½
6DL	Dalwallinu	530	10,000	126½
6ED	Esperance	840	1,000	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
<b>TASMANIA</b>				
<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
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY</b>				
8AL	Alice Springs	1,530	50	126½
8DR	Darwin	650	2,000	126½
8KN	Katherine	670	50	126½
8TC	Tennant Creek	680	50	126½
<b>TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA</b>				
9PA	Port Moresby	1,250	2,000	125½
9RB	Rabaul	810	2,000	107

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, 1966

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorized Frequencies (Mc/s)	Authorized Power (kW, c.r.p.) and Polarization	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY</b>						
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	71
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b>						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
ATN-7 ..	Sydney ..	Artarmon ..	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd., Television Centre, Epping	87½
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	86
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	80½
<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	52½
CWN-6..	Central Western Slopes	Mount Cenn-Cruaich	174-181 V. 175.26 S. 180.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Country Television Services Ltd., Memorial Place, Bathurst-road, Orange	52½
ECN-8 ..	Manning River ..	Middle Brother ..	188-195 V. 189.25 S. 194.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	East Coast Television Ltd., Cowper-street, Taree	35½
MTN-9..	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	Mount Bingar ..	195-202 V. 196.24 S. 201.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Murrumbidgee Television Ltd., 64 Bannastreet, Griffith	48
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	76½
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	41
NRN-11	Grafton-Kempsey	Mount Moombil ..	215-222 V. 216.26 S. 221.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Northern Rivers Television Ltd., 71 Grafton-street, Coff's Harbour	41½
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	50
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	50
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	61½
<b>VICTORIA</b>						
<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	55
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	85½
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	77
<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.	54
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	57
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	53½
GLV-10	Latrobe Valley ..	Mount Tassie (near Calligee)	208-215 V. 209.246 S. 214.746	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	V.B.N. Ltd., 239 Collins-street, Melbourne	45½
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	60½
STV-8 ..	Mildura ..	Yatpool ..	188-195 V. 189.27 S. 194.77	Vision 50 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	Sunraysia Television Ltd., 18 Deakin-avenue, Mildura	28

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1966—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)
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>						
<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	81½
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	76½
TVQ-0 ..	Brisbane	Mount Coot-tha ..	45-52 V. 46.25 S. 51.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Universal Telecasters Q'ld. Ltd., c/o Cooper Bros., Savage & Co., 334 Queen-street, Brisbane	53
<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	53½
RTQ-7 ..	Rockhampton ..	Mount Hopeful ..	181-188 V. 182.26 S. 187.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Rockhampton Television Ltd., Dean-street, Rockhampton	39½
SDQ-4 ..	Southern Downs ..	Passchendaele Ridge	94-101 V. 95.24 S. 100.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Darling Downs TV Ltd., Video-avenue, Mount Lofty, Toowoomba	53½
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	37
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	40½
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>						
<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	83½
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, Adelaide	80½
SAS-10 ..	Adelaide	Mount Lofty ..	208-215 V. 209.25 S. 214.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	South Australian Telecasters Ltd., 45 Park-terrace, Gilberton	112½
<i>Country</i>						
SES-8 ..	South East	Mount Burr ..	188-195 V. 189.25 S. 194.75	Vision 50 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	South East Telecasters Ltd., 25 Bay-road, Mount Gambier	30½
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>						
<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	78
TVW-7 ..	Perth ..	Bickley ..	181-188 V. 182.25 S. 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	TVW Ltd., Osborne Park-road, Tuart Hill	78
<b>TASMANIA</b>						
<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	60½
<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., Watchorn-street, Launceston	61

## APPENDIX D

## NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1966.

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)
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY</b>					
ABC-3	Canberra	Black Mountain	85-92 V. 86.24 S. 91.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	72
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABN-2	Sydney	Gore Hill	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	72
<i>Country</i>					
ABCN-1	Central Tablelands	Mount Canobolas	56-63 V. 57.258 S. 62.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	72
ABDN-2	Grafton-Kempsey	Mount Moombil	63-70 V. 64.26 S. 69.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	72
ABHN-5	Newcastle-Hunter River	Great Sugarloaf	101-108 V. 102.258 S. 107.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	72
ABLN-2	Broken Hill	Rocky Hill	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 5 Sound 1 (Vertical)	70
ABMN-0	South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina	Mount Ulandra	45-52 V. 46.24 S. 51.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	72
ABRN-6	Richmond-Tweed	Mount Nardi	174-181 V. 175.26 S. 180.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	70
ABSN-8	Bega-Cooma	Brown Mountain	188-195 V. 189.24 S. 194.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	72
ABTN-1	Manning River	Middle Brother	56-63 V. 57.25 S. 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	72
ABUN-7	Upper Namoi	Mount Dowe	181-188 V. 182.24 S. 187.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	72
ABWN-5A	Illawarra	Knight's Hill	137-144 V. 138.25 S. 143.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	72
<b>VICTORIA</b>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABV-2	Melbourne	Mount Dandenong	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	73
<i>Country</i>					
ABAV-1	Upper Murray	Baranduda Ranges	56-63 V. 57.25 S. 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	72
ABEV-1	Bendigo	Mount Alexander	56-63 V. 57.26 S. 62.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	73
ABGV-3	Goulburn Valley	Mount Major	85-92 V. 86.23 S. 91.73	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	73
ABLV-4	Latrobe Valley	Mount Tassie (near Callignee)	94-101 V. 95.24 S. 100.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	73
ABMV-4	Mildura	Yatpool	94-101 V. 95.27 S. 100.77	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	73
ABRV-3	Ballarat	Lookout Hill (near Mount Buangor)	85-92 V. 86.238 S. 91.738	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	73
ABSV-2	Murray Valley	Goschen	63-70 V. 64.26 S. 69.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	73
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABQ-2	Brisbane	Mount Coot-tha	63-70 V. 64.24 S. 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	67

## NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1966—continued

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)
<b>QUEENSLAND—continued</b>					
<i>Country</i>					
ABDQ-3 ..	Darling Downs .. ..	Mount Mowbrall .. ..	85-92 V. 86.252 S. 91.752	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	67
ABRQ-3 ..	Rockhampton .. ..	Mount Hopeful .. ..	85-92 V. 86.26 S. 91.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	67
ABTQ-3 ..	Townsville .. ..	Mount Stuart .. ..	86-93 V. 87.27 S. 92.77	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	67
ABWQ-6 ..	Wide Bay .. ..	Mount Goonaneman .. ..	174-181 V. 175.24 S. 180.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	67
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABS-2 ..	Adelaide .. ..	Mount Lofty .. ..	63-70 V. 64.26 S. 69.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	70
<i>Country</i>					
ABGS-1 ..	South East .. ..	Mount Burr .. ..	56-63 V. 57.25 S. 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	70
ABNS-1 ..	Spencer Gulf North .. ..	The Bluff .. ..	56-63 V. 57.25 S. 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	70
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABW-2 ..	Perth .. ..	Bickley .. ..	63-70 V. 64.25 S. 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	68
<i>Country</i>					
ABAW-2 ..	Southern Agricultural .. ..	Mount Barker .. ..	63-70 V. 64.24 S. 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	68
ABCW-4 ..	Central Agricultural .. ..	Mawson Trig .. ..	94-101 V. 95.26 S. 100.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	68
ABSW-5 ..	Bunbury .. ..	Mount Lennard .. ..	101-108 V. 102.25 S. 107.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	68
<b>TASMANIA</b>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABT-2 ..	Hobart .. ..	Mount Wellington .. ..	63-70 V. 64.24 S. 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	72
<i>Country</i>					
ABNT-3 ..	North Eastern Tasmania .. ..	Mount Barrow .. ..	85-92 V. 86.20 S. 91.70	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	72

## APPENDIX E

## COMMERCIAL TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1966

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel/Offset	Output Channel/Offset	Authorized Power/Polarization	Licensee
NEW SOUTH WALES						
Bonalbo ..	Brown's Hill ..	RTN Richmond-Tweed	8 + 10 kc/s	5 No offset	1 watt (Vertical)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd.
Cooma ..	Mount Roberts ..	CTC Canberra	7 + 8 kc/s	10 + 10 kc/s	1,000 watts (Vertical)	Canberra Television Ltd.
Kyogle ..	Geneva Hill ..	RTN Richmond-Tweed	8 + 10 kc/s	5 + 10 kc/s	1 watt (Vertical)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd.
Lithgow ..	Reservoir Hill ..	CBN Central Tablelands	8 + 8 kc/s	6 modified - 1,000 kc/s	5 watts (Vertical)	Country Television Services Ltd.
Mudgee*	Bombira ..	CWN Central Western Slopes	6 + 10 kc/s	11 + 8 kc/s	1 watt (Vertical)	Country Television Services Ltd.
Snowy Mountains (Khancoban)	Mount Youngal ...	AMV Upper Murray	4 + 10 kc/s	10 - 10 kc/s	5 watts (Horizontal)	Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority
VICTORIA						
Warrnambool - Port Fairy	Tower Hill ..	BTB Ballarat	6 - 2 kc/s	9 + 8 kc/s	50 watts (Vertical)	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.
QUEENSLAND						
Cardstone Village†	Mount Stuart ..	TNQ Townsville	7 No offset	5 No offset	1 watt (Vertical)	Northern Electricity Authority of Queensland
TASMANIA						
Queenstown-Zechan	Mount Owen ..	TVT Hobart	6 No offset	8 No offset	50 watts (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd.
Rosebery - Renison Bell	Mount Read ..	TVT Hobart	8 (Relays Queenstown Translator) No offset	10 No offset	5 watts (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd.
Swansea-Bicheno ..	½ m. S. of Bicheno	TVT Hobart	6 No offset	8 - 10 kc/s	50 watts (H—Swansea) (V—Bicheno)	Tasmanian Television Ltd.
Gowrie Park ..	1½ m. N.W. of Gowrie Park	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9 - 12 kc/s	1 - 10 kc/s	1 watt (Horizontal)	Northern Television Ltd.
Smithton-Stanley ..	The Nut ..	TNT North Eastern	9 - 12 kc/s	6 - 10 kc/s	50 watts (Vertical)	Northern Television Ltd.

\* The station at Mudgee is operating on a temporary basis and its operation will be reviewed in the light of service provided in Mudgee by the Central Western Slopes national station.

† The station at Cardstone Village is operating on a temporary basis and its operation will be reviewed in the light of service provided by the Cairns full power stations.

## APPENDIX F

## NATIONAL TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE, 1966

Area Served	Location	Call sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel/Offset	Output Channel/Offset	Authorized Power/Polarization
TASMANIA					
Queenstown-Zeehan .. .. .	Mount Owen .. .. .	ABT Hobart	2 - 10 kc/s	4 No offset	50 watts* (Horizontal)
Rosebery-Renison Bell .. .. .	Mount Read .. .. .	ABT Hobart	4 (Relays Queenstown Translator) No offset	1 + 10 kc/s	5 watts (Horizontal)

\* Operating temporarily at 5 watts.

APPENDIX G  
COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS  
PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS IN LICENSEE COMPANIES

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY  
CANBERRA TELEVISION LTD. (CTC)

	50c Stock Units
The Federal Capital Press of Australia Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	360,000
Daniel Bros. & Co. Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	178,600
Others .. .. .	661,400
<b>Total issued stock units .. .. .</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>

NEW SOUTH WALES  
(Metropolitan)

AMALGAMATED TELEVISION SERVICES PTY. LTD. (ATN)

	\$2 Shares
John Fairfax & Sons Ltd. .. .. .	1,061,630
Fairfax Corporation Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	216,896
Associated Newspapers Ltd. .. .. .	125,000
The Australian Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	90,592
<b>Total issued shares .. .. .</b>	<b>1,494,118</b>

TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD. (TCN)

	\$1 Stock Units
News Ltd. .. .. .	966,666
Australian Consolidated Press Ltd. .. .. .	875,300
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. .. .. .	506,575
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (London) .. .. .	349,500
Others .. .. .	1,166,625
<b>Total issued stock units .. .. .</b>	<b>3,864,666</b>

UNITED TELECASTERS SYDNEY LTD. (TEN)

	50c Shares
Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. .. .. .	1,317,136
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd. .. .. .	1,000,000
Email Ltd. .. .. .	1,000,000
N.B.C. International Ltd., Canada .. .. .	900,000
Bank of New South Wales .. .. .	788,280
Entertainments Finance Ltd. .. .. .	450,000
National Roads and Motorists' Association (N.S.W.) .. .. .	263,426
United Artists (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	225,000
Australian United Enterprises Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	200,000
J. C. Williamson (Theatres) Ltd. .. .. .	199,000
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. .. .. .	133,333
V.I.T.I. Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	100,000
Others .. .. .	2,423,825
<b>Total issued shares .. .. .</b>	<b>9,000,000</b>

NEW SOUTH WALES  
(Country)

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD. (CBN)

	50c Stock Units
Country Broadcasting and Television Services Ltd. .. .. .	463,300
Email Ltd. .. .. .	226,400
A. & F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	238,000
Others .. .. .	736,300
<b>Total issued stock units .. .. .</b>	<b>1,664,000</b>

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD. (CWN)  
See CBN

EAST COAST TELEVISION LTD. (ECN)

	50c Shares
Manning Valley Properties Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	120,000
Television New England Ltd. .. .. .	64,100
Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd. .. .. .	40,000
Others .. .. .	415,900
<b>Total issued shares .. .. .</b>	<b>640,000</b>

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued

MURRUMBIDGEE TELEVISION LTD. (MTN)		50c Shares
H. Jones & Co. (Sydney) Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	111,000
2RG Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	93,800
Associated Rural Industries Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	73,300
Riverina Theatres Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	71,795
Murrumbidgee Irrigator Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	47,996
Others	.. .. .	602,109
<b>Total issued shares</b>		<b>1,000,000</b>
NEWCASTLE BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD. (NBN)		\$1 Shares
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd.	.. .. .	220,497
News Ltd.	.. .. .	221,897
Bank of N.S.W. Nominees Ltd.	.. .. .	187,498
Wales Nominees (Canberra) Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	144,000
Australian United Enterprises Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	118,300
Euroka Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	101,150
American Broadcasting Companies Inc.	.. .. .	100,000
Radio 2UE Sydney Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	83,900
The Workers Cash Order and Finance Co. Ltd.	.. .. .	55,000
Others	.. .. .	267,758
<b>Total issued shares</b>		<b>1,500,000</b>
TELEVISION NEW ENGLAND LTD. (NEN)		50c Shares
Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd.	.. .. .	247,190
Tamworth Newspaper Co. Ltd.	.. .. .	102,000
Breeza Investments Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	76,300
The Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co. Ltd.	.. .. .	72,000
Northern Newspapers Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	45,400
New England Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	45,000
Estate H. M. Sheffer	.. .. .	41,525
Euroka Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	40,200
Others	.. .. .	930,385
<b>Total issued shares</b>		<b>1,600,000</b>
NORTHERN RIVERS TELEVISION LTD. (NRN)		50c Shares
The Daily Examiner Pty. Ltd., Grafton	.. .. .	60,000
Grafton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	40,000
Others	.. .. .	780,000
<b>Total issued shares</b>		<b>880,000</b>
RICHMOND-TWEED TV LTD. (RTN)		50c Shares
Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	169,700
Northern Star Ltd.	.. .. .	140,000
Interstate Television Holdings Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	100,000
Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	80,000
Others	.. .. .	910,100
<b>Total issued shares</b>		<b>1,399,800</b>
RIVERINA TELEVISION LTD. (RVN)		50c Shares
Estate E. V. Roberts	.. .. .	200,000
A. and F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	150,000
Fairfax Corporation Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	100,000
Others	.. .. .	550,000
<b>Total issued shares</b>		<b>1,000,000</b>
TELEVISION WOLLONGONG TRANSMISSIONS LTD. (WIN)		\$1 Stock Units
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd.	.. .. .	194,200
Mirror Newspapers Ltd.	.. .. .	194,200
Euroka Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	131,800
Interstate Television Holdings Pty. Ltd.	.. .. .	101,000
Others	.. .. .	378,800
<b>Total issued stock units</b>		<b>1,000,000</b>
VICTORIA (Metropolitan)		
AUSTARAMA TELEVISION PTY. LTD. (ATV)		\$2 Shares
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd.	.. .. .	999,999
R. M. Ansett	.. .. .	1
<b>Total issued shares</b>		<b>1,000,000</b>

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued

## GENERAL TELEVISION CORPORATION PTY. LTD. (GTV)

	\$2 Shares
Independent Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.	627,441
David Syme & Co. Ltd.	188,169
Hoyts Theatres Ltd.	67,606
Greater Union Organisation 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
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>1,012,000</b>

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

	\$2 Shares
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. . .	637,505
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (London)	112,500
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>750,005</b>

## VICTORIA

(Country)

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

	50c Shares
A. & F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd. . .	159,700
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	45,000
Hoyts Theatres Ltd.	40,000
G. P. Smith	40,000
Border Morning Mail Pty. Ltd.	40,000
Others	775,300
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>

## BENDIGO AND CENTRAL VICTORIA TELECASTERS LTD. (BCV)

	50c Shares
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd.	199,000
Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	100,000
Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.	74,200
Golden Drive-in Theatre Pty. Ltd.	60,000
Others	766,800
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>

## BALLARAT AND WESTERN VICTORIA TELEVISION LTD. (BTV)

	50c Shares
Woodrow Corporation Pty. Ltd.	150,000
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.	101,500
Interstate Television Holdings Pty. Ltd.	95,060
Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	100,000
Ballarat Courier Pty. Ltd.	100,000
Ballarat Theatres Ltd.	100,000
Others	84,000
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>769,440</b>

## V.B.N. LIMITED (GLV)

	50c Ordinary Shares	\$2 Cumulative Preference Shares
Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.	971,905	..
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	28,095	..
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>729,000</b>

## GOULBURN-MURRAY TELEVISION LTD. (GMV)

	50c Shares
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.	500,000
Others	700,000
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>

## SUNRAYSIA TELEVISION LTD. (STV)

	50c Shares
Elliott Newspaper Group Pty. Ltd. . .	41,000
Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	37,100
Central Murray Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	35,000
Electronic Industries Ltd.	34,000
Sunraysia Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd., . .	32,000
Others	520,900
<b>Total issued shares</b>	<b>700,000</b>

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—*continued*

## QUEENSLAND

*(Metropolitan)*

## BRISBANE TV LTD. (BTQ)

	\$1 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
Others .. .. .	757,000
<b>Total issued shares .. .. .</b>	<b>1,450,000</b>

## QUEENSLAND TELEVISION LTD. (QTQ)

	50c 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 .. .. .	646,000
<b>Total issued stock units .. .. .</b>	<b>3,027,200</b>

## UNIVERSAL TELECASTERS QLD. LTD. (TVQ)

	50c Shares
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. .. .. .	300,000
Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	300,000
Pioneer Tourist Coaches Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	300,000
Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co. Ltd. .. .. .	150,000
Ansett Hotels Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	84,900
Others .. .. .	865,100
<b>Total issued shares .. .. .</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

## QUEENSLAND

*(Country)*

## DARLING DOWNS TV LTD. (DDQ)

	50c 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
<b>Total issued shares .. .. .</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>

## FAR NORTHERN TELEVISION LTD. (FNQ)

	50c Shares
Far Northern Theatres Ltd. .. .. .	169,400
The Cairns Post Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	40,000
Others .. .. .	790,600
<b>Total issued shares .. .. .</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

## ROCKHAMPTON TELEVISION LTD. (RTQ)

	50c Shares
Rockhampton Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	80,000
Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	40,000
Hoyts Theatres Ltd. .. .. .	40,000
Others .. .. .	840,000
<b>Total issued shares .. .. .</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

## TELECASTERS NORTH QUEENSLAND LTD. (TNQ)

	50c Shares
Ayr Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	80,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd. .. .. .	80,000
Samuel Allen & Sons Ltd. .. .. .	40,800
The North Queensland Newspaper Co. Ltd. .. .. .	40,000
Others .. .. .	439,200
<b>Total issued shares .. .. .</b>	<b>680,000</b>

DARLING DOWNS TV LTD. (SDQ)  
See DDQ

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—continued

## WIDE BAY-BURNETT TELEVISION LTD. (WBQ)

Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. .. .. .	50c Shares
Bundaberg Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. . . . .	50,000
Maryborough Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. . . . .	42,900
Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd. . . . .	40,700
Birch, Carroll and Coyle (Bundaberg) Ltd. . . . .	40,000
Others .. .. .	40,000
	786,400
Total issued shares .. .. .	1,000,000

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## (Metropolitan)

## TELEVISION BROADCASTERS LTD. (ADS)

Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. .. .. .	50c Shares
Associated Newspapers Ltd. (London) . . . . .	920,000
Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd. . . . .	375,000
5KA Holdings Ltd. .. .. .	300,000
Philips Industries Pty. Ltd. . . . .	300,000
Others .. .. .	225,000
	880,000
Total issued shares .. .. .	3,000,000

## SOUTHERN TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD. (NWS)

News Ltd. .. .. .	50c Shares
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. . . . .	625,000
Interstate Television Holdings Pty. Ltd. . . . .	150,000
Others .. .. .	100,000
	275,000
Total issued shares .. .. .	1,150,000

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN TELECASTERS LTD. (SAS)

Anglo-Australian Nominees Pty. Ltd. . . . .	50c Shares
United Telecasters Sydney Ltd. . . . .	274,400
Adelaide Steamship Co. Ltd. . . . .	200,000
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. . . . .	100,000
John Martin & Co. Ltd. . . . .	100,000
C.M.L. Assurance Society Ltd. . . . .	84,000
M.L.C. Assurance Co. Ltd. . . . .	72,000
A.M.P. Society .. .. .	72,000
National Mutual Life Association of A/asia Ltd. . . . .	60,000
Others .. .. .	52,000
	1,985,600
Total issued shares .. .. .	3,000,000

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## (Country)

## SOUTH EAST TELECASTERS LTD. (SES)

Electronic Industries Ltd. .. .. .	50c Shares
J. W. Paine .. .. .	89,000
Others .. .. .	40,000
	471,000
Total issued shares .. .. .	600,000

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## (Metropolitan)

## SWAN TELEVISION LTD. (STW)

A.M.P. Society .. .. .	50c Shares
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. . . . .	80,000
Esanda Limited .. .. .	72,000
Thomson Television (International) Ltd., England . . . . .	72,000
Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd. . . . .	72,000
Broadway Investments Pty. Ltd. . . . .	53,335
Others .. .. .	42,700
	1,207,965
Total issued shares .. .. .	1,600,000

## TVW LTD. (TVW)

West Australian Newspapers Ltd. . . . .	\$1 Shares
W.A.N. Nominees Pty. Ltd. . . . .	600,000
Others .. .. .	58,100
	691,868
Total issued shares .. .. .	1,349,968

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—*continued*

## TASMANIA

(Metropolitan)

## TASMANIAN TELEVISION LTD. (TVT)

	50c Shares
Davies Bros. Ltd. . . . .	165,100
Robt. Nettlefold Pty. Ltd. . . . .	64,400
Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. . . . .	50,300
Others . . . . .	920,200
<b>Total issued shares</b> . . . . .	<b>1,200,000</b>

## TASMANIA

(Country)

## NORTHERN TELEVISION LTD. (TNT)

	50c Shares
7EX Pty. Ltd. . . . .	206,050
The Examiner Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. . . . .	188,350
Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. . . . .	169,650
Others . . . . .	735,950
<b>Total issued shares</b> . . . . .	<b>1,300,000</b>

## PROPOSED SHAREHOLDERS IN PROSPECTIVE LICENSEE COMPANIES

## NEW SOUTH WALES

(Country)

## BROKEN HILL TELEVISION LTD. (BKN)

	50c Shares
Broken Hill Theatres Pty. Ltd. . . . .	20,000
Electronic Industries Ltd. . . . .	20,000
Others . . . . .	360,000
<b>Total shares</b> . . . . .	<b>400,000</b>

## QUEENSLAND

(Country)

## MACKAY TELEVISION DEVELOPMENT PTY. LTD. (MVQ)

	50c Shares
Mackay Theatres (Estate late John Taylor) . . . . .	80,000
Mackay Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd. . . . .	50,000
G. Formosa . . . . .	60,000
M. E. Low . . . . .	40,000
Mackay Printing & Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd. . . . .	40,000
Public issue and Directors . . . . .	730,000
<b>Total shares</b> . . . . .	<b>1,000,000</b>

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Country)

## SPENCER GULF TELECASTERS LTD. (GTS)

	50c Shares
Electronic Industries Ltd. . . . .	105,000
Broken Hill Pty. Co. Ltd. . . . .	20,000
Public Issue . . . . .	595,000
<b>Total shares</b> . . . . .	<b>720,000</b>

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

(Country)

## SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS PTY. LTD. (BTW)

	50c Shares
Australian and International Insurances Ltd. . . . .	41,000
Underwriting and Insurance Ltd. . . . .	41,000
Harris, Scarfe and Sandovers Ltd. . . . .	35,000
Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd. . . . .	35,000
Public Issue . . . . .	748,000
<b>Total shares</b> . . . . .	<b>900,000</b>

## SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS PTY. LTD. (GSW)

See BTW

## APPENDIX H

## 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, 1965, and May 1966. 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—Metropolitan Commercial Stations, 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 and Popular Music .. .. .	Musical comedy; "evergreens"; items of popular music in general programmes; 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 1.—ANALYSIS OF RADIO PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES  
ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS

Programme Category	Commercial	National	All Stations
<b>Entertainment—</b>			
Drama .. .. .	1.4	4.9	2.5
Light and Popular Music .. .. .	49.9	22.6	41.0
Variety, Talent, &c. .. .. .	1.7	1.1	1.5
Incidental Matter .. .. .	9.1	5.2	7.8
The Arts .. .. .	0.4	23.9	8.1
	62.5	57.7	60.9
<b>News and Sport—</b>			
News .. .. .	9.8	10.7	10.1
Sport .. .. .	5.1	5.5	5.3
	14.9	16.2	15.4
<b>Informative and General—</b>			
Family .. .. .	1.1	0.8	0.9
Children's .. .. .	0.1	3.1	1.1
Information .. .. .	1.7	7.3	3.6
Social and Political .. .. .	1.7	9.7	4.3
Religious .. .. .	3.5	2.8	3.2
Educational .. .. .	*	2.4	0.8
	8.1	26.1	13.9
Advertising .. .. .	14.5	..	9.8
	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	
	Commercial	All Stations	Commercial	All Stations	Commercial	All Stations	Commercial	All Stations	Commercial	All Stations	Commercial	All Stations	Commercial	All Stations
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Entertainment—														
Drama .. .. .	*	0.7	4.0	3.5	1.0	3.6	2.0	2.7	*	1.1	*	2.9	1.4	3.1
Light and Popular Music .. .. .	43.7	38.4	42.0	36.2	49.6	37.4	54.9	43.5	56.1	46.8	48.5	36.4	54.4	44.9
Variety, Talent, etc. ..	0.9	0.7	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.8
Incidental Matter .. ..	7.2	7.4	10.3	9.0	8.3	7.2	9.4	7.7	8.8	7.0	7.7	6.9	9.9	8.3
The Arts .. .. .	0.1	8.2	0.3	7.7	0.6	6.4	0.1	11.6	0.3	6.0	0.5	3.4	1.0	10.6
	51.9	55.4	59.0	58.3	61.6	56.7	68.9	67.3	66.4	61.9	57.5	50.1	68.0	68.7
News and Sport—														
News .. .. .	17.7	18.7	6.1	4.7	11.7	16.7	5.8	4.4	11.1	10.3	16.6	19.4	6.3	5.9
Sport .. .. .	1.0	0.7	3.1	2.7	5.7	6.5	9.0	10.0	6.8	7.7	7.1	9.1	4.9	3.5
	18.7	19.4	9.2	7.4	17.4	23.2	14.8	14.4	17.9	18.0	23.7	28.5	11.2	9.4
Information and General—														
Family .. .. .	0.4	0.6	2.6	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3
Children's .. .. .	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.4	*	*	*	0.6	0.3	4.9	*	*	*	*
Information .. .. .	0.1	2.2	4.7	6.0	1.6	4.3	0.7	1.5	0.2	1.2	1.7	6.0	1.6	3.9
Social and Political ..	0.5	0.6	2.9	5.7	2.7	4.3	0.9	5.4	0.6	3.1	2.9	4.6	1.7	5.6
Religious .. .. .	2.3	3.2	1.7	2.8	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.1	10.4	7.6
Educational .. .. .	*	*	*	3.3	*	*	*	0.9	*	0.2	*	*	*	*
	3.8	7.9	12.1	21.0	7.3	10.8	4.1	10.1	3.1	11.6	8.2	14.3	14.0	17.4
Advertising .. .. .	25.6	17.3	19.7	13.3	13.7	9.3	12.2	8.2	12.6	8.5	10.6	7.1	6.8	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.

Breakfast  
Morning  
Midday  
Early  
Late A  
Evening  
Night  
All Per

Breakfast  
Morning  
Midday  
Early  
Late  
Evening  
Night  
All Per

TABLE III.—ANALYSIS OF RADIO ADVERTISING BY TIME PERIODS  
METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS, 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 .. .. .	25.7	30.6	27.9	35.3	28.4	33.5	29.5
Morning .. .. .	22.1	21.7	23.0	24.6	18.9	18.5	21.6
Midday .. .. .	14.0	17.7	14.7	14.2	8.7	15.7	14.3
Early Afternoon .. .. .	12.8	13.8	13.7	12.9	6.2	10.4	11.9
Late Afternoon .. .. .	15.2	13.3	14.2	13.4	12.9	12.1	13.8
Evening .. .. .	11.2	13.7	8.9	15.0	12.1	8.8	11.8
Night .. .. .	11.3	8.2	6.9	6.7	6.9	3.2	7.9
All Periods .. .. .	16.4	17.2	16.0	17.2	13.4	14.4	16.0

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 .. .. .	9.3	24.3	27.9	33.6	29.5	31.8	22.3	25.6
Morning .. .. .	13.5	18.4	18.8	22.2	23.5	25.4	15.9	19.7
Midday .. .. .	11.1	14.6	12.3	14.4	17.5	12.7	13.6	13.7
Early Afternoon .. .. .	11.9	9.9	10.8	14.5	12.7	11.8	13.9	12.2
Late Afternoon .. .. .	9.0	11.0	13.1	13.0	15.6	16.0	10.0	12.6
Evening .. .. .	4.5	10.6	9.7	11.1	13.1	14.4	10.5	10.6
Night .. .. .	2.0	7.2	7.1	7.8	8.9	8.7	5.8	6.8
All Periods .. .. .	9.0	13.8	14.4	16.8	17.4	17.5	13.0	14.5

## APPENDIX I

## 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. On the advice of the Commission the figures for metropolitan national stations are based on a survey of the programmes of station ABN Sydney which, averaged over the full year, is regarded as representative of all metropolitan national stations. 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 28th June 1965 to 26th June 1966 for capital city stations and for thirteen 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 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.
-------	---

*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.

4.  
is regarded

A proporti  
the Austr  
Australian

Tables III

5. D  
television s  
Standards a

*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 organisation 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. (between 4.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. after 1st January 1966)	any time before 7.30 p.m.
Peak Adult	between 7.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. after 9.30 p.m.	between 7.30 p.m. and 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
<b>Drama—</b>				
Serious .. .. .	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Adventure .. .. .	12.5	6.0	10.7	12.5
Crime and Suspense .. .. .	7.5	6.3	7.1	8.7
Domestic and Comedy .. .. .	16.5	10.0	14.8	19.1
Western .. .. .	7.4	0.4	5.5	7.5
Miscellaneous .. .. .	11.6	9.3	11.1	9.9
	55.6	32.4	49.4	57.8
<b>Light Entertainment—</b>				
Cartoons .. .. .	2.9	2.3	2.7	3.1
Light Music .. .. .	4.2	3.1	3.9	4.5
Personalities and Oddities .. .. .	4.1	2.1	3.6	2.4
Quiz and Panel Programmes .. .. .	3.3	0.4	2.5	2.3
Talent Programmes .. .. .	0.4	*	0.3	0.4
Variety .. .. .	4.6	2.1	3.9	4.4
	19.5	10.0	16.9	17.1
<b>Sport—</b>				
Events .. .. .	3.0	9.0	4.6	1.8
Other .. .. .	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.4
	5.1	11.2	6.7	3.2
<b>News .. .. .</b>	4.8	7.3	5.5	7.1
	4.8	7.3	5.5	7.1
<b>Family—</b>				
For Children .. .. .	5.8	4.1	5.3	7.1
Family Living and Shopping .. .. .	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9
	7.3	5.6	6.8	9.0
<b>Information—</b>				
Agriculture and Industry .. .. .	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.4
Foreign Lands and Peoples .. .. .	0.7	1.7	1.0	0.4
Nature and Science .. .. .	0.3	2.0	0.8	0.4
Miscellaneous .. .. .	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
	1.6	5.0	2.5	1.7
<b>Current Affairs—</b>				
Australian Activities .. .. .	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3
Political Matter .. .. .	*	*	*	*
Religious Matter .. .. .	1.3	2.5	1.6	1.9
Social, Controversial Matter .. .. .	2.0	5.6	3.0	1.1
	3.7	8.9	5.1	3.3
<b>The Arts—</b>				
Fine Arts .. .. .	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.1
Dance and Ballet .. .. .	*	0.2	0.1	*
Serious Music and Opera .. .. .	0.1	2.4	0.7	0.1
	0.2	3.7	1.2	0.2
<b>Education .. .. .</b>	2.2	15.9	5.9	0.6
	2.2	15.9	5.9	0.6
	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 .. .. .	39 hours	35½ hours	38 hours	22½ 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
<b>Metropolitan Commercial Stations—</b>				
Drama—				
Serious .. .. .	*	*	0.1	*
Adventure .. .. .	7.8	13.1	20.0	10.3
Crime and Suspense .. .. .	5.3	1.1	13.2	17.3
Domestic and Comedy .. .. .	20.6	18.3	18.0	5.7
Western .. .. .	4.1	8.0	11.9	6.5
Miscellaneous .. .. .	13.4	3.1	18.7	18.8
	51.2	43.6	81.9	58.6
Light Entertainment .. .. .	24.0	20.4	15.3	15.7
Sport .. .. .	1.7	9.3	0.5	6.4
News and Weather .. .. .	0.7	8.7	1.0	6.9
Family .. .. .	12.5	10.3	0.1	0.9
Information .. .. .	2.6	1.6	0.3	1.4
Current Affairs .. .. .	2.5	3.5	0.7	8.9
The Arts .. .. .	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
Education .. .. .	4.6	2.3	*	0.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>All Metropolitan Stations—</b>				
Drama—				
Serious .. .. .	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Adventure .. .. .	7.3	11.0	16.6	8.7
Crime and Suspense .. .. .	5.0	0.8	15.2	15.3
Domestic and Comedy .. .. .	16.4	16.8	17.0	5.6
Western .. .. .	3.1	5.7	8.5	5.4
Miscellaneous .. .. .	11.5	3.5	18.5	18.6
	43.4	37.9	76.0	53.9
Light Entertainment .. .. .	19.5	17.9	15.1	13.2
Sport .. .. .	3.4	11.7	0.5	7.4
News and Weather .. .. .	1.3	9.5	0.9	7.7
Family .. .. .	10.4	10.5	0.4	0.7
Information .. .. .	3.1	2.8	0.8	2.6
Current Affairs .. .. .	2.5	5.1	4.3	9.6
The Arts .. .. .	0.4	0.9	1.6	2.6
Education .. .. .	16.0	3.7	0.4	2.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Country Commercial Stations—</b>				
Drama—				
Serious .. .. .	*	*	0.1	0.1
Adventure .. .. .	5.6	11.5	18.0	10.9
Crime and Suspense .. .. .	4.6	0.2	16.2	19.0
Domestic and Comedy .. .. .	21.5	20.4	20.4	12.2
Western .. .. .	2.4	4.5	15.5	5.5
Miscellaneous .. .. .	14.6	2.0	15.0	16.5
	48.7	38.6	85.2	64.2
Light Entertainment .. .. .	27.3	20.1	11.9	10.8
Sport .. .. .	*	4.2	0.5	7.2
News and Weather .. .. .	0.2	14.3	0.9	6.1
Family .. .. .	16.7	16.6	0.1	0.3
Information .. .. .	1.9	2.5	0.7	1.7
Current Affairs .. .. .	1.0	3.5	0.5	8.9
The Arts .. .. .	0.2	*	0.2	0.8
Education .. .. .	4.0	0.2	*	*
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Less than 0.05 per cent.

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 .. .. .	*	0.1	*	*
Adventure .. .. .	*	1.1	0.4	*
Crime and Suspense .. .. .	1.9	0.2	1.4	1.0
Domestic and Comedy .. .. .	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.4
Western .. .. .	0.1	*	0.1	0.2
Miscellaneous .. .. .	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.1
	2.3	3.5	2.8	1.7
Light Entertainment—				
Cartoons .. .. .	0.1	*	*	0.1
Light Music .. .. .	10.0	2.5	7.6	12.7
Personalities and Oddities .. .. .	10.1	3.2	7.7	6.4
Quiz and Panel Programmes .. .. .	9.0	0.8	6.3	7.0
Talent Programmes .. .. .	1.1	*	0.8	1.2
Variety .. .. .	6.9	0.4	4.7	5.2
	37.2	6.9	27.1	32.6
Sport—				
Events .. .. .	6.7	14.3	9.2	3.0
Other .. .. .	5.5	3.7	4.9	4.1
	12.2	18.0	14.1	7.1
News .. .. .	13.3	14.8	13.8	22.0
	13.3	14.8	13.8	22.0
Family—				
For Children .. .. .	15.8	7.4	13.0	19.8
Family Living and Shopping .. .. .	4.1	2.7	3.6	5.4
	19.9	10.1	16.6	25.2
Information—				
Agriculture and Industry .. .. .	0.2	1.8	0.8	1.2
Foreign Lands and Peoples .. .. .	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1
Nature and Science .. .. .	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1
Miscellaneous .. .. .	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	0.5	3.2	1.4	1.5
Current Affairs—				
Australian Activities .. .. .	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.8
Political Matter .. .. .	*	*	*	*
Religious Matter .. .. .	2.6	4.1	3.0	4.4
Social, Controversial Matter .. .. .	4.5	6.1	5.1	2.7
	8.2	11.6	9.4	7.9
The Arts—				
Fine Arts .. .. .	0.1	1.6	0.6	*
Dance and Ballet .. .. .	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Serious Music and Opera .. .. .	0.1	4.0	1.4	0.1
	0.3	5.8	2.1	0.2
Education .. .. .	6.1	26.1	12.7	1.8
	6.1	26.1	12.7	1.8
	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 .. .. .	14 hours	17½ hours	15 hours	7½ hours

\* Less than 0.05 per cent.

Metropolit  
ATN  
TCN  
TEN  
ATV  
GTV  
HSV  
BTQ  
QTQ  
TVQ  
ADS  
NWS  
SAS  
STW  
TVW  
TVT  
Country St  
CBN/CW  
CTC  
ECN  
MTN  
NBN  
NEN  
NRN  
RTN  
RVN  
WIN  
AMV  
BCV  
BTV  
GLV  
GMV  
STV  
DDQ/SDQ  
RTQ  
TNQ  
WBQ  
SES  
TNT

TABLE IV.—TELEVISION PROGRAMMES OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN.  
 DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIAN PROPORTION OF ALL PROGRAMMES OVER TIME PERIODS  
 Each Metropolitan Commercial 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
<b>Metropolitan Stations—</b>					
ATN Sydney	10.6	17.2	2.0	5.0	34.8
TCN Sydney	9.8	18.4	2.7	7.9	38.8
TEN Sydney	9.0	8.4	2.2	3.8	23.4
ATV Melbourne	10.0	11.6	2.1	3.2	26.9
GTV Melbourne	8.7	16.3	1.6	12.1	38.7
HSV Melbourne	13.5	20.0	3.6	5.1	42.2
BTQ Queensland	15.2	10.6	3.3	6.5	35.6
QTQ Queensland	17.4	11.6	1.5	4.8	35.3
TVQ Queensland	2.6	8.9	1.4	2.4	15.3
ADS Adelaide	12.8	15.9	2.4	8.7	39.8
NWS Adelaide	10.7	19.5	2.7	10.1	43.0
SAS Adelaide	13.7	13.1	0.4	1.2	28.4
STW Perth	6.1	18.6	2.3	4.1	31.1
TVW Perth	18.7	21.4	3.1	7.0	50.2
TVT Hobart	10.0	28.1	7.4	6.0	51.5
<b>Country Stations—</b>					
CBN/CWN	11.2	20.1	3.1	3.7	38.1
CTC	5.2	19.2	5.1	7.5	37.0
ECN	*	9.6	2.3	3.6	15.5
MTN	1.7	19.9	0.5	2.1	24.2
NBN	13.7	12.6	2.6	4.8	33.7
NEN	0.0	17.6	1.5	3.0	22.1
NRN	1.1	17.8	0.7	2.5	22.1
RTN	8.7	17.6	0.6	1.6	28.5
RVN	3.8	19.0	1.1	1.0	24.9
WIN	5.3	19.6	2.3	8.2	35.4
AMV	4.3	19.6	2.2	2.3	28.4
BCV	5.2	19.6	2.7	5.8	33.3
BTV	5.7	25.7	2.5	5.7	39.6
GLV	2.5	19.6	2.3	13.1	37.5
GMV	7.3	22.9	3.5	5.7	39.4
STV	0.0	21.2	3.5	1.6	26.3
DDQ/SDQ	18.8	18.0	3.1	2.5	42.4
RTQ	3.3	21.3	3.0	1.1	28.7
TNQ	1.3	20.0	1.2	1.5	24.0
WBQ	2.6	20.4	0.9	2.1	26.0
SES	*	26.2	5.5	3.7	35.4
TNT	6.6	19.5	2.6	8.1	36.8

\* Less than 0.05 per cent.

## APPENDIX J

## SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICES

165. This chapter summarizes the conclusions reached by the Committee in relation to each of the terms of reference, and sets out recommendations for an orderly development of educational television. At the outset of its investigations the Committee drew up a definition of educational television: we re-state it here as the basis on which our thinking developed, our conclusions were drawn, and our recommendations made.

*Definition of Educational Television*

166. For the purposes of this report educational television is divided into—

*Instructional Television*, a general term covering all applications of television in formal teaching; and

*General Enrichment*, embracing programmes which inform viewers, and tend to raise the cultural level of the community.

A study of the terms of reference led the Committee to conclude that most of its investigations should be concerned with instructional television. We found that this category could be conveniently subdivided as follows:—

(a) *Total teaching by television*—

(i) in which direct teaching relevant to a prescribed course is given by television, with or without the aid of supplementary notes; and

(ii) in which instruction directed mainly to adults is given by television in such practical activities as the maintenance of house and garden and of automotive and electronic equipment, the care of domestic animals, or the construction and operation of equipment for use in the family circle.

(b) *Supplementary teaching by television*—in which some direct teaching relevant to a prescribed course is given by television. The teacher of the class receiving the televised lesson conducts preparatory work, supplies additional information and conducts follow-up work.

(c) *Related enrichment by television*—in which matter relevant to a prescribed course but not readily available to the class teacher is conveyed by television.

Accordingly our conclusions, set out in the paragraphs which follow, relate to the provision of an educational television service with the primary function of supplying instructional programmes of these three broad types.

## SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

167. *Reference Term (i)*: The Committee was asked "to satisfy itself whether there is, or is likely to be, need for a greater number and range of educational programmes than is now being televised." We reached the conclusions—

(a) that television can give considerable aid to education, especially by means of programmes which are designed primarily for the purpose of instructing effectively;

(b) that there is a real need for a greater number and variety of educational television programmes than is now available; and

(c) that because of its potentialities instructional television should be developed as an integral part of the educational systems in Australia (paragraph 56).

While these represent our positive conclusions under this term of reference, we recognize that television may also be useful in providing a temporary stop-gap in periods of short-term teaching emergency (paragraphs 33, 44). Factors which have delayed the development of educational television are the lack of co-ordination of the programmes, the tendency of early programmes to reflect the interests and limited resources of the organisations which produced them, and absence of planning in accordance with the requirements of educational authorities (paragraph 26).

168. *Reference Term (ii)*: We are asked "to recommend the levels, (i.e. primary, secondary, tertiary, adult) at which this need exists". In our opinion the nature of the programmes needed, and the levels at which the needs exist, are as follows:—

*Total teaching by television* at pre-school and adult levels, and in teacher education;

*Supplementary teaching by television* at primary and secondary levels;

*Related enrichment teaching by television* at all levels, namely pre-school, primary, secondary, tertiary, adult, and teacher education;

*General enrichment by television* at all levels; this is a continuing need (paragraph 57).

This conclusion is considerably amplified in paragraphs 39 to 55.

169. There is a place for experimentation with television programmes in the areas of university extension and post-graduate teaching, which might be undertaken in the UHF band; also in the special area of adult education concerned with persons who have left school at an early age; and in the more general area of cultural enrichment of adults (paragraphs 58, 84).

170. *Reference Term (iii)*: This required us "to examine and report on the extent to which programmes may be appropriate for televising in States other than the State of origin". We investigated this matter in some detail, and agreed that in the interests of economy instructional programmes should, where possible, be designed so as to make them suitable for use in more than one State. We concluded that the acceptability of programmes for use in several States would depend on their proved ability to instruct and their relevance to common elements of the syllabus pattern in the various States. Interchange of programmes should be practicable in subjects which are taught in a similar manner and at a comparable rate in several States. Two subjects to which this may apply are English literature and mathematics (paragraphs 38, 126-128).

station  
be use  
use co  
it shou  
but als

what a  
in prov  
are pla  
several

1  
should  
satisfac  
television  
set out a  
(paragra

1  
We con  
should b  
levels, sh  
of the co

1  
assistan  
mind th  
other ter  
effective  
6). As to

As to the  
and the  
transmit

171. *Reference Term (iv)*: We were asked "to consider whether such programmes could be transmitted by existing stations, and the means by which this could be done". We concluded that if they were available existing transmitters should be used, when not required for other purposes, as a means of introducing an educational television service, but that their use could be regarded only as a short-term measure. As a means of commencing the service the authority which is to operate it should negotiate with all appropriate television stations not only for sufficient periods of time to present its programmes, but also for appropriate times of day at which to present them (paragraphs 75-78).

172. *Reference Term (v)*: As a development of the preceding term of reference, we were also asked "to recommend what additional services and facilities should be provided, and by what stages they should be provided in each capital city, in provincial and country districts where national or commercial television services are operating or for which such services are planned, and in any other areas". The answers to this question cannot fail to have far-reaching consequences. Our several conclusions follow.

- (a) One VHF channel should be reserved for educational purposes in each of the television service areas established at the recommendation of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board in the first four stages of its planning (paragraph 81).
- (b) Facilities should be provided which would be appropriate to the production of educational television programmes and would be separate from the studios used by existing television stations (paragraph 96).
- (c) Transmitters operating in the VHF band should be established when and where required, for the purpose of facilitating the provision of a comprehensive educational television service (paragraph 80).
- (d) Transmitters operating in the UHF band should be established immediately. Universities and technical institutions should have access to these for the transmission of experimental educational programmes; initially one transmitter should be established in Sydney and one in Melbourne (paragraph 84).
- (e) When allocations are made in the UHF band a sufficient number of channels should be reserved in each service area to accommodate the needs of educational television, as far as they can then be foreseen (paragraph 83).
- (f) All transmitters and programme links required for the exclusive use of the educational television service should be provided, maintained and operated by the Postmaster-General's Department, using the existing sites and structures already provided for the national television service wherever practicable (paragraph 108).
- (g) The key to the extension of educational television services to new areas will probably be the needs of schools. Services should be established initially in Sydney and Melbourne, followed by other State capitals. The authority controlling the service should consult educational authorities in each State to determine priorities (paragraphs 123-124).
- (h) When instructional services for schools are established in any area, services at other educational levels should also be provided (paragraph 123).
- (i) Extensions of the service to non-metropolitan areas should be planned according to the density of population, but should not take effect until school authorities are ready to use them (paragraph 124).
- (j) The time has not yet arrived to recommend the extension of educational television to areas other than those for which the Board has planned the provision of a general television service (paragraph 85).

173. *Reference Term (vi)*: This term required the Committee "to advise on the authority or authorities which should be responsible for the operation of educational television services". We consider that no existing authority could satisfactorily undertake the responsibility for these services, and that the control and operation of an instructional television service should be vested in a separate authority constituted for the purpose. The reasons for this conclusion are set out at length in chapter 5; we have set out in chapter 6 the functions which are considered appropriate to such a body (paragraphs 114, 115) and a plan for the structure of the Authority (paragraphs 132-140).

174. *Reference Term (vii)*: We were asked "to advise on possible means of financing the recommended services". We consider that the costs of producing and transmitting instructional television programmes that will span Australia should be borne by the Commonwealth Government, and like all other expenditure on education, at both State and Federal levels, should be regarded as a general charge on loan funds and consolidated revenue (paragraphs 157, 159). Our estimates of the costs of the proposed educational television service, when fully developed, are as follows:—

Capital costs (spread over several years)—approximately £5.0 million.

Annual operating costs (ultimately, not initially)—approximately £3.5 million. (Paragraph 164).

175. *Reference Term (viii)*: Here we were invited "to report on any other relevant matters which are likely to be of assistance to the Board in making a recommendation to the Minister". The Committee bore this term of reference in mind throughout its investigations, and consequently added comments and suggestions beyond the specific limits of the other terms of reference to several chapters. The principal matters introduced under term (viii) occur in discussion of the effective use of instructional television programmes (chapter 5) and in relation to the functions of the Authority (chapter 6). As to the former we consider the conditions relevant to the effective use of instructional programmes to be—

- (a) skill in the planning and production of programmes for their purpose of instruction;
- (b) early notification of programmes to schools and other users (e.g., for the purpose of planning time-tables, not less than six months before the beginning of the school year);
- (c) adequate printed notes to accompany lessons where necessary;
- (d) in the case of schools, consultations between class-teachers, television teachers and producers;
- (e) adequate repetition of programmes, sometimes in the evening (especially of enrichment programmes) (paragraph 90).

As to the latter we consider that there should be close co-operation and co-ordination of programmes between the Authority and the Commission; and that ultimately the Authority should assume responsibility for all instructional programmes transmitted by means of radio as well as by television (paragraphs 121, 122).

## RECOMMENDATIONS

176. The Committee's recommendations fall into four groups, each of which is dealt with separately:—  
 provision of an educational television service;  
 technical aspects of the service;  
 financial aspects of the service; and  
 operational aspects of the service.

177. *Provision of an Educational Television Service.* We recommend as follows:—

- (a) The function of an educational television service should be primarily to televise instructional programmes (paragraph 56).
- (b) Instructional television services should be developed as an integral part of Australian education (paragraph 56).
- (c) The control and operation of an educational television service should be vested in a separate authority constituted for the purpose (paragraph 106; discussion in paragraphs 97–105).
- (d) The separate authority (which might be known as the Australian Educational Broadcasting Authority) should consist of a governing body, which should work through a planning committee in each State; it should have a central administration, and an operational staff in each State (paragraphs 132–140).
- (e) All television stations should contribute to the general enrichment of viewers (paragraph 13).

178. *Technical Aspects of the Educational Television Service.* We recommend as follows:—

- (a) One frequency channel in the VHF band should be reserved for educational purposes in each capital city, and in each of the provincial or country service areas designated by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board (paragraph 81).
- (b) When allocations are made in the UHF band a sufficient number of channels should be reserved in each service area to accommodate the needs of educational television, as far as they can then be foreseen (paragraph 83).
- (c) The Authority should be empowered to negotiate with national and commercial television organisations for the use of their transmitters at appropriate times to televise instructional programmes (paragraph 78).
- (d) The establishment and operation of television transmitters, as and when required, for the exclusive use of the educational television service should be undertaken by the Postmaster-General's Department, using the sites and structures provided for the national television service wherever possible, in the interests of economy (paragraph 108).
- (e) Two transmitters operating in the UHF band, one in Sydney and one in Melbourne, should be established without delay and operated by the Postmaster-General's Department for the transmission of experimental programmes which would be authorized by the Authority and provided by tertiary educational institutions (paragraph 84). In this connexion the Board should give consideration to requiring manufacturers of television receivers to provide for the reception of programmes transmitted in both the VHF and UHF bands (paragraph 66).
- (f) Studios and production facilities, which would be appropriate to the particular needs of instructional programme production, should be established separately from those of any existing television organisation, and should be under the control of the Authority (paragraph 96).

179. *Financial Aspects of the Educational Television Service.* We recommend that the costs of establishing and operating educational television services should be borne by the Commonwealth Government, from loan funds and consolidated revenue (paragraphs 157, 159).

180. *Operational Aspects of the Educational Television Service.* We recommend as follows:—

- (a) There should be a distinction between instructional programmes and programmes of general enrichment; the main functions of the educational television service should be limited to the former; instructional television should be developed as an integral part of Australian education (paragraphs 9, 10, 56).
- (b) The Authority should work closely with the Australian Broadcasting Commission at all times, to ensure the co-ordinated development of the two services in the best interests of the public (paragraphs 116, 117, 122).
- (c) Early attention should be given to the following educational levels at which, under present conditions, there appears to be a high priority for instructional television services:—
  - (i) primary and secondary schools, with special attention given to the recurring need for aid to secondary teaching in different subjects (paragraphs 41–46);
  - (ii) tertiary level experimental programmes (paragraph 84).
- (d) In the pursuance of its functions and responsibilities the Authority should be, so far as may be practicable, free from any form of external restraint (paragraph 115).
- (e) Although in the early stages of its operation the Authority would be partially dependent on other television organisations for transmission facilities and some studio and production facilities, separate production and transmission facilities should be provided progressively for its exclusive use (paragraphs 116, 118).
- (f) The Authority should early commence discussions with appropriate educational bodies in each State with the object of ascertaining the needs of each, and of encouraging their use of the service (paragraphs 117, 125).
- (g) At a future date the functions of the Authority should include all forms of instructional programmes, transmitted by means of radio as well as by television broadcasting (paragraph 121).

## APPENDIX K

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD  
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1966

	\$	1965-66 \$	1964-65 \$
<i>Receipts</i>			
Funds on Hand at 1st July 1965 .. .. .	..	8,471	49,983
Parliamentary Appropriation .. .. .	..	899,999	762,000
		908,470	811,983
<i>Payments</i>			
<i>Salaries and Wages—</i>			
Salaries .. .. .	474,701		401,426
Temporary Assistance .. .. .	14,873		19,955
Extra Duty Pay .. .. .	5,314		4,095
		494,888	425,476
<i>General Expenses—</i>			
Travelling and Subsistence .. .. .	34,264		29,004
Office Requisites, Library .. .. .	15,669		13,566
Postage, Telephones, &c. .. .. .	19,378		13,984
Research and Advisory Committees .. .. .	21,441		23,166
Payments to Post Office for Station Inspections, Investigations of Interference to Reception, &c. .. .. .	175,528		169,502
Repairs and Maintenance .. .. .	2,801		*
Minor Building Works .. .. .	191		86
Rental .. .. .	81,551		77,692
Public Inquiries .. .. .	1,140		..
Incidental and Other Expenditure .. .. .	16,688		16,028
		368,651	343,028
<i>Stores and Materials—</i>			
Technical Equipment .. .. .		26,455	35,008
<b>TOTAL PAYMENTS</b>		<b>889,994</b>	<b>803,512</b>
Funds on Hand at 30th June 1966 .. .. .	..	18,476	8,471
		908,470	811,983

\* Included in Incidental and Other Expenditure.

(J. A. McNAMARA)  
Secretary

25th July 1966

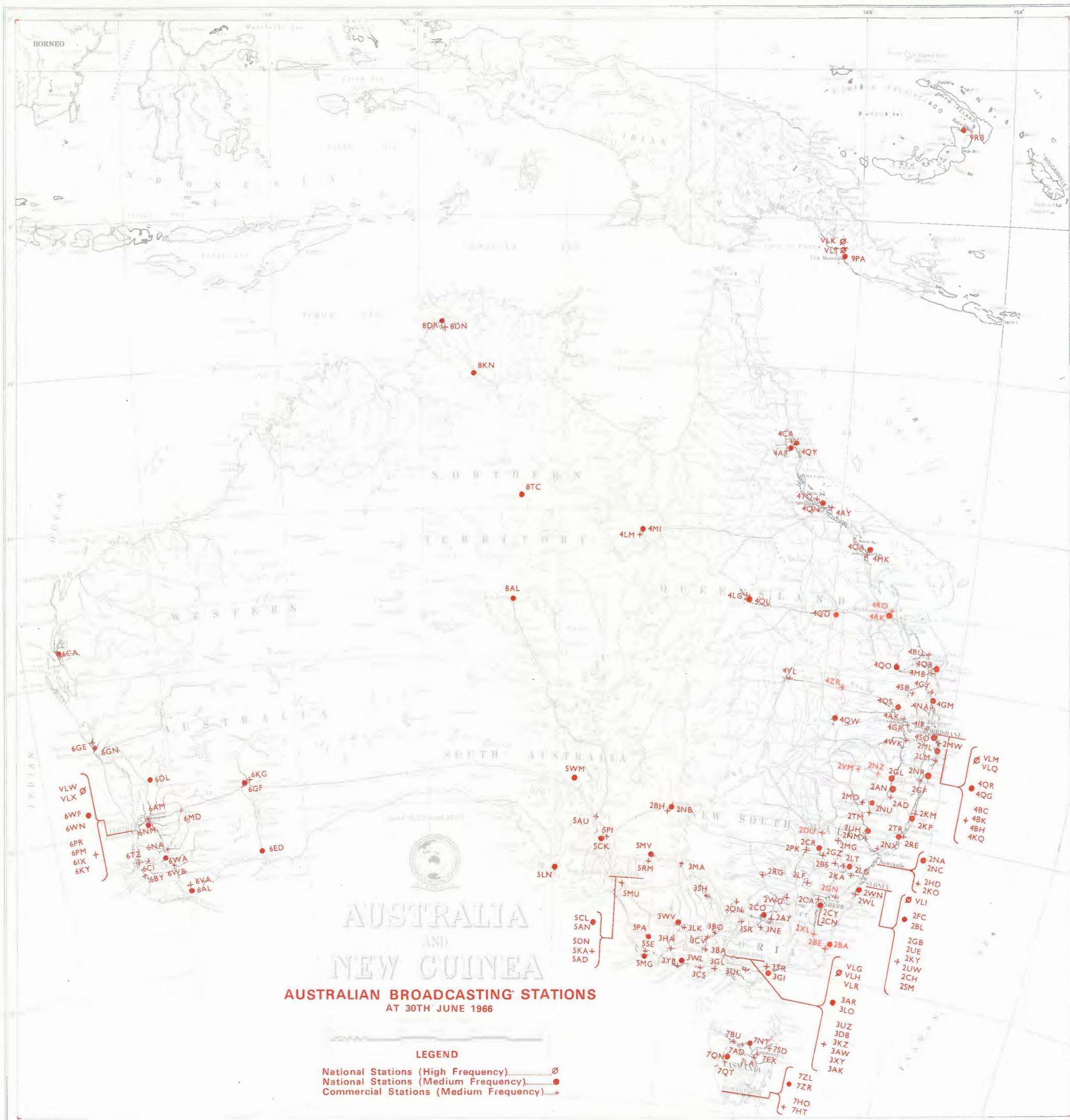
(MYLES F. E. WRIGHT)  
Chairman

25th July 1966

The above Statement of Receipts and Payments has been examined and is in agreement with the accounts. In my opinion, it is a correct statement of the receipts and payments of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board for the year ended 30th June 1966.

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

8th August 1966



  
**AUSTRALIA**  
 AND  
**NEW GUINEA**  
**AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING STATIONS**  
 AT 30TH JUNE 1966

**LEGEND**

National Stations (High Frequency).....⊙  
 National Stations (Medium Frequency).....●  
 Commercial Stations (Medium Frequency).....+

