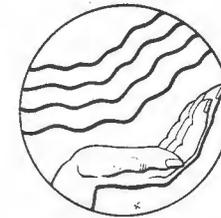




Australian Broadcasting Control Board

TWENTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 1969

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA



TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING
CONTROL BOARD

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1969

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

The Honourable the Postmaster-General:

1. In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1969*, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board has the honour to furnish its report, being the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Board, on its operations during the year ended 30 June 1969, together with financial accounts in the form approved by the Treasurer, and the report of the Auditor-General on those accounts.

2. The Report is arranged as follows:

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

PART I—INTRODUCTORY

LEGISLATION

3. The broadcasting and television services of the Commonwealth operate under the provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1969*. Other relevant acts are the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act 1964-1966*, the *Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1964-1966* and the *Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act 1946-1960*. Under the latter Act, the Australian Broadcasting Commission is obliged to broadcast the proceedings of the Senate or the House of Representatives from one of the national broadcasting stations in each capital city and Newcastle and from such other national broadcasting stations as are prescribed according to the determinations of a Parliamentary Joint Committee.

4. The Broadcasting and Television Act was amended during the year by the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1969* (No. 21 of 1969) and the *Broadcasting*

and Television Act No. 2 of 1969 (No. 31 of 1969). Apart from amendments of a formal and machinery character, the legislation made the following amendments:

- (a) Provided for appointment of a full-time member of the Board as Vice-Chairman;
- (b) Repealed the provisions of Division 2 of Part IV of the Act relating to limitation of the ownership or control of commercial broadcasting stations and inserted in their stead new provisions;
- (c) Amended the provisions of Division 3 of Part IV of the Act relating to limitation of the ownership or control of commercial television stations, to correct a shortcoming in the effectiveness of the provisions related to companies that do not have a share capital but are limited by guarantee;
- (d) Included provision for the grant of licences for 'television repeater stations' for their operation and for the Australian Broadcasting Commission to make the Commission's programmes available to such stations, on agreed terms and conditions;
- (e) Amended section 116 of the Act which had provided *inter alia* that broadcasting and television stations should not broadcast or televise election matter (as defined in the Act) from midnight on the Wednesday preceding an election for the Commonwealth or State Parliaments and the close of the poll on the day of the election, to apply only to stations which are deemed by the Board to serve the area in which an election is being held.

Additional information is given on the amendments to the legislation later in appropriate parts of this Report.

5. The Principal Act as amended is now cited as the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1969*.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

6. 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 Myles Fortunatus Evelyn Wright, appointed Chairman for a period of five years from 15 March 1966.

Mr John Miskel Donovan, re-appointed for a period of five years from 15 March 1966.

Mr Donald McDonald, B.Sc., appointed for a period of five years from 6 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 6 November 1967.

Mr George Conrad Hannan, appointed for a period of three years from 30 August 1968.

7. Following the retirement of Sir Tasman Heyes, C.B.E., on the expiration of his term of appointment on 22 February 1968, an office of part-time member remained vacant until the appointment of Mr G. C. Hannan on 30 August 1968.

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

8. The principal functions of the Board are set out in Divisions 2 and 3 of Part II of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1969* 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 connection 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. There is some confusion at times in regard to the responsibilities of the Board and the Australian Broadcasting Commission in regard to programmes. It will be noted from sub-paragraph (c) above that the Board's functions in respect of programmes do not extend to the programmes of national stations. For these the Australian Broadcasting Commission is entirely responsible under section 59 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act*.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

9. During the year the Board, apart from its normal meetings, held special meetings in Gladstone, Queensland, on 29 and 30 October and in Adelaide on 6 November for the purpose respectively of holding public inquiries into applications for the grant of licences for commercial broadcasting stations in the Gladstone, Queensland, and Port Lincoln, South Australia, areas (see paragraphs 133-142). The Board met in Sydney on 16 April 1969 when business included a meeting with the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board.

STAFF OF THE BOARD

10. The Head Office organisation of the Board now consists of four divisions, namely the Secretary's Division, the Policy and Licensing Division, the Technical Services Division and the Programme Services Division. The staff at Head Office as approved by the Public Service Board numbers 109 and there are 47 officers in the State Offices.

11. The establishment and operation of an increasing number of television stations and the impact which television has had on the broadcasting scene, has resulted in a very great increase in the range and complexity of matters before the Board of an administrative and policy nature. Accordingly, it became necessary some time ago to commence a review of all aspects of the Board's staffing organisation. First to be undertaken was a review of the organisation of the administrative area and consideration of proposals in this regard was completed by the Public Service Board during the year. The proposals were designed not only to meet the expansion referred to above, but to provide some capacity to cope with the many new developments in the broadcasting art which are already demanding attention and will become progressively more important. The Public Service Board approved the creation of fourteen additional positions and the constitution of a new division in the organisation entitled the Policy and Licensing Division.

12. Reviews of other sections of the organisation will be completed as soon as practicable.

13. During the year, the Board made available the services of members of the Board's staff on a considerable number of occasions to present papers, lectures, etc., to various organisations. Some of this work is outlined in the following paragraphs.

14. Following the Postmaster-General's announcement of the PAL system of colour television for use in Australia (see paragraph 119) engineers of the Board's staff presented two papers at the National Convention of the Institution of Radio and Electronics Engineers, Australia, in Sydney during May 1969—'The Choice of a Colour Television System' by Messrs S. F. Brownless (Director, Technical Services Division) and J. M. Dixon and 'The PAL Colour Television System' by Messrs G. W. Morley and P. Credlin. Engineering staff continued to provide assistance to various technical educational bodies in connection with lectures to students.

15. Mr D. A. Jose, Director, Programme Services Division, attended the sixth Biennial Conference of the Australian Council for Children's Films and Television,

held in Melbourne during May 1969. Mr J. G. Quaine, Assistant Director, Programme Services Division, took part in a UNESCO Seminar on Training for Television and Film Personnel in Sydney during November 1968. Addresses were given to a number of adult and student training groups on the subject of television programmes and their social implications with special reference to the needs of children.

16. Mr G. W. Morley, Engineer, who was in the United Kingdom at the beginning of the year under review on a Confederation of British Industries Scholarship, subsequently undertook a three months' period of duty to study colour television developments in Europe, the United States of America and Canada.

STATE ORGANISATION

17. The staff of the Board in the State Offices now consists of thirty-five officers of the Programme Services Division and twelve officers of the Technical Services Division. This staff is responsible, *inter alia*, for maintaining liaison with the managements and key staff of all commercial broadcasting and television stations in each State concerning the Board's standards in relation to the services, and for observations and inspections in relation to the requirements of such standards. The State Engineer in South Australia is responsible for these matters in Western Australia and the State Engineer in Victoria for such matters in Tasmania.

18. Arrangements were made soon after the Board's establishment in 1949 for certain duties in the States to be carried out on behalf of the Board by officers of the Postmaster-General's Department. Some years ago, when it became possible to establish State office staffs, responsibility for certain of the duties concerned was assumed by the Board's staff but officers of the Engineering Division of the Department have continued to undertake some technical duties in relation to broadcasting stations including the important matter of technical inspections of stations. It has, however, always been the view that the importance of the duties in question in relation to the Board's responsibilities under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1969 makes it desirable for them to be carried out by the Board's staff as soon as this can be arranged. The Board is pleased to report that during the year the Public Service Board approved proposals for additional technical staff in State Offices to undertake these duties. The proposals involve inspections of both broadcasting and television stations on an integrated basis by technical staff teams (each of two officers). There will be three such teams in New South Wales and two in other States.

19. It is proposed that the Board will assume responsibility for the duties in question from July 1970 following recruitment and training of the new staff.

20. During the year the Board paid the Postmaster-General's Department an amount of \$222,948 for investigations of interference, technical inspections of commercial broadcasting stations in all States and field strength measurements of national and commercial broadcasting stations, carried out by the Department on the Board's behalf.

LOCATION OF BOARD'S OFFICES

21. The Board's Head Office and the Victorian State Office are located at 373 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne 3000, and offices in the other capital cities are

Sydney	109-113 Pitt Street, 2000
Brisbane	130 Petrie Terrace, 4000
Adelaide	97 King William Street, 5000
Perth	254 Adelaide Terrace, 6000
Hobart	148B Collins Street, 7000

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE BOARD

22. In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1969*, a statement of financial accounts of the Board for the year ended 30 June 1969, together with the report of the Auditor-General as to those accounts, appears as Appendix O of this Report.

PART II—GENERAL

THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SERVICES

23. The Australian broadcasting and television services comprise the national and commercial broadcasting services and the national and commercial television services. The national broadcasting and television services are provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission through transmitters operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The commercial broadcasting and television services are provided by stations operated under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. There are also eight broadcasting stations, authorised under the Wireless Telegraphy Act, in Papua-New Guinea. These are conducted by the Administration. Details of broadcasting stations (commercial, national and administration) and television stations (commercial and national) in operation on 30 June 1969 are contained in Appendices A to G respectively of this Report.

LICENSING OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION STATIONS

24. The statutory provisions relating to the licensing of commercial broadcasting and television stations are contained in Part IV of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1969*. 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 such powers. Licences are granted for an initial period of five years, and are thereafter renewable annually. In respect of the grant and renewal of licences, the Act provides:

- (a) Before granting a new licence, the Minister is obliged to invite applications for the grant of the licence in the *Commonwealth Gazette* and to refer the applications which are received to the Board, which must hold a public inquiry into the applications before making a recommendation to the Minister as to the grant of the licence.

- (b) The Minister is not to refuse an application for the renewal of a licence unless he has considered a report by the Board made after a public inquiry into specified grounds which either the Minister or the Board thinks may exist for refusing the application.

Details regarding current licences and renewals of licences will be found in paragraphs 127 to 144 (broadcasting) and 255 to 261 (television) of this Report.

ANNUAL STATISTICS OF STATIONS AND RECEIVING LICENCES

25. 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		
Sealed Sets System						
30 June—						
1924 ..	4	..	1,206	..	..	..
Class 'A' Class 'B'						
1925 ..	7	6	63,874	..	..	..
1926 ..	8	9	128,060	..	..	..
1927 ..	8	12	225,240	..	..	..
1928 ..	8	12	270,507	..	..	..
1929 ..	8	12	301,199	..	..	..
National Commercial						
1930 ..	8	13	312,192	..	..	..
1931 ..	9	27	331,969	..	..	..
1932 ..	12	43	369,945	..	..	..
1933 ..	12	48	469,477	..	..	..
1934 ..	12	53	599,159	..	..	..
1935 ..	12	57	721,852	..	..	..
1936 ..	14	73	825,136	..	..	..
1937 ..	20	80	940,068	..	..	..
1938 ..	24	94	1,057,911	..	..	..
1939 ..	24	98	1,131,861	..	..	..
1940 ..	26	100	1,212,581	..	..	..
1941 ..	27	96	1,293,266	..	..	..
1942 ..	27	97	1,320,073	..	..	..
1943 ..	27	96	1,370,000	..	..	..
1944 ..	28	98	1,394,880	..	..	..
1945 ..	29	100	1,415,229	..	..	..
1946 ..	29	100	1,436,789	..	..	..
1947 ..	32	101	1,678,276	..	..	..
1948 ..	33	102	1,703,970	..	..	..
1949 ..	37	102	1,762,675	..	..	..
1950 ..	39	102	1,841,211	..	..	..
1951 ..	41	103	1,884,834	..	..	..
1952 ..	42	103	1,961,044	..	..	..

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	Com- mercial		National	Commercial		
1953 ..	44	105	1,985,655	..	..	..	..
1954 ..	46	106	2,041,615	..	..	..	..
1955 ..	50	106	2,034,676	..	..	..	..
1956 ..	53	107	2,088,793	..	..	..	..
1957 ..	55	108	2,107,253	2	4	73,908	..
1958 ..	56	108	2,137,865	2	4	291,186	..
1959 ..	57	108	2,263,712	2	4	577,502	..
1960 ..	57	108	2,283,183	6	10	954,995	..
1961 ..	60	110	2,255,842	6	10	1,217,286	..
1962 ..	61	110	2,220,462	6	20	1,424,435	..
1963 ..	62	110	2,239,786	10	22	1,655,325	..
1964 ..	65	110	2,301,790	18	24	1,882,099	..
1965 ..	65	111	1,927,628	24	30	1,614,611	430,014
1966 ..	69	111	679,096	34	39	378,819	1,846,855
1967 ..	70	111	549,714	38	41	416,809	1,988,326
1968 ..	73	114	487,248	39	42	426,780	2,092,612
1969 ..	73	114	440,529	39	45	459,774	2,189,683

In addition to the abovementioned national broadcasting stations, there were, as at 30 June 1969, nine high frequency (short-wave) stations providing services to listeners in remote areas.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SERVICES

26. In the year 1967-68, the last for which complete information is available, \$132,006,705 was spent on the operation of broadcasting and television services, by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Post Office and licensees of commercial stations. Revenue of commercial broadcasting and television stations totalled \$107,861,143 and their combined operational expenditure was \$84,735,346. Operational expenditure (by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Post Office and the Departments of Interior and Works) on the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service totalled \$50,263,016, less revenue of \$2,991,657 derived by the Australian Broadcasting Commission from public concerts, etc. Commonwealth revenue in the same year from broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licence fees amounted to \$39,182,168.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULTS

27. The following particulars, which have been extracted from accounts submitted by the licensees of commercial broadcasting stations since 1942 in accordance with the provisions of section 106 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1969, show the financial results from the operation of such stations during the past 27 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
1965-66 ..	111	105	6	26,471,792	19,727,363	6,744,429
1966-67 ..	111	107	4	27,906,545	21,179,084	6,727,461
1967-68 ..	114	105	9	31,441,292	23,440,472	8,000,820

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULTS

28. The following particulars, which have been extracted from accounts submitted by licensees of commercial television stations since 1957, in accordance with the provisions of section 106 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1969, show the financial results from the operation of such stations during the past eleven years:

Financial Year	Number of Stations in Operation	Stations Making a Profit	Stations Showing a Loss	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Net Result Loss (-), Profit (+)
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
1965-66 ..	39	26	13	57,643,433	54,138,155	+ 3,505,278
1966-67 ..	41	32	9	66,394,178	56,813,124	+ 9,581,054
1967-68 ..	42	33	9	76,419,851	61,294,874	+15,124,977

EXPENDITURE ON THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE AND NATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICE 1968-69*

29. Expenditure in relation to the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service (including both programme and technical services) during 1968-69 was as shown hereunder together with comparative figures for 1967-68 and 1966-67:

	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Operational Expenditure—</i>			
Australian Broadcasting Commission	42,833,968	38,718,186	35,819,043
Postmaster-General's Department—Transmission, technical and other services	9,478,305	8,172,112	7,472,947
Departments of Interior and Works	355,999	376,061	292,065
	52,668,272	47,266,359	43,584,055
<i>Capital Expenditure—</i>			
Australian Broadcasting Commission	1,600,003	1,500,134	1,450,110
Postmaster-General's Department	3,153,640	2,512,342	2,183,356
Departments of Interior and Works	2,543,668	3,680,058	1,986,315
	7,297,311	7,692,534	5,619,781
Total Expenditure	59,965,583	54,958,893	49,203,836

30. The gross operational expenditure of the Australian Broadcasting Commission was \$45,999,674 but revenue amounting to \$3,165,706 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

31. Commonwealth revenue received in 1968-69 from broadcasting and television services which excludes wireless telegraphy fees, amounted to \$47,743,878 as shown hereunder, together with comparative figures for 1967-68 and 1966-67:

	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67
	\$	\$	\$
Broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licence fees	45,124,656	39,182,168	37,834,647
Broadcasting stations' licence fees	309,598	299,233	208,977
Television stations' licence fees	1,392,432	1,143,681	963,269
Miscellaneous	917,192	845,415	681,105
	47,743,878	41,470,497	39,687,998

* 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, \$1,319,380; Postmaster-General's Department, \$1,124,232 (being \$79,667 for subsidies to commercial broadcasting stations for landline services for news relays and \$999,565 for direct expenditure under the Wireless Telegraphy Act and \$45,000 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').

RECEIVING LICENCES

32. The following tables show the various classes of receiving licences which were current on 30 June 1969:

Listeners' Licences

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Commonwealth
Ordinary	95,477	59,148	67,172	59,146	33,933	8,437	323,313
Hirers	136	12	27	90	..	15	260
Lodging House	6,768	3,373	2,969	1,305	724	493	15,632
Pensioner	35,215	18,152	20,980	11,252	8,124	3,259	96,992
Total	137,596	80,685	91,148	71,803	42,781	12,204	436,217
Short-term Hirers	207	148	2,795	1,079	55	28	4,312

Viewers' Licences

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Commonwealth
Ordinary	78,450	58,878	31,222	14,446	11,525	6,415	200,736
Hirers	8,505	2,699	7,512	2,242	3,682	1,028	25,668
Lodging House	5,229	3,737	2,815	1,406	778	310	14,275
Pensioner	13,346	7,964	5,376	1,944	1,977	994	31,601
Total	105,530	73,078	46,925	20,038	17,962	8,747	272,280
Short-term Hirers	72,784	26,188	31,438	35,387	18,548	3,149	187,494

Combined Receiving Licences

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Commonwealth
Ordinary	690,237	561,967	243,617	195,263	125,131	56,728	1,872,943
Pensioner	121,065	83,272	43,224	28,636	20,948	9,297	306,442
Free	3,529	2,575	2,085	1,096	718	295	10,298
Total	814,831	647,814	288,926	224,995	146,797	66,320	2,189,683

33. The fee for a broadcast listener's licence is \$6.50 for zone 1, which includes all places within a radius of 250 miles from broadcasting stations specified by the Board. All except 20,189 of the broadcast listeners' licences current on 30 June 1969 were issued in zone 1. The fee for such licences in zone 2, which comprises all other areas is \$3.30. The fee for licences granted to certain types of pensioners is \$1.00 in zone 1 and 70 cents in zone 2.

34. The fee for a television viewer's licence is \$14.00 except in the case of certain classes of pensioners who pay a licence fee of \$3.00. The fee for a combined receiving licence for both broadcasting and television, which is obtainable only in zone 1, is \$20.00, the fee for a pensioner's combined receiving licence is \$4.00.

35. Combined receiving licences are granted free of charge to blind persons and schools.

EMPLOYMENT

36. The number of people permanently employed by commercial broadcasting and television stations at 30 June 1969 was approximately 7,000; the fully employed staff of the Australian Broadcasting Commission numbered 5,590 and the Australian Post Office employed 1,040 in connection with the operation of transmitters for the national service. In addition, some 1,263 persons are employed full-time by the various independent production companies which are engaged in the production of commercials and feature programmes for broadcasting and television. No estimate exists of the number of people who earn all or most of their living as freelance performers.

Section 114 of the Act provides that:

- (1.) The Commission and licensee shall, as far as possible, use the services of Australians in the production and presentation of broadcasting and television programmes.
- (2.) Not less than 5 per centum of the time occupied by programmes of the Commission, and not less than 5 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.

In connection with this provision of the Act, the Board has determined certain requirements for the Australian content of television programmes on commercial stations. Detailed comment on these matters will be found in paragraphs 231 to 236 (broadcasting) and 341 to 348 (television).

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICES

Broadcasting

37. The preparation of plans for the development of the broadcasting services is a statutory responsibility of the Board.

38. In its Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) the Board indicated that notwithstanding the Board's continuing studies in relation to the development of the broadcasting services, overall reviews, of which there have been several since the Board's establishment, are desirable from time to time to ensure that fullest use is being made of frequency channels and that the technical conditions of the medium frequency broadcasting services are oriented to the rapid development which is taking place in both population and economic activity. The Report stated that the Board had commenced such an overall review of the broadcasting services.

39. The complex considerations involved in the development of proposals for improvements in the broadcasting services were explained in some detail in the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68). As was indicated in that Report, the matter is a very intricate task involving not only technical factors, including surveys of areas concerned, but economic, administrative and social considerations. Basic in the technical considerations is the fact that a certain number of channels only is available in the medium frequency band which is used in Australia for broadcasting. There is also an agreement with New Zealand designed to avoid mutual interference between broadcasting stations in the two countries which imposes certain restrictions on the use of frequencies.

40. Work during the year on the review related mainly to the possibilities of improvement of broadcasting services in a considerable number of fairly remote areas. Among places concerned were the North-Western New South Wales area about Bourke, the Julia Creek, Mossman and Hughenden areas in Queensland, the Streaky Bay and Leigh Creek areas in South Australia and the Wyndham-Kununurra area of Western Australia. The investigations in the cases of the North-Western New South Wales and Streaky Bay, S.A., areas resulted in recommendations by the Board to the Postmaster-General for the establishment of national broadcasting stations in those areas. The Postmaster-General has approved the proposals which are further referred to in paragraphs 178 to 181. However, further progress in respect of the other areas mentioned was not possible during the year on account of developments in regard to the agreement with the New Zealand Administration on the use of medium frequencies which are referred to in paragraphs 114 and 115.

41. Field investigations of reception conditions related to possible means of improvements in various parts of the Commonwealth continued during the year. Investigations were carried out in most States.

42. Representations have been received concerning the possibility of the grant of licences for commercial broadcasting stations in various areas, including Canberra, A.C.T., Gosford and Glen Innes, N.S.W., Carnarvon and Port Hedland, W.A., and Alice Springs, Northern Territory. Under section 82 of the Act the grant of licences for commercial broadcasting stations is subject to the procedure that the Minister shall invite applications for such licences and applications received shall be the subject of a report and recommendation by the Board to the Minister. During the year, the Postmaster-General approved a recommendation by the Board that applications should be invited for a commercial broadcasting station at Alice Springs (see paragraphs 128 to 132). Before the Board recommends to the Minister that applications should be invited for the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station in a particular area, the Board considers that it should be established that a station is justified and there are reasonable prospects for the successful operation of a station. Officers of the Board have visited Port Hedland and Carnarvon for the purposes of investigating the economic prospects for possible establishment of commercial broadcasting stations and the matter is still under study.

43. Requests for improved operating conditions were received during the year from a number of commercial broadcasting stations in country areas including some in remote parts which desired to provide a service over wide areas. These proposals are still under examination.

44. Similarly representations continue to be received by the Board from listeners for improvement of broadcasting services in country areas. A deputation was received in May 1968 from representatives of the Shires of Omeo, Tambo and Orbost, Victoria, requesting improved broadcasting service. In those areas difficult terrain presents problems in regard to broadcast coverage. Board Members visited Glen Innes, New South Wales, in connection with representations by local interests for the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting service in the town. The application had been rejected by the Board on the grounds that Glen Innes receives a satisfactory commercial broadcasting service at present from 2NZ Inverell and for a station of normal power it would be necessary to allocate a channel to the use of which other areas with an inadequate commercial broadcasting service would have a greater claim. Local interests in meeting Board Members, represented the case for the grant of a licence for a station of low power, which would serve only the town and immediate district, a type of service which has so far not been authorised in Australia. The matter raises questions of policy which will require examination. In connection with representations received for improved broadcasting (and television) service in Western Queensland, the Chairman and the Director, Technical Services, attended a conference in July 1968 in Cloncurry of representatives of local shires to discuss the matter.

45. Representations received by the Board are being examined both particularly and as part of the overall review being made of the broadcasting service.

Television

46. When announcing on 17 May 1967, the sixth stage of development of television—the extension of the national television service to the Central East area* of South Australia, Kalgoorlie and Geraldton (Western Australia), Mount Isa (Queensland) and Darwin (Northern Territory)—the Postmaster-General indicated that the Government would be prepared to consider proposals for the establishment of commercial television stations in these areas in the light of Government policy for the provision of dual national and commercial television services where practicable. In a subsequent statement, the Postmaster-General indicated that it would be necessary for interests concerned to demonstrate to the Board that there were reasonable prospects for the successful operation of stations in the respective areas before he would be prepared to invite applications for licences in accordance with the Act.

47. At the time of writing this Report proposals had been received for the establishment of commercial television stations in each of the areas mentioned. The question of whether the Board should recommend to the Minister that applications for licences should be invited required especially careful consideration because the population in most cases is substantially less than that in areas for

* Formerly referred to as the Renmark (S.A.) area.

which licences have so far been granted. The areas concerned are also different in character from areas previously considered in that there are no really substantial centres of population, apart from the main towns. The Board examined very carefully the information put before it by prospective applicants and made its own investigations in regard to economic and financial aspects for each area. The Board's investigations could only be directed to the question of a prima facie case for successful operation of commercial services; ultimately the matter is closely related to the type of operation proposed, both technical and otherwise. After full consideration the Board on 6 June 1969 made a report to the Postmaster-General recommending that applications should be invited for the grant of licences for commercial television stations in the Mt Isa, Kalgoorlie and Darwin areas. The Board considered that on economic grounds the establishment of commercial television stations in the remaining areas in question at this stage could not be justified. The Board will keep the matter under review. The Minister approved the recommendation on 25 July 1969. The Minister, following his decision, issued a formal invitation for applications for licences, in respect of Mt Isa, Kalgoorlie and Darwin, pursuant to the provisions of section 82 of the Broadcasting and Television Act on 21 August 1969.

48. The Board also received during the year proposals for the establishment of a commercial television station in the Central Agricultural Area of Western Australia. A national television station has been operating in this area since 28 March 1966 and applications have twice previously been invited for the grant of a licence for a commercial television station but no application was proceeded with due primarily to those interested not being convinced that a commercial station would be a financial success. The Board came to the conclusion that a further invitation for applications for the grant of a licence for a commercial television station in the Southern Agricultural Area would not be justified at this stage.

49. The Minister in his statement announcing the extension of television services to the five areas in stage six of development indicated that the Board would continue its technical studies of effective methods of bringing television progressively to other areas throughout the Commonwealth. The Board, during the year, completed a report and recommendations to the Postmaster-General on the possibilities of providing television services to additional country areas. After consideration of the Board's report by the Government, the Postmaster-General on 15 May 1969, announced the Government's plans for a further stage of television development as follows:

In my second reading speech on the Broadcasting and Television Bill (No. 2), 1969, I informed the House that I hoped shortly to announce some of the measures which the Government proposed to adopt to further extend television services. I am now able to do this.

Honourable Members will be aware of the very rapid development which has taken place in the provision of television services throughout the Commonwealth. Some 96% of the population will, on completion of the present stage of development during 1969/70, have television services available to them.

The Government is most anxious to extend the service to the remaining 4% so far as it is practicable to do so, with the least possible delay. When it is remembered

that the population now without a service, numbering some 500,000 people, is spread over about 85% of Australia's total land area, it will be appreciated that the task is one of considerable difficulty and one probably never completely achievable. Nevertheless by special measures much can be done.

The Australian Broadcasting Control Board has had this matter under constant examination and recently made recommendations to me. I am now pleased to announce that the Government has authorised the expenditure of almost \$5,000,000 for the establishment, over a four year period, of 38 low power national stations. Some of these stations will be established at strategic locations along Post Office broadband telephone routes (existing and proposed) using the normal television relay channel or, where one is not provided, the 'stand-by' bearer which is available for emergency purposes. Others will be established in areas which are not on broadband telephone routes but to which programmes can be provided by means of minimum type microwave links provided specifically for the purpose.

The establishment of some of the stations will be dependent upon the completion of the broadband telephone links between Townsville and Mt Isa, Perth and Kalgoorlie, and Perth and Geraldton.

The list of centres concerned is as follows:

<i>N.S.W.</i>	Richmond
Mungindi	Julia Creek
	Cloncurry
<i>Queensland</i>	Mary Kathleen
Hughenden	Emerald
Clermont	
Springsure	<i>South Australia</i>
Barcaldine	Ceduna
Blackall	Woomera
Longreach	
Winton	<i>Western Australia</i>
Alpha	Southern Cross/Bullfinch
Goondiwindi	Moora
St George	Carnamah
Dirranbandi	Three Springs
Miles	Mingenew
Roma	Esperance
Mitchell	Norseman
Morven	Carnarvon
Augathella	Port Hedland
Charleville	Dampier
Cunnamulla	<i>Tasmania</i>
	King Island

I should also say that the plan I have described will permit the extension of the National service to Alice Springs. The distance between Alice Springs and existing stations and the absence of relay channels to that centre necessitates special measures being taken to make television service available.

50. Technical planning is now proceeding in conjunction with the Postmaster-General's Department on arrangements for implementation of the plans announced by the Minister. The proposals are of an extensive character and depend on the installation of relay channels in various areas which have to be planned and surveyed, and involve some complex technical matters. Considerable field survey work will be necessary. It will, therefore, be some time in most cases before further

details can be announced. There has been considerable interest in the likely coverage areas of the proposed stations. This can only be determined after sites and other operating conditions have been decided. However, the stations will, as the Minister's statement indicated, be of low power and service area will be restricted accordingly. In this connection, it is important that the special character of the services to be established in this further stage of television development should be fully appreciated. The low population density in the areas concerned would make it economically impracticable to provide high power stations in such places. The only acceptable solution is therefore to provide transmitters to serve the small centres where most of the population is concentrated. Outside these centres it is not anticipated that the sparse, widely scattered population will receive a service. The extent of this problem is illustrated by the fact that the 38 stations are expected to serve only about 110,000 people.

51. Paragraph 60 of the Board's Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) referred to proposals regarding the provision of television services from companies involved in mining activities in certain remote localities and indicated that the Board had been engaged in discussions with the Mining Industry Council on methods which might possibly be adopted. Following these discussions, the Council developed its ideas into a definite plan envisaging the establishment and operation of television stations in a number of remote localities on the basis that programmes will be provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission; the programmes would be prepared on magnetic tape at a recording studio established specially for the purpose and forwarded to the stations for replaying. This proposal subsequently formed the subject of a report to the Minister by the Board.

52. Certain amendments to the Broadcasting and Television Act were necessary to facilitate the establishment of the type of service referred to and the Government after consideration of the Board's report upon its discussions with the Mining Industry Council decided to take the necessary action in this respect. The amendments to the Act were effected in the *Broadcasting and Television Act* (No. 2) 1969. The following is the relevant part of the Postmaster-General's second reading speech on the legislation:

I turn now to the provisions which are proposed for the purposes of facilitating the establishment of television services in remotely situated areas. As honourable members will be aware, continuous and persistent efforts have been, and are being made to extend television to areas which are, at present, not being served. The present position is that when the current sixth stage of development is completed during 1969-70 a coverage of the order of 96% of the population will have been achieved. The remaining 4% of the population is widely distributed over about 85% of the total land area. The low density of population in the areas remaining without service and the remote locations of such concentrations of population as do exist, present technical and economic difficulties in providing service and special measures are necessary. I hope shortly to be able to announce some of the measures which are to be adopted. I have mentioned this matter because it bears on the amendments which are proposed in this Bill in clause 10 to permit the licensing of what have been termed 'television repeater stations'.

There are a number of small and remote communities in the Commonwealth, mainly mining centres, to which it is unlikely that service would ever be provided by normal type commercial stations and in which, because of the costs involved,

the establishment of national stations is difficult to justify. A number of mining companies have indicated that they are prepared to establish and operate television stations of a modest character if the way can be made clear for them to do so. The scheme which has been proposed is that the companies concerned would meet the cost of establishing the transmitting facilities while the programmes would be provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission at a central recording centre established for the purpose.

The establishment of the type of station to which I have referred gives rise, however, to some difficulties of a procedural and legal nature as the Act now stands. In the first place, the Act provides only for the grant of licences for commercial television stations—as defined—involving a fairly complex procedure of inviting applications and the holding of public inquiries into them by the Broadcasting Control Board. Secondly, section 92D of the Act restricts overseas interests in television licences to 20% in the aggregate or 15% individually. Having regard to the present constitution of mining companies the latter provision would have the effect of placing an insurmountable obstacle in the way of such companies erecting and operating stations.

In the special conditions which prevail in respect of the particular areas concerned, no real objection can be seen to the control by mining interests of television stations which such companies may be prepared to operate in their area of activity. Indeed, it is evident that unless the mining companies are placed in the position of being able to establish services there is little, if any, prospect of the residents of these remote areas having access to television. It is also clear that there is nothing to be gained from adhering to the present procedures prescribed in the Act in relation to the grant of licences. It is apparent that the only enterprise which would be interested in providing service in the areas concerned would be the organisation conducting the mining operations.

Accordingly, it is proposed in clause 10 that the Act be amended to include a new Division 5B to provide for the grant of licences for 'television repeater stations' and for their operation. The main features of the proposed provisions are that the Minister may grant licences on the recommendation of the Board and that the Board shall not recommend the grant if, in its opinion, satisfactory reception of programmes is already being received in the area concerned. In clause 11 it is proposed that a new section 113A be inserted to authorise the Commission to make its programmes available to the type of station in question. I should point out that clause 4 proposes the insertion in section 4 of the Act of a definition of 'television repeater station'. It will be noted from this definition that the proposed stations in this category will be of low power and will be capable of transmitting only programmes recorded on magnetic tape. The definition will also have the effect of excluding such stations from the ownership and control provisions of the Act which are found in Division 3 of Part IV and the procedural requirements as to the grant of licences in Division 1 of Part IV

53. No details of proposals for stations of the type referred to in the preceding paragraph can be given until precise proposals are put forward by member companies of the Mining Industry Council. The Council has invited tenders for the supply of equipment for the stations.

54. The Board's Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) (paragraphs 47 et seq.) referred to some earlier progress in regard to the extension of television to distant areas. Reference was made to approval by the Postmaster-General of recommendations by the Board for the provision of television services in the Cobar-Bourke-Brewarrina area, New South Wales, the Port Lincoln and Southern Eyre Peninsula area, South Australia, the Nhill area, Victoria, and the Bordertown and Keith areas of South Australia. These recommendations involved the establishment of translator

stations in the areas concerned. At the time of the Board's last Annual Report the question of provision of national television service in the Cobar-Bourke-Brewarrina area, New South Wales, was still under investigation although the provision of a commercial television translator station at Cobar by Country Television Services Ltd had been approved. During the year the Minister approved, on the recommendation of the Board, the provision of national television service to the Cobar-Bourke-Brewarrina area. At the time of the Twentieth Annual Report, national television services only had been approved for the Port Lincoln and Southern Eyre Peninsula areas of South Australia and the Nhill area of Victoria. During the year the provision of commercial television service in these areas was approved. Steps are being taken for the establishment of each of the services in question. During the year, the Postmaster-General on the recommendation of the Board, approved the establishment of television translator stations in two further distant centres, namely Blackwater, Queensland, and Kambalda, Western Australia. The licence for the station at Blackwater is held by Utah Development Company and the station relays the programmes of commercial station RTQ Rockhampton. The station commenced operations during the year. The station to be established at Kambalda will relay the programmes of the national television station to be established at Kalgoorlie. In order to enable provision of this station at an earlier date than would otherwise be practicable the capital cost for establishment has been advanced to the Postmaster-General's Department by Western Mining Corporation free of interest until December 1971.

55. Paragraphs 57 and 58 of the Board's Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) indicated that the construction of broadband communication links proposed by the Post Office in several parts of the Commonwealth could assist in the provision of television service to centres of population along the routes by means of low powered relay stations. The Report mentioned in particular the broadband communication links proposed between Perth and Geraldton, Townsville and Mt Isa and the proposed East-West broadband communication link. The plans for the extension of television to a further 38 areas, referred to above, will make use of these links in the extension of the service to certain of the areas concerned. In this connection, the Perth, Geraldton route has been completed. The Minister said on 19 June 1969 that the Townsville-Mt Isa link would be completed in early 1971 and that it was planned that the low power television stations to be established along the route at Hughenden, Richmond, Julia Creek, Conclurry and Mary Kathleen would be completed progressively in the early months of 1971. It is relevant to mention that in June 1969 the Postmaster-General announced that the proposal for the broadband communication link between Mt Isa and Darwin had been approved. The Minister mentioned that the link would include television relay facilities and that if the project proceeded on schedule there was a possibility of its completion in 1972. The Minister said that the route of the link would be through Katherine, Berrimah, Daly Waters, Wenarah and Tennant Creek. The link will complete the provision of broadband communication facilities between Townsville and Darwin. The East-West link is expected to be completed in mid-1970 but the sections between Perth and Kalgoorlie and Adelaide and Ceduna will be completed by the end of 1969.

56. Television translator stations continue to prove a valuable means of extending television services. As indicated in paragraph 281 the Minister approved recommendations made by the Board during the year for the establishment of translator stations in 14 areas and investigations of the possibilities of using translator stations in other areas are proceeding as rapidly as time and available staff permit.

57. As in the case of broadcasting, representations continue to be received by the Board for further extension of the television services. In his statement referred to above (paragraph 49), the Postmaster-General commented as follows in this regard:

In listing the above areas I should emphasise that it should not be concluded that other centres will not in due course be provided with service. The Board will continue its examination of the ways and means by which service may be provided to other remote areas and, indeed, to those located relatively close to existing stations but where reception is not good. I should again point out however that the problems involved in further extending the service are not easy to solve as will be evident from the fact that although the Government has now authorised expenditure of \$5 million for the new stations, the additional people to be served will probably not exceed 110,000.

58. Mr J. M. Donovan (Board Member) and Mr J. P. Coker, Director, Policy and Licensing, attended a public meeting in Esperance on 12 February 1969, when the question of television in relation to the area was discussed. The meeting was attended by local residents and Western Australian parliamentarians. As indicated above the establishment of a low power national television station at Esperance has since been approved.

FREQUENCY MODULATION BROADCASTING

59. The Board's Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68), page 21, referred to a statement by the Postmaster-General in Parliament on 6 June 1968, indicating that the introduction of FM broadcasting was not considered to be warranted.

60. In connection with representations which it has made to the Postmaster-General for the introduction of FM broadcasting, the Electrical and Radio Development Association (ERDA) submitted a comprehensive report regarding an assessment of deficiencies in the technical standard of reception of the existing broadcasting services throughout Australia (see page 21 of Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68)). Full examination of the Association's representations has not been completed in view of the fact that the Board is itself engaged in an overall review of the broadcasting services which has been referred to above (see paragraph 38 et seq.).

SATELLITE TELEVISION RELAYS

61. The Board's past Annual Reports have contained detailed account of developments in the relaying of television programmes to Australia from overseas via satellite. Such relays have now become a normal part of television practices by both national and commercial stations. During the year programmes so relayed comprised matters mainly of current affairs and included coverage of such notable

news events as the Apollo 7, 8, 9 and 10 missions, the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia, the assassination of U.S. Senator Robert Kennedy and the events surrounding the U.S. Presidential Elections.

62. The Board's 20th Annual Report referred to prospective developments in facilities for satellite television relays including the establishment of a global Intelsat III system for satellite communications. This system has now become reality with the successful launching during the year of Intelsat III satellites over the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. These satellites have a capacity of approximately 1,200 two-way voice circuits plus an 'on demand' 3 television band. The report also mentioned the construction by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) of new earth stations at Ceduna, South Australia and Carnarvon, Western Australia. The Ceduna station, now scheduled to commence operation early in 1970, will work through the Intelsat III satellite over the Indian Ocean to provide Australia with a direct link for all types of communications, including television with Britain, Europe and other countries within its coverage zone. The Carnarvon earth station, due for completion in late 1969, will initially be used for relaying telecommunications traffic for the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration over the Pacific Ocean Intelsat III satellite to the United States. The Commission's Moree, N.S.W. earth station, completed in 1968, at present carries commercial telecommunications traffic, including television between Australia, the United States of America and Japan via the Pacific Intelsat III satellite.

63. Australia has been allocated 132 two-way voice channels on the Intelsat III Pacific satellite and these will be progressively brought into service as the demand for communications grows. These channels are additional to those available to Australia on the COMPAC trans-Pacific cable, which are already fully employed. Further important developments in satellite communications facilities are taking place at present. In October 1968, the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT), through the Communications Satellite Corporation (COMSAT), awarded a contract to build a prototype and four flight models of an Intelsat IV series of satellites. The rate of development in satellite technology can be assessed by comparing the capacity of the Intelsat IV series with that of the INTELSAT I satellite launched just four years ago. INTELSAT I or 'Early Bird' as it is more commonly known, was the first satellite launched for regular communication purposes. It has a capacity of 240 two-way voice circuits compared with a probably 7,000 on INTELSAT IV. INTELSAT IV will be capable of carrying up to 12 television programmes simultaneously, in colour or monochrome.

64. It should be said that COMSAT is the managing organisation for INTELSAT (The International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium, an international body set up to establish a world system of satellite communications), of which Australia through the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) is a member.

POSSIBLE USE OF SPACE SATELLITES FOR TELEVISION BROADCASTING

65. The Board's Nineteenth (1966-67) and Twentieth (1967-68) Annual Reports referred, in view of the keen interest in this matter, to the possible use

of space satellites for television broadcasting. They indicated the position that even though a particular communications satellite may be capable of transmitting or relaying television signals such signals are not at present capable of being received directly by the general public. Direct reception by individual viewers would require the use of satellites of a very much higher transmitting power than those which have so far been developed, and the use of augmented receivers. The use of a satellite for the direct transmission of television signals to home receivers is therefore a technique which is not yet in the stage of practicability.

66. Nevertheless, the Board maintains study of developments in the field of satellite communication. On the one hand, developments in regard to television broadcasting from satellites are relevant to the provision of television service to distant sparsely populated areas of Australia and on the other, important questions arise in connection with the reception in Australia via satellite of television programmes originated in other countries. As was indicated in paragraph 22 of the Board's Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) a major policy question would be the responsibility for ensuring that television programmes received by satellite from other countries conform with the Board's Television Programme Standards. Other matters involved are the effects on Australian services economically of competition from overseas programmes received by viewers directly and, in respect of the composition of their programmes, the adverse effect which relay of overseas programmes received via satellite could have on the extent of stations' use of local programme material; the control of political and propaganda matter in programmes received from other countries and questions of fees in respect of copyright, broadcasting rights, etc. for Australian reception of overseas programmes.

67. Mr D. McDonald, Member, attended as an observer a conference in Vienna from 14 to 27 August 1968 convened by the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. The use of space satellites for direct broadcast television was one of the items discussed. No decisions were taken at the conference which was particularly concerned with presentation of papers by various experts, discussions thereon, and group discussions on certain specialised matters, including one group discussion on direct broadcast television from satellites. Subsequently on the recommendation of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space a working group was established to 'study and report on the technical feasibility of communication by direct broadcast from satellites and the current and foreseeable developments in this field, including user costs and other economic considerations as well as the implications of such developments in the social, cultural, legal and other areas'.

68. The Board during the year took part in inter-departmental meetings for the purposes of preparing papers for presentation to meetings of the working group and briefs for the Australian delegations to meetings. The first session of the working group was held in New York from 11 to 20 February 1969, and the second session in Geneva from 28 July to 8 August 1969. The Australian delegation to the latter meeting included Mr J. P. Coker, Director, Policy and Licensing of the Board's staff. The first session of the working group was devoted to the discussion of technical feasibility and user costs. The second session is expected to be devoted

primarily to social, cultural, legal and other non-technical aspects of direct broadcasting from satellites.

69. It is of interest to refer to the estimates as to costs and the likely realisation of direct broadcasting from satellites referred to in the first report of the working group. After considering relevant data, it was estimated that the cost per receiver for augmenting receivers for direct in-home television broadcasting using single channel systems (the power requirements for direct broadcasting into private houses would admit only of the deployment of a single video channel) would vary from \$US40 to \$US270 and for television broadcasting to community or collective receiving arrangements \$US150 per receiver. The Working Group's estimates were based on mass-production of receivers of the order of 1,000,000 or more units. The term 'collective or community receiving arrangements' refers to reception at community (village) centres where an audience can congregate or the programme can be re-radiated to the local area by a low power conventional transmitter. This would be primarily appropriate to developing countries. In the case of broadcasting to community receivers, use of more than one channel would be possible. These estimates did not include the cost of satellites, which could vary greatly, or of the earth stations which would transmit to the satellites. The Working Party said that clearly where reception at a very large number of locations is envisaged the increase in cost of receiving equipment could amount to very large sums, for example, if 10,000,000 home television receivers were already in use the cost of augmenting them for television reception could be from \$US400,000,000 to \$US2,700,000,000. The term 'augmenting' refers to the provision of more elaborate receiving installations and other refinements than those needed for terrestrial broadcasting.

70. The Working Group formed the general conclusions that, subject to the availability of frequencies, direct broadcasting to the public at large from satellites to unaugmented home receivers on an operational basis could not be foreseen for the period 1970-1985 due to lack of technological means to transmit signals of sufficient strength from satellites. Direct broadcast of television signals into augmented home receivers could become feasible technologically, according to the Working Group, as soon as 1975. However, the Working Group added that the cost factors for both the earth and space segments of such a system are inhibiting factors. In the latter respect, the Working Group said that the development and launching of the powerful—therefore heavy—transmitters which are not yet within the state of the art involve considerable expense which cannot be estimated at this time; research and development costs for satellite development alone might be as high as \$US100,000,000. Therefore the Working Group said it is most unlikely that this type of system will be ready for deployment on an operational basis until many years after the predicted date of feasibility. Direct broadcasting into community receivers, the Working Group thought, could possibly be feasible by the mid 1970's.

71. The ranges within which the Working Group's estimates vary are due to the fact that it considered a number of possible satellite systems using different

frequencies and technical systems. The examples were illustrative only. Lower costs for augmenting receivers could be counter-balanced by higher costs for satellites. The Working Group's estimates were necessarily tentative in the extreme because the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), which is the accredited international body dealing with international radio matters, has not yet allocated any specific band of frequencies for space broadcasting. There is to be a World Administrative Radio Conference of the ITU in 1971, the purposes of which will include the study of matters relating to space broadcasting services. The conference is expected to make decisions on frequencies for space services. The ITU must of necessity provide the basic regulatory frame-work within which satellite broadcasting will operate. This body has, through a number of specialised agencies which it operates, given a great deal of attention to space broadcasting since 1963.

72. In summary, therefore, the Working Group's findings, which are of a preliminary nature, suggest—

- (a) Direct broadcasting through satellites into community receivers, either for group viewing or for rebroadcast through conventional transmitters, may be feasible, both technically and economically, by the mid-1970's. This system would be primarily appropriate to developing countries.
- (b) Direct broadcasting through satellites to 'augmented' home receivers, though technically feasible by 1975 or soon afterwards, is not considered likely for many years thereafter on economic grounds. On the basis of mass production of 1,000,000, the cost of augmenting receivers would range from \$US40m to \$US270m. The cost of the appropriate satellite equipment is not estimated, but research and development costs alone might be as high as \$US100m.
- (c) Direct broadcast from satellites to conventional home receivers is not foreseen in the period 1970-1985, due to lack of the technological means of transmitting sufficiently strong signals.

73. The above comments refer principally to the use of satellite broadcasting on an international basis. It is of interest to refer to proposals on the actual use of satellites for broadcasting services to national populations. There is a proposal for an experimental village satellite broadcasting system in India using an ATS (Applications Technology Satellite of the National Aeronautical and Space Agency (NASA) of the United States of America for experimental uses) satellite. This experiment can be expected to produce useful first-hand information on the operational problems of satellite broadcasting. Another study of community broadcasting from satellites is taking place in Brazil. UNESCO is co-operating in a Pakistani study and in an Argentina study which will commence shortly. The Soviet Union has in operation a satellite system for relaying domestic programmes to special earth stations for retransmission by regional transmitters. There is a proposal in Canada announced in a Government White Paper in 1968 for a Satellite Communications Corporation comprising both Government and private interests which will operate a satellite which will include two television channels as well as telephony facilities. The television transmissions from the satellite would be received by earth stations and distributed by normal means. On the Canadian proposal,

the Postmaster-General (Australia) in reply to a question in Parliament on 26 February 1969, commented as follows:

Yes, the Canadian proposals will assist in the provision of telephone and television service to remote areas. However, some aspects of the Canadian proposals are unique to that country. One is the dual language problem which creates the need to distribute television programmes throughout the whole country in both French and English language. Another is the limited number of orbital locations suitable for a Canadian domestic communications satellite. The White Paper notes that unless Canada acts quickly these locations could well be taken up by satellites of other countries in North and South America.

74. The extent of and manner in which satellites may be used in the Australian scene for broadcasting or television purposes are matters for the future, but the development of techniques will open up possibilities of use which, up to just a few years ago, would have appeared quite impracticable.

75. The question of the possible use of satellites for television relay purposes is the responsibility of the Postmaster-General's Department. However, as the availability of relay facilities is a pre-requisite to the radiation of programmes from conventional television stations in the national service, the following extract from an answer to a Parliamentary question by the Postmaster-General on 16 November 1968, is of interest:

The Department plans to extend its broadband bearer network considerably over the next 5 years. As might be expected, the Department has investigated the technical and economic feasibility of providing some of these future facilities by a satellite communications system rather than by extension of the terrestrial broadband network. Based on the unit costs which are current for international satellite systems, a domestic satellite communications system providing television relays and telephone trunk circuits to a limited number of centres would involve annual costs several times greater than those which would arise from comparable land base systems. An important factor is the life of a commercial telecommunications satellite which is now estimated at about 5 years, and costs must therefore be written off over a comparatively brief period.

In addition, the failure of a launching, the probability of which is currently estimated at 15%, can add significantly to the cost. If favourable assumptions are made concerning future unit costs for a domestic satellite system, and the number of earth stations connected to such a system were severely limited, it is estimated that the total capital cost of such a system would lie in the range from \$30m to \$70m. Such a system would not serve all of the centres which the extension of the land based broadband network will serve and, furthermore, the fact that much of the cost must be written off over a short period would be a financial limitation. For example, our studies, which are confirmed by similar studies carried out by other countries, show that it is unlikely that satellite techniques will prove economically competitive with land based circuits for distances of less than about 1,000 miles for some years to come. Satellites also have technical limitations when used for telephony which are not possessed by the land based broadband bearer network. The situation is being closely studied within the Department because of the possibility that a domestic satellite communication system could, in time, provide some facilities which are not practicable to provide by land based systems. It should be added, however, that the transmission of television programmes from satellites direct into individual homes is not yet technically practicable and the immediate proposals which have been studied involve only the relaying of television programmes between satellite earth stations for retransmission by regional television transmitters.

76. In answer to a further question on 27 March, the Postmaster-General summed the matter up as follows:

A domestic satellite communications system providing long distance telephone circuits and relaying television programmes for retransmission by local regional transmitters is possible with current technology. However, economic studies carried out by Post Office experts show that such a system would be more costly than the use of microwave radio relay systems and co-axial cables. Nevertheless, rapid progress is being made in the technology of satellite communications and it is expected that costs will reduce. The Post Office has a number of experts engaged on studies in its own research laboratories and in association with the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

77. The Board maintains liaison with all interests concerned in the field of satellite communications from the point of view of its responsibilities for the planning of the broadcasting and television services.

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

78. The Government's general policy in regard to educational television was contained in the Postmaster-General's statement in the House of Representatives of 11 May 1966, on the report of the Board's Advisory Committee on educational television services (the Weeden Committee). This statement was included in the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68). Its main provisions are summarised in the following paragraph.

79. Government policy is that instructional educational television programmes should be developed as an integral part of the education systems in Australia; as education is a primary responsibility of the States any plans for the development of educational television must be formulated in consultation with the States. The Commonwealth Government is prepared to provide some additional finance for expanding instructional television programmes if desired by the States and 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 educational television as 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. The Commonwealth's policy is subject to the limits of the facilities and funds available at any time. The Government considered that facilities available through national and commercial stations were adequate now and in the foreseeable future for educational television service and did not support the Committee's recommendation that there should ultimately be a separate network of educational television stations.

80. The Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) indicated that following the Postmaster-General's statement consultations took place between Commonwealth Ministers and State Ministers on educational television in July 1966, at which it was agreed that each State, in the light of the Commonwealth attitude, would make an assessment of its individual needs and resources and facilities available for educational television. It was agreed at the conference that further consultation would be necessary between Commonwealth and State Ministers; this possibility was reviewed by the Postmaster-General in December 1967 but several States

had indicated to him their investigations had not reached the stage when they were ready to proceed with a further conference. A further meeting of Ministers was deferred for the time being. In September 1968 the Postmaster-General again wrote to the State Ministers for Education inquiring whether there had been any developments which would warrant a further meeting at the Commonwealth/State Minister level at this stage. At the time of preparation of this report finality had not been reached in the matter.

81. The Board's Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) indicated that in recent years there has been considerable development in the use of closed circuit systems for educational television of which there are some notable examples in both the United States of America and Great Britain. The development in closed circuit systems for educational television, the report indicated, had been assisted by technological advances in respect of video-tape equipment resulting in both lower prices and apparatus more suitable for educational requirements. Developments now taking place in the system known as EVR (Electronic Video Recording) overseas could have important significance for educational television. This system permits the preparation from video signals of high resolution optical images on very narrow sprocketless film which can be reproduced on conventional television receivers by inexpensive replay-only electronic scanning units. Whilst fairly elaborate and expensive recording centres are necessary to the system, multiple copies of the film can be made cheaply. EVR thus provides an inexpensive means of making available numerous copies of material which has to the present only been possible through conventional film; video-tape is another method of recording visual matter but is expensive.

82. The Board's Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) referred to increased interest being displayed in the use of both television and broadcasting for tertiary educational purposes in Australia. The report referred to proposals of the Australian Post-Graduate Federation in Medicine for a television service in the UHF band to transmit medical and para-medical programmes for post-graduate educational purposes, and proposals made on behalf of Monash University and the University of Adelaide for licences to operate educational radio services. It is the Board's view that before these proposals are considered the likely requirements of other university and educational institutions in the areas concerned for similar services should be ascertained. The Board has always regarded it as most important that educational television and broadcasting services should be developed in an orderly manner on a sound technical and economic basis. The Board felt therefore that consideration of the proposals referred to should be on the basis of co-ordination of all requirements. During the year the Board had consultations with the Department of Education and Science and, associated with the Department, the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education and the Australian Universities Commission, on the questions which arise in connection with proposals for educational broadcasting and television on an institutional basis in the various States; discussions have also taken place with the Postmaster-General's Department. The consultations have not yet been completed; when finality is reached a joint report will be made to the Postmaster-General and the Minister

for Education and Science. It should be said that proposals for educational television and broadcasting on an institutional basis outside the scope of facilities provided by the national and commercial services involve a number of difficult problems including matters in connection with licensing, control and administration, and on the technical side, frequencies and other operating conditions.

Educational Programmes on Commercial Television Stations

83. There has been little change in the amount or nature of educational programmes televised by commercial television stations during the year. Programmes designed for children in their senior school years cover a wide range of studies from science to English literature. For the latter subject, several stations which do not regularly transmit educational matter have in consultation with educational authorities, televised films based on or relating to literary works scheduled for study. The amount of time occupied by educational programmes on metropolitan stations is estimated at 26 hours per station per year or 0.5 per cent of programme time. At the pre-school level the increased amount of programming noted last year has been continued, with a few new programmes added.

Educational Programmes on National Television Stations

84. The Board's Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) presented a detailed statement of the development of instructional television programmes of the Australian Broadcasting Commission together with an account of co-operation with the State Education Departments and the independent school systems in accordance with Government policy on educational television. The Commission's policy is to present from all transmitters of the national service throughout the duration of each school day a comprehensive programme of educational television broadcasts designed and produced with the advice and assistance of the various education authorities. Full and active co-operation between the Commission and the Education Departments has continued, and developed in several areas where additional teachers have been released to assist with programmes and associated publications. Some forty-five different publications were produced as supplementary aids to teachers and children in the use of educational programmes and a million and a quarter copies were issued. In addition, several of the State Education Departments issued special booklets or included notes on broadcasts in their monthly Gazettes.

85. The production of programmes has continued at about the same level as for 1967-68, the total being largely determined by the availability of studios and production facilities. The overall manpower and finance allocated to instructional television has remained about the same except for increased charges related to wage and cost movements. One interesting feature has been the increased sharing between States of programmes at both primary and secondary levels. Generally programmes are designed and executed to meet the needs of a particular State educational system. Where, however, such programmes can also be used in other States this releases facilities for production of other programmes. While variations between States in their curricula remain the rule, the sharing of programmes must be restricted, but every opportunity has been taken to broaden the bases on which

the various programme series are planned. To do this effectively, however, involves a good deal of inter-State consultation and this has not always been easy to arrange.

86. The number of schools equipped to receive educational television programmes has increased to 4,600—about 46% of all schools in the Commonwealth. In Tasmania, the corresponding figures are 298, representing 98% of the schools in that State.

87. Other educational programmes on television, not closely linked with school syllabus requirements have continued. These include 'Playschool' at kindergarten level, career programmes and 'English by T.V.'

BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION OF POLITICAL MATTER

88. The provisions governing the broadcasting or televising of political or controversial matter are set out in sections 116, 117 and 117A of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1969*.

89. During the year general elections were held for the State Parliaments of Queensland and Tasmania and a number of by-elections for the Federal and State Parliaments took place throughout the Commonwealth. Following its usual practice, the Board reminded licensees of their obligations under the Act in connection with the elections and obtained information on time occupied by political matter on broadcasting and television stations during the election periods for the general elections for State Parliaments.

Operation of Section 116 (4.) of the Act

90. *The Broadcasting and Television Act No. 2 of 1969* inserted the following sub-section 4 (A) in section 116 of the Act:

Where, in respect of—

- (a) an election of a member of the House of Representatives that is not a general election; or
- (b) an election of a member or members of a House of the Parliament of a State; the Board is of the opinion that programmes broadcast from a particular broadcasting station or televised from a particular television station are not ordinarily received in the part of the Commonwealth to which the election relates, the Board may, by notice in writing served on or sent by post to the Commission or the licensee of the station, as the case requires, exempt the Commission or the licensee, as the case requires, from compliance with the last preceding sub-section in respect of the broadcasting or televising from that station of election matter relating to that election.

91. 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 defines 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 connection with an election.

The effect of sub-section (4.) of section 116 prior to the passing of the *Broadcasting and Television Act No. 2 of 1969* had been that at no time on the Thursday and Friday preceding an election and on the Saturday up to the close of the poll, could election matter as defined, be broadcast or televised. Previous Annual Reports (paragraph 98 of the Eighteenth Annual Report (1965-66) and paragraphs 114 to 116 of the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68)) referred to representations made by station operators that it was unreasonable for stations which do not provide a service to an area in which an election is being conducted to be prohibited from providing political matter during the period prescribed in section 116.

92. The stations' representations had regard especially to increased activity in the news services of both broadcasting and television stations and the restrictions to which they were subject in this field under section 116 (4.) as it stood prior to the recent amendment.

93. The insertion of sub-section 4 (A) in the Act is the outcome of the Government's consideration of the matter. The amendment makes provision for exemption from the requirements of section 116 (4.) of stations the programmes of which, in the opinion of the Board, are not ordinarily received in the part of the Commonwealth to which the election relates.

94. The sub-section will apply in respect of by-elections and State elections. In his second reading speech on the legislation the Postmaster-General said: 'The adoption of this amendment will alleviate considerably the many difficulties which the operators of stations have experienced in presenting programmes from which it has been necessary to exclude election matter during the restricted period.'

CIGARETTE ADVERTISING

95. In the past year public discussion has intensified on the health issues involved in cigarette smoking. One prominent aspect of public debate on the matter has been proposals for restrictions on or prohibition of cigarette advertising, more particularly on television.

96. Attention has on occasions been directed to the Board's powers under the *Broadcasting and Television Act* as providing a possible means for the imposition of such measures. The provisions in question are section 99 which provides that the programmes of commercial television and broadcasting stations shall be in accordance with standards determined by the Board and section 100 which provides that licensees shall comply with such standards as the Board determines in relation to the broadcasting or televising of advertisements.

97. On this matter the Board has taken the view that very careful consideration would have to be given before the Board as a single agency of the Commonwealth could take any action on its own initiative. The nature and scope of the considerable

discussion in the numerous organs of public expression and in the national Parliament leaves no doubt that the questions involved are ones of broad public policy.

98. The Board is aware that the whole matter of the health issues in cigarette smoking is receiving very close attention by the Commonwealth Minister for Health and his Department, in consultation with State Ministers for Health. The present position of the Commonwealth Government in respect of the advertising of cigarettes was stated by the Minister for Health in reply to a question in Parliament on 22 May 1969, as follows:

Concerning the advertising of cigarettes, the 1968 Conference of Health Ministers agreed to await the detailed final report on smoking attitudes to indicate what would be the most valuable means of dissuading people from smoking and convincing young people that they should not commence. Pending receipt of this report, the Government feels that publicity regarding smoking hazards, directed particularly towards young people, is to be preferred to the imposition of a ban over the advertising of tobacco and cigarettes. . . .

99. A further conference of Commonwealth and State Health Ministers took place in June 1969 when the following statement was made:

The Australian Health Ministers today (19.6.1969) expressed grave concern at the findings of a survey conducted by the National Health and Medical Research Council into smoking by Australian school children. The survey revealed that at age 15 years, 37.4% of schoolboys and 14.7% of schoolgirls are regular smokers. The Ministers decided to release details of the Council's survey together with its recommendations. The Health Ministers' Conference unanimously resolved on a course of action in relation to their recommendations which Ministers agreed to refer to their respective Governments for consideration. They agreed to communicate with one another as soon as their respective Governments had reached decisions on the Conference's resolution.

The recommendations of the National Health and Medical Research Council considered at the Health Ministers' Conference and released subsequently were as follows:

- (1) Health education is probably the most effective way to attack the smoking problem and appropriate labelling of cigarettes would assist health education programmes.
- (2) There should be a warning label conspicuously printed on each cigarette packet as follows: 'Warning, cigarette smoking is dangerous to health'.
- (3) Cigarette packets should be labelled to indicate the 'tar' and nicotine yield on smoking.
- (4) There is a need for legislative restriction by the States and Commonwealth of all forms of advertising of cigarettes and for legal or administrative action to ensure that adequate time is made available on radio and television to inform the public of the health hazards of smoking.

100. In its Eighteenth Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 1966, the Board reported (paragraph 244) that a voluntary code governing the advertising of cigarettes on television had been agreed upon by manufacturers and the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations and came into effect on 1 January 1966. The code reads:

- (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 advertisements 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.

101. The code arose from a request by State and Commonwealth Health Authorities to the tobacco industry that cigarette advertisements on television should not be directed to young people and is designed to transfer the accent in cigarette advertisements from appeals to young people to take up smoking to statements of brand attributes aimed at smokers. The code is a purely voluntary one and has no statutory basis. It is not therefore competent for the Board to exercise supervision in relation to the code.

102. It is relevant here to refer to the situation in other English speaking countries in relation to the advertising of cigarettes on radio and television according to the latest information available to the Board. In the United Kingdom and New Zealand all cigarette advertising on television has been banned. In Canada, Bills proposing either to control or prohibit cigarette advertising on broadcasting and television are before the Parliament. In the United States of America the Federal Communications Commission ruled in 1965 that cigarette advertising on broadcasting and television stations is a controversial issue and the Commission's Fairness Doctrine applies. Accordingly licensees of stations must give opponents of smoking time on the air to counter the effects of advertising for cigarettes. The Federal Communications Commission in February 1968 proposed a ban on all cigarette advertising on broadcasting and television. Its implementation would, however, have been prevented by legislation which expired only in June this year. Renewal of this legislation is at present before the United States Senate and it is unclear whether the new legislation if passed would permit the enforcement of the FCC proposal and in any case whether the Commission intends to proceed in the matter. The Code Boards for broadcasting and television of the National Association of Broadcasters in the United States of America have made proposals for the phasing out of cigarette advertising over a period of four years but the implementation of these is subject to a vote to be taken of members of the Association. The

Association covers only a portion of United States broadcasting and television stations. In the meantime, it is reported that the United States Tobacco Industry has undertaken to cease all cigarette advertising on broadcasting and television by 1970, under certain conditions.

103. As stated above the matter is still being actively investigated by the Department of Health, and the Board will continue to maintain a close liaison with this Department.

CONSULTATION WITH LICENSEES' REPRESENTATIVES AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS

104. Section 16 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1969* 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. The Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters represents the licensees of commercial broadcasting stations and the Executive Committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations represents the licensees of commercial television stations.

105. The Board conferred with the Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters on 26 March 1969. A considerable number of matters affecting the Board's dealings with the broadcasting services and the operation of the services were discussed; the more important matters included representations by the Federation for relaxation of the Advertising Time Standards applying to Sundays (see paragraph 237), the employment of Australian Musicians in broadcast advertising material (see paragraph 233), and the new Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Stations (see paragraphs 197 to 200). Reference is made to these matters in other parts of this Report where this is appropriate. A meeting with the Executive Committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations was not held during the year for the reason that the Board had not completed its preparation for consultation with the Federation on proposed revision of the Board's Television Programme Standards; this is the principal matter on which discussions with the Federation are pending. The discussions with the Federation on the Programme Standards commenced on 31 July 1969.

106. In accordance with the usual practice, Members of the Board attended the Annual Convention of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters in Sydney from 13 to 14 October 1968, inclusive and took the opportunity of having informal discussions with executive officers of the Federation and licensees of commercial broadcasting stations. On numerous occasions during the year, the Board met representatives of individual commercial broadcasting and television stations in the Board's office. The Chairman and Members of the Board continued the practice of visiting broadcasting and television stations in all parts of Australia, whenever opportunity offered. The first hand knowledge of the day to day operational problems of stations gained on these visits is invaluable. They also provide a most important opportunity for community leaders to discuss with Board Members in an informal way the manner in which broadcasting and television services contribute to community needs.

107. The Board conferred with the Chief Censor and Deputy Chief Censor of the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board in Melbourne on 6 August 1968 and with the full Film Censorship Board in Sydney on 15 April 1969, when discussions took place on matters of mutual interest having regard to the Chief Censor's responsibility for classification of imported films for television.

108. The Board and its officers have continued to maintain close relations with the Postmaster-General's Department and the Australian Broadcasting Commission; frequent consultation took place on a large range of matters.

109. The Board's close consultation during the year with the television industry on proposed system standards for colour television is referred to in paragraph 121.

110. Some time ago, the Government announced its decision to establish the Australian Council for the Arts to be its financial agent and adviser on the performing arts and other activities connected with the arts in general. In this field the Council will be concerned with film making for television which subject is directly related to the requirements of the Act for the provision of Australian programmes on television and the Board's activities in this regard. Accordingly the Board has informed the Council that it will be pleased to collaborate with the Council in regard to such matters in any way that the Board may be of assistance.

THE AUSTRALIAN UNESCO COMMITTEE FOR MASS COMMUNICATION

111. The Australian UNESCO Committee for Mass Communication is a joint committee consisting of the Committees for Press, Film, and Radio and Television.

112. A seminar on the professional training of film and television producers, directors and scriptwriters organised by the Mass Communication Committee was held in Sydney from 11 to 15 November 1968. Mr J. G. Quaine, Assistant Director, Programme Services, attended the seminar on behalf of the Board. Lord Willis of Chislehurst, President of the Writers' Guild of Great Britain, was guest speaker at the seminar. His visit to Australia was sponsored by the Director-General of UNESCO, and prior to attending the seminar, he made a tour of major centres of television production during which he inspected facilities and met personnel. Lord Willis submitted a report to the Director-General of UNESCO on the training of television production personnel based on his investigations. This and a preliminary report on the seminar were considered by the Australian National Advisory Committee for UNESCO, which subsequently referred to the Minister for Education and Science a recommendation from the seminar for the establishment of a national film and television school in Australia.

113. The Mass Communications Committee, which met in April 1969, is planning to hold in May next year a seminar on methods of developing a critical study of film and television in schools at the primary and secondary levels. The aims of the seminar will be:

- (1) to consider the nature of out-of-school film and television programmes in relation to their possible influence on young people, and to define the 'influence for good' from both the moral and aesthetic aspects.

- (2) to encourage critical observation and understanding of film and television, especially by educators, with the object of establishing the recognition of the importance of these media in the lives of young people and in their out-of-school education.
- (3) to consider means of developing courses of training at primary and secondary educational levels designed to teach critical assessment of film and television programmes seen outside school and to raise the standards of appreciation of them.
- (4) to examine courses for critical assessment and understanding of film and television at present provided in Australia, to compare various approaches and methods, and to suggest ways in which training in critical appraisal can be improved.
- (5) to encourage the extension of such courses into those States where, at present, critical study of film and television is not yet fully developed.

Mr D. A. Jose, Director, Programme Services, who represented the Board at the meeting of the Mass Communication Committee, is a member of the sub-committee responsible for planning this seminar. The Director-General of UNESCO has given approval for UNESCO to sponsor the attendance of an overseas consultant at the seminar under UNESCO's programme of participation in the activities of member States.

AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND AGREEMENT ON MEDIUM FREQUENCIES

114. Since 1948 the Australian and New Zealand Administrations have had an agreement on the use of medium frequencies designed to avoid mutual interference between broadcasting services in the two countries. The agreement was revised in 1950 as a result of a conference between the Administrations. The principal features of the 1950 agreement in relation to the Australian broadcasting services were that so far as New Zealand was concerned Australia had freedom with respect to the use of 62 channels not then occupied by New Zealand stations and the maximum power which could be allocated to stations in either country on 45 channels used jointly was determined. The arrangements in the agreement have been varied in minor detail from time to time by mutual consent in accordance with the developments which have taken place in broadcasting services in the two countries.

115. As a result of New Zealand legislation passed in 1968, providing for the grant of licences for private broadcasting stations, the New Zealand Administration requested a further meeting with Australia in February 1969, to discuss, in relation to the agreement with Australia, problems faced by the New Zealand Administration in regard to the availability of channels for the new type of broadcasting service to be introduced. The meeting took place in Wellington, New Zealand, from 3 to 7 March. The Australian delegation comprised Mr D. McDonald, a Member of this Board, Mr E. J. Wilkinson, Assistant Director-General (Radio), Postmaster-General's Department, and Mr N. J. Medlin, Sectional Engineer of the Board's staff. The meeting was of a character preliminary to a full

review of the 1950 agreement and its principal result was that specified conditions were arrived at under which an additional 16 frequencies may be used for the purposes of additional broadcasting stations in New Zealand. The conclusions of the meeting were embodied in a Memorandum of Understanding varying the terms of the 1950 agreement. After discussions between the Board and the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, pursuant to section 16 of the Act which requires that the Board shall consult representatives of the commercial broadcasters in exercising its powers and functions in relation to such stations, the Board advised the Postmaster-General that it considered the results of the conference technically satisfactory. Following the Minister's agreement, the Board on 3 April 1969, advised the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, that the Board was agreeable to ratification of the Memorandum of Understanding with the New Zealand Authorities. The Postmaster-General's Department is the Authority which in Australia deals with international arrangements concerning radio frequencies. A further conference between the two Administrations took place in July. It is expected as a result that a new agreement will be finalised, which will enable the Board to proceed with a number of developments in the Australian broadcasting services which have been under consideration.

VISIT OF MR R. C. GARLICK, CHAIRMAN, NEW ZEALAND BROADCASTING AUTHORITY

116. Mr R. C. Garlick, Chairman of the New Zealand Broadcasting Authority, visited the Board from 7 to 9 May 1969. The Authority was established under New Zealand legislation of 1968, its major responsibility being the issue of warrants for private broadcasting stations in New Zealand. The Board greatly appreciated the opportunity presented by Mr Garlick's visit, for discussion of matters of mutual interest.

COLOUR TELEVISION

117. Paragraph 295 of the Board's Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) referred to a statement by the Postmaster-General of 24 August 1967, in which the Postmaster-General said that the question of determination of a date for the introduction of colour television had not been approached by the Government, nor was this likely in the near future. The statement indicated, however, that the Postmaster-General had asked the Board to continue its investigations into all systems of colour television and that it was expected these investigations would be completed by the end of 1968 when the Board would make recommendations as to the system and technical standards to be used in Australia.

118. The Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) indicated that the Board, in relation to the investigations referred to by the Postmaster-General, would observe the operations of various television systems overseas and was carrying out a programme of other technical investigations in relation to the choice of a system and technical standards for colour television. It was indicated that overseas studies would include overseas tours by an engineer of the Board's staff (Mr G. Morley) and by

Mr D. McDonald, Member. The overseas studies covered colour television systems operating in the U.K., Germany, Holland, Hong Kong, France, U.S.A., Canada and Japan.

119. On 10 December 1968, the Board determined that the PAL (Phase Alteration Line) system should be used for colour television in Australia on the basis that it is the most suitable system for existing services in the VHF band and any development which may occur in the UHF band in Australia. The Board's decision was made after consideration of studies of the practical operation of the various systems in overseas countries, views expressed by the television industry in Australia and laboratory and field investigations conducted by the Board. The Postmaster-General announced this decision in the House of Representatives on 27 February 1969, in the following statement:

'In a public statement on August 24, 1967, I indicated that the Australian Broadcasting Control Board was investigating the various colour television systems available throughout the world for the purpose of recommending, at the appropriate time, the type of system considered best suited for use in Australia.

At that time, I made it clear that my statement was not to be taken as an indication that colour television would be introduced shortly. However, there has since been a great deal of uninformed speculation on the matter, and I must preface this statement by saying quite emphatically that the Government has made no decision as to a time of introduction of colour television. It is, however, necessary that some technical work should go forward, since the investigations will take some time.

There are at present three systems of colour television in use—first, the system known as NTSC developed in 1954 in the United States and now in use in North America, Japan and some other countries; secondly, the PAL (Phase Alternation Line) system developed in West Germany and now in use there and in Great Britain and proposed for use in other Western European countries other than France; and, thirdly, the system known as SECAM developed and used in France and now in use also in Russia.

All of these systems have their own particular attributes.

The Control Board, by reason of its being responsible directly for determining standards for the technical equipment and operation of television stations, has made a thorough and comprehensive investigation of the merits of the three systems and their application to Australian conditions.

The Board has concluded that, for the introduction of colour television through existing stations and its application in the ultra high frequency band should this be required eventually, the PAL system is the most suitable.

It has been decided, therefore, that when colour television is introduced into Australia, the PAL system will be used.

I have been prompted to make this announcement now to ensure that the entire television industry will be under no doubt as to the system to be used. I know, for example, that licensees of stations have been anxious to ensure that new equipment being acquired to replace obsolescent equipment should be compatible with the colour system to be adopted.

At the same time, let me say once again, this statement is not to be construed in any way as an indication that the inauguration of colour transmission is imminent.

In the statement I made in August, 1967, I emphasised that when the Government reached a firm decision about the introduction of colour television, it would give 18 months clear notice so that receiver manufacturers and others would have time to prepare. This course will still be followed.

The Control Board is now proceeding with the preparation of 'draft system standards' and proposes to circularise them in the immediate future among the appropriate units of the television industry before they are finally determined.

Following this it will be necessary for the Board, in consultation once again with representatives of the television industry, to proceed to the more complicated and time consuming task of formulating detailed standards for colour television equipment and for its operation. This will involve a great deal of experimentation and many discussions with manufacturers of sets and transmission equipment, as well as with station operators.

An essentially similar approach was adopted before the commencement of black and white television and has resulted in our present television service reaching a technical standard which I believe is unsurpassed throughout the world.

Although this approach will take time, I believe that it is desirable—in fact essential—if colour television in Australia, when it comes, is to provide the best possible service for viewers.

I think it will be agreed that the Government is wise in approaching the matter of colour television in Australia carefully. Its introduction has wide economic and financial implications and it behoves us to be quite certain that what we do is in the best interests of the public in general and the industry itself.

120. The Postmaster-General's emphasis on the fact that no decision as to a time of introduction of colour television had been taken and that his statement was not to be construed in any way as an indication that the inauguration of colour transmission is imminent, is of special importance. So also is the Minister's repetition of a statement which he had previously made that when the Government reaches a firm decision about the introduction of colour television, it will give 18 months clear notice so that receiver manufacturers, station operators and others will have time to prepare.

121. The Postmaster-General's statement indicated that following the determination that the PAL system of colour television would be used in Australia, the Board would be proceeding with the preparation of system standards and later detailed standards for colour television equipment and its operation, on which it would consult the television industry. In accordance with this undertaking the Board distributed draft system standards for colour television to the television industry on 19 March 1969. The advice and comment of the industry was requested on the draft standards which will replace the existing standards when colour television services are introduced. In order to enable the industry to contribute views and information on standards, the Board, on 10 April arranged a meeting in Melbourne with industry representatives to discuss the standards. Some 48 representatives from 32 organisations attended the meeting. The meeting set up an industry committee to make recommendations to the Board on standards for radiated signals, required transmission tests, and (later) detailed equipment standards. The committee comprises a small 'steering committee' and

four sub-committees or working parties to investigate the technical detail of the draft standards. The sub-committees are dealing respectively with transmitters, receivers, relays and studio equipment. A further industry meeting was held in Sydney on 24 May attended by 75 representatives of 47 organisations from all States. The Sydney meeting confirmed the arrangements arrived at at the meeting in Melbourne. The Chairman of the Industry Committee is the Board's Director of Technical Services, Mr S. F. Brownless. When the recommendations from the Industry Committee have been received, the Board will consider them preparatory to reviewing the draft system standards and determining the final standards which will define the character of future compatible monochrome and colour transmissions. The Industry Committee recommendations are expected in the near future.

122. It is to be emphasised that the consultations taking place with the industry are specifically technical in nature and do not embrace issues—such as a commencing date for colour service—which give rise to problems of an economic and financial character and are matters for the Government.

123. During the year, the Chairman of the Board, Mr Myles F. E. Wright, visited Japan principally for the purpose of studying colour television in that country. Dr Radford, Part-time Board Member, carried out observations of colour television in Canada and the United States of America during a visit to those countries on other business in September 1968.

124. In reply to a question in Parliament on 27 March 1969 the Postmaster-General released an estimate of the anticipated cumulative expenditure for the introduction of colour television over the five year period from the time a commencement date is announced. The Postmaster-General said the expenditure on studios and transmitters for both national and commercial services and on the provision of the relay network had been estimated at \$58,000,000 in the first five years—in addition considerable expenditure will be incurred on the purchase of domestic receivers, the amount depending on the cost of each unit and the rate of saturation. The Postmaster-General in making the estimate available explained that it had been based on a number of assumptions and could not, therefore, be construed as being, in any way, a firm figure.

125. There has been some public interest in the matter of 'compatibility' of colour television signals—i.e., the quality of reception of colour programmes in black and white on present day receivers. This question is of obvious significance to all set owners, and has been foremost in the Board's considerations of colour television standards. Following investigations in Australia and overseas the Board considers that the proposed colour television system will permit the reproduction on existing monochrome receivers (with the possible exception of some very old or maladjusted models), of fully acceptable black and white pictures.

126. Technical material in relation to colour television is given later in this report (see paragraph 306 et seq.).

PART III—BROADCASTING—ADMINISTRATION

CURRENT LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

127. On 30 June 1969, there were 114 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 30 June 1969, is included after Appendix O. The disposition of the licences is shown in the following table:

Area	State Capital Cities	Country Areas	Terri- tories	Total
Australian Capital Territory . . . . .	..	..	1	1
New South Wales	6	31	..	37
Victoria	6	14	..	20
Queensland	4	21	..	25
South Australia	3	5	..	8
Western Australia	4	10	..	14
Tasmania	2	6	..	8
Northern Territory . . . . .	..	..	1	1
Commonwealth	25	87	2	114

GRANT OF NEW LICENCES

128. No new licences for commercial broadcasting stations were granted during the year. However, Ministerial approval for the grant of new licences is referred to below. Also arising out of the Board's continuing review of the broadcasting services (see paragraph 37 et seq.), it was possible to make a recommendation to the Minister for the grant of a licence for a new commercial broadcasting station at Alice Springs, Northern Territory.

129. Alice Springs is situated in the McDonnell Ranges, 858 radial miles north of Adelaide and 842 radial miles south of Darwin. The only consistently reliable broadcasting service available to Alice Springs is from the local national station 8AL. There is no satisfactory commercial service at present available in the area. Alice Springs is the focal point for all activity in Central Australia and the centre of a large cattle industry. In recent years tourism has become important and the recent establishment of the U.S./Australian Joint Space Research Facility at Pine Gap has also had favourable effects on the town economically. The population of the urban area of Alice Springs is estimated to be approximately 7,500 at present and is expected to reach 8,100 by 1970, and 10,000 by 1974. It is estimated that tourists are visiting the area at the rate of 50,000 per annum.

130. The advantage which a commercial broadcasting service would have for the town of Alice Springs has always been appreciated but it had not previously been considered that the level of economic activity in the town was such that it

would support a commercial station. Prior to the Board's making its recommendation, officers of the Board visited Alice Springs for the purpose of a detailed economic survey in relation to the area. The Board came to the conclusion that in relation to the recent development of the town there were grounds for recommending that the Minister should invite applications for a licence. It will be a matter for any applicants to demonstrate at the public inquiry which will be held into applications that a commercial broadcasting station in Alice Springs would be a viable economic proposition.

131. Following the recommendation of the Board, the Minister in the Commonwealth Gazette of 19 June 1969 formally invited applications for the grant of a licence for a commercial broadcasting station at Alice Springs, pursuant to section 82 of the Act. The Minister announced the matter to the press on the same day. Applications closed on 29 August 1969. The Board will commence a public inquiry into applications as is required by section 83 of the Broadcasting and Television Act.

132. The Board has not yet determined the frequency or other operating conditions for a commercial broadcasting station at Alice Springs. These matters will be decided in the light of proposals put forward by applicants in their applications and views expressed at the public inquiry into applications.

133. Reference was made in paragraph 132 of the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) to an invitation by the Minister for the grant of licences for a commercial broadcasting station in the Gladstone area, Queensland, and the Port Lincoln area, South Australia. The closing date of applications was 30 August 1968. Applications were received from the following:

Gladstone Area

Gladstone District Broadcasting Pty Ltd

Provincial Newspapers (Qld) Ltd on behalf of Port Curtis Broadcasting Company Pty Ltd (a company to be formed).

Port Lincoln Area

Eyre Peninsula Broadcasters Limited.

134. Pursuant to section 83 (1.) of the Act, the Minister, by instrument in writing dated 4 September 1968 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, in accordance with section 83 (2.) of the Act, were held in Gladstone on 29 and 30 October 1968, and, in respect of the Port Lincoln area, in Adelaide on 7 November 1968.

135. The Board submitted its report and recommendations to the Minister as to the grant of licences on 26 November 1968. The Board recommended the grant of licences to the following companies:

Gladstone Area, Queensland.

Gladstone District Broadcasting Pty Ltd

Port Lincoln Area, South Australia.

Eyre Peninsula Broadcasters Ltd.

136. In the Board's report to the Minister on its inquiries into the applications, the following conclusions were reached in respect of each area:

Gladstone Area

28. It is the Board's view, from its experience of the financial results of commercial broadcasting stations in country areas that, with competent management, a commercial broadcasting station operating in the Gladstone area should derive sufficient advertising revenue to enable it to operate successfully in accordance with the Board's technical and programme standards. It is estimated that a station in the area should provide service at night to a population of the order of 20,000, with a greater coverage during daylight hours; this population coverage should increase with the growth of the area; which seems assured.

29. As pointed out by the Board in previous reports on inquiries into the grant of licences, a matter of primary importance in assessing the merits of applications for the grant of licences, is the identity and constitution of the applicant company as indicated by its shareholding structure, its likely stability of ownership, its directors and those persons likely to be in control of the station's activities. The Board must also be satisfied that the applicant has the financial capacity to enable the establishment and operation of the station, particularly in its formative period. Regard must also be paid to the applicant's technical and programme proposals.

30. With respect to these considerations, the Board had available to it the evidence contained in the applications, and as provided by witnesses in their statements of evidence and their answers to questions put in cross-examination by counsel representing the various applicants and by members of the Board. In addition, the Board has the benefit of the contributions made by counsel in their final addresses. All of this information has been taken into account by the Board in considering the applications before it.

31. It is established policy, on the grounds of public interest, as indicated in the statement by the Postmaster-General when inviting applications for the grant of the licences, that the grant of licences for commercial broadcasting stations should, as far as practicable, be made to interests representative of the community which the station is designed to serve.

In applying this policy, the Board does not, of course, regard some measure of non-local interest as automatically disqualifying an applicant; it may, indeed, be an advantage, if the non-local interest has special knowledge or experience to offer in the conduct of the broadcasting service.

32. The application of Gladstone District Broadcasting Pty Ltd was essentially of local origin with all shareholders and directors being resident in the general area to be served by the station. The directors had a reasonably varied business experience and it appeared that, with the assistance of professional management, the company could be expected to establish and operate a station successfully in the community interest.

33. The application of Provincial Newspapers (Qld) Ltd on behalf of a company to be formed, had its origin in Rockhampton (57 miles to the north west of Gladstone) which is the headquarters of the newspaper company which controls a number of newspapers in North Queensland; it was proposed that Provincial Newspapers (Qld) Ltd would hold 50 per cent of the issued capital of the broadcasting company and have two directors, whilst the remaining 50 per cent of the shares would be issued to residents of the Gladstone area and would also be represented by two directors.

34. The Board has closely examined the applications before it. Both companies had the necessary financial resources and could be expected to provide an efficient service but in the light of the evidence adduced in support of the applications the Board, on balance, concluded that the licence should be granted to Gladstone District Broadcasting Pty Ltd.

Port Lincoln Area

42. It is estimated that a station in the Port Lincoln area would provide a service at night to a population of the order of 16,000 with an increased coverage during daylight hours; this population coverage would, in the Board's view, be sufficient with competent management of the station, to enable the economic operation of the station in accordance with the Board's technical and programme standards. It appeared that the population in the area would be subject to growth. The general comments in paragraph 29 concerning considerations taken into account by the Board in making its recommendation apply to the Board's consideration of this application.

43. This application was made by a company of which all of the shareholders and directors were local residents. It appeared that the directors were experienced businessmen and that with the aid of professional management the station would operate successfully and in the public interest.

44. The Board concluded that a licence for a commercial broadcasting station in the Port Lincoln area be granted to Eyre Peninsula Broadcasters Ltd.

Full details of all applications are contained in the Board's report on the applications.

137. The Minister approved the grant of licences in accordance with the Board's recommendation on 11 February 1969, subject to the following conditions:

Gladstone Area

- (a) that the company is constituted in accordance with the details of shareholdings submitted in its application for the licence and at the inquiry into the application;
- (b) that the station will operate on the frequency of 930 kilohertz which is at present used and will continue to be used by station 3UZ Melbourne, Victoria;
- (c) that power to a maximum of 2,000 watts will be used;
- (d) that a directional aerial designed and constructed to limit radiation in the direction of Melbourne, Victoria, to not more than 50 millivolts per metre at 1 mile from the station, and which shall meet with the requirements of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board, will be used.

Port Lincoln Area

- (a) that the company is constituted in accordance with the details of shareholdings submitted in its application for the licence and at the inquiry into the application;
- (b) that the station will operate on the frequency of 1,220 kilohertz, which is at present used and will continue to be used, by stations 4AK Oakey, Queensland, and 1XE Whangarei, New Zealand;
- (c) that power to a maximum of 2,000 watts will be used;
- (d) that a directional aerial designed and constructed to limit radiation in the direction of Oakey, Queensland, to not more than 50 millivolts per metre at 1 mile from the station, and which shall meet with the requirements of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board, will be used.

138. The constitution of the successful applicants at the time of the approval for the grant of licences was as follows:

Gladstone District Broadcasting Pty Ltd

Authorised capital of \$150,000 comprising 150,000 shares of \$1.00 each. At the time of the inquiry, a total of 83,000 shares, paid to 6.5c each, had been allotted to a total of 44 individual shareholders, including the seven directors, all being resident in the general area to be served by the station. Principal sponsor shareholdings were as follows:

C. F. and C. M. Brown	6,000
W. R. Golding	4,000
J. W. Busted	4,000
M. Fenton	3,000
E. W. Grimes	3,000
B. Grimes	3,000
B. Giles	3,000
N. C. and J. L. Kahler	3,000
F. J. and J. Leiminer	3,000
M. E. McFarlane	3,000
D. C. Price	3,000
D. R. and M. M. Virtue	3,000

Eleven other shareholders hold 2,000 shares each and the remaining 21 hold 1,000 shares each. All are residents of Gladstone and district.

139. It was proposed that a further 17,000 shares would be offered to the existing shareholders on a pro rata basis and that the total issued capital would be called up in full. Issued capital would then be 100,000 fully paid \$1.00 shares.

Eyre Peninsula Broadcasters Ltd

140. Authorised capital of \$200,000, comprising 1,000,000 ordinary shares of 20c each. A total of 10,000 shares had been issued and fully paid, comprising 2,000 shares held by each of the five directors. It was proposed to issue a further 240,000 shares to residents of the Port Lincoln area, including additional shares to the five directors, making a total issued capital of 250,000 shares. The company submitted details of persons who had indicated their intentions of taking up shares in the company. On this basis the principal shareholders in the company, all of whom are local residents, would be as follows:

D. L. Grouse	25,000
Pamela A. Grouse	25,000
(Mrs) B. Hill	25,000
T. Turner	20,000
Joan Lindpere	12,000
V. E. Lindpere	12,000
M. R. Hill	12,000

141. The particular technical conditions of operation to which the grant of licences is subject, stated above, including the use of directional aerials by each of the stations, are to ensure that undue interference will not be caused to the services of other stations with which the new stations will be required to share frequencies, including a New Zealand service.

142. The companies accepted the proposals for the grant of licences on those conditions and are proceeding with matters in relation to the constitutions of the companies and work towards the establishment of the stations. The stations will use the call signs 5EP Port Lincoln and 4CD Gladstone.

RENEWAL OF LICENCES

143. 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 service indicated that stations have, generally, observed the requirements of the Broadcasting Programme standards. The Board's reviews of the operations of stations in connection with the applications for renewal of licences did not reveal any deficiencies sufficiently serious to be grounds for recommending that a licence should not be renewed. The Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, granted renewals of the licences for all stations for periods of one year.

144. However, the Board in its report to the Minister on the application for renewal of the licence for station 2XL Cooma, informed the Minister that whilst substantial progress had been made during the year in rectifying technical deficiencies at the station, there were still a number of matters requiring attention. At the time of writing this report adequate progress was being made by the licensee in this regard.

FEEs FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

145. Fees for licences for commercial broadcasting stations are payable in accordance with the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act 1964-1966*. 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 30 June (or where the licensee has with the approval of the Board adopted an accounting period ending on some other day than 30 June, ending on that 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.

The Act makes provision for the money value of any consideration in connection 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.

146. 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'.

147. The total amount of licence fees payable by broadcasting stations during the period 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1969, based on earnings in the previous financial year, was made up as follows:

State	Fees Payable by—		
	Capital City Stations	Country Stations	Total
New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory	\$ 71,355	\$ 49,038	\$ 120,393
Victoria	61,034	24,089	85,123
Queensland	20,342	28,928	49,270
South Australia and Northern Territory	20,214	2,363	22,577
Western Australia	16,274	4,124	20,398
Tasmania	5,115	6,722	11,837
Commonwealth	194,334	115,264	309,598

148. In the previous financial year the total amount of licence fees payable was \$269,175.

TRANSFER OF LICENCES AND LEASING OF STATIONS

149. Section 88 (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1969* 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.

150. During the year the Minister approved the transfer of the licences for commercial broadcasting stations as follows:

	From	To
3AK Melbourne	Melbourne Broadcasters Pty Ltd	General Television Corporation Pty Ltd
6KY Perth	Westland Broadcasting Co. Ltd	Suntimes Broadcasters Ltd
6NA Narrogin	6PM Broadcasters Pty Ltd	Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd
6PM Perth	6AM Broadcasters Pty Ltd	Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd
6AM Northam	Goldfields Broadcasters (1933) Pty Ltd	Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd
6KG Kalgoorlie		

151. Each of the abovementioned transferor companies was wholly owned by the respective transferee companies. Changes in ownership of stations 6KY, 6NA, 6PM, 6AM and 6KG prior to the abovementioned transfers of the licences for the stations are referred to in paragraphs 161 and 167.

152. At 30 June 1969 the following four stations were, with the consent of the Minister, pursuant to section 88 (1.), being operated by persons other than the licensee:

Station	Licensee	Date of		Operating Company or Persons
		Original Consent	Expiry of Existing Consent	
2CH Sydney	New South Wales Council of Churches	14.4.36	31.12.71	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	1.5.73	Efftee Broadcasters Pty Ltd
2WG Wagga	Riverina Broadcasters (Holdings) Pty Ltd	29.6.64	30.6.74	Riverina Broadcasters

153. During the year, the Minister gave his consent to the agreement for the operation of station 2WG by Riverina Broadcasters for a further period of five years ending on 30 June 1974.

OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

154. On 24 September 1968 the Postmaster-General made the following statement:

The Government has for some time been concerned with an increasing trend towards a concentration of control of broadcasting stations arising from transactions in shares in licensee companies or in companies which are themselves shareholders in licensee companies. In 1963 and later in 1965, legislative action was taken to deal with a similar situation in respect of television stations and it is now proposed to deal with the matter of broadcasting stations.

The *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1967 now provides that a person shall not own or control, directly or indirectly, more than four stations, including one metropolitan station, in any one State, and more than eight stations, including four metropolitan stations in Australia. In this context the Act does not define 'control' as is the case with television stations and, in respect of shareholding changes, the provisions do not extend beyond the beneficial ownership of shares in a licensee company. It has been necessary to provide for transactions of an indirect character through conditions of licences—an unsatisfactory procedure.

It is not proposed to change the present limitation on the number of stations which may be controlled but it is proposed to restrict the interest which may be held directly or indirectly, in any additional licensee company. This will be done by extending to broadcasting stations some of the existing provisions of the Act concerning television stations—in particular those relating to the concept of 'control'. Briefly, this will mean that no person or company will be permitted to hold an interest, in the widest sense, in excess of 15%, directly or indirectly, in any licensee company beyond the number now permitted.

Consideration has been given to the position where present shareholdings would result in a breach of the Act, when amended. Shareholding arrangements existing at the date of this announcement will not be invalidated and will not by reason of the amendment constitute an offence against the Act. The amending Act will apply to changes occurring after the date of this announcement.

155. In accordance with the Minister's statement of 24 September, the *Broadcasting and Television Act* (No. 2) 1969 repealed the provisions of Division 2 of Part IV of the Act relating to limitation of the ownership or control of commercial broadcasting stations and inserted in their stead new provisions. In his second reading speech on the legislation, the Minister outlined the background and broad import of the new provisions as follows:

In 1960, and later in 1965, Parliament enacted legislation to deal with the question of the ownership and control of television stations. Broadly, the intention was to limit the extent of the control or influence which might be exercised by any one person or group over companies holding licences for television stations. The provisions which were enacted appear as Division 3 of Part IV of the Act and it is gratifying to record that they have been most effective in ensuring compliance with the will of the Parliament. In contrast, the existing provisions relating to broadcasting stations, which have remained virtually unchanged since 1942, have, in the light of developments, proved to be not only inadequate but leave open ways for the evasion of the basic intentions of the provisions. In consequence, there has been an increasing trend towards a concentration of control arising from transactions in shares in licensee companies or in companies which are themselves shareholders in licensee companies. As I explained in my statement to the House on 24th September 1968, the Act now provides that a person shall not own or control, directly or indirectly, more than 4 commercial broadcasting stations,

including 1 metropolitan station, in any one State, and more than 8 stations, including 4 metropolitan stations, in Australia. In this context, the Act does not define 'control' as is the case with television stations and, in respect of shareholding changes, the provisions do not extend beyond the beneficial ownership of shares in a licensee company. It has been necessary to provide for transactions of an indirect character through conditions of licences—an unsatisfactory procedure.

The position with respect to ownership of broadcasting stations is, therefore, that a person may own or control a total of 8 stations in the Commonwealth and may, in addition, hold up to 50% of the shares in any other number of companies holding licences. It is not proposed to change the present limitation on the number of stations which may be owned or controlled but it is proposed to restrict the interest which may be held directly or indirectly in any additional licensee company. This is to be done by extending to broadcasting stations some of the existing provisions of the Act currently applying to television stations, and I now propose to explain, briefly, the main features of these.

Proposed section 90c of the Bill provides that a person shall contravene the provisions of the Act if he has a 'prescribed interest' in licences for:

- (a) More than 1 metropolitan commercial broadcasting station in any one State;
- (b) More than 4 metropolitan commercial broadcasting stations in Australia;
- (c) More than 4 commercial broadcasting stations in any one State; or
- (d) More than 8 commercial broadcasting stations in Australia.

Proposed section 90 (2.), in turn, provides that a person has a 'prescribed interest' in a licence if he is:

- (i) The holder of the licence;
- (ii) In a position to exercise control, either directly or indirectly, of the licence; or
- (iii) The holder of shareholding interests in the company holding the licence in excess of 15% of the total amount paid on all shares in the company.

In ascertaining whether a person has a 'prescribed interest' in a licensee company, the Bill provides in section 90B for indirect interests to be taken into account by the tracing back of shareholding interests through a series of companies. Tracing back through voting rights is provided for by proposed section 90E. This section, it will be noted, provides for 'control' of a company to embrace 15% of voting rights, the holding of 15% of the shares in a company carrying unrestricted voting rights or the holding of 15% of the total share capital of a company and, in effect, applies the principle of 'one share—one vote'. Such a provision becomes necessary in order to prevent the manipulation of articles of association of a company with the intention of restricting voting rights, no matter how large the shareholding, for the purposes of preventing a contravention of the purely voting rights test of control of a company.

Changes in the ownership of shares in a company holding a licence, or of shares in a company having a shareholding interest in a licensee company are dealt with in proposed section 90J. It provides that the Minister's approval must be sought in respect of transactions defined in that section which include the acquisition of shares which would amount to a prescribed interest and also where the holder of a prescribed interest becomes the holder of additional shares. Proposed section 90J (4.) states the grounds on which the Minister may refuse his approval.

The remaining proposed sections of the Bill relating to the ownership and control of broadcasting stations, with one exception, are extensions of similar provisions currently applying to television stations and are, I think, clear enough. The exception is proposed section 90A* which refers to companies limited by guarantee.

At this stage, I should say that consideration has been given to the position of persons or companies who, by virtue of their present shareholdings in licensee or related companies, would be in breach of the Act when amended. However, as

* Reference is made to section 90A in paragraph 267.

was the case in respect of the 1965 legislation concerning television stations, it has been concluded that there would be serious difficulties in making the provisions of the Bill apply retrospectively in such cases. Accordingly, as indicated in my statement of 24th September 1968, it is proposed that no shareholding arrangement existing as at that date will be invalidated by the new provisions or will constitute an offence against the Act as amended. However, if a person or company who has acquired excess interests prior to 24th September 1968, subsequently divests himself of such interests he will not thereafter be entitled to recapture those holdings although he will be able to participate in any new issue of shares which may be made. This position is covered by section 90C.

Finally, on this aspect of the Bill, I should point out that the provisions now proposed in respect of broadcasting stations differ from those currently in force in relation to television stations only in so far as the amount of shareholding interest constituting a prescribed interest is concerned and no regard is paid to loan interests. In the case of prescribed interests in relation to television stations a level of 5% shareholding was adopted whereas in the case of broadcasting stations a level of 15% is proposed. This course, together with the omission of any reference to loan interests, has been considered to be justified having regard to the fact that, in the main, the licences are held by private companies having a relatively small share capital.

156. On 27 June 1969, the Board forwarded to the licensee of each commercial broadcasting station a copy of the new legislation and an explanation of the requirements of the legislation.

157. For the period covered by this Report, the former provisions of the Act concerning ownership or control of commercial broadcasting stations applied. These were contained in sub-sections (1.) and (2.) of section 90 of the Act prior to the amendment of the legislation. These provisions read as follows:—

90 (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.

158. It appeared to the Board from the information in its possession, including that supplied by licensees, that there had not been any infringement of these provisions during the year to which this Report relates.

159. Details of organisations with majority or substantial interests in several commercial broadcasting stations and newspaper interests in such stations will be found in Appendix I.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN BROADCASTING STATIONS

160. In paragraph 151 of the Board's Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) it was mentioned that the following applications for changes in shareholdings were under consideration by the Minister:

3XY Melbourne . . . Efftee Broadcasters Pty Ltd, the company which operates station 3XY Melbourne with the consent of

the Minister, pursuant to section 88 (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1969*, had applied for the approval of the Minister to the transfer of 5,000 of the 10,000 shares in that company to David Syme & Co. Ltd.

6PM Perth . . . TVW limited, licensee of commercial television station
6AM Northam . . . TVW Perth, had applied to the Minister for approval
6KG Kalgoorlie . . . for the purchase of all the shares in the companies
6GE Geraldton . . . holding the licences for stations 6PM Perth, 6AM

Northam and 6KG Kalgoorlie and 10,260 of the 20,000 shares in the company holding the licence for 6GE Geraldton.

6KY Perth . . . Southern Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of commercial television station NWS Adelaide, had applied to the Minister for approval for the purchase of all the assets in Westland Broadcasting Co. Ltd, licensee of stations 6KY and 6NA, including the licences for the stations in question.

161. During the year, the Minister approved the proposals in respect of stations 3XY Melbourne and 6KY Perth/6NA Narrogin. After consideration of all the aspects the Minister did not give his approval to the application made in respect of stations 6PM Perth, 6AM Northam, 6KG Kalgoorlie and 6GE Geraldton.

162. The following were the other more important changes in the shareholdings in companies holding licences for commercial broadcasting stations for the year under review:

2RG Griffith

163. Murrumbidgee Television Ltd, licensee of commercial television station MTN Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas, acquired 9,000 shares in the licensee company from Associated Rural Industries Ltd (5,667) and Irrigation Area Newspapers Pty Ltd (3,333). The 20,000 shares in 2RG Broadcasters Pty Ltd are now held as follows:

Associated Rural Industries Ltd	11,000
Murrumbidgee Television Ltd	9,000

3AW Melbourne

164. Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty Ltd acquired 14,000 shares in the licensee company from David Syme & Co. Ltd. The 56,000 shares in 3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd are now held as follows:

Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty Ltd	45,000
J. C. Williamson Ltd	5,500
Allans Music (Aust.) Pty Ltd	5,500

4BH Brisbane

165. All the issued capital of Broadcasters (Aust.) Pty Ltd, licensee of station 4BH Brisbane, was acquired from Chandlers Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Chandlers (Aust.) Ltd, as under:

Broadcasting Associates Pty Ltd	1,875
Findlay & Wills Broadcasters Pty Ltd	1,875
A. & F. Sullivan Pty Ltd	1,875
News Ltd	1,875
W.A. Broadcasters Pty Ltd	1,875
Robt. Nettlefold Pty Ltd	730
Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd	520
Others (less than 500 shares)	1,875

4IP Ipswich

166. South Queensland Broadcasting Holdings Pty Ltd acquired 3,000 ordinary shares in the licensee company from The Queensland Times Pty Ltd and now holds all the issued shares in South Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, the licensee company.

6PM Perth, 6AM Northam, 6KG Kalgoorlie, 6GE Geraldton

167. General Television Corporation Pty Ltd, licensee of commercial television station GTV Melbourne and commercial broadcasting station 3AK Melbourne, acquired all the shares in the companies holding the licences for stations 6PM Perth, 6AM Northam, 6KG Kalgoorlie and 10,260 of the 20,000 shares in the company holding the licence for 6GE Geraldton. The licences for 6PM, 6AM and 6KG were later transferred to Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd in which all the shares are held by General Television Corporation Pty Ltd (see paragraph 150).

7EX Launceston

168. Northern Television Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of which is the licensee of commercial television station TNT Launceston, acquired all the issued ordinary capital of W. R. Rolph & Sons Pty Ltd which owns all the shares in 7EX Pty Ltd, licensee of 7EX Launceston (see also paragraph 272).

NETWORKS OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

169. 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.

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

171. 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 (see Appendix I).

172. The following were member stations of the network at 30 June 1969:

Macquarie Broadcasting Network

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

173. 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.

174. The Major Broadcasting Network is not a company but is an association of stations of which the following were members at 30 June 1969:

Major Broadcasting Network

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

175. 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 Mt 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, 3TR Sale and 3NE Wangaratta.
- (g) Consolidated Broadcasting System, comprising stations 6PM Perth, 6AM Northam, 6GE Geraldton and 6KG Kalgoorlie.

PART IV—BROADCASTING—TECHNICAL SERVICES

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL SERVICE

176. It was indicated in paragraph 159 of the Board's Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) that it was planned to bring the proposed new national broadcasting station at Busselton (6BS) into operation early in 1969. However, due to rearrangements of frequency allocations of national broadcasting stations in Western Australia, referred to in the next paragraph, it was not practicable to adhere to this intention. It is now expected that the station will commence operations in February 1970.

177. In connection with the general review of the broadcasting services referred to earlier, changes in operating frequencies of several national broadcasting stations in Western Australia were determined. The frequency allocated to the national broadcasting station to be established at Busselton is to be 680 kHz in lieu of 760 kHz. The frequency of national station 6CA Carnarvon was changed from 720 kHz to 850 kHz on 19 June 1969. The frequency of national station 6WF Perth is to be changed from 690 kHz to 720 kHz—the change is expected to be made in February 1970.

178. The Minister during the year approved, on the recommendation of the Board, the establishment of new national broadcasting stations in the North-West (Bourke-Cobar-Brewarrina) area of New South Wales and in the Ceduna/Streaky Bay area of South Australia.

179. The sparseness of the population in the Ceduna/Streaky Bay area and its remote situation have in the past made it difficult economically to justify the establishment of a national broadcasting station there. During the past decade there

has been an extensive expansion of agricultural activity in the area and with the extension of bitumen roads inland, commercial and tourist traffic across the Nullabor Plain has increased rapidly. The station to be established in the Streaky Bay area will, it is estimated, provide a reliable service to approximately 8,500 people in an area bounded by Elliston to the South-East, then through Wudinna and Wirrulla, along the Eyre Highway to as far west as Penong. It is expected that the station will also provide a limited service for traffic crossing the Nullabor Plain to as far west as Eucla. At present there are no usable day-time broadcasting signals along the Eyre Highway much beyond Penong. The station will operate on the frequency channel 690 kHz with a power of 2,000 watts.

180. North-Western New South Wales and particularly the area west of Nyngan does not receive an adequate medium frequency broadcasting service. Because of the extensive area involved the provision of a broadcasting service entails special requirements in regard to a frequency to be used. For these reasons it has not been possible previously to develop a proposal for a station in the area. Recently however, it has been possible to secure the agreement of the New Zealand Administration to enable a suitable frequency to be allotted for the purpose subject to the stations employing a directional aerial system. The station will be located at Byrock between Nyngan and Bourke on the Mitchell Highway, some 79 miles north-west of Nyngan and will, it is estimated, provide a reliable service to some 16,000 people in an area of approximately 35,000 square miles outside the limits of the service areas of national stations 2CR Western Districts Service (Orange) and 2NB Broken Hill, and to a considerably larger population spread over 52,000 square miles during day-time hours.

181. The stations in North-West New South Wales and the Ceduna/Streaky Bay area will employ directional aeriels to prevent interference to New Zealand and Australian services, and to ensure that maximum radiation will be directed to parts where it is most required.

182. There have been persistent representations for improvements in broadcasting service in both the areas in question and as the service has been in need of improvement, the Board is very gratified that it has been possible to formulate the proposals which have been outlined above.

183. The power of national broadcasting station 5AN Adelaide was increased from 10 kilowatts to 50 kilowatts on 28 October 1968. Both national broadcasting stations in Adelaide (5AN and 5CL) now operate on a power of 50 kilowatts.

184. In paragraph 161 of the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) reference was made to a proposal for an increase in power of national broadcasting station 5PA South East Service (Penola) from 2,000 watts to 10,000 watts with a change in the location of the station to a new site further north and the installation of a directional aerial. The work on this project is now nearing completion and station 5PA is expected to be in operation from its new site under the altered conditions before the end of 1969.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL SERVICE

185. As indicated in paragraph 137, the Postmaster-General approved during the year the grant of licences for commercial broadcasting stations in the Gladstone area (Queensland) and the Port Lincoln area (South Australia); details are given there. It is expected that the station to be established in the Gladstone area (Queensland) will provide a reliable service to some 20,000 people in the coastal areas about Gladstone and to as far south as Miriam Vale. The day-time coverage will be more extensive. It is expected that the station to be established at Port Lincoln (South Australia) will provide a reliable service to 16,000 people and to a much larger population during day-time hours.

186. In paragraph 165 of the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) reference was made to a proposal for the installation of directional aerials at commercial broadcasting stations 2BS Bathurst and 3AK Melbourne designed to limit radiation in the directions of Melbourne and Bathurst respectively, with a view to approval of operation of station 3AK during normal hours. Station 3AK had formerly operated only during day-time periods because, without the installation of directional aerials at the two stations, intolerable interference would have occurred between them during common hours of operation at night-time. Following installation of the directional aerials, approval was given for station 3AK to operate continuously. The station commenced continuous operation on 8 November 1968.

187. During the year the Board approved in principle an increase in the power of station 5SE Mount Gambier from 500 watts to 2,000 watts at a new site at Mount Gambier using a directional aerial. To implement the increase in power a change in frequency will probably be necessary but this has not yet been determined. The Board also approved proposals of station 5SE for the establishment of new studios. The 5SE proposals were approved on the basis that station 5SE which at present operates to a considerable extent as a relay station of 5AD Adelaide, owned by the same interests, will adopt substantially independent programming.

DIRECTIONAL AERIALS

188. Continued studies of the possibilities for developing the broadcasting services and in particular the work associated with the conference with New Zealand (see paragraph 115), make it clear that the use of directional transmitting aerials provides the main opportunity for the improvement and extension of service. During the year approval was given for the installation of directional aerials at commercial broadcasting stations 2GF Grafton, 3TR Sale, 4AY Ayr and 5SE Mount Gambier. Directional aerials have now been approved for six national and fourteen commercial stations.

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING SERVICES

189. High frequency broadcasting services located in several States are designed to provide a national broadcasting service to distant sparsely populated areas of large extent in the Commonwealth and Territories. It is technically and

economically impracticable, owing to the distances which separate centres of population, to provide a broadcasting service to all such remote parts by local medium frequency transmitters. Changes of operating conditions of the stations are made, as necessary, to maintain the greatest effectiveness of the services. The Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) indicated that a full review of the Australian high frequency broadcasting services had been commenced during the year 1967-68. The report explained that such overall review of the technical arrangements governing the high frequency services is desirable from time to time because conditions relating to their effectiveness are subject to change. Such matters include population development and distribution, patterns of interference from services in overseas countries and extensions of the coverage of medium frequency broadcasting stations which reduce requirements for service from high frequency stations. Changes relating to interference from overseas services are not readily predictable because they result from variations in technical operating conditions of overseas stations and changes in political and social conditions in other countries which influence the use which such countries make of the high frequency broadcasting service.

190. The review has involved extensive inquiries and research. The high frequency services are directed to cover wide areas and it is not a simple matter to obtain a comprehensive grasp of their effectiveness and the directions in which they might be developed or modified. Good progress was however made with the task during the year, including consultation with the Australian Broadcasting Commission as the authority providing the programmes for the services. It is evident that assessment of the effect of extensions of medium frequency broadcasting services in recent years on the requirements for high frequency services must be an important aspect of the review. The review will be proceeded with as expeditiously as possible.

191. Until recently all the high frequency broadcasting services had required a break in transmission when a frequency or aerial change had to be made. Some of the services had two breaks during the day, each of 15 minutes, one in the early morning and one in the evening. The breaks have now been eliminated from the two Western Australian services by having three transmitters in operation during the change-over periods. All Western Australian transmitters now use a common call sign.

BROADCASTING SERVICES IN TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

192. In paragraph 173 of the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68), reference was made to the broadcasting services in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and the establishment of a committee to advise the Postmaster-General and the Minister for External Territories on the planning, co-ordination and development of the services. The committee, which comprises representatives of the Department of External Territories, Postmaster-General's Department, Papua and New Guinea Administration, Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Board, had under consideration a plan for the development of both the national broadcasting service and the service operated by the Department of Information and Extension Services

of the Administration on a co-ordinated basis in two stages. The Postmaster-General and the Minister for External Territories approved of the committee's recommendation in respect of the first stage and the future expansion of the services in the Territory is to proceed in conformity with the approved plan. The committee is to continue with its work on the problems of broadcasting in the Territory.

INTERFERENCE TO THE RECEPTION OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

193. The arrangement, whereby the Postmaster-General's Department, at the request and expense of the Board, investigates causes of interference to the reception of broadcasting programmes and furnishes advice and assistance to listeners as to how these troubles might be minimised, was continued throughout the year. During the year ended 31 May 1969, 3,991 complaints of interference to reception of broadcasting programmes were lodged with the Department, a decrease of about 7 per cent compared with the previous year.

194. The cost of investigation of complaints of interference to broadcasting and television services during the year was \$180,232.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

195. Due to the additional work involved in connection with the determination of technical standards for colour television, further experimental work on a new method of transmission for medium frequency broadcasting, known as orthogonal transmission was deferred in the period covered by this Report. Further propagation tests in regard to the system on east/west paths, and work on the development of suitable transmitting aerial designs for use of the system in broadcasting are the next stage of work to be undertaken in connection with the system. The system is mainly significant as an additional means of reducing interfering sky-wave signals from selected broadcasting stations which are the cause of interference to broadcasting services at night-time. Details of the system and its characteristics have been given in previous Annual Reports.

196. Similarly, analysis of medium frequency sky-wave field strength recordings conducted during 1967-68 as part of the Board's contribution to the work undertaken by CCIR Working Party VI/4, which was referred to in paragraph 177 of the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68), has had to be deferred. The Working Party has the task of preparing medium frequency (MF) and low frequency (LF) sky-wave predictions with world-wide application.

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

197. As indicated in the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) (paragraph 182) the Board formally determined new Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Medium Frequency Broadcasting Stations on 18 June 1968. On completion of printing, the Standards were distributed in October 1968 to licensees of commercial broadcasting stations, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Postmaster-General's Department, the radio manufacturing industry, all other interested parties in Australia and to several interested organisations abroad.

198. Much interest has been expressed in the new Standards, and there is a continuing flow of requests for copies. In particular, the Asian Broadcasting Union sought permission to bring the Standards to the notice of its members through the Union's Technical Review. The Board agreed and undertook to supply copies of the Standards to member organisations of the Union on request. Arising from this, copies have been distributed to overseas broadcasting interests.

199. Mr C. G. Elworthy, Acting Assistant Director, Technical Services Division, gave two addresses on the new Standards, the first to the Annual Convention of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters in Sydney in October 1968 and the second to the Institution of Radio and Electronics Engineers, Australia, in Melbourne in December 1968.

200. With the introduction of the new Standards, it has become necessary for the procedures in regard to inspections of stations and the associated report forms to be revised. This work is well advanced; the new procedures will assist materially in the conduct of inspections in the most effective and efficient manner.

MEETINGS OF THE C.C.I.R.

(COMITÉ CONSULTATIF INTERNATIONAL DES RADI COMMUNICATIONS)

201. Following the interim meetings of Study Groups referred to in the Board's Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) (paragraph 188), the XIIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.R. will be held at New Delhi, India, in January/February 1970. The Plenary Assembly will be preceded by the final Study Group meetings to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in September/October 1969. This will be the first time that the final meetings of the Study Groups, which produce the necessary documentation for the Plenary Assembly, have been separated in location and appreciably in time from the Plenary Assembly itself.

202. In view of the important broadcasting and television matters which will be discussed, the Board will be represented in the Australian delegation to the Study Group meetings and the Plenary Assembly.

203. In preparation for the final Study Group meetings, the Board has provided three documents as contributions to the work of the C.C.I.R. These relate to work carried out by the Board over the past five years. Details of a second series of propagation tests with orthogonal transmission (mentioned in paragraph 176 of the Board's Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68)) were made available to Study Group X (Broadcasting) and VI (Ionospheric Propagation). The latter Study Group was also furnished with details of a method of MF sky-wave field strength measurement which reduces the number of reception sites required in measurement campaigns. As part of the Board's technical investigations in relation to the choice of a system and technical standards for colour television, laboratory tests have been carried out to determine the compatibility of the NTSC and PAL colour television systems with the existing Australian monochrome television system. An outcome of this work was the proposal in the draft colour television system standards compiled by the Board to change the radiated power ratio between vision and sound carriers of television stations from the present 5:1

to a ratio within the range 10:1 to 20:1 (see paragraph 316). Conclusions reached from subsequent laboratory and field tests using reduced sound power were made available to Study Group XI (Television). The Board's submission to the C.C.I.R. proposed, in accordance with the Board's own draft system standards, that, in order to reduce the amount of detuning necessary in existing monochrome receivers for the elimination of 1.07 MHz beat signals during colour television transmission, the ratio of vision to sound powers in colour television transmission should be within the range 10:1 to 20:1, and preferably 20:1.

204. As Chairman of International Working Party VI 4 of the C.C.I.R., Mr J. M. Dixon, Engineer on the Board's staff, forwarded a statement on the present position of the work being undertaken by the Working Party to the Chairman of the Study Group. A revised report prepared by the Working Party on the Accuracy of Predictions for MF/LF sky-wave field strength was also submitted. Owing to pressure of the Board's engineering work, especially matters in relation to standards for colour television, it was necessary during the year for Mr Dixon to relinquish his position as Working Party Chairman.

RADIO RESEARCH BOARD

205. The Board again made a contribution of \$6,000 to the Radio Research Board, the primary purpose of which is to encourage within the Universities research into radio and allied sciences.

206. Under the auspices of the Radio Research Board, a Symposium on Antenna Research was held at Melbourne University in August 1968. Messrs. S. F. Brownless (Director, Technical Services) and J. M. Dixon (Engineer) of the Board's staff attended; the Board's officers took the opportunity to discuss the design problems of television receiving aerials in particular.

207. During the year, the Radio Research Board provided financial assistance to the Universities of New South Wales, Sydney, Melbourne, Queensland, Adelaide, Tasmania, Western Australia, New England, Newcastle and to Monash University.

PART V—BROADCASTING—PROGRAMME SERVICES

208. Programming by commercial broadcasting stations has shown a continuation of the trend towards specialisation by individual stations. The Board received relatively few adverse comments on commercial broadcasting programmes during the year; most of these concerned the lack of choice resulting from too many stations presenting the same type of material at the same time. The range of programmes is certainly not as wide as formerly, but within that range listeners to capital city stations may choose from a considerable variety of treatment as each station strives to create some individuality. An allied cause of temporary dissatisfaction appears to be the abrupt changes in programme policy to which some metropolitan broadcasting stations occasionally resort, apparently as a result of the highly competitive field in which they operate. Few stations have been able to devise acceptable programmes using the broadcasting medium in one of its most effective ways—for stimulating the imagination and thought processes. Provocative discussion in conversation programmes is one approach to thought

stimulation, although unfortunately many of these programmes deal mainly with the trivial.

209. News and interview programmes have reflected the increasing permissiveness of social standards, mainly by the inclusion of more and more items which formerly would have been thought unsuitable for public mention. In general, the treatment of such matters has been decorous. Less restrained, however, has been the development of popular song titles and lyrics, some of which reflect a complete absence of inhibitions in the authors. The Board has been pleased to observe the control which the broadcasting industry exercises over unsuitable items, and the prompt action taken when preventive measures are needed. As a result of this the Board has had little cause to take corrective action itself.

TYPES OF PROGRAMMES

210. The Board has continued to study the nature of commercial broadcasting programmes at regular intervals. During the year under review, surveys were made in each State capital in November 1968 and May 1969. As in previous years, programme matter was classified in some detail, and the results are set out in Appendix K. However, for the purposes of general discussion, programme transmissions have this year been separated into three main parts: entertainment, information and services, and advertisements. The sub-divisions of the two programme sections contain the following types of matter:

Entertainment—

- Light and popular music
- Incidental matter
- Variety
- Drama
- The Arts

Information and Services—

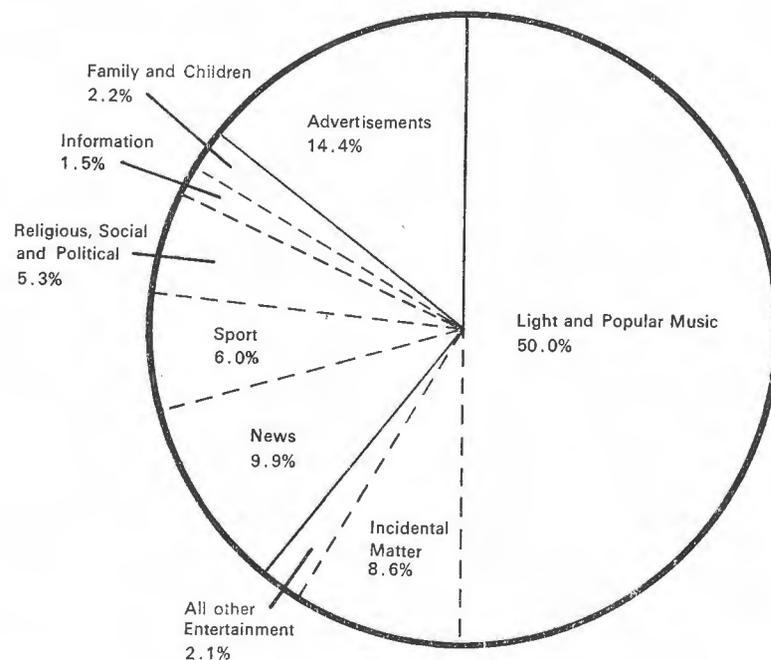
- News
- Sport
- Information
- Religious
- Social and Political
- Family
- Children
- Educational

Definitions of each sub-section are given in Appendix K, together with summary statements of the combined results of the two surveys.

211. The overall pattern of commercial broadcasting programmes is shown in the following diagram which indicates the proportion of time occupied by the broadcasting of different types of programme matter. The proportions of each type of programme are the average of results from the two surveys made in six capital cities. Since the introduction of telephone conversation programmes in 1967 substantial changes have occurred in the forms in which programmes are presented, but this has not necessarily meant a change in their content. Programmes making

use of telephone conversations are classified according to the substance of the session in which they occur, and the type of matter dealt with.

COMPOSITION OF PROGRAMMES
ALL METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS
November 1968 and May 1969 combined



The following table shows the distribution of programme matter under the three main headings of entertainment, information and advertisements, for the past four years:

Programme Group	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Entertainment	62.5	60.1	58.2	60.7
Information—				
News and Sport	14.9	15.1	15.8	15.9
Other	8.1	9.7	11.3	9.0
	23.0	24.8	27.1	24.9
Advertisements	14.5	15.1	14.7	14.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

212. From 1963, when the Board's surveys of broadcasting programmes commenced, there was a small decline in the amount of time occupied by entertainment each year until 1968-69 when the proportion rose slightly. Conversely the amount of time occupied by programmes of an informative nature has been rising steadily over the same period, but in this year has dropped slightly.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

213. There has been no significant change during the year in the nature of programmes specially designed for children or in the amount of time occupied by these programmes.

214. Metropolitan broadcasting stations average less than 20 minutes per week for material designed for children. This time is usually made available in small segments during breakfast programmes and includes such constructive items as road safety hints, hobbies and news for girl guides and scouts, as well as riddles and competitions. In general, the items are designed to appeal to the younger schoolchild. Many of the metropolitan stations use the late afternoon period for programmes of contemporary popular music which appeals especially to older school children. 'Pop music' at this time of day appears to be firmly established, having replaced the serials and other children's items of pre-television days. In some cases these are the only programmes broadcast which might be regarded as having any appeal for school children.

215. Country stations average just over one and a half hours per week for children's programmes and most of them broadcast a proportion of educational and informative matter during this time. Fifteen country stations still retain the traditional afternoon serials; many broadcast quiz programmes and children's club sessions which involve substantial audience participation.

NEWS

216. Commercial broadcasting stations have continued to provide comprehensive news services, reporting, throughout the day, both international and local events. During the past year, news services have averaged slightly more than 8 per cent of the transmission time, which is about 1.5 per cent less than in the previous year. This would appear to reflect the growing tendency to condense news broadcasts into even briefer segments, rather than any diminution in the range of news covered.

217. Many stations supplement regular news bulletins and commentaries with information on road traffic, as well as beach, snow, and skiing conditions. The number and frequency of incidental services have increased as more mobile reporting units are brought into use, and improved facilities have contributed to a greater sense of immediacy in news presentation. Direct coverage has been continued for matters of local and national importance. Major events covered included the bushfires in New South Wales and Victoria, floods in New South Wales, Queensland and Northern Tasmania, and an earthquake in Western Australia, during which all local and many distant stations interrupted normal programmes to bring direct reports from the scene.

RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES

218. Section 103 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1969* requires the licensee of each commercial broadcasting station to provide time for the broadcasting of Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature from his station during such periods as the Board determines and if the Board directs, to do so without charge.

219. The Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards state that stations should provide at least one hour each week for this purpose, without charge for station time, and that this time should be distributed among denominations as far as practicable in proportion to their numerical strength in the station's service area. The Standards also include recommendations concerning the types of religious material which should be broadcast.

220. An examination of the distribution and duration of religious broadcasts showed that at 30 June 1969, all commercial broadcasting stations were complying with the Board's Standards in respect of free time and many stations were providing considerably more than the minimum weekly requirement of one hour. During the year, only one station was found to have fallen short of the required minimum and on inquiry it was ascertained that this was temporary, pending completion of negotiations for new religious programmes. The forms in which religious programmes were broadcast included church services, religious talks and discussions, music in both traditional and modern religious style, and scatter announcements.

221. During 1969, there was an increase in the number of broadcasting stations making use of short religious announcements scattered throughout their programmes. This technique has been developed to overcome the limitations of many of the older forms of religious programmes which appealed primarily to a minority audience, and which consequently were seldom broadcast except when the audience was small. Scatter items are usually cast in the idiom of the station, and are programmed at better listening times to obtain a wider audience. Such items, however, are not considered as acceptable by some churches which regard this form of religious matter as insufficient. The Board's Standards provide for the use of these items if they are no more than supplementary to other recommended types of religious programmes broadcast by the station. Among other new developments have been the presentation by several stations, at their own expense, of religious counselling programmes; and the production by the Christian Broadcasting Association of religious programmes which include secular music in the popular idiom.

222. During the past year commercial stations made available an aggregate of approximately 215 hours each week free of charge for religious programmes, an average of about two hours for each station. Compared with 1967-68 this represents an overall decrease of approximately 21 hours per week. The decrease is mainly due to the change from conventional religious programmes to the shorter items and announcements. The amount of time provided for sponsored religious programmes aggregated 247 hours per week, nine hours less than last year.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

223. Broadcasting stations continued to render valuable assistance during periods of local emergency, to which reference was made under News (see paragraph 217), and also contributed materially to the welfare of the communities which they serve. Most of the stations are associated with at least one annual appeal for charity. Many stations are associated with continuing community and charitable projects for which publicity and other assistance are provided in various forms. Several country stations initiated projects in the fields of agriculture, education, local government and sport.

BROADCASTING OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS

224. Two years have passed since the commencement of listener-participation programmes involving the broadcasting of telephone conversations. It seems clear that this form of programme will occupy a permanent place in broadcasting although the extent of its use by individual stations is still subject to change and experimentation. For instance, some stations (originally heavy users of the material) have sharply reduced their usage of telephone conversations, while others, after experimenting more cautiously in the initial stages, have increased the amount of time occupied by these programmes.

225. Because of their nature as a vehicle for spontaneous comment by members of the public, telephone conversation programmes may be broadcast only if special measures are taken by stations to ensure that adequate control is exercised over the matter discussed. The rules which must be observed by stations undertaking this form of programming are:

- (a) Each programme should be under the control of a compere who is competent, either by himself or with the support of experts in the studio, to deal with the subjects discussed, and who is capable of interpreting the requirements of the Board's Standards in respect of such subjects.
- (b) Each programme item should be subjected to checking and selection before being broadcast, either by means of:
 - (i) the complete recording and consideration of each telephone conversation before it is broadcast; or
 - (ii) a system of interception and selection of incoming telephone calls intended for broadcasting, incorporating a tape delay before reproduction sufficient to allow the compere to excise undesirable matter or to terminate the conversation if necessary.
- (c) Each telephone speaker who contributes to an open line programme should be made aware that his remarks may be broadcast, and should be required to give his consent.
- (d) Any telephone item which is not clearly intelligible or which is affected by noisy line conditions should not be broadcast.

226. In general the rules have been observed satisfactorily in practice and, as a result, the Board has received very few complaints about remarks made by members of the public. There were complaints, some of which the Board found to be

justified, about comments passed by station personnel in the course of these broadcasts. In some cases, the complaint was founded upon the failure of the station concerned to provide personnel capable of complying with rule (a); on one or two occasions the complaint concerned the failure of the compere to conform to normal standards of courtesy. Other complaints were apparently based upon failure by the listener to comprehend the satirical or facetious intention of the compere. In all cases where the complaints appeared justified the matter has been taken up with the station concerned so that the grounds for complaint could be eliminated in future programming.

227. Listener-participation programmes employing telephone conversations may be broadly divided under the headings of community service, information and entertainment. The community service category includes programmes in which listeners phone the station to seek first-hand advice from experts in such fields as medicine, social services or religion. The broadcasting of telephone conversations is also being used to an increasing extent as an adjunct to news services in providing up-to-the-minute comments from people involved in the news, or informed discussion on topical matters. The entertainment applications of broadcast telephone conversations include quiz and competition programmes, musical request sessions, and exchanges of opinion on a variety of topics.

228. The total time occupied on metropolitan stations by telephone conversation programmes increased slightly from 184 hours per week in 1967-68 to 198 hours in 1968-69.

BROADCASTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

229. Paragraph 211 of the Board's Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) referred briefly to the conditions governing the use of foreign languages in broadcasting station programmes. Not more than 2½ per cent of a station's weekly hours of transmission may be occupied by programmes in which foreign languages are used, unless the Board has approved otherwise. Such approval is limited to a specified station, being one of several stations serving the same area, which may be authorised to exceed the 2½ per cent limit if the Board is satisfied that such programmes are of a suitable kind and will serve a useful purpose. For several years two stations, 2CH Sydney and 3XY Melbourne, have been authorised to exceed the 2½ per cent limit (2CH up to 12½ per cent and 3XY up to 6 per cent of total transmission hours) but in December 1968, station 3XY discontinued foreign language programmes, as a matter of policy. No Melbourne commercial station now broadcasts foreign language programmes.

230. As in previous years, the Board has agreed to the rules mentioned above being set aside so as to permit the Department of Immigration to arrange for items of importance to migrants to be broadcast in foreign languages. A similar exception was made for announcements on behalf of the Good Neighbour Council of Victoria to be broadcast in the Shepparton district. The Board has also given approval for the South Australia Bushfire Research Committee to have special messages broadcast in foreign languages as part of the Committee's public education programme for the summer of 1969-70.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS

231. Section 114 of the Act, which is quoted in paragraph 36, requires that as far as possible Australians should be used in the production and presentation of broadcasting and television programmes. Figures are given in that paragraph relating to employment in the industries.

232. In paragraph 215 of the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) it was stated that arrangements had been made for each broadcasting station to furnish more detailed information about the nature and extent of various forms of Australian programming to provide more precise figures than had formerly been available for publication. The following table provides an indication of the time occupied by the various types of Australian programmes broadcast during the past year. The table is based on information supplied by stations and is consistent with the findings of periodical programme surveys carried out by the Board, the results of which are summarised in the diagram on page 62 of this report. Taken in conjunction with the average weekly hours of service of stations, the table shows that material which can be classified as Australian in content and character was broadcast by metropolitan stations for approximately 45 per cent of transmission time and for 54 per cent of the time in the case of country stations.

Metropolitan and Country Stations
Average Time Per Station Occupied Each Week by Australian Programmes

	Average Australian Content Per Station			
	Metropolitan		Country	
	Hrs	Mins	Hrs	Mins
(a) Service and information programmes including—				
(i) News broadcasts and commentaries, sporting talks and descriptions, service programmes for special groups, religious programmes of Australian origin	22.49		25.31	
(ii) telephone conversation programmes	5.30		2.05	
(iii) other conversation programmes (both entertainment and service type)	2.27		1.36	
(b) Other Australian programmes, live or in transcription form	1.00		3.26	
(c) Playing time of gramophone recordings of Australian artists	9.52		8.36	
(d) Time occupied by station announcers in the presentation of all musical items	12.59		12.30	
(e) Advertising	19.17		15.05	
Total Weekly Average	73.54		68.49	

233. Arising from representations made by the Professional Musicians' Union of Australia, the Board made a detailed examination of the possible opportunities for Australian musicians to make greater contributions in the field of commercial broadcasting with particular reference to the production of advertisements, musical identification of stations and promotional jingles. This matter was also discussed

with the Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters. The Board found that, in fact, only a small proportion of broadcasting advertisements is at present totally imported; and has directed that after 1 January, 1970, no such advertisements may be broadcast (see paragraph 241). Other categories of music related to broadcast advertisements are mood music and music beds for sales messages. Although it is obviously desirable that music composed and performed by Australians should as far as possible be used for these purposes, the Board's investigations did not provide a basis for a firm ruling at this stage on the use of these forms of imported music. The Federation informed the Board that there is a shortage of mood music and that stations would buy Australian material if it were available, and were offered to them. In view of this, the Board has notified the Professional Musicians' Union that music production houses should keep stations fully informed as to the range and type of material they have available or are capable of supplying. During the Board's investigations it became evident that there might not be any very substantial prospects for employment of musicians in station identification and promotional jingles, since their use in the industry is not large in volume. However, it is desirable that Australian musicians should have every possible opportunity to provide material for use by commercial broadcasting stations, and the Board intends to examine the matter further following the supply of additional information by broadcasters.

234. The calculation of the percentage of music time occupied by the broadcasting of Australian compositions as required by section 114 (2.) of the Act was undertaken by the Board for the first time this year. Previously this work was done by the Australasian Performing Right Association. The sub-section requires that not less than 5 per cent of time occupied in the broadcasting of music shall be devoted to the broadcasting of works of Australian composers. The following table shows the extent of stations' compliance with that section of the Act over the past five years:

Year	Australian Broadcasting Commission	Commercial Broadcasting Stations	
	Average Percentage Metropolitan Stations	Average Percentage Commercial Stations	Number of Stations Below Prescribed Percentage
1964-65	6.41	6.40	16
1965-66	5.08	6.54	12
1966-67	5.71	6.86	10
1967-68	5.64	6.95	10
1968-69	5.85	6.96	8

Five of the eight stations which failed to broadcast the prescribed percentage were only marginally below the minimum figure of 5 per cent. The matter has been

taken up with each station concerned with a view to ensuring that the deficiencies will be corrected. The Board hopes to be able, on the basis of data supplied by stations, to inform them progressively during the year of the extent of their compliance with section 114 (2.) so that corrective action may be undertaken earlier.

235. During the debate on the Broadcasting and Television Bill No. 2 of 1969, Senator McClelland proposed that a new clause should be inserted in the Bill to amend section 114 of the Principal Act so that the section would require not only that 5 per cent of music broadcast should be devoted to the works of Australian composers but that such proportion of music should also be performed by Australians. The amendment was not adopted but Senator Dame Annabelle Rankin on behalf of the Government, stated that the matter would be investigated and if some further action is considered to be justified it will be taken. The Minister has asked the Board to investigate the matter. It is relevant to point out in this connection that the table in paragraph 232 indicates that metropolitan stations broadcast about 10 hours a week of recordings made by Australian artists. This represents about 11 per cent of the total amount of music broadcast by the stations. The investigation is proceeding.

236. Paragraph 216 of the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) referred to discussions which the Board had with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters on the possibilities of further development of stations' activities in connection with the use of Australian talent generally in broadcasting. It was reported that the Federation had appointed a sub-committee to examine the matter. The sub-committee had had wide discussions with various interests in the field of Australian talent; the Board understands that the Federation is still hopeful of developing means for the use of additional Australian material in programmes.

ADVERTISING

237. In the broadcasting of advertisements, stations are required to observe standards determined by the Board pursuant to section 100 of the Broadcasting and Television Act, relating to the acceptability and amount of advertising matter. Broadly, the Standards limit spot advertisements on weekdays and Saturday to a maximum of 18 minutes in the hour (30 per cent of programme time), and advertisements in sponsored programmes to 12 minutes in the hour. The advertising content of programmes broadcast on Sunday was among matters discussed during the year with the Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters following representations from the Federation on the matter. As a result of its examination of the representations, the Board decided to increase the amount of time which may be occupied by advertisements during programmes transmitted before 6.00 a.m. and after 12.00 noon on Sunday, but to retain the existing limits applying to the period between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon. As from 6 July 1969, therefore, with the exception of the period from 6.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon, for which the limit remains at 6 minutes in the

hour, advertising content on Sunday, whether spot or sponsored, may occupy up to 18 minutes in the hour. Previously the limit was 12 minutes in the hour.

238. The table in paragraph 211 provides an indication of the amount of advertising matter broadcast by metropolitan stations during the past four years. Although the overall figure has remained in the vicinity of 15 per cent for some years, there have been changes in the pattern of advertising content of programmes at various times of the day and in various State capital cities. Compared with 1967-68 the overall level of advertising in the breakfast session (the main period for advertising revenue) has remained constant during the year under review although there were slight increases in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane and decreases in Adelaide, Perth and Hobart. The volume of advertising in the night session was a little lower than last year, with decreases especially apparent in Sydney and Perth. The late afternoon and evening periods contained more advertisements this year in Sydney and Brisbane, and there were again more advertisements broadcast on Thursday than other days of the week. The amount of advertising matter on Sunday is less than other days because of the more restrictive time standards. Detailed information on advertising content is provided in Tables III and IV of Appendix K.

239. Observations by the Board's staff indicate that compliance with the advertising time standards has been generally satisfactory. There were some failures to comply fully with the requirements of the Standards but the number of incidents compared with the total advertising time was insignificant and in each case action was taken by the Board to prevent a recurrence.

240. There were no breaches of the Standards relating to the acceptability of advertising matter observed during the year. The Board refused an advertiser permission to advertise a new type of intimate feminine deodorant. It was considered that an advertisement for such a product would be inconsistent with the level of good taste required for the public medium of broadcasting: the Board's Standards provide that products of a particularly intimate nature which are not freely mentioned or discussed in the home should not be advertised.

241. As a result of investigations and discussions mentioned in paragraph 233 the Board informed all commercial broadcasting stations that on and after 1 January 1970, no new imported advertisements may be broadcast. The rules determined by the Board are as follows:

- (i) From 1 January 1970, no imported advertisement may be broadcast. (Contracts in force may run to their completion or to 31 December 1970, whichever is the shorter period.)
- (ii) For the purpose of this rule an imported advertisement is one which has been produced in any country other than Australia. No part of such an advertisement may be broadcast by Australian stations.
- (iii) An advertisement which is produced in Australia may not contain music which was recorded in a country other than Australia except for the following:

- (a) Imported mood music, or music beds, as background to the sales message, will be permitted until further notice.
- (b) Extracts from a cinema film may be included in an advertisement for that film.
- (c) Extracts from a recording made by an overseas artist may be included in an advertisement for an Australian appearance of that artist.

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS AND TALKS

242. Section 100 (6.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1969* states that a licensee shall not broadcast or televise an advertisement relating to a medicine unless the text has been approved by the Director-General of Health, or on appeal, by the Minister. Section 122 of the Act places a similar restriction on talks relating to medical subjects. For the guidance of advertising agencies and others who prepare medical advertisements or talks for broadcasting, *Notes on Censorship of Matters of a Medical Nature* have been prepared by the Commonwealth Department of Health and are published as an appendix to the Board's Programme Standards. The notes include directions to be followed in submitting material to the Department for approval. The Board maintains liaison with the Director-General of Health on these matters.

BROADCASTING OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER

243. Section 118 (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* provides that a licensee shall not broadcast matter that is blasphemous, indecent or obscene. So far as the Board is aware from programme observations and comments from listeners, no material contravening this sub-section of the Act was broadcast during the year.

244. Although the Board's staff in each State undertakes regular monitoring of programmes it is not possible to cover all the many hours of broadcast transmission. Listeners' reactions to programmes as recorded in correspondence therefore greatly assist the Board. All complaints are investigated and if they are substantiated by the Board's inquiries appropriate action is taken with the station concerned.

245. Several items of popular recorded music were the subject of complaints received during the year. Suggestiveness in the lyrics, or in the titles, were the main objections, but it was also noted that the background to some otherwise innocuous recordings contained objectionable words or phrases. When necessary, these matters are referred to the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters which advises each station if it considers a recording is either unsuitable for broadcasting or should be broadcast only at the discretion of station management.

PROGRAMME RESEARCH

246. The Board continued to gather information from regular surveys designed to discover the nature and distribution of programmes broadcast in all capital cities. These have been referred to in paragraphs 210 and 211, dealing with types of programmes. An outline of the methods used in these surveys, and some of the results obtained, are set out in Appendix K.

247. During the year, the Board's research staff conducted a pilot survey in Melbourne to ascertain the attitudes of the audience to the programmes broadcast. The survey covered listeners' satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the variety of programmes presented, with the form of presentation of certain types of programme (talk-back, religion and chart music) and with the time of presentation of programmes. Specific questions were asked about chart music and talk-back programmes, and about news, sport, music and religion. Information was also sought about programme preferences according to listeners' moods, as a means of measuring one of the ways in which broadcasting meets some of the needs of listeners. Examination of the response received in the pilot survey will assist a decision by the Board whether a full-scale survey of listener attitudes would be of value.

248. Analysis of the reports of commercial audience measurement surveys was continued during the year. These were conducted by the Anderson Analysis and the McNair Surveys in the five mainland capital cities and Newcastle. The reports are primarily designed for the information of the commercial broadcasting industry and their value to the Board lies largely in the assessment of acceptance of various type of programmes by listeners in different age groups.

HOURS OF SERVICE

249. During the year, 24 commercial broadcasting stations increased hours of programme transmission and three stations reduced hours. At 30 June 1969, the 114 commercial stations were operating for an aggregate of 15,392 hours per week. This is 229 hours more per week than at 30 June 1968; however 87½ hours is accounted for by the increase in hours of operation of 3AK Melbourne to continuous operation from 8 November 1968 referred to in paragraph 188.

250. Stations 4IP Ipswich and 6PM Perth were also authorised to provide continuous service. Thirty stations now operate continuously: they are 2GB, 2KY, 2SM, 2UE and 2UW Sydney; 2CA Canberra; 2HD and 2KO Newcastle; 2NX Bolwarra; 3AK, 3AW, 3DB, 3KZ, 3UZ and 3XY Melbourne; 3BA Ballarat; 3TR Sale; 4BC, 4BH, 4BK and 4KQ Brisbane; 4AK Oakey; 4IP Ipswich; 5AD, 5DN and 5KA Adelaide; and 6IX, 6KY, 6PM and 6PR Perth.

251. The eighty-two stations of the national broadcasting service, including nine stations operating in the high frequency band, were providing a total of 10,184 hours per week, 122 hours per week less than at 30 June 1968.

252. The weekly hours of service of each commercial and national station are shown in Appendices A and B.

253. The following table shows the average weekly hours of operation of commercial station at intervals since 1960:

Average Weekly Hours of Operation Commercial Broadcasting Stations

Location of Station	Average Hours Per Week at 30 June (to nearest hour)				
	1960	1964	1967	1968	1969
Sydney (6 stations)	139	161	161	161	161
Melbourne (6 stations)	129	142	148	153	168
Brisbane (4 stations)	147	149	159	168	168
Adelaide (3 stations)	139	168	168	168	168
Perth (4 stations)	128	141	157	158	168
Hobart (2 stations)	125	131	131	136	136
All State Capital Cities (25 stations)	135	150	156	159	164
All other areas	116	120	125	126	127
	(83 stns)	(85 stns)	(86 stns)	(89 stns)	(89 stns)
All stations	120	127	132	133	135
	(108 stns)	(110 stns)	(111 stns)	(114 stns)	(114 stns)

254. Numerous temporary increases in hours of service were authorised during the year to enable stations to cover special events of national or local interest.

PART VI—TELEVISION—ADMINISTRATION

CURRENT LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

255. As at 30 June 1969 there were forty-five licences for commercial television stations in force. Details of licensees are contained in Appendix D 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	11	..	14
Victoria	3	6	..	9
Queensland	3	7	..	10
South Australia	3	2	..	5
Western Australia	2	2	..	4
Tasmania	1	1	..	2
Commonwealth	15	29	1	45

GRANT OF NEW LICENCES

256. During the year Mackay Television Ltd was granted a licence for a period of five years from 1 August 1968. The station which uses the call sign MVQ serves the Mackay area, Queensland; the station commenced operations on 9 August 1968.

RENEWAL OF LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

257. The Board is required by the Act to submit a recommendation to the Minister on each licensee's application for the renewal of its licence and before doing so, it makes a complete review of the service which has been provided by the licensee. Applications are made in accordance with a form designed to provide information concerning the constitution and ownership or control of the licensee company for the purpose 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.

258. The licences for 30 commercial television stations fell due for renewal during the year under review. The licences for the following stations, being the initial licences, extending in accordance with the Act for a period of five years, have not yet expired.

Station	Licensee
New South Wales—	
BKN Broken Hill Area	Broken Hill Television Ltd
CWN Central Western Slopes Area	Country Television Services Ltd
ECN Manning River Area	East Coast Television Ltd
MTN Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	Murrumbidgee Television Ltd
Victoria—	
STV Mildura Area	Sunraysia Television Ltd
Queensland—	
FNQ Cairns Area	Far Northern Television Ltd
MVQ Mackay Area	Mackay Television Ltd
SDQ Southern Downs Area	Darling Downs TV Ltd
TVQ Brisbane	Universal Telecasters Queensland Ltd
South Australia—	
GTS Spencer Gulf North Area	Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd
SAS Adelaide	South Australian Telecasters Ltd
SES South East (South Australia) Area	South East Telecasters Ltd
Western Australia—	
BTW Bunbury Area	South Western Telecasters Ltd
GSW Southern Agricultural Area	South Western Telecasters Ltd
STW Perth	Swan Television Ltd

259. 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, on the whole, all the stations were maintaining a satisfactory standard of technical efficiency, both in respect of the maintenance of equipment and the operation of the stations. With respect to programmes each of the stations continued to provide what might be described as a reasonably adequate and comprehensive programme service. Overall compliance with the Board's Television Programme Standards had been satisfactory.

260. In connection with stations TEN, NEN, NRN, RVN, ATV, AMV and WBQ, the applications were for first renewal. On expiry of the period of five years covered by the initial grant of a licence, the Board was gratified that it was able

to report that the seven licensees had made considerable progress with the development of their services in that period. The stations had progressively extended hours of operation and were providing a considerable range of programmes including generally a substantial proportion of programmes of Australian origin.

261. The Minister, on the recommendation of the Board, granted a renewal of all licences for a period of one year.

FEES FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

262. Fees for licences for commercial television stations are payable in accordance with the provisions of the *Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1964-1966*. 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 30 June (or where the licensee has, with the approval of the Board, adopted an accounting period ending on some other day than 30 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.

263. The Act defines 'gross earnings' as follows: "gross earnings" in relation to a commercial 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*.

264. The total amount of fees payable by stations during the period 1 July 1968 to 30 June 1969 was \$1,385,390. In the previous financial year, the total amount of licence fees which were payable was \$1,145,396.

TRANSFER OF LICENCES

265. Section 88 (1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1969* provides that a licensee of a commercial television 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.

266. On 15 July 1969 the Minister approved the transfer of the licence for commercial television station TNT North Eastern Tasmania from Northern

Television Ltd to Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd. As the transferee company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the transferor company there was no change in the ownership of the station.

OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

267. The principal provisions of Division 3 of Part IV of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1969* which deals with limitation of ownership or control of commercial television stations were set out in paragraph 153 of the Eighteenth Annual Report. In relation to these provisions the Postmaster-General made the following statement on 19 March 1969:

In the course of recent consideration of the provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act relating to ownership and control of television stations, a shortcoming in the provisions of section 92B—the provision that defines what is meant by control of a company for the purposes of this part of the Act—has come to notice. Section 92B (1.) (a), in dealing with control of television stations through voting rights, treats a person who is in a position to exercise control of more than 15% of the maximum number of votes that could be cast on a poll at, or arising out of, a general meeting of the company holding the licence, as being in a position to exercise control of that company. The limitation of this provision to the company holding the licence means that control based purely on more than 15% of voting rights cannot be traced through a series of companies. This limitation was unintentional. In most cases, the defect would not matter in practice, as other provisions of section 92B would operate to enable control to be traced through shareholding interests, irrespective of voting power. However, the Commonwealth's legal advisers have advised that it may be possible to avoid these other provisions by the interposition of companies that do not have a share capital but are limited by guarantee.

The Government has decided that these loopholes should be closed and appropriate amendments will be brought down in the course of the current session of Parliament to give effect to this decision. The legislation will be given retrospective operation to the date of this announcement so that any arrangements made after the announcement that seek to take advantage of the loopholes will be caught.

In accordance with the Minister's statement of 19 March, the *Broadcasting and Television Act No. 2 of 1969* inserted a new section 91AA and amended section 92B to deal with the matter to which the Minister had referred in his statement in relation to companies limited by guarantee. A new section, 90A, to cover the same matter in respect of broadcasting, was also inserted in the Act.

LIMITATION OF INTERESTS IN COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

268. Section 92 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1969* provides that a person shall not have a prescribed interest in:

- (a) each of three or more licences;
- (b) each of two or more licences for stations in a Territory; or
- (c) 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; provided that a person may continue to hold prescribed interests in licences in excess of those specified if he held those interests prior to 17 December 1964.

Interests of the latter nature may not be increased in any manner and the persons concerned may not acquire prescribed interests in any further licences.

269. A prescribed interest in a licence as defined in the Act (section 91 (2.)) is broadly a shareholding, voting or financial interest in excess of 5 per cent.

270. During the year the Board observed several transactions which had the effect that the provisions of section 92 restricting the prescribed interests which a person may hold in licences for commercial television stations 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.

271. Details of organisations with majority or substantial interests in two or more commercial television stations and newspaper interests in stations will be found in Appendix I.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN TELEVISION STATIONS

272. Details of principal shareholders in companies which are licensees of commercial television stations, according to information supplied to the Board by them, are contained in Appendix H. The following were the more important of the changes in the shareholdings of companies holding licences for commercial stations during the year under review:

CTC Canberra Area—Canberra Television Ltd

Vident Pty Ltd acquired 119,000 stock units from Daniel Bros & Co. Pty Ltd. The units are held by Vident Pty Ltd as nominees for the trustees of the John Fairfax & Sons Staff Pension Fund (59,500) and the Sydney Morning Herald Centenary Fund (59,500).

MTN Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas—Murrumbidgee Television Ltd

H. Jones & Co. (Sydney) Pty Ltd increased its holding from 166,100 to 297,800 shares.

NEN Upper Namoi Area—Television New England Ltd

Breeza Investments Pty Ltd disposed of 76,300 shares including 40,000 to Tasmanian Television Ltd.

NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area—Northern Rivers Television Ltd

Radio Kempsey Ltd acquired 43,800 shares and Everards Pty Ltd acquired 48,000 shares.

RVN South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area—Riverina Television Ltd

Henderson Holdings Pty Ltd acquired 150,000 shares from A. & F. Sullivan Pty Ltd.

Elwood Pty Ltd acquired 141,200 shares, including 100,000 from Fairfax Corporation Pty Ltd.

TCN Sydney—Television Corporation Ltd

Associated Newspapers Ltd disposed of its holding of 349,500 stock units.

BCV Bendigo Area—Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd

Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd increased its holding from 344,000

to 1,200,000 shares which represents all the issued shares in the licensee company.

BTV Ballarat Area—Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd

Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd increased its holding from 101,500 to 372,520 shares including the acquisition of 150,000 shares from Woodrow Corporation Pty Ltd.

DDQ Darling Downs Area, SDQ Southern Downs Area—Darling Downs T.V. Ltd

Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Qld) Pty Ltd acquired 236,800 shares including 210,000 from Birch, Carroll and Coyle Ltd. In addition, Empire Theatre Pty Ltd, Rosenstengels and Star Theatres Pty Ltd, all of which are associated with Birch, Carroll and Coyle Ltd, each disposed of 32,000 shares of which Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd acquired 36,000, Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd acquired 30,000 and Tasmanian Television Ltd acquired 20,000.

TNT North Eastern Tasmania Area—Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd

As a result of the purchase by Northern Television Ltd, which owns all the shares in Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd, of all the issued ordinary shares in W. R. Rolph and Sons Ltd (see paragraph 266) the issued capital of Northern Television Ltd increased from 1,300,000 to 2,000,000 shares. The 700,000 shares were issued to the former shareholders in W. R. Rolph and Sons Pty Ltd. The licence for TNT was later transferred to Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd.

TVT Hobart—Tasmanian Television Ltd

The issued capital of Tasmanian Television Ltd was increased from 1,200,000 to 1,260,000 shares as a result of an exchange of 60,000 shares each between the licensee company and Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.

Northern Television Ltd (TNT) increased its holding from 79,900 to 106,550 shares.

OPERATION OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATION ECN MANNING RIVER AREA

273. During the year East Coast Television Ltd, licensee of commercial television station ECN Manning River area, arrived at an agreement with Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of commercial television station NRN Grafton-Kempsey area under which the programmes of ECN are taken completely on relay from NRN. The agreement was arrived at by the two companies as being to their mutual advantage. Station ECN in particular had been experiencing economic difficulties under independent operation. The Postmaster-General has approved of the arrangement which commenced on 1 March 1969.

MEMORANDA AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF LICENSEE COMPANIES

274. Section 92FA (1.) of the Act provides that a licence is subject to a condition 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.

275. During the year, the Minister, pursuant to the provisions of Section 92FA (1.) gave his approval to minor changes in the memorandum and articles of association of several licensee companies.

DEVELOPMENT OF TELEVISION SERVICES

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

	<i>Date of Commencement of Operations</i>
STAGE 1 OF DEVELOPMENT	
<i>National Stations—</i>	
ABN Sydney	5 November 1956
ABV Melbourne	18 November 1956
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>	
ATN Sydney	2 December 1956
TCN Sydney	16 September 1956
GTV Melbourne	19 January 1957
HSV Melbourne	4 November 1956
STAGE 2 OF DEVELOPMENT	
<i>National Stations—</i>	
ABQ Brisbane	2 November 1959
ABS Adelaide	11 March 1960
ABW Perth	7 May 1960
ABT Hobart	4 June 1960
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>	
BTQ Brisbane	1 November 1959
QTQ Brisbane	16 August 1959
ADS Adelaide	24 October 1959
NWS Adelaide	5 September 1959
TVW Perth	16 October 1959
TVT Hobart	23 May 1960
STAGE 3 OF DEVELOPMENT	
<i>National Stations—</i>	
ABC Canberra Area (Australian Capital Territory)	18 December 1962
ABCN Central Tablelands Area (New South Wales)	31 March 1964
ABHN Newcastle-Hunter River Area (New South Wales)	5 June 1963
ABRN Richmond-Tweed Area (New South Wales)	20 April 1964
ABWN Illawarra Area (New South Wales)	28 October 1963
ABEV Bendigo Area (Victoria)	29 April 1963
ABRV Ballarat Area (Victoria)	20 May 1963
ABLV Latrobe Valley Area (Victoria)	30 September 1963
ABGV Goulburn Valley Area (Victoria)	28 November 1963
ABDQ Darling Downs Area (Queensland)	16 December 1963
ABRQ Rockhampton Area (Queensland)	21 December 1963
ABTQ Townsville Area (Queensland)	21 September 1964
ABNT North Eastern Tasmania Area	29 July 1963

	<i>Date of Commencement of Operations</i>
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>	
CTC Canberra Area (Australian Capital Territory)	2 June 1962
CBN Central Tablelands Area (New South Wales)	17 March 1962
NBN Newcastle-Hunter River Area (New South Wales)	4 March 1962
RTN Richmond-Tweed Area (New South Wales)	12 May 1962
WIN Illawarra Area (New South Wales)	18 March 1962
BCV Bendigo Area (Victoria)	23 December 1961
BTV Ballarat Area (Victoria)	27 April 1962
GLV Latrobe Valley Area (Victoria)	9 December 1961
GMV Goulburn Valley Area (Victoria)	23 December 1961
DDQ Darling Downs Area (Queensland)	13 July 1962
RTQ Rockhampton Area (Queensland)	7 September 1963
TNQ Townsville Area (Queensland)	1 November 1962
TNT North Eastern Tasmania Area	26 May 1962
STAGE 4 OF DEVELOPMENT	
<i>National Stations—</i>	
ABDN Grafton-Kempsey Area (New South Wales)	28 June 1965
ABGN Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (New South Wales)	25 July 1966
ABLN Broken Hill Area (New South Wales)	14 December 1965
ABMN South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area (New South Wales)	30 April 1965
ABQN Central Western Slopes Area (New South Wales)	12 September 1966
ABSN Bega-Cooma Area (New South Wales)	29 June 1966
ABTN Manning River Area (New South Wales)	29 April 1966
ABUN Upper Namoi Area (New South Wales)	27 September 1965
ABAV Upper Murray Area (Victoria)	15 December 1964
ABMV Mildura Area (Victoria)	22 November 1965
ABSV Murray Valley Area (Victoria)	30 July 1965
ABMQ Mackay Area (Queensland)	21 December 1967
ABNQ Cairns Area (Queensland)*	25 July 1966
ABSQ Southern Downs Area (Queensland)	4 July 1966
ABWQ Wide Bay Area (Queensland)	8 October 1965
ABGS South East Area (South Australia)	3 December 1965
ABNS Spencer Gulf North Area (South Australia)	10 April 1965
ABAW Southern Agricultural Area (Western Australia)	6 June 1966
ABCW Central Agricultural Area (Western Australia)	28 March 1966
ABSW Bunbury Area (Western Australia)	10 May 1965
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>	
BKN Broken Hill Area (New South Wales)	16 August 1968
CWN Central Western Slopes Area (New South Wales)	1 December 1965
ECN Manning River Area (New South Wales)	27 May 1966
MTN Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (New South Wales)	15 December 1965
NEN Upper Namoi Area (New South Wales)	10 April 1965
NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area (New South Wales)	23 January 1965
RVN South Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area (New South Wales)	19 June 1964
AMV Upper Murray Area (Victoria)	7 September 1964
STV Mildura Area (Victoria)	27 November 1965
FNQ Cairns Area (Queensland)*	7 September 1966

* Temporary Station.

	<i>Date of Commencement of Operations</i>
STAGE 4 OF DEVELOPMENT— <i>continued</i>	
<i>Commercial Stations—continued</i>	
MVO Mackay Area (Queensland)	9 August 1968
SDQ Southern Downs Area (Queensland)	26 February 1966
WBQ Wide Bay Area (Queensland)	10 April 1965
SES South East Area (South Australia)	25 March 1966
BTW Bunbury Area (Western Australia)	10 March 1967
GTS Spencer Gulf North Area (South Australia)	1 March 1968
GSW Southern Agricultural Area (Western Australia)	23 August 1968
STAGE 5 OF DEVELOPMENT	
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>	
TEN Sydney	5 April 1965
ATV Melbourne	1 August 1964
TVQ Brisbane	1 July 1965
SAS Adelaide	26 July 1965
STW Perth	12 June 1965

STAGE 6 OF DEVELOPMENT

277. National television stations are to be established in the following areas:

- Mt Isa (Queensland)
- Central East Area (South Australia)
- Geraldton (Western Australia)
- Kalgoorlie (Western Australia)
- Darwin (Northern Territory)

The technical operating conditions and the sites for the proposed television stations in the sixth stage of development have been determined by the Board and details together with expected dates of commencement of operation of the stations are given in paragraphs 293 to 295 of this Report.

STAGE 7 OF DEVELOPMENT

278. National television stations of low power are to be established in 38 country areas throughout the Commonwealth. Details are given in paragraphs 49 and 50 of this Report.

TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

279. 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 these signals on a different frequency channel.

280. Details of commercial and national television translator stations in operation are shown in Appendices F and G respectively.

281. During the year stations have been authorised by the Minister on the recommendation of the Board in the following areas:

Commercial Translator Stations

<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Queensland</i>
Bega	Blackwater
Cobar	(in operation)
Kandos/Rylstone (in operation)	Bowen
Upper Hunter River area	<i>South Australia</i>
	Cowell
	Port Lincoln
<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>
Nhill	Smithton
	Strahan

National Translator Stations

<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>
Bourke/Brewarrina	Kambalda
Cobar	
Nyngan	<i>Tasmania</i>
<i>Queensland</i>	Smithton
Bowen	Strahan

282. In connection with the approval given by the Minister for the grant of a licence for a commercial television translator station at Bowen, referred to above, applications for the licence had been received both from Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, the licensee of station TNQ Townsville area and Mackay Television Ltd, licensee of MVQ Mackay area. Paragraph 69 of the Board's Nineteenth Annual Report (1966-67) referred to the Board's practice where competing applications are received for licences for commercial television translator stations, for members of the Board to visit the area in question for the purpose of hearing the views of applicants and local residents and organisations, and to make first-hand observations. The Board followed this procedure in the case of Bowen, the Chairman and Mr J. M. Donovan visiting the area on 25 June 1969; the Board found a very great weight of local opinion in favour of the grant of the licence to the Townsville company and in the light of that important aspect and taking all other relevant matters into account recommended to the Minister that the licence should be granted to Telecasters North Queensland Ltd.

283. During the Board members' visit to Bowen, representations were made to them for improved television reception in the Collinsville area. Collinsville is a particularly difficult centre to provide with television service; the Board members indicated that whilst no solution to the technical problems has yet been arrived at, the matter is under careful consideration. There are indications that problems of access to a suitable site for a translator station at Collinsville may soon be solved.

284. Details of licences for commercial television translator stations granted during the year under review are as follows:

<i>Area</i>	<i>Licensee</i>
Townsville, Queensland	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd
Portland, Victoria	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd
Waratah, Tasmania	Northern Television Ltd
Savage River/Luina, Tasmania	Northern Television Ltd
Cracow, Queensland	Golden Plateau No Liability
Alexandra, Victoria	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd
Blackwater, Queensland	Utah Development Company
Gympie, Queensland	Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd
Eildon, Victoria	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd
Myrtleford, Victoria	Albury Upper Murray T.V. Ltd
Kandos/Rylstone, New South Wales	Country Television Services Ltd

285. Television translator stations commenced operation during the year in the following localities:

New South Wales

Kandos/Rylstone (National and Commercial)
Mudgee (National)

Victoria

Alexandra (National and Commercial)
Orbost (National)
Portland (National and Commercial)

Queensland

Blackwater (Commercial)
Cracow (Commercial)
Gympie (National)
Monto (National)
Townsville (National and Commercial)

Tasmania

Gowrie Park (National)
Savage River/Luina (Commercial)
St Marys/Fingal Valley (National)
Waratah (Commercial)

286. The following are lists of commercial and national television translator stations approved for establishment but not yet operating; also included are the technical conditions determined by the Board.

Commercial Translator Stations

Area to be Served	Parent Station	Power (Watts)	Channel	Polarisation	Site of Transmitter
Bega (N.S.W.)	WIN-4	100	6	Vertical	Mount Mumbulla
Cobar (N.S.W.)	CWN-6 (via microwave link)	50	10	Vertical	Fort Bourke Hill
Upper Hunter (N.S.W.)	NBN-3	*	10	Horizontal	Near Aberdeen
Eildon (Vic.)	GMV-6 (via Alexandra Translator)	5	3	Horizontal	Near Wightman's Hill†
Myrtleford (Vic.)	AMV-4 (via Intermediate UHF Translator at Mount Stanley)	10	9	Horizontal	Tower Hill
Nhill (Vic.)	BTV-6 (via Intermediate UHF Translator at Mount Arapiles)	500	7	Vertical	Lawloit
Bowen (Qld)	TNQ-7	100	1	Horizontal	Seacom Site—Sprole Castle
Gympie (Qld)	WBQ-8	500	1	Vertical	Seacom Site—Black Mountain‡
Monto (Qld)	WBQ-8	50	5	Vertical	Near Mulgildie
Cowell (S.A.)	GTS-4	50	8	Vertical	Mount Olinthus
Port Lincoln (S.A.)	GTS-4 (via Cowell Translator)	50	*	Horizontal	Borthwicks Hill
Smithton (Tas.) (or alternative)	TNT-9 (via Stanley Translator)	5	11	Vertical	Tier Hill†
Strahan (Tas.)	TVT-6 (via Queenstown Translator)	1	3	Horizontal	P.M.G.'s Radio Telephone Site at Strahan

National Translator Stations

Area to be Served	Parent Station	Power (Watts)	Channel	Polarisation	Site of Transmitter
Bateman's Bay—Moruya (N.S.W.)	ABWN-5A	50	9	Horizontal	Mount Wandera
Bourke—Brewarrina (N.S.W.)	ABQN-5 (via Microwave Link)	*	4	Horizontal	Mount Oxley

Area to be Served	Parent Station	Power (Watts)	Channel	Polarisation	Site of Transmitter
Cobar (N.S.W.)	ABQN-5 (via Microwave Link)	50	2	Vertical	Fort Bourke Hill
Cooma (N.S.W.)	ABSN-8	5	0	Mixed	Nanny Goat Hill
Nyngan (N.S.W.)	ABQN-5 (via Microwave Link)	5	3	Vertical	Nyngan
Eildon (Vic.)	ABGV-3 (via Alexandra Translator)	5	1	Horizontal	Near Wightman's Hill†
Myrtleford (Vic.)	ABGV-3 (via Intermediate UHF Translator at Mount Stanley)	25	2	Horizontal	Tower Hill
Nhill (Vic.)	ABRV-3 (via Intermediate UHF Translator at Mount Arapiles)	500	9	Vertical	Lawloit
Bowen (Qld)	ABTQ-3	100	5	Horizontal	Seacom Site—Sprole Castle
Bordertown (S.A.)	ABS-2	500	2	Vertical	Microwave Repeater Station—Bordertown
Cowell (S.A.)	ABNS-1	50	6	Vertical	Mount Olinthus
Keith (S.A.)	ABS-2	50	4	Vertical	Microwave Repeater Station—Keith‡
Port Lincoln (S.A.)	ABNS-1 (via Cowell Translator)	50	3	Horizontal	Borthwicks Hill
Kambalda (W.A.)	ABKW-6	5	5	Vertical	Red Hill
Savage River—Luina (Tas.)	ABNT-3 (via Waratah Translator)	1	4	Horizontal	Mount Cleveland
Smithton (Tas.)	ABNT-3 (via Stanley Translator)	5	8	Vertical	Tier Hill†
Strahan (Tas.)	ABT-2 (via Queenstown Translator)	1	10	Horizontal	P.M.G.'s Radio Telephone Site at Strahan
Waratah (Tas.)	ABNT-3	35	2	Horizontal	Companion Hill

* Not yet determined.

† These proposed translator stations are intended, with that already operating at Stanley, to ensure television service to the general Stanley-Smithton area; however, alternative locations for the transmitters are under examination which may permit more effective provision of service.

‡ Commenced operations after 30 June 1969.

PART VII—TELEVISION—TECHNICAL SERVICES

TECHNICAL FACILITIES AND OPERATION OF STATIONS

287. Although the use of four head transverse scan video tape recorders is predominant in the television industry, interest in the use of helical scan video tape recorders continued throughout the year. A new type of such machines with improved performance will shortly become available in Australia. At this stage, it is not possible to indicate to what extent, if any, the Board will be able to relax its present restrictions on the use of helical scan machines, the most important remaining performance deficiency being that of timing stability. At present the Board requires that use by stations of recordings by means of helical scan machines shall be limited to 10 per cent of programme time—this contemplates that the principal uses of such machines should be for outside broadcasts such as for news, sport, etc. Though not directly related to present needs, the colour capability of these machines is a feature of some significance. The Board is not likely to impose restrictions on the type of encoding used, provided a standard PAL encoded signal is available from the output.

288. The industry working party on the standardisation of vertical interval test signals (VITS) for the control, evaluation and identification of programmes on television networks, referred to in paragraph 268 of the Board's Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68), held one meeting during the year. It was agreed that the draft standards published in Appendix H of the Seventeenth Annual Report (1964-65) for the use of VITS required modification and review, but further meetings have been deferred pending decisions by the C.C.I.R. expected at the end of 1969, which would have a direct bearing on certain details of any standards proposed by the working party. On 1 October 1968 the Board forwarded a circular to all commercial television stations indicating that the Board approves and encourages the use of VITS within the appropriate standards and that as suitable VITS insertion and display equipment becomes available, the Board expects the television broadcasting industry to take advantage of the various efficient means provided by this method for quality supervision, performance measurement, level control and the transmission of other information.

289. Paragraph 269 of the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) referred to an increasing demand on the part of country television stations for permission to employ off-air pick-up in connection with programmes taken on relay. In the past, this practice has been subject to technical deficiencies with regard to the precision relay receivers used and to some extent with regard to the receiving aerials employed and site noise. A case in point is that of commercial station GSW Southern Agricultural area, Western Australia, which commenced operations on 23 August 1968. This station takes its programme on relay from station BTW Bunbury area, Western Australia, via off-air pick-up of the programmes of BTW at Kenine Hills and thence by microwave link to the GSW transmitter at Mount Barker. There was concern that the conventional Yagi aerials proposed for the off-air pick-up would not provide sufficient margin to cater for signal fades which were expected on the path. The licensee therefore arranged for the construction of a 40 feet

diameter parabolic reflector screen aerial at the site, which provided an additional 8dB fade margin. It is of interest to note that the screen acted as a parabolic reflector although only $3\frac{1}{2}$ wavelengths in diameter. The Board hopes to investigate the performance of much larger parabolic reflector screen receiving aerials on long distance paths, and in an environment of severe ghost signal reception.

290. A further improvement in the design of television transmitting aerials has been observed recently in the case of screen backed arrays. The usual procedure is to stack panels vertically, one above the other; however, in the new design panels are staggered away from the mast on two vertical planes separated a quarter wavelength. This enables directional aerial systems to be constructed with less aerial reflection and with a more accurately determined polar pattern.

UNATTENDED OPERATION OF TELEVISION TRANSMITTERS

291. During the year stations BTV Ballarat area and CBN Central Tablelands area changed to unattended operation of their transmitters, bringing the number of commercial stations operating unattended to thirteen. Stations WIN Illawarra area GLV Latrobe Valley area and DDQ Darling Downs area are operated on a semi-attended basis from the nearby transmitter buildings of the national television stations in the areas under an agreement between the Postmaster-General's Department and the licensees. Most commercial stations in the third stage of television development covering thirteen country areas, apart from WIN, GLV and DDQ, either operate their transmitters unattended, or intend to do so.

292. The only national television station operating unattended is ABLN Broken Hill, although preparations towards the combined unattended operation of national station ABMQ Mackay area and commercial station MVQ Mackay area are well advanced. In this instance, the commercial transmitting station is operated and maintained by the Postmaster-General's Department; most commercial stations in the fourth stage of television development share facilities at the transmitters, including transmitter buildings, with the national television service and the commercial transmitters are operated by Post Office staff. The Mackay stations will be the first case of operation of national and commercial transmitters unattended on a combined basis.

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS AND SITES OF PROPOSED STATIONS

293. The operating conditions for the national television stations to be established in the five additional areas in the sixth stage of television development are as follows:

Area	Site	Aerial Pattern	Polarisation	Channel	Effective Radiated Power (kW)
Mount Isa, Qld	2 miles south-east of Mount Isa (Trig. Point 140)	270° coverage—not south-east	Horizontal	6	0.5
Central East, S.A.	2½ miles west-south-west of Loxton	Part-directional	Vertical	3	100
Darwin, N.T.	Blake Street, near Botanic Gardens	Maximum to south	Horizontal	6	10
Kalgoorlie, W.A.	4 miles north-west of Kalgoorlie	Beamed to south-east	Horizontal	6	4
Geraldton, W.A.	6 miles north-east of Geraldton	Omni-directional	Horizontal	6	10

The operating conditions indicated above were determined after a very careful investigation, as the optimum from both the technical and economic viewpoints for providing service to the areas, having regard especially to the topography and population distribution.

294. It was mentioned in the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) (paragraphs 281-283) that representations had been received that higher power than proposed should be used by the Geraldton and Mount Isa stations so that they would cover wider areas. These representations were dealt with in detail there. In neither case would increased power extend service to a sufficient number of additional people to justify the greatly increased costs involved. This is the difficult situation which exists in areas of such low population density as those surrounding Geraldton and Mount Isa. The possibility of providing extended coverage from the Geraldton station by means of television translator stations will be investigated by the Board after the commencement of operation by the station.

295. The stations at Kalgoorlie and Geraldton are expected to be completed by the end of 1969, that in the Central East, South Australia area by the end of 1970, the Mount Isa station by early 1971 and the Darwin station by mid-1971. All these stations except the Darwin station will take their programmes on relay from the capital cities of the States concerned. There will be studios at the Darwin stations from which local programmes will be televised. Later when the Mount Isa-Darwin broadband communication link is completed, the station will take many of its programmes on relay from national station ABQ Brisbane.

PROVISION OF PERMANENT TELEVISION SERVICE, CAIRNS AREA

296. In previous Annual Reports the Board referred to the complex problems in connection with the provision of a permanent television service to the Cairns area. Television services in the area at present are temporary national and commercial stations which serve the city of Cairns and its immediate surroundings only. The costs and difficulties involved in the provision of a television service to the greater Cairns area are far larger than for any other country television station in the Commonwealth. The nature of the country surrounding Cairns is such that, there being no access roads or other facilities in respect of the preferred sites, extensive surveys were necessary to determine the most appropriate means of providing facilities at the most economical cost. The Board had originally determined that the high power television stations for the Cairns area should be established on Mt Bartle Frere; although Mt Bellenden Ker was favoured on technical grounds, Mt Bartle Frere was considered preferable on the basis of costs because of extreme difficulties in providing access to Mt Bellenden Ker. Both mountains are of a height of approximately 5,000 feet above sea level. Subsequent surveys of the access route to Mt Bartle Frere revealed that the terrain was more rugged than earlier anticipated and indicated higher costs for establishment of the station there than had first been estimated. As a result the question of the site to be selected had to be re-examined. Very lengthy, complex and time-consuming investigations were involved in conjunction with the Postmaster-General's Department and the Department of Works. Having regard to the

high cost of establishment of a television station on the Bellenden Ker Ranges, the re-examination included extensive investigations of the alternative possibility of providing television service to the Cairns area by other means, principally by multiple station schemes using less difficult sites and translator techniques.

297. The Board in its Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) reported that the Board had submitted a detailed report and recommendations to the Postmaster-General. On 29 August 1968 the Postmaster-General announced in Parliament that it had been decided to establish the Cairns stations on Mt Bellenden Ker. The Minister made the following statement on the matter:

I ask leave to make a statement on the establishment of a permanent television service for Cairns and surrounding areas in north Queensland.

I am sure that members will be interested to learn that the Government has decided that the site for the permanent television transmitting station to serve Cairns and surrounding areas will be on the summit of Mt. Bellenden Ker, a height of about 5,000 feet.

The estimated total cost of establishing the national station on this site will be \$1,770,000. Of this amount, \$1.1 million will be for access, building and engineering services to be carried out by the Commonwealth Department of Works. This will be referred to the Parliamentary Committee on Public Works for examination but in the meantime the Department of Works will proceed with full documentation pending a report by the Public Works Committee.

It is proposed to build a cableway to the summit of Mt. Bellenden Ker rather than a road, the construction and maintenance of which would present tremendous difficulties and would be a most cost-intensive operation.

Mr. Speaker, when the proposal for the establishment of the Cairns television service was examined in 1964, it was decided to site the stations on Mt. Bartle Frere, which is 5,200 feet above sea level, at an estimated cost of \$1,120,000 of which \$560,000 was for building and associated works, including a road to the summit.

The technically superior location—on Mt. Bellenden Ker—was not recommended at the time because of the apparent greater cost of access either by road or cableway.

However, subsequent surveys of the access route to Mt. Bartle Frere revealed that the terrain was more rugged than anticipated. Because of this, the Mt. Bellenden Ker proposition was re-examined and it was found that, although the revised capital cost of establishing the station on the latter site was about the same or perhaps a bit higher than it would be for Mt. Bartle Frere, the annual maintenance cost was lower.

In due course, too, part of the development costs of the Mt. Bellenden Ker site will be offset against the benefits it will provide to radio communication services.

My own Department plans to use the transmitter building for a repeater station for a radio telephone service between Atherton and Cairns, while the Department of Civil Aviation will use it to establish improved ground to air communications in the area.

Technically, as I have mentioned, Mt. Bellenden Ker is the preferred site. The shorter unobstructed transmission path into the urban area of Cairns will provide clearer reception and, since the site is about 35 miles closer to the control point and maintenance centre at Cairns, a better transmitter maintenance service will be provided.

The Bellenden Ker transmitters will serve Cairns and district, the coastal plain north of Cairns to Mossman and south to Tully, and the Atherton Tableland. A good service will be provided for about 90,000 people.

Mr. Speaker, this has been a matter of great complexity, many technical surveys and detailed examination has been necessary not only of the two preferred sites but of several others also.

Because of the foreseen difficulties and delay in establishing a permanent location, approval was given to establish temporary national and commercial stations in Cairns, and these have been operating for some time. However, their service area is greatly restricted and, although it was known in advance that this would be the case, nevertheless there have since been many representations for an improvement in the service, particularly from north of Cairns and on the Atherton Tablelands. I make no apology for this, Mr. Speaker, since the temporary stations were established only as a stop-gap measure pending the provision of the permanent stations. It was our aim to select the most suitable permanent site, having regard to all the circumstances. This necessarily has taken some time to determine.

Both the national and commercial stations will operate from Bellenden Ker. The new installation should be ready for use not later than the end of 1971.

298. The Parliamentary Committee on Public Works subsequently considered and reported upon the proposals. The Committee's report recommended approval of the project; the report was adopted by Parliament on 12 November 1968.

TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

299. Information concerning television translator stations is given in paragraphs 279 to 286. The following comments refer to technical aspects of some importance.

300. In the case of the translator stations for Gympie the position of the aerial for reception of programmes from station WBQ Wide Bay area for the commercial translator requires careful selection in relation to the transmitting aerial of the national translator station because of the harmonic relationship between channel 4 used by the national translator and channel 8 used by WBQ and the relatively high power of 500 watts used by the translator stations. Good filtering of unwanted signals is required in all aerial feeders.

301. Paragraph 51 of the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) outlined proposals for provision of national television service to the Port Lincoln area, South Australia, by translator stations. Arrangements for provision of a commercial service have since been completed with Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd, licensee of station GTS Spencer Gulf North area. The proposals involve reception of the programmes of national station ABNS (channel 1) and commercial station GTS (channel 4) Spencer Gulf North area, South Australia, at Mt Olinthus, near Cowell, and their relay respectively by a national translator station on channel 6 and a commercial translator station on channel 8. These translator stations will serve Cleve, Cowell, Arno Bay, Port Neill and other coastal areas. The transmissions of the Mt Olinthus translators will be received at Borthwicks Hill, near Tumby Bay, and relayed by translators at that location to serve Port Lincoln, Tumby Bay, Cummins and other nearby towns. These arrangements involve the longest VHF television translator chain yet authorised in Australia, Borthwicks Hill being about 150 miles from the site of the stations in the Spencer Gulf North area at The Bluff.

302. Paragraph 53 of the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) outlined proposals for provision of national television service to the Nhill area, Victoria,

by a translator station. Arrangements for provision of a commercial service have since been completed with Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd, licensee of BTV Ballarat. The proposals involve reception of the programmes of ABRV (channel 3) and BTV (channel 6) Ballarat area at Mt Arapiles near Arapiles and their relay through UHF translators at that location, using channels 813/820 MHz and 765/772 MHz, to translators at Lawloit which will retransmit them on channels 9 (national translator) and 7 (commercial translator). The UHF links employ common paraboloid dish antennas at each end of the national and commercial links.

303. Paragraph 50 of the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) referred to examination then being made of the possibilities of provision of national television service to Nyngan, Cobar and Bourke/Brewarrina by translator stations. The investigations, in regard to this matter were lengthy and complex due to the difficulties of both a technical and economic nature arising out of the large distances involved. However the Board completed its investigations during the year and in January 1969 the Postmaster-General approved the Board's recommendations for provision of television service to the area by national television translator stations. The arrangements involved the provision of the national service programmes by the utilisation of transmission via a microwave bearer being provided from Dubbo and relayed thence to the translator stations at Nyngan, Cobar and Bourke. The transmitters at Nyngan and Cobar will be of low power, whilst the transmitter at Bourke will be of medium power, and will provide service to the towns of both Bourke and Brewarrina, and the nearby rural areas. The Nyngan station will be situated at a site adjacent to that town, the Cobar station at Fort Bourke Hill and the Bourke-Brewarrina station at Mt Oxley. The total population which will be served by the proposed stations will be approximately 10,000. It is expected that the translator stations at Nyngan and Cobar will be completed early in 1971 and that at Bourke late in 1971. The project is a large one involving not only the installation of transmitters but the provision of microwave links over long distances. A commercial translator station is to be operated at Cobar by Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of the commercial television station in the Central Western Slopes area (CWN) and is nearing completion. The translator station will relay the programmes of CWN received off-air at a point near Nyngan from where the programmes will be relayed by microwave link to the translator site at Fort Bourke Hill. Country Television Services Ltd was unable to see its way clear to seek licences for translator stations in the Nyngan and Bourke/Brewarrina areas for economic reasons. Cobar Mines Ltd contributed to the licensee's capital cost for the translator station at Cobar.

304. The transmitter power of the Warrnambool translator stations is to be increased from 50 to 500 watts. In addition, the power gain of the aerial of the national translator station is to be doubled so that its effective e.r.p. will be increased by a factor of 20 in all directions. The main purpose of the increased power is to combat electrical and co-channel interference to reception of the translator stations in Warrnambool. A further advantage will be that the signals from

the Warrnambool translators available for relay by the Portland translators will be stronger at Mt Clay, the site of the Portland translators, and this will improve the quality of service provided by them to Portland.

305. The translator stations for Eildon are being established within about 300 yds of a high tension power line. A special metallic screen will be required to screen the receiving aerials from the power line.

COLOUR TELEVISION

306. The determination of the Board that the PAL system of colour television will be used in Australia has been referred to earlier (paragraph 119 et seq.).

307. The two main conclusions from the technical investigations carried out by the Board prior to the choice of a system of colour television for Australia which were not easily predictable from overseas information, were first, the relative unimportance of the fine dot pattern on Australian monochrome receivers due to the 4.43 MHz beat between colour and vision carriers, in relation to the coarser 1.07 MHz patterning produced by the beat between colour and sound carriers, and secondly, the much greater ruggedness of the PAL signal compared with the NTSC signal under conditions of ghosting typical of monochrome reception by many viewers.

308. The latter consideration is such as to lead the Board to conclude that, on the admittedly limited evidence available, the misapprehension felt in many quarters that ghosting in colour transmissions will be so much worse in its effects than in monochrome as to call in question the whole basis of service by radiated signals, is not well founded. It is considered that this very real concern springs from reports from the United States of America of field experience over the years with the NTSC system.

309. Because of the ghosting and hue stability advantages of PAL ('the modern form of NTSC', to quote its inventor) over its parent system, and the mass production overseas of relatively cheap delay-lines for PAL receivers (needed to obtain these advantages, and not available when NTSC was introduced), it was clearly evident that the PAL system would be preferable to the NTSC system under Australian conditions. This conclusion is reinforced by evidence that the use of the PAL system with delay-line receivers makes less stringent demands on the performance of transmitters and links than does NTSC.

310. The choice between PAL and SECAM was more difficult, the latter in many respects achieving results very close to those with the PAL system by quite dissimilar means. Overall, SECAM is an easier signal for the transmission network to handle than is the PAL system but, it is considered, would give slightly poorer results if applied to the Australian monochrome system. The SECAM system is a fully developed system, and there seems more scope for future development in the PAL system, which can draw on both NTSC and PAL-based technologies in several countries.

311. Under Australian conditions the better picture quality of the PAL system, its improved fringe area performance and slightly better compatibility

on monochrome receivers, are considered to justify the moderate net increase in complexity at the transmitting end.

312. Early discussions with industry on the draft system standards have made it clear that there are differences of opinion on several of the proposed parameters of the standards (which in general are in conformity with the latest relevant C.C.I.R. information). These parameters need to be determined quite apart from and, in many cases quite independently of, the colour coding system chosen. Careful choice is essential, as their values can have considerable effects on, for example, the performance of both monochrome and colour receivers, on the cost and complexity of changes in transmitters and links to accommodate colour signals, and on the standardisation of reproduced colours in hue and saturation.

313. The development of brighter phosphors for picture tubes has created a fundamental technical difficulty in encoders which, for all systems, have used the original Federal Communications Commission luminance component coefficients. These are correct only for the old phosphors and standard reference white. A change to new coefficients corresponding to the new phosphors and new reference white would produce a situation more ideally suited to present day conditions, but the possible gamut of reproduced colours would be reduced. A solution to this difficulty has yet to be agreed on overseas; it is hoped that international standardisation in this matter will be achieved at the forthcoming C.C.I.R. Plenary Assembly (see paragraph 201).

314. Modulation levels proposed in the Board's standards for the luminance signal are intermediate between those used in Germany and those used in the United Kingdom. The choice is dependent, to some extent, upon the capability of existing transmitters to be modulated beyond white level at the colour sub-carrier frequency, and upon the statistical occurrence of high luminance saturated colours which may cause buzz effects in receivers.

315. Mention has already been made in paragraph 203 of the proposed change in the Board's draft standards of vision to sound power ratio from 5 : 1 to within the range 10 : 1 to 20 : 1, the latter ratio to be taken eventually as the standard. Such a change is necessary to obtain optimum reception of the colour picture signal by existing monochrome receivers, and also has advantages in reducing the very severe performance requirements of translators and community television aerial amplifiers. Tests conducted so far by the Board indicate that the proposed change would not adversely affect the audio performance of monochrome receivers, except for some old receivers in a maladjusted condition.

316. Only tentative values of these parameters have been included in the draft standards circulated by the Board as the results of tests and investigations being conducted will enable optimum values to be determined.

317. Once the standards for the radiated colour signals have been determined, the Board will proceed with the task of revising its 'Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations' so that these will apply also to colour television operation.

318. In the course of its investigations in regard to system standards for colour television, the Board arranged certain test transmissions by television stations as follows:

August/September 1968	For a week Melbourne television stations conducted test transmissions in which sound power was reduced 3dB, changing vision to sound power ratio from 5 : 1 to 10 : 1 in order to observe whether there were any adverse effects on reception; for a further week in September 1968 the sound power of the Melbourne television stations was reduced by 6dB changing vision to sound power ratio from 5 : 1 to 20 : 1.
November 1968	The Board radiated colour signals on a limited intermittent basis from a transmitter at a Melbourne city location to the Board's laboratory, using channel 6, to observe the effects of ghosting.
July/August 1969	For a period of six weeks, Sydney television stations conducted test transmissions with a vision to sound power ratio of 20 : 1.
July/August 1969	For a period of six nights, Sydney stations and Melbourne stations radiated experimental colour television signals, for a number of purposes connected with the work of the Industry Committee on system standards.

319. The transmissions with reduced sound power took place throughout all normal programme hours during the periods indicated above. The experimental colour signal transmissions took place outside normal hours, matter transmitted being so assembled as not to comprise a colour programme but purely test material.

INTERFERENCE TO THE RECEPTION OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

320. During the year ended 31 May 1969, 12,667 complaints of interference to reception of television programmes were investigated by the Postmaster-General's Department in accordance with the arrangements referred to in paragraph 20. This was an increase of about 11 per cent compared with the previous year.

321. The cost of investigation of complaints of interference to broadcasting and television reception during the year was \$180,232.

TELEVISION OPERATOR'S CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY

322. The Board conducts examinations for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency twice a year in each capital city and where the occasion demands, some country centres. The Board's standards for the technical equipment and operation of television stations require that persons operating or responsible for maintenance of television station technical equipment shall hold a Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency or be otherwise qualified to the satisfaction

of the Board. During the year 138 candidates sat for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency of whom 51 were successful.

323. Paragraph 304 of the Board's Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) referred to a proposal for the development of a single handbook covering the syllabus for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency. At present examination candidates must refer to a number of text books. It was reported that a committee representing technical colleges and those sections of the television industry which are involved, together with representatives of the Board, had been examining this aspect. The Committee had further meetings during the year; the Committee has not yet completed its consideration of the matter although the stage has been reached at which concrete proposals are being formulated.

COMMUNITY TELEVISION AERIAL SYSTEMS

324. Under section 130A of the Act the Minister may, on the recommendation of the Board, grant permits for the operation of community television aerial systems in certain circumstances. Community television aerial systems are used in Australia to provide reception of television stations in restricted areas of difficult reception within the general area served by stations concerned; the systems consist of receiving equipment using a high aerial on a favourable site, from which signals are relayed by cables or wire lines and amplifiers to subscribers to the system.

325. Community television aerial systems properly organised, installed and maintained can be an effective remedy for television reception difficulties in limited areas within the general area served by television stations concerned; the Board is prepared to furnish such advice as is within the scope of the Board's functions to persons or companies interested in the establishment of such systems in areas where they are appropriate. To this end the Board has prepared notes in a simple form on the use of CATV systems for the guidance of interested people who may have only a limited knowledge of the purposes and possibilities of such systems. The notes cover method of operation, costs, effectiveness, etc. The establishment and operation of community television aerial systems is, of course, a matter for arrangement through private enterprise.

326. Details of the community television aerial systems for which permits have been granted are as follows:

Permittee	Area	Number of Subscribers
Ferris Industries Ltd	Castlecrag, N.S.W.	Not yet operating
Management Committee Bayview Community TV System	Bayview, N.S.W.	41
E. R. Moffitt	Balmoral, N.S.W.	92
Harrow Community TV System	Harrow, Vic.	16
Clinton Pty Ltd	Glen Osmond, S.A.	19
A. G. Robertson	Wivenhoe, Tas.	41

327. The fee for a permit for a community television aerial system is \$10.

328. The Board's Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) referred to representations which had been received from a considerable number of viewers in the Adelaide foothills area concerning poor reception of the Adelaide television stations. The Board took the initiative in discussing the problem with the Managers of the Adelaide commercial television stations and it was agreed that they would investigate the possibility of the use of community television aerial systems with local parties who might be interested in that field. The Board is gratified that since that time applications for permits to operate three additional community television aerial systems in difficult reception areas of the Adelaide foothills have been received and inquiries about community television aerial systems have also been received in respect of areas with similar reception difficulties in other States.

PART VIII—TELEVISION—PROGRAMME SERVICES

329. Television programming in 1968/69 was notable for a number of contributory developments rather than for any major steps forward. The 'live' presentation of highlights of activity in the international scene has become accepted as a normal ingredient in programmes. To watch an event at the moment of its happening in another country may have become commonplace, so that viewers do not perhaps consciously realise the organisational and other skills that lead to the availability of programmes relayed by satellite transmission.

330. Australian-produced programmes were undertaken in many forms. New programmes in the categories of entertainment, public affairs, and services were numerous, and although a few did not survive the test of audience acceptance, the range of material offered was greater than in any previous year. Programmes at breakfast-time have been developed in two forms—news and public affairs, and family entertainment. A number of metropolitan and country stations in New South Wales and Victoria ventured into this new field, the public affairs programmes appearing so far to have gained less public support and advertising revenue than the effort devoted to their preparation would merit.

331. Among the Australian programmes introduced during the year were several series in drama form. Some of these, especially in the field of children's adventure, have been produced with pre-arranged guarantees of sale overseas. This has resulted in larger budgets for production than are generally available for locally produced programmes which have to rely on the relatively small returns from the Australian market alone as a means of recouping costs. The quality of production continued to improve, as did audience appreciation of Australian programmes made in the pattern of established television entertainment. More attention appears to have been given to the presentation of light music in its own right, as well as in the context of variety programmes.

332. Programmes imported from other countries have continued on much the same lines as before, with variations in locale and treatment rather than in subject matter. One notable exception, however, was the series entitled 'Laugh-In', originated by the National Broadcasting Company (U.S.A.) in the form of rapid-sequence comedy entertainment which caught public favour in Australia as in

the United States. Some well-produced and informative documentary programmes have also been imported.

333. The response of viewers to selected programmes has again been studied by the Board's research staff, and Australian programmes, in the entertainment as well as the service category, rate well on the enjoyment (TvQ) scale. Some results of this study appear in Appendix M.

ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES

334. The Board's analysis of television programmes is derived from data obtained from commercial stations and the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The statistics in this report are based on eleven four-weekly periods between June 1968 and April 1969.

335. Types of programmes are categorised, as in previous years, under nine main headings. The time occupied by advertisements is not dissected in this analysis; a separate study of the duration and distribution of advertisements has been made using data extracted from commercial audience measurement reports (see paragraph 392).

336. In the following paragraphs the composition of the programmes of commercial television stations is reviewed in broad outline. Programmes of the national television service do not come within the ambit of the Board's responsibility and are not examined here, but a comprehensive view of the types of all programmes available to metropolitan and country viewers is presented in the tables in Appendix L, which show the percentage of time occupied by various types of programme transmitted by commercial and national stations operating in metropolitan and country districts. From those tables it is apparent that the emphasis on particular types of programme differs considerably between the national service and the commercial service, which suggests that the dual system of television for Australian viewers is operating to provide a reasonable choice of programme.

*Percentage of Time Occupied by Various Types of Programmes
Commercial Television Stations*

Programme Type	Capital City Stations			Country Stations		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Drama	50.5	51.3	52.3	55.4	55.3	55.2
Light Entertainment	23.9	22.0	22.1	19.6	21.2	21.2
Sport	5.8	6.2	5.9	3.6	4.1	4.6
News	3.6	4.3	6.5	6.7	6.7	8.3
Family	5.2	6.3	4.6	5.7	5.0	4.1
Information	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.6
Current Affairs	3.2	3.9	2.5	3.3	4.1	2.8
The Arts	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
Education	2.5	4.1	4.1	0.7	1.2	1.2
Other Material*	3.8	..	..	3.0	..	..

* This category was used only in 1966-67, and the time so classified in that year is now allocated to the adjacent programme. Statistically the differences are negligible in each category.

337. These figures, being averages, do not point up individual station characteristics but provide a general indication of the types of programme available to the public as a whole.

338. There has been relatively little change in the overall distribution of programmes, the tastes of viewers having been substantially established over a number of years. Differences in individual programmes have occurred, and although several programmes have presented a new approach to entertainment they rank, for statistical purposes, in the categories already devised.

339. Special mention must be made of the programming at breakfast time, undertaken in various forms. Station ATN Sydney, and stations GTV Melbourne and TCN Sydney (which operate in conjunction), have presented two-hour news telecasts on weekdays, commencing at 7.00 a.m. and consisting of four self-contained but interlinked half-hour units. These programmes are on relay to some country stations in New South Wales and Victoria. NWS Adelaide provides a similar programme. Stations TEN Sydney and ATV Melbourne have provided light entertainment for a younger audience at these times and SAS Adelaide offers programmes consisting mainly of interviews and light entertainment. At the close of the year under review negotiations were in progress for the introduction of breakfast time programmes by STW and TVW Perth; each was proposing to provide a varied programme, the former giving more emphasis to entertainment and the latter to news.

340. The following table shows the proportions of types of programme televised by commercial stations during the popular evening viewing time between 7.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.

*Programmes Televised Between 7.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.
Commercial Television Stations*

Programme Type	Capital City Stations			Country Stations		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Drama	75.9	76.8	72.5	77.2	77.8	75.6
Light Entertainment	16.9	18.8	23.6	13.7	14.8	18.8
Sport	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.1
News	0.7	1.2	1.4	3.2	3.3	1.9
Family	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5
Information	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.6
Current Affairs	0.7	1.0	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.5
The Arts	*	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	*
Education . . . . .	..	..	*	..	..	..
Other Material†	3.9	..	..	3.1	..	..

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

† This category was used only in 1966-67.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS

341. Under the provisions of section 114 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1969*, licensees of commercial television stations are required, as far as possible, to make use of the services of Australians in the production and presentation of their programmes. Since June 1967 the Board has required the licensee of each commercial television station which has completed three years of operation to televise, for not less than 50 per cent of the station's hours of transmission, programmes which are credited as being Australian in origin; and to present at least 12 hours of Australian programmes between the hours of 7.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. in each four-weekly period. Of these 12 hours not less than two must be in the form of drama, and the distribution must be such that at least two hours of Australian programmes are televised between 7.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. each week.

342. The Board reviewed the requirements for Australian programmes in October 1968 and subsequently advised all commercial television stations that the requirement for Australian material to be televised between 7.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. was to be increased from 12 to 18 hours in each period of four weeks with effect from July 1969. The other requirements remain unchanged.

343. Paragraph 326 of the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68), referred to difficulties which had been experienced by the more recently established metropolitan stations (TEN Sydney, ATV Melbourne, TVQ Brisbane and SAS Adelaide) in meeting the Australian drama requirement. As from February 1969 these stations have televised the required amount of drama.

344. In the assessment of a station's performance all programmes produced in Australia by television stations or other production agencies are taken into account. Limited credit is allowed for programmes produced in other countries of the British Commonwealth. Credit loadings apply to drama programmes and to programmes which are specially designed to benefit the general development of children. Such programmes may be eligible for credit up to twice their actual duration. The object of allowing these loadings is to encourage commercial television stations to provide types of programmes for which a need is believed to exist if Australian television is to provide a comprehensive service. Consideration was given to extending the range of programmes which might benefit from credit loadings; but although other types of programme may deserve recognition as meritorious contributions to television, the immediate need to encourage production of them was not seen to have the urgency that applied to drama and children's programmes. For this reason programmes such as music, documentaries and formal education are not eligible for credit loadings.

345. Calculation of the compliance of stations with requirements has been based on information supplied to the Board by each commercial television station. The figures in the following table are based on twelve periods of four weeks between May 1968 and April 1969.

Australian Content of Television Programmes
Commercial Television Stations which have completed three years of operation

Station	Proportion of Programmes Credited as being Australian				Average Duration of Australian Programmes Televised in Specific Hours		
	Australian Base Credit	Australian Credit Loading	British Commonwealth Credit*	Total Australian Credit†	Weekly 7.00-9.00 p.m.	Monthly 7.00-9.30 p.m.	
					Australian Programmes	Australian Programmes	Australian Drama
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Hrs Mins	Hrs Mins	Hrs Mins	
<i>Metropolitan Stations</i>							
ATN	38.6	10.1	2.0	50.7	3 38	18 15	7 26
TCN	41.8	6.7	4.3	52.8	4 05	17 15	4 32
TEN	38.7	7.7	3.4	49.8	3 24	16 06	2 00¶
ATV	46.5	3.7	2.5	52.7	2 12	10 09	1 30¶¶
GTV	44.8	7.8	2.9	55.5	4 29	18 12	5 22
HSV	46.1	10.6	2.3	59.0	6 28	28 04	7 24
BTQ	36.8	11.0	4.5	52.3	4 58	23 11	7 16
QTQ	40.6	12.6	2.9	56.1	3 31	17 39	5 03
TVQ	34.7	7.6	5.1	47.3	1 58	8 39	2 00¶¶
ADS	42.4	11.3	2.8	56.5	4 08	20 51	7 12
NWS	42.8	8.9	3.5	55.2	5 05	23 48	5 25
SAS	43.1	6.5	2.4	52.0	2 46	13 11	1 30¶¶
STW	43.3	9.0	3.6	55.9	3 54	16 54	6 21
TVW	42.8	8.1	3.9	54.8	4 38	21 56	3 39
TVT	48.0	11.1	3.1	62.2	5 02	25 47	10 18
<i>Country Stations</i>							
CBN	40.3	8.6	4.2	53.1	5 32	25 52	12 17
CTC	42.3	7.4	5.2	54.7	4 23	21 59	8 01
MTN‡	35.7	6.9	6.1	47.6	5 14	23 58	10 47
NBN	43.9	11.4	5.2	60.3	5 23	25 09	10 17
NEN	42.4	9.4	5.4	56.8	3 53	27 36	10 10
NRN	36.1	9.2	4.4	49.7	4 10	21 30	9 59
RTN	39.5	8.3	5.8	52.8	3 55	18 38	8 46
RVN	39.9	8.3	4.4	52.6	4 44	23 20	9 15
WIN	48.6	7.1	4.8	60.5	5 37	26 50	11 10
AMV	49.0	10.3	3.3	62.6	6 14	28 08	11 33
BCV	41.7	10.1	4.5	56.3	5 38	25 00	10 34
BTV	49.3	7.9	2.9	60.1	4 43	20 51	6 43
GLV	50.0	3.4	2.3	55.7	3 40	15 59	7 09
GMV	52.8	11.8	3.2	67.8	5 10	22 26	8 13
STV§	32.7	9.1	7.3	46.8	3 13	15 44	8 35
DDQ	39.3	10.6	4.5	54.4	4 43	22 24	9 45
RTQ	40.2	9.8	5.4	55.0	4 16	21 50	10 21
TNQ	35.2	11.6	5.0	51.8	4 12	23 04	9 07
WBQ||	28.9	7.1	4.9	40.9	2 45	15 07	6 06
TNT	46.5	9.6	5.2	61.1	5 02	30 59	10 15

* British Commonwealth produced programmes are allowed Australian credit for half their duration.

† Includes British Commonwealth Credit to a maximum limit of 5 per cent.

‡ MTN completed three years operation on 15.12.68.

§ STV completed three years operation on 27.11.68.

|| WBQ completed three years operation on 10.4.68.

¶ Exempt from the Peak Time Drama requirement until 3.2.69.

346. The table shows that performance was generally satisfactory and that of the metropolitan stations only TEN Sydney and TVQ Brisbane failed to reach 50 per cent overall Australian content over the full duration of the period. Station TVQ Brisbane and ATV Melbourne failed to meet some of the requirements for Australian programmes in peak time. Since February 1969, however, the Board's observations indicate that the performance of all

these stations has been satisfactory. Three of the country stations which are shown as failing to reach 50 per cent overall Australian content have only recently completed three years of operation. The ability of some country stations to televise programmes originated by stations in the major metropolitan areas is limited by lack of technical facilities such as video tape equipment, or by distance from other centres which precludes off-air relays. Each station has been kept informed of its degree of compliance with the requirements and the Board has noted improvements in the later months of the year under review.

347. The Board has also noted that almost every station is televising Australian programmes to a much greater extent than is required during the periods of popular viewing time. Their willingness to do so at these times reflects the general acceptance by the audience of Australian productions, a factor which is confirmed by ratings reports which show Australian drama series among the top rating programmes; in Sydney and Melbourne the list of the twenty highest rating programmes includes twelve of Australian origin.

348. Country television stations which have not completed three years of operation are not required to provide a specified amount of Australian programmes. The following table, which is based on information supplied for sample weeks throughout the year, shows the proportion of Australian programmes televised by these stations and the average duration of Australian programmes televised between 7.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. each week.

Australian Content of Television Programmes
Commercial Television Stations which have not Completed Three Years of Operation

Station	Proportion of Programmes Credited as being Australian			Average Duration of Australian Programmes Televised Weekly Between
	Australian Origin (Credit Loadings shown in brackets)	British Commonwealth Credit	Total Australian Credit	7.00 p.m. and
				9.30 p.m.
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Hrs Mins
BKN*	18.1 (0.4)	5.8	23.5	0 48
FNQ	27.5 (3.7)	3.4	34.6	2 46
MVQ†	20.1 (3.5)	8.1	28.6	1 19
SES	35.4 (8.9)	4.8	49.1	5 07
GTS	24.2 (2.5)	8.2	31.7	3 03
BTW	19.5 (1.8)	3.5	24.8	1 46

* BKN commenced operation on 16 August 1968.

† MVQ commenced operation on 9 August 1968.

NEWS

349. During the past year many commercial television stations extended their news services and five metropolitan stations introduced weekday early morning news programmes. In some cases, the 'breakfast' news services occupy well

over half the total time devoted to the televising of news. The TCN/GTV news and current affairs programme 'Today' (7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.) is widely telecast; at the time of this Report it was being shown by eight stations in New South Wales and Victoria. Programmes which treat news in depth by means of interviews, comment and filmed coverage continued to be a feature of week-end evening viewing. During the year some long established programmes were discontinued but others of the same type were introduced.

350. The inclusion of extensive on-the-spot camera work has contributed to a greater visual content in news coverage. Most stations now provide a comprehensive service to viewers, although a few, due to limited financial or technical resources, find it necessary to rely mainly on relays from other stations.

351. Local news services are mostly of good standard. Metropolitan stations provide comprehensive coverage of events considered to be newsworthy, and many country stations cover events occurring throughout geographically large service areas. The establishment of teams of efficient stringer cameramen and the inclusion of such items as market reports, sale price fluctuations and local weather conditions enable stations to serve the needs of viewers engaged in primary industry. Facilities for interstate exchange of news are provided by means of microwave links operated by the Postmaster-General's Department.

352. Satellite transmission has contributed to the coverage of international news, enabling Australian stations to provide an almost immediate service of general items, and simultaneous transmission of major international events. The use of satellites for television relays is covered in greater detail in paragraphs 61 to 64.

CENSORSHIP AND CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS

353. The Commonwealth Film Censorship Board has continued to assist the Australian Broadcasting Control Board by classifying all films imported for use on Australian television. This practice has been followed since 1956, with the approval of the Minister for Customs and Excise and the Postmaster-General.

354. Films for television are classified in accordance with the requirements of the Television Programme Standards. The classifications given to films considered suitable for television are as follows:

G—Unrestricted for television;

A—Unsuitable for children under 16; may not be televised between 4.30 and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays, nor at any time before 7.30 p.m. on Saturday or Sunday;

AO—Suitable only for adults; may be televised after 8.30 p.m. on any day, and between 1.00 and 3.00 p.m. on schooldays.

355. The purpose of the classification is to provide a warning to parents of the nature of each film, so that they may protect the interests of their children. Classification symbols A and AO are published in television programme schedules, and

are required to be screened at the commencement of and during the films concerned. Station compliance with these requirements has been generally satisfactory.

356. The Chief Film Censor reports that during the year ended 30 June 1969 the number of television films examined totalled 7,356, amounting to about 11 million feet and occupying about 5,050 hours of screening time. Eliminations were made from 816 films. The number of films rejected under the Customs (Cinematograph Film) Regulations was 30 and a further 42 were considered unsuitable for television in terms of the Television Programme Standards. There were 7 appeals against rejection and 22 against classification; of these 3 were allowed and 26 disallowed. Films for television were imported in the approximate proportion of 73 per cent from the United States, 19 per cent from Britain, and 8 per cent from other countries.

357. During the year there were two meetings of the Board with members of the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board, at which matters arising from the interpretation of the Board's Standards were discussed. A recommendation from the Board's Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes concerning the application of the G classification was considered, and is to be further examined in consultation with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations. The Board is pleased to record the satisfactory manner in which arrangements for consultation with the Film Censorship Board are operating, both on a day-to-day basis, and at joint meetings of the two Boards, which provide a valuable opportunity for clarification of views in this important field.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

358. The Television Programme Standards contain provisions designed to ensure that part of the television day is reserved for programmes which will not be unsuitable for young viewers, and which consequently children may safely watch without the supervision of their parents. This period has been determined as being between 4.30 and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays, and at any time before 7.30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. Programmes televised during these times must either be of a type suitable for family viewing or else be specially designed for children.

359. Such programmes tend as in previous years to be of two main types: locally produced matter involving comperes, panel games and quizzes; or imported matter consisting of cartoon series, and drama based on comedy, adventure or family themes.

360. In the year under review the trend towards using greater amounts of imported matter has continued, and the traditional type of children's programme now forms a very small proportion of all programmes televised. In a few isolated cases stations have endeavoured to maintain and develop live programmes for children in the late afternoon period.

361. Several stations now televise programmes in the early morning, commencing at 6.30 a.m. or slightly later, and are taking advantage of the large

numbers of children available at these times to transmit cartoons and other material popular with young viewers.

362. Kindergarten programmes, which are televised mainly during the morning, have slightly decreased in number but still occupy almost half of the total time allocated to children's programming. Several metropolitan stations have introduced new programmes of this type.

363. An interesting development during the year has been the introduction of children's news services. They are presented by junior news readers and cover developments in hobbies, sports, care of pets, school activities and other matters. Although they do not occupy much time, the Board considers these programmes provide an interest for young viewers.

364. Most of the country stations offered a wider range of material in children's programmes with serials, stories and junior talent quests in late afternoon sessions. The average duration of such programmes is a little over an hour a week.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN'S TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

365. Reference was made in the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) to the Fourth Report of the Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes. This was received by the Board in June 1968, but the Board had no opportunity to examine it before the close of that year. The Report contained a comprehensive statement of the work done by the Committee since its appointment in 1957 and is considered by the Board to be a document of some importance. Extracts from the Report are published in Appendix N.

366. Since 1957 the Committee has established a valuable set of principles and desiderata in children's programming; any development of the Committee's views is now a matter for the Board to discuss with station operators. Consequently, upon the conclusion of the Committee's term of office in September 1968, the Board did not re-appoint the Committee considering that for the future, it would be more advantageous to rely for advice as required on specialist ad hoc committees, appointed to consider problems in detail as they arise. When informing the Committee of this decision the Board recorded its very real appreciation of the wealth of valuable and interesting information which had come from the Committee's reports and from individual members.

367. The comments of the Committee will be among a number of matters which the Board proposes to discuss with the Federation of Australia Commercial Television Stations. Certain aspects of film classification to which the Committee referred have already been discussed with the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board.

368. A very useful aspect of the Committee's Fourth Report is the statement of areas in which research is desirable. The Committee's recommendations on this matter were summarised in paragraph 341 of the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) and are set out in full in the extracts quoted in Appendix N to this Report. It is hoped that these recommendations will provide a fruitful source of ideas for research workers interested in television and children.

RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES

369. Section 103 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1969* provides that:

A licensee shall broadcast or 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.

370. The Board has determined in its Television Programme Standards that each commercial television station should provide time without charge to the extent of not less than one per cent of its weekly hours of programme transmission, with a minimum of 30 minutes each week, for the televising of Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature.

371. During the year under review, commercial television stations televised an average of 50 minutes per week of religious programmes in free time. Metropolitan stations generally provided more than the minimum required time, and some produced their own religious programmes in addition to those made available from the principal religious programming agencies—the Christian Television Associations and the National Catholic Radio and Television Centre.

372. During the year it became apparent to the Board that as long as the free time requirement for religious programmes was expressed as a proportion of total transmission time, stations might encounter difficulties in obtaining sufficient material of quality as they increased their hours of service. The matter was referred to the Advisory Committee on Religious Programmes and acting on their advice the Board determined that for an experimental period of 12 months from 1 April 1969, the sole minimum time requirement should be thirty minutes per week, regardless of weekly hours of service. In advising stations of this change the Board pointed out that where agreement had been reached with churches the arrangements should not be changed without further consultation and agreement. Some stations have varied their religious programming (in consultation with church agencies) but others have so far continued to meet the original requirement for religious programmes.

373. Religious programmes fall into three main categories: documentaries, interview and discussion programmes, and short segments such as epilogues, meditations and scatter announcements. Many stations televise epilogues, which provide opportunities for local clergy, as well as using material provided by the religious programme agencies. Almost half the religious material televised is presented on Sunday, much of it in the morning. The televising of church services is rare.

374. Reference was made, in paragraph 347 of the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68), to a proposal that commercial television stations in Melbourne should experiment for six months with Sunday morning transmission of religious programmes, in order to ascertain the effectiveness of the time and the response of audiences. The experiment was inconclusive and at a meeting convened by the Board in September 1968 it was agreed that a different type of experiment should be undertaken. The Christian Television Association of Victoria proposed a campaign of short announcements of one-minute duration instead of normal religious

programmes. These announcements would be scheduled similarly to advertisements. The Board agreed that the experiment should operate on Melbourne commercial television stations for one year from April 1969 on behalf of all churches except the Roman Catholic Church which preferred to continue with the existing forms of programme. These announcements employ modern advertising techniques and are televised frequently at all times of day, including peak viewing times, with the object of reaching a larger audience than could be expected for the former type of religious programme which, often treating its subject matter in depth, has a relatively low audience appeal and is normally televised at times appropriate to minority audiences. The use of these spot announcements has not caused other programmes provided by the Christian Television Association to be dropped in all cases, and programmes supplied by Catholic Agencies continue to be transmitted. Some of the experimental matter is also to be used in Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth during 1969-70.

375. These arrangements have not affected the planning of religious programmes televised in New South Wales which are being developed on rather different lines. The three Sydney commercial television stations have collaborated closely with the three religious production agencies in order to achieve a high standard of local programme production. A few programmes are shared between some States, but it is a matter for regret that the churches and their programme agencies in all States have so far been unable to agree to pool their programme production resources. The effect of this is that the quality of presentation of religious programmes varies widely from place to place.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES

376. The Board's Advisory Committee on Religious Programmes consisted during the year under review of the following persons:

Rev. B. R. Wyllie	Deputy Chancellor, University of Sydney (Chairman).
Rev. T. F. Keyte	Minister, East Doncaster Baptist Church, Victoria (Deputy Chairman).
Right Rev. Dr Felix Arnott	Coadjutor Bishop of Melbourne.
Rev. Father B. Fleming, S. J.	Rector of St Leo's College, University of Queensland.
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.

Father Fleming was appointed for a period of three years, to 30 September 1971, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Very Rev. Father Michael M. Scott, S.J., who had been a member of the Committee since its inception in 1959. All other members have accepted membership for a further period of one year, to 30 June 1970.

377. Late in 1968 the Board asked the Advisory Committee to examine two matters concerning the televising of religious matter and one concerning broadcasting. The first of these, concerning the amount of station time that should be provided without charge by commercial television stations, has been mentioned in paragraph 372. A more complex investigation was called for by the second request, which was to consider whether the policy on religious television programmes should be continued on the lines established in 1956 or, if alteration appeared to be desirable, to recommend a form that a revised policy might take. On the question of religious broadcasting, the Committee was asked to review the present situation, and its recommendations for types of programme appropriate to the medium, with a view to stating explicitly the part that broadcasting might play in religion. Since receiving those requests the Committee has met on three occasions and has also had exploratory discussions with the Board on matters arising from its deliberations. It is expected that the Committee will furnish its third report to the Board shortly, and that this report will deal comprehensively with the matters put to it, as well as with the general aspects of religious programming at the present time.

378. The Advisory Committee, at its meeting with the Board, made it clear that in its view one of the major problems is to arouse the interest of the Church as a whole in using the broadcast media to advantage. This view had been strongly expressed in 'Religious Telecasting in Australia', the report on the 1966 Religious Consultation which was organised jointly by the Advisory Committee and Australian Frontier, and to which reference was made in paragraph 350 of the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68).

379. 'Religious Telecasting in Australia', is available from the Publications Branch of the Commonwealth Government Printing Office in capital cities.

USE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

380. The Television Programme Standards place some restrictions on the use of foreign languages in programmes and require them to be avoided in the presentation of advertisements. Hitherto, films with narrative or dialogue in a foreign language, and superimposed captions in English, have not been used. Apart from the language restrictions it was felt that captions designed for theatre screens were likely to be unsuitable for television screens, and this was found to be so on some of the very few occasions when parts of such films were used in discussion programmes. During the year under review the Board received a request to permit a package of such films to be televised, on the grounds that the captions had been specially prepared for British television. As it seemed likely that the use of these films would add to the programme resources of Australian stations the Board agreed to their use, provided that the captions were neither so widely spread across the frames nor placed so low on the frames as to prevent satisfactory reception by viewers.

SUNDAY MORNING PROGRAMMES

381. On Sunday before 12.00 noon programmes may be televised only if they have been approved by the Board. These may be in the form of religious matter, instructional education, charitable appeals and other matter of a similar nature. Programmes approved by the Board for this purpose may not be altered in form without reference to the Board. As a general principle all Sunday morning programmes which are scheduled for regular transmission are required to be Australian in origin.

382. Telecasts of special events or other matter which does not occur regularly are considered on their merits by the Board. Programmes in drama form are not normally permitted on Sunday morning but the transmission of films based on novels being studied as part of recognised school curricula was allowed on condition that the films were used to illustrate lecture material on the subject.

383. A steady trend towards Sunday morning programme transmission is evident from the fact that nineteen stations now televise programmes regularly at this time compared with sixteen last year and nine in 1966-67. The advertising content of Sunday morning programmes is limited to six minutes in the hour.

ADVERTISING

384. Section 100 of the Act provides that a licensee shall comply with such standards as the Board determines in relation to the televising of advertisements.

385. Briefly stated, the advertising time standards determined by the Board allow advertisements to be televised only between programmes or during natural breaks within a programme, and limit the total time occupied by advertising matter on weekdays to eleven minutes in each hour between 7.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. and thirteen minutes in each hour at other times. On Sunday the allowable limit is six minutes in each hour between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and nine minutes in each hour at other times. There is no restriction on the number of advertisements which may be televised consecutively during intervals between programmes, provided that the time allowed for advertisements in each hour is not exceeded. Not more than four advertisements may be televised consecutively in any natural break during the course of a programme, and feature films may not be interrupted more than four times in each hour of transmission for the insertion of advertisements or other announcements. Except during feature films announcements which constitute a public or charitable service or refer to forthcoming television programmes are not regarded as advertisements.

386. Although in the main stations complied satisfactorily with the Standards during the year the Board's monitoring staff reported some failures to do so. In each case the attention of the station concerned was drawn to the matter and corrective action was taken promptly.

387. The Board's advertising time standards are based on the concept of advertisements as self-contained units readily distinguishable from surrounding programme matter, which normally range in duration from ten seconds to sixty

seconds. During the year an advertising technique was employed by one station in a new way: short advertising messages were superimposed over the television picture while the programme continued without interruption. The technique has been accepted by the Board for use during sporting programmes, to avoid possible loss of an important sequence of play, but it has not previously been used during general entertainment programmes. Discussions are taking place with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations with a view to establishing control over this form of advertisement.

388. By agreement reached during the year with the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations films made for the purpose of increasing public knowledge of and interest in particular industries, products or services (promotional or institutional films) may be televised as programme matter to a limited extent provided they are produced in Australia and do not include, or have associated with them, any direct advertisement for the products or services concerned. Such films may be televised for not more than one hour per week on each station outside the period between 7.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. The Board expects that these rules relating to promotional or institutional films will be of some assistance to Australian film producers by providing increased opportunities for exposure of their work on television.

389. The Board made a determination during the year relating to times when advertisements for underwear may not be televised. Both the Board's Standards and the Advertising Guidelines agreed to by advertisers and advertising agencies contain references to the need to avoid televising advertisements of products of a personal nature during family viewing times. Stations have now been informed that advertisements for underwear should not be televised before 8.30 a.m. or between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays; or at any time before 7.30 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday or weekdays which are school holidays.

390. A request was made during the year by the Association of Accredited Advertising Agencies of New Zealand for relaxation of the rules prohibiting the use of imported advertisements on Australian television to permit use of advertisements produced in New Zealand.

391. After consideration of the views of a number of relevant organisations including the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations and Australian interests concerned in the production of advertisements, the Board decided that the use of television advertisements produced completely in New Zealand for goods manufactured or processed in New Zealand should be permitted on Australian television for a trial period of 12 months commencing 1 August 1969, subject to the following conditions:

- (1) A television advertisement produced in its final form by an organisation established in New Zealand for the purpose of producing such films will be deemed to be of New Zealand origin, if—
 - (a) it consists wholly of matter photographed and sound recorded by New Zealand personnel;

- (b) it contains a proportion of pictorial matter (excluding animation) obtained outside New Zealand portraying persons, places or events which cannot be photographed in New Zealand; or if
- (c) it contains a proportion of sound recorded outside New Zealand consisting of the voices of personalities, or sounds associated with places and events which cannot be recorded or otherwise created in New Zealand;

provided that in respect of (b) and (c) not more than 20 per cent of the stated duration of the advertisement is occupied by the matter obtained outside New Zealand.

- (2) No such advertisement may be televised in Australia without prior reference to and approval from the Board. In this connection the Board should be kept informed of the goods or services proposed to be advertised by means of advertisements made in New Zealand, and the information supplied should be sufficient to establish the New Zealand origin of both the matter advertised and the advertisement.

392. The following table shows the percentage of time occupied by advertisements televised by Melbourne stations during average weeks in the winter of 1967, 1968 and 1969 and indicates the proportion of time occupied by advertisements at different times of day and each day of the week.

Year	Time Periods (Monday to Friday)					Overall
	2.00- 4.30 p.m.	4.30- 7.00 p.m.	7.00- 10.00 p.m.	10.00- 11.30 p.m.		
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
1967	12.1	11.8	16.1	12.9	13.4	
1968	10.6	10.7	16.9	14.0	13.2	
1969	13.6	14.0	16.4	18.4	15.3	

Year	Days of the Week							
	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	All Days
1967	11.7	13.6	12.5	15.6	13.5	12.0	9.6	12.6
1968	12.0	12.5	13.1	14.7	14.2	11.4	10.7	12.7
1969	13.4	15.4	14.8	16.1	16.2	14.2	12.8	14.7

(Source: Anderson Analysis and TV Monitors Pty Ltd)

393. The tables indicate that there has been a marked increase in the amount of advertising matter televised late at night, while the advertising content of peak time programming has remained constant. Advertising is heaviest on Wednesday and Thursday.

TELEVISION OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER

394. During the year several programme items were observed which did not appear to comply with the Television Programme Standards in respect of their suitability for television. Complaints were also received from viewers concerning aspects of programming which they considered objectionable. All complaints were investigated, and in cases where the complaint was found to be justified and a breach of the Standards had occurred, appropriate action was taken with the station concerned.

395. The principal complaints from viewers have been concerned with the depiction of violence and emphasis on sex matters. The portrayal of violence for its own sake is prohibited under the Standards. Much of this is excised from imported films by the Chief Film Censor in the exercise of his duties on behalf of the Board (see paragraph 356). In the case of locally produced drama, however, responsibility for avoiding excesses of violent action in programming falls directly on the licensee of each station. During the year the Board discussed with the management of station HSV Melbourne, and with the producer of the programme, sequences in several episodes of the crime drama series 'Homicide' which contained excessive violence. Similar action was taken with station GTV Melbourne in respect to the drama series 'Division 4', following the televising of an episode entitled 'The Big Spender' in which prolonged scenes of violent assaults and their results were portrayed.

396. Violence is a traditional ingredient in drama and the question of what constitutes an acceptable degree of violence for the medium of television is difficult to establish precisely. The Board believes, however, that its discussions have led to a better appreciation by producers and the stations concerned of what is expected in complying with the Board's Standards.

397. There has been considerable public interest in the topics of contraception and abortion during the year, and consequently there were many programmes televised dealing with the subjects. The serious treatment of social issues such as these calls for discretion and judgment on the part of stations in order to ensure that the requirements of good taste are observed. Although complaints were received about several such programmes the Board considered that in general stations had proper regard for the Board's Standards governing the presentation of this type of material. There were a few examples of programmes which were in conflict with the long-standing principle that sex instruction may not be given by means of television or broadcasting. The Board therefore reminded all stations that programmes containing matter which is of the nature of sex instruction should not be televised.

398. A filmed extract from an overseas stage show was televised during an early evening news bulletin by station TEN Sydney. The film included dialogue and scenes of nudity which in the opinion of the Board rendered it completely unsuitable for television. The Board directed that the person or persons responsible for the inclusion of this item in a bulletin be severely reprimanded, and that

strong measures be taken to ensure that matter of this type would not be televised in future. An edited version of the same item was presented by NWS Adelaide. Though the editing had rendered the sequence less objectionable, the Board considered that it was still unsuitable for television, and the station was informed accordingly. The Chief Censor permits film clips of overseas news to be sent direct to stations for selection, in bond, of items which they may wish to use; there is an overriding obligation on stations to exercise discretion to ensure that the items selected will not be unsuitable for televising.

399. A professional wrestling programme televised by a metropolitan station included a bout between two females. As this type of entertainment had been the subject of some public concern the Board examined the programme to determine its suitability in terms of the Television Programme Standards. As a result of this examination the Board decided that the presentation of female wrestling on television was contrary to the fundamental principles of the Standards. Stations were informed to this effect.

PROGRAMME RESEARCH

400. The pattern of programme research outlined in the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68) was continued during 1968-69. This included television attitude surveys in Sydney and Melbourne, a pre-television survey in Geraldton, and a parallel survey in a town which is not expected to have television services in the near future. A considerable amount of data has been collected and most of it has been analysed preparatory to publishing reports on the findings of the several surveys.

401. It had originally been intended to publish reports on the studies mentioned in the previous Annual Report, particularly on the attitude surveys in Sydney and Melbourne. It was later decided to delay their release until another year's surveys had been completed. The combined results of the Sydney and Melbourne television attitude surveys for 1967-68 and 1968-69 will be ready for publication in the near future.

402. Not many opportunities remain in Australia for testing the effects of the establishment of television services in a previously non-television area. Work of this type was undertaken in Sydney for the Board in the 1950s by University personnel. The Geraldton survey, being a pre-television study, was designed to establish the habits, interests and leisure-time activities of that population before the commencement of television. A second survey will be taken some time after television has become well established there, and a report will be issued on the comparative findings of the pre and post-television surveys. A second survey in the town not expected to have television for some time will also be taken at this time, as a check on the Geraldton results.

403. Part of the attitude surveys was concerned with the viewer's knowledge and enjoyment of programmes. This information is tabulated as TvF and TvQ

indices, respectively. Work of this type, designed to separate the facts about programmes actually seen, the viewer's knowledge of them and his reactions to them, has been carried on for some time in other countries. It is also believed to have been undertaken in Australia though, so far as the Board is aware, the results were not generally available until the Board published some information in the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68). As was indicated in paragraph 375 of that Report, the Board's work in this field is still in the experimental stage. In the Board's 1968-69 Melbourne survey the experiment was taken further by recording audience measurement ratings at the same time as the TvF and TvQ assessments. The table in Appendix M sets out a reasonably representative sample of programmes, common to Sydney and Melbourne, basing the programme sequence on order of popularity as shown in commercial audience measurement surveys.

404. A further grant of \$500 was made to the La Trobe University towards the cost of a sociological survey of adolescent living patterns, mentioned in the Twentieth Annual Report (1967-68). This survey has now been completed and a report is expected soon from the University on the findings.

405. The University of Melbourne has reported on a 10-year study of people who were 10 years old in 1957 and have been re-interviewed three times in the intervening period. The main interest of this study to the Board is the change in attitudes to, and usage of, broadcasting and television on the part of these young people.

406. The Board continued to purchase the metropolitan and country audience measurement survey reports published during the year by the Anderson Analysis and the McNair Survey organisations. These were analysed progressively for an understanding of their influence on the scheduling of commercial television and broadcasting programmes, and for their reflection of the apparent programme interests of viewers and listeners.

HOURS OF SERVICE

407. Section 16 (3.) (c) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1969* provides that the Board shall have power to determine the hours during which programmes may be televised. Section 97 of the Act provides that a licensee shall not televise programmes except during such hours as the Board determines.

408. The forty-five commercial television stations in service at 30 June 1969, operated for an aggregate of 3,244 hours per week. This was 323 hours more than at 30 June 1968, when forty-two stations were in operation. The main increases in hours of service occurred in the metropolitan areas where eight stations (three each in Sydney and Adelaide and two in Melbourne) commenced regular weekday transmissions before 9.00 a.m. The introduction of breakfast sessions by metropolitan stations affected country television to the extent that at 30 June 1969, two country stations in New South Wales and four in Victoria were taking the programmes on relay from metropolitan stations in Sydney and Melbourne respectively. Station GTV Melbourne (124½ hours weekly) continues to operate

for a longer period than any other station. The average weekly hours of service for metropolitan stations were 104 hours—nine hours more than at 30 June 1968. The weekly average for country stations remained unchanged at 56 hours; although most country stations increased hours the overall effect was offset by the commencement of service of three new stations which, as is usual in the early stages of development, operate for much shorter periods than well established stations.

409. The aggregate weekly hours of the thirty-nine national television stations increased from 3,280 at 30 June 1968, to 3,284 hours at 30 June 1969.

410. The weekly hours of service of all commercial and national television stations in operation at 30 June 1969, are shown in Appendices D and E.

The following table shows the average weekly hours of operation of commercial television stations at intervals since 1960:

*Hours of Operation—Commercial Television Stations
Average Hours per Week at 30 June*

Location	1960	1967	1968	1969
Sydney . . .	86 (2 stations)	93 (3 stations)	98 (3 stations)	119 (3 stations)
Melbourne . .	66 (2 stations)	91 (3 stations)	105 (3 stations)	113 (3 stations)
Brisbane . . .	56 (2 stations)	81 (3 stations)	86 (3 stations)	92 (3 stations)
Adelaide . . .	56 (2 stations)	99 (3 stations)	105 (3 stations)	110 (3 stations)
Perth	44 (1 station)	88 (2 stations)	87 (2 stations)	92 (2 stations)
Hobart	30 (1 station)	65 (1 station)	66 (1 station)	77 (1 station)
All State Capitals	60 (10 stations)	89 (15 stations)	95 (15 stations)	104 (15 stations)
All Other Areas	..	54 (26 stations)	56 (27 stations)	56 (30 stations)
All Stations . .	60 (10 stations)	67 (41 stations)	70 (42 stations)	72 (45 stations)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

411. 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, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission, the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board and the Department of Education and Science. The Board greatly appreciates also the work done on its behalf in London by officers of the High Commissioner's Office, Mr D. A. Brooke, the Australian Post Office Representative, and in the United States of America by Mr R. Banks, Civil Air Attache 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 connection with the examination of candidates for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency.

412. The Board learned with great regret of the death during the year of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr T. A. Housley, C.B.E., with whom the Board had close and helpful relations, not only during his term as Director-General, but earlier when he was General Manager of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission. Mr Housley was a distinguished public servant, and the Board records its deep sense of loss.

MYLES F. E. WRIGHT, Chairman
J. M. DONOVAN, Member
D. McDONALD, Member
W. C. RADFORD, Part-time Member
G. C. HANNAN, Part-time Member

J. A. McNAMARA,

Secretary

3 September 1969.

APPENDIX A

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1969

MEDIUM FREQUENCY SERVICES

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY					
2CA	Canberra ..	1,050	2,000	Canberra Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 64 Northbourne Avenue, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601	168
NEW SOUTH WALES					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
2CH	Sydney ..	1,170	5,000	New South Wales Council of Churches Services, C/o St Peter's Rectory, 188 Forbes Street, Darlinghurst, N.S.W. 2010	126
(Note: Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000, 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 1942-1969</i> .)					
2GB	Sydney ..	870	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty Ltd, 136-138 Phillip Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
2KY	Sydney ..	1,020	5,000	The Trustees, R. H. Erskine and H. B. French, and the Secretary, R. B. Marsh of the Labor Council of New South Wales, Trades Hall, Goulburn Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
2SM	Sydney ..	1,270	5,000	Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty Ltd, City Mutual Building, 60 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
2UE	Sydney ..	950	5,000	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd, 237 Miller Street, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060	168
2UW	Sydney ..	1,110	5,000*	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, 365 Kent Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
<i>Country</i>					
2AD	Armidale ..	1,130	2,000	New England Broadcasters Pty Ltd, Broadcast House, 123 Rusden Street, Armidale, N.S.W. 2350	120½
2AY	Albury ..	1,490	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	124½
2BE	Bega ..	1,480	D 2,000 N 1,000	Radio 2BE Pty Ltd, Auckland Street, Bega, N.S.W. 2550	111½
2BH	Broken Hill ..	660	200	Radio Silver City Pty Ltd, Cnr Blende and Sulphide Streets, Broken Hill, N.S.W. 2880	116
2BS	Bathurst ..	1,500	2,000	Bathurst Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 168 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	128½
2DU	Dubbo ..	1,250	2,000	Western Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Macquarie Street, Dubbo, N.S.W. 2830	129½
2GF	Grafton ..	1,210	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	125
2GN	Goulburn ..	1,380	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	118
2GZ	Orange ..	990	2,000	Country Broadcasting Services Ltd, 31 Sale Street, Orange, N.S.W. 2800	125
2HD	Newcastle ..	1,140	2,000	Airsales Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Maitland Road, Sandgate, N.S.W. 2304	168
2KA	Katoomba ..	780	2,000	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd, 4th Floor, Stanway House, 77 King Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	121
2KM	Kempsey ..	530	2,000	Radio Kempsey Ltd, 4th Floor, Stanway House, 77 King Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	125½

APPENDIX A—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
NEW SOUTH WALES—continued					
2KO	Newcastle ..	1,410	2,000	Radio 2KO Newcastle Pty Ltd, C.M.L. Building, 110 Hunter Street, Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300	168
2LF	Young ..	1,340	2,000	Young Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 136-138 Phillip Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	122½
2LM	Lismore ..	900	2,000	Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 9 Molesworth Street, Lismore, N.S.W. 2480	124
2LT	Lithgow ..	1,370	500	Lithgow Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 56 Young Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	117
2MG	Mudgee ..	1,450	2,000	Mudgee Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, C/o A. R. Walter & Co., 1 Lovejoy Street, Mudgee, N.S.W. 2850	118½
2MO	Gunnedah ..	1,080	D 2,000 N 1,000	2MO Gunnedah Pty Ltd, 3 Rodney Street, Gunnedah, N.S.W. 2380	121½
2MW	Murwillumbah	1,440	2,000	Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Murwillumbah Street, Murwillumbah, N.S.W. 2484	121
2NM	Muswellbrook	1,460	D 2,000 N 1,000	Hunter Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 56 Hunter Street, Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300	122
2NX	Bolwarra ..	1,360	2,000	Hunter Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 56 Hunter Street, Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300	168
2NZ	Inverell ..	1,190	2,000	Northern Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 31 Sale Street, Orange, N.S.W. 2800	122½
2PK	Parkes ..	1,400	2,000	Parkes Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 307 Clarinda Street, Parkes, N.S.W. 2870	118
2QN	Deniliquin ..	1,520	2,000	Haig-Muir Broadcasting Pty Ltd, 7th Floor, Stanhill Building, 34 Queen's Road, Melbourne, Vic. 3004	124½
2RE	Taree ..	1,560	2,000	Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty Ltd, Cowper Street, Chatham, Taree, N.S.W. 2430	122½
2RG	Griffith ..	1,070	D 2,000 N 1,000	2RG Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 53-55 Erskine Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	118
2TM	Tamworth ..	1,290	2,000	Tamworth Radio Development Co. Pty Ltd, Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340	140
2VM	Moree ..	1,530	D 2,000 N 500	Moree Broadcasting and Development Co. Ltd, 93 Ballo Street, Moree, N.S.W. 2400	134
2WG	Wagga ..	1,150	2,000	Riverina Broadcasters (Holdings) Pty Ltd, C/o Cooper Bros & Company, 35 Ainslie Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600	127
(Note: Riverina Broadcasters, 16 Fitzmaurice Street, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. 2650, 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 1942-1969</i> .)					
2WL	Wollongong ..	1,430	2,000	Wollongong Broadcasting Pty Ltd, 136-138 Phillip Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	133
2XL	Cooma ..	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Cooma Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 132 Sharp Street, Cooma, N.S.W. 2630	126½
VICTORIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
3AK	Melbourne ..	1,500	5,000	General Television Corporation Pty Ltd, Television City, 22-46 Bendigo Street, Richmond, Vic. 3121	168
3AW	Melbourne ..	1,280	5,000	3AW Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 374-384 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	168
3DB	Melbourne ..	1,030	5,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, 44-74 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	168
3KZ	Melbourne ..	1,180	5,000	The Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd, 24-30 Victoria Street, Carlton, Vic. 3053	168
(Note: 3KZ Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 64 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000, 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 1942-1969</i> .)					

APPENDIX A—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>VICTORIA—continued</i>					
3UZ	Melbourne ..	930	5,000	Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, 45-47 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	168
3XY	Melbourne ..	1,420	5,000	Station 3XY Pty Ltd, C/o Messrs Tovell & Lucas, Charter House, 4 Bank Place, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	168
<i>(Note: Efftee Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 222 Faraday Street, Carlton, Vic. 3053, operates station 3XY under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent, under section 88 of the Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1969.)</i>					
<i>Country</i>					
3BA	Ballarat ..	1,320	2,000	Ballarat Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 56 Lydiard Street North, Ballarat, Vic. 3350	168
3BO	Bendigo ..	960	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	127½
3CS	Colac ..	1,130	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	127½
3CV	Maryborough ..	1,440	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	131
3GL	Geelong ..	1,350	2,000	Geelong Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 191-197 Ryrie Street, Geelong, Vic. 3220	121½
3HA	Hamilton ..	1,000	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	132
3LK	Lubeck ..	1,090	2,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, 44-74 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	135
3MA	Mildura ..	1,470	2,000	Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 22 Deakin Avenue, Mildura, Vic. 3500	113½
3NE	Wangaratta ..	1,600	D 2,000 N 1,000	Wangaratta Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Templeton Street, Wangaratta, Vic. 3677	125
3SH	Swan Hill ..	1,330	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	132½
3SR	Shepparton ..	1,260	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	137½
3TR	Sale ..	1,240	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	168
3UL	Warragul ..	530	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	137
3YB	Warrnambool	1,210	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	127½
<i>QUEENSLAND</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
4BC	Brisbane ..	1,120	2,000	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Qld) Ltd, Winter Garden Building, 187 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	168
4BH	Brisbane ..	1,390	2,000	Broadcasters (Aust.) Pty Ltd, Cnr Albert and Charlotte Streets, Brisbane, Qld 4000	168
4BK	Brisbane ..	1,300	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd, Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Brisbane, Qld 4006	168
4KQ	Brisbane ..	690	2,000	Labour Broadcasting Station Pty Ltd, Cnr Elizabeth and Edward Streets, Brisbane, Qld 4000	168
<i>Country</i>					
4AK	Oakey ..	1,220	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd, Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Brisbane, Qld 4006	168
4AM	Atherton ..	560	2,000	Far Northern Radio (Tablelands) Pty Ltd, C/o Auer and Harvey, 160A Byrnes Street, Mareeba, Qld 4880	122
4AY	Ayr ..	960	2,000	Ayr Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 222 Flinders Street, Townsville, Qld 4810	125½

APPENDIX A—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>QUEENSLAND—continued</i>					
4BU	Bundaberg ..	1,330	2,000	Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 55 Woongarra Street, Bundaberg, Qld 4670	116½
4CA	Cairns ..	1,010	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	119
4GG	Gold Coast ..	1,200	2,000	Gold Coast Radio Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Bundall Road, Surfers Paradise, Qld 4217	143½
4GR	Toowoomba ..	860	2,000	Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd, Winter Garden Building, 187 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	133
4GY	Gympie ..	1,350	2,000	Gympie Broadcasting Co. Ltd, Smithfield Chambers, 75 Mary Street, Gympie, Qld 4570	117½
4IP	Ipswich ..	1,010	2,000	South Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, 43 Limestone Street, Ipswich, Qld 4305	168
4KZ	Innisfail-Tully	530	2,000	Coastal Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 40 Rankin Street, Innisfail, Qld 4860	121½
4LG	Longreach ..	1,100	2,000	Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, 118A Eagle Street, Longreach, Qld 4730	112½
4LM	Mount Isa ..	1,370	2,000	North Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, 17 West Street, Mount Isa, Qld 4825	122½
4MB	Maryborough ..	1,160	2,000	Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Winter Garden Building, 187 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	121
4MK	Mackay ..	1,380	2,000	Mackay Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, 38 Gordon Street, Mackay, Qld 4740	132
4NA	Nambour ..	1,320	2,000	Maroochy Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 33 Currie Street, Nambour, Qld 4560	114
4RO	Rockhampton	1,000	2,000	Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Winter Garden Building, 187 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	121½
4SB	Kingaroy ..	1,060	2,000	South Burnett Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 28 Alford Street, Kingaroy, Qld 4610	114½
4TO	Townsville ..	780	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	125½
4VL	Charleville ..	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Charleville Broadcasting Co. Ltd, Radio House, 14 Wills Street, Charleville, Qld 4470	113½
4WK	Warwick ..	880	D 2,000 N 1,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	114½
4ZR	Roma ..	1,480	D 2,000 N 1,000	Maranoa Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 35 McDowall Street, Roma, Qld 4455	113½
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
5AD	Adelaide ..	1,310	2,000	Advertiser Newspapers Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	168
5DN	Adelaide ..	970	2,000	Hume Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 201 Tynte Street, North Adelaide, S.A. 5006	168
5KA	Adelaide ..	1,200	2,000	5KA Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Franklin Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	168
<i>Country</i>					
5AU	Port Augusta ..	1,450	2,000	5AU Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Franklin Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	123½
5MU	Murray Bridge	1,460	D 2,000 N 1,000	Murray Bridge Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	122½
5PI	Crystal Brook	1,040	2,000	Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	122½
5RM	Renmark ..	800	2,000	River Murray Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Franklin Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	121
5SE	Mount Gambier	1,370	500	South Eastern Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	127½

APPENDIX A—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
WESTERN AUSTRALIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
6IX	Perth ..	1,080	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 38 Mounts Bay Road, Perth, W.A. 6000	168
6KY	Perth ..	1,210	2,000	Suntimes Broadcasters Ltd, 17-19 James Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	168
6PM	Perth ..	1,000	2,000	Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd, 115 St George's Terrace, Perth, W.A. 6000	168
6PR	Perth ..	880	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 340 Hay Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	168
<i>Country</i>					
6AM	Northam ..	860	2,000	Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd, 115 St George's Terrace, Perth, W.A. 6000	119
6BY	Bridgetown ..	900	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 38 Mounts Bay Road, Perth, W.A. 6000	113
6CI	Collie ..	1,130	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 340 Hay Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	124½
6GE	Geraldton ..	1,010	2,000	Great Northern Broadcasters Ltd, 145 Marine Terrace, Geraldton, W.A. 6530	118
6KG	Kalgoorlie ..	980	2,000	Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd, 115 St George's Terrace, Perth, W.A. 6000	112
6MD	Merredin ..	1,100	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 38 Mounts Bay Road, Perth, W.A. 6000	115½
6NA	Narrogin ..	920	2,000	Suntimes Broadcasters Ltd, 17-19 James Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	123½
6TZ	Bunbury ..	960	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 340 Hay Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	124½
6VA	Albany ..	780	2,000	Albany Broadcasters Ltd, 171 York Street, Albany, W.A. 6330	123
6WB	Katanning ..	1,070	2,000	W.A. Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 38 Mounts Bay Road, Perth, W.A. 6000	116
TASMANIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
7HO	Hobart ..	860	2,000	Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 152 Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tas. 7000	140
7HT	Hobart ..	1,080	2,000	Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 141 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, Tas. 7000	131½
<i>Country</i>					
7AD	Devonport ..	900	D 2,000 N 1,000	Northern Tasmania Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 54 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	116½
7BU	Burnie ..	560	D 2,000 N 1,000	Burnie Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, 54 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	113½
7EX	Launceston ..	1,010	2,000	7EX Pty Ltd, Watchorn Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	163
7LA	Launceston ..	1,100	2,000	Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 21 Paterson Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	126
7QT	Queenstown ..	720	500	West Coast Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 21 Paterson Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	98½
7SD	Scottsdale ..	540	2,000	North East Tasmanian Radio Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 54 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	100½
NORTHERN TERRITORY					
8DN	Darwin ..	1,240	2,000	Darwin Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 16 Smith Street West, Darwin, N.T. 5790	122½

D — Daytime N — Night-time

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

APPENDIX B

NATIONAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1969

MEDIUM FREQUENCY SERVICES

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY				
2CN	Canberra ..	1,540	2,000	125½
2CY	Southern Tablelands Service (Canberra) ..	850	10,000	125½
NEW SOUTH WALES				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
2BL	Sydney ..	740	50,000	125½
2FC	Sydney ..	610	50,000	125½
<i>Regional</i>				
2AN	Armidale ..	760	50	125½
2BA	Far South Coast Service (Bega) ..	810	10,000	125½
2CO	Riverina and North-East Victoria Service (Albury) ..	670	10,000	125½
2CP	Cooma ..	1,570	50	125½
2CR	Western Districts Service (Orange) ..	550	50,000	125½
2GL	New England Service (Glen Innes) ..	820	10,000	125½
2KP	Mid-North Coast Service (Kempsey) ..	680	10,000	125½
2LG	Lithgow ..	1,570	200	125½
2ML	Murwillumbah ..	560	200	125½
2NA	Newcastle ..	1,510	10,000	125½
2NB	Broken Hill ..	760	1,000	126½
2NC	Newcastle ..	1,230	10,000	125½
2NR	Northern Rivers Service (Grafton) ..	700	50,000	125½
2NU	Northern Tablelands Service (Tamworth) ..	650	10,000	125½
2TR	Taree ..	720	200	125½
2UH	Muswellbrook ..	1,040	1,000	125½
2WN	Wollongong ..	1,580	2,000	125½
VICTORIA				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
3AR	Melbourne ..	620	50,000	125½
3LO	Melbourne ..	770	50,000	125½
<i>Regional</i>				
3GI	Gippsland Service (Sale) ..	830	10,000	125½
3WL	Warrnambool ..	1,570	200	125½
3WV	Western Victoria Service (Horsham) ..	580	50,000	125½
QUEENSLAND				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
4QG	Brisbane ..	790	10,000	125½
4QR	Brisbane ..	590	50,000	125½
<i>Regional</i>				
4AT	Far North Queensland Service (Atherton) ..	600	D 4,000 N 2,000	125½
4GM	Gympie District Service (Gympie) ..	1,570	200	125½
4MI	Mount Isa ..	1,080	200	125½
4QA	Pioneer District Service (Mackay) ..	720	2,000	125½
4QB	Wide Bay District Service (Maryborough) ..	910	10,000	125½
4QD	Central Western Queensland Service (Emerald) ..	1,550	50,000	125½
4QL	Western Queensland Service (Longreach) ..	540	10,000	125½
4QN	Northern Queensland Service (Townsville) ..	630	50,000	125½
4QO	Upper Burnett Service (Eidsvold) ..	910	10,000	125½
4QS	Darling Downs Service (Toowoomba) ..	750	10,000	125½
4QW	South West Queensland Service (St George) ..	710	10,000	125½
4QY	Far North Queensland Service (Cairns) ..	940	2,000	125½
4RK	Central Queensland Service (Rockhampton) ..	840	10,000	125½
4SO	Southport ..	1,590	200	125½

APPENDIX B—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
SOUTH AUSTRALIA				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
5AN ..	Adelaide	890	50,000	126½
5CL ..	Adelaide	730	50,000	126
<i>Regional</i>				
5CK ..	Lower North Service (Port Pirie)	640	10,000	126½
5LN ..	Port Lincoln	1,530	200	126½
5MG ..	South-East Service (Mount Gambier)	1,580	200	126½
5MV ..	South Australian Upper Murray Service (Renmark)	1,590	2,000	126½
5PA ..	South-East Service (Penola)	1,160	2,000	126½
5WM ..	Woomera	1,580	50	126½
WESTERN AUSTRALIA				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
6WF ..	Perth	690	50,000	125½
6WN ..	Perth	810	10,000	125½
<i>Regional</i>				
6AL ..	Western Australian Regional Service (Albany)	650	400	125½
6BE ..	Broome	670	50	125½
6CA ..	Carnarvon	850	200	125½
6DB ..	Derby	870	2,000	125½
6DL ..	Dalwallinu	530	10,000	125½
6ED ..	Esperance	840	1,000	125½
6GF ..	Goldfields Regional Service (Kalgoorlie)	660	2,000	125½
6GN ..	Geraldton Regional Service (Geraldton)	830	2,000	125½
6NM ..	Western Australian Regional Service (Northam)	600	200	125½
6PH ..	Port Hedland	600	2,000	125½
6WA ..	Western Australian Regional Service (Wagin)	560	50,000	125½
TASMANIA				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
7ZL ..	Hobart	600	10,000	125½
7ZR ..	Hobart	940	10,000	125½
<i>Regional</i>				
7NT ..	North Tasmanian Service (Launceston)	710	10,000	125½
7QN ..	West Coast Service (Queenstown)	630	400	125½
NORTHERN TERRITORY				
8AL ..	Alice Springs	1,530	200	126½
8DR ..	Darwin	650	2,000	126½
8KN ..	Katherine	670	50	126½
8TC ..	Tennant Creek	680	50	126½
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA				
9PA ..	Port Moresby	1,250	2,000	125½
9RB ..	Rabaul	810	2,000	119½

APPENDIX B—continued
HIGH FREQUENCY SERVICES

Call Sign	Location of Station	Authorised Power (watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
VLG ..	Melbourne, Victoria	10,000	13½
VLH ..	Melbourne, Victoria	10,000	122
VLI ..	Sydney, New South Wales	2,000	125½
VLK ..	Port Moresby, Papua	10,000	122
VLM ..	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	125½
VLQ ..	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	125½
VLR ..	Melbourne, Victoria	10,000	124
VLT ..	Port Moresby, Papua	10,000	122
VLW ..	Perth, Western Australia (Two services on two frequencies)	(a)10,000 (b)50,000	125½

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

APPENDIX C

PAPUA-NEW GUINEA—ADMINISTRATION BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION
ON 30 JUNE 1969

Call Sign	Location	Frequency (kHz)	Power (Watts)
9CG ..	Goroka ..	2,410	250
9CH ..	Mount Hagen ..	2,450	250
8AS ..	Samarai ..	3,235	250
8BK ..	Kerema ..	3,245	250
8BD ..	Daru ..	3,305	10K
9BA ..	Kieta ..	3,322.5	2K
9CD ..	Wewak ..	3,335	10K
9BR ..	Rabaul ..	3,385	10K

Appendix

APPENDIX D

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1969

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (mHz)	Authorised Power (kW, e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY						
CTC-7	Canberra ..	Black Mountain	181-188 V 182.258 S 187.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Canberra Television Ltd, Canberra Television Centre, Black Mountain, Canberra, A.C.T. 2414	74
NEW SOUTH WALES						
<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, N.S.W. 2121	118½
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, N.S.W. 2000	117½
TEN-10	Sydney ..	Artarmon ..	208-215 V 209.25 S 214.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	United Telecasters Sydney Ltd, cnr Epping and Pittwater Roads, North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113.	120½
<i>Country</i>						
BKN-7	Broken Hill ..	Rocky Hill ..	181-188 V 182.25 S 187.75	Vision 5 Sound 1 (Vertical)	Broken Hill Television Ltd, C/o W. C. Beerworth & Crowley, 235 Argent Street, Broken Hill, N.S.W. 2880	32½
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, N.S.W. 2800	56½
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, N.S.W. 2800	56½
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, N.S.W. 2430	48½
MTN-9	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	Mount Bingar	195-202 V 196.24 S 201.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Murrumbidgee Television Ltd, 64 Banna Street, Griffith, N.S.W. 2680	51½
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, N.S.W. 2300	99
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, N.S.W. 2340	58
NRN-11	Grafton-Kempsey	Mount Moombil	215-222 V 216.26 S 221.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, 152 High Street, Coff's Harbour, N.S.W. 2450	46½
RTN-8	Richmond-Tweed	Mount Nardi	188-195 V 189.26 S 194.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd, Bruxner Highway, Goonellabah, N.S.W. 2480	46½
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, N.S.W. 2650	54½
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 N.S.W. 2500	92½

APPENDIX D—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (mHz)	Authorised Power (kW, e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
VICTORIA						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
ATV-0	Melbourne ..	Mount Dandenong	45-52 V 46.26 S 51.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Austarama Television Pty Ltd, Cnr Springvale and Hawthorn Roads, Nunawading, Vic. 3131	113
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, Vic. 3121	124½
HSV-7	Melbourne ..	Mount Dandenong	181-188 V 182.25 S 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Herald-Sun T.V. Pty Ltd, 44-74 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	101
<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. 2641	68
BCV-8	Bendigo ..	Mount Alexander	188-195 V 189.25 S 194.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd, Lily Street, Bendigo, Vic. 3550	97½
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, Vic. 3350	74
GLV-10	Latrobe Valley	Mount Tassie (near Callig-nee)	208-215 V 209.246 S 214.746	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	V.B.N. Ltd, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	49
GMV-6	Goulburn Valley	Mount Major	174-181 V 175.256 S 180.756	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	90
STV-8	Mildura ..	Yatpool ..	188-195 V 189.27 S 194.77	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Sunraysia Television Ltd, 18 Deakin Avenue, Mildura, Vic. 3500	33
QUEENSLAND						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
BTQ-7	Brisbane ..	Mount Coot-tha	181-188 V 182.25 S 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Brisbane TV Ltd, Sir Samuel Griffith Drive, Mount Coot-tha, Qld 4066	93½
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, Qld 4000	93½
TVQ-0	Brisbane ..	Mount Coot-tha	45-52 V 46.25 S 51.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Universal Telecasters Qld Ltd, Sir Samuel Griffith Drive, Mount Coot-tha, Qld 4066	87½
<i>Country</i>						
DDQ-10	Darling Downs	Mount Mowbullian	208-215 V 209.26 S 214.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Darling Downs TV Ltd, Video Avenue, Mount Lofty, Toowoomba, Qld 4350	55½
FNQ-10	Cairns ..	Cairns (temporary)	208-215 V 209.25 S 214.75	Vision 5 Sound 1 (Horizontal)	Far Northern Television Ltd, 34 Abbott Street, Cairns, Qld 4870	43½
MVQ-6	Mackay ..	Mount Blackwood	174-181 V 175.25 S 180.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Mackay Television Development Ltd, 216 Victoria Street, Mackay, Qld 4740	40½
RTQ-7	Rockhampton	Mount Hopeful	181-188 V 182.26 S 187.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Rockhampton Television Ltd, Dean Street, Rockhampton, Qld 4700	43½

APPENDIX D—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (mHz)	Authorised Power (kW, e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Licensee and Registered Office	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
QUEENSLAND—continued						
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, Qld 4350	55½
TNQ-7	Townsville ..	Mount Stuart	181-188 V 182.25 S 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, Insurance House, Lower Denham Street, Townsville, Qld 4810	47½
WBQ-8	Wide Bay ..	Mount Goonaneman	188-195 V 189.24 S 194.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd, 217 Bazaar Street, Maryborough, Qld 4650	48
SOUTH AUSTRALIA						
<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 Strangways Terrace, North Adelaide, S.A. 5006	106
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, S.A. 5000	116
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, S.A. 5081	107
<i>Country</i>						
GTS-4	Spencer Gulf North	The Bluff ..	94-101 V 95.25 S 100.75	Vision 50 Sound 10 (Vertical)	Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd, C/o F. R. Smith, 162 Ellen Street, Port Pirie, S.A. 5540	32½
SES-8	South East ..	Mount Burr ..	188-195 V 189.26 S 194.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	South East Telecasters Ltd, John Watson Drive, Mount Gambier, S.A. 5290	37
WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
STW-9	Perth ..	Bickley ..	195-202 V 196.25 S 201.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Swan Television Ltd, Hayes Avenue, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	92
TVW-7	Perth ..	Bickley ..	181-188 V 182.25 S 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	TVW Limited, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	92½
<i>Country</i>						
BTW-3	Bunbury ..	Mount Lennard	85-92 V 86.24 S 91.74	Vision 50 Sound 10 (Horizontal)	South Western Telecasters Ltd, Stirling Street, Bunbury, W.A. 6230	42½
GSW-9	Southern Agricultural	Mount Barker	195-202 V 196.24 S 201.74	Vision 50 Sound 10 (Vertical)	South Western Telecasters Ltd, Stirling Street, Bunbury, W.A. 6230	42½
TASMANIA						
<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, Tas. 7000	77
<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 (TNT9) Pty Ltd, 71-75 Paterson Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	69½

APPENDIX E

NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1969

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (mHz)	Authorised Power (kW, e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY					
ABC-3 ..	Canberra ..	Black Mountain ..	85-92 V 86.24 S 91.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	88½
NEW SOUTH WALES					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABN-2 ..	Sydney ..	Gore Hill ..	63-70 V 64.25 S 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	87
<i>Country</i>					
ABCN-1 ..	Central Tablelands ..	Mount Canobolas ..	56-63 V 57.258 S 62.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	87
ABDN-2 ..	Grafton-Kempsey ..	Mount Moombil ..	63-70 V 64.26 S 69.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	87
ABGN-7 ..	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas ..	Mount Bingar ..	181-188 V 182.24 S 187.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	87
ABHN-5 ..	Newcastle-Hunter River ..	Great Sugarloaf ..	11-108 V 107.758 S 102.258	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	87
ABLN-2 ..	Broken Hill ..	Rocky Hill ..	63-70 V 64.25 S 69.75	Vision 5 Sound 1 (Vertical)	81½
ABMN-0 ..	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina ..	Mount Ulandra ..	45-52 V 46.24 S 51.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	87
ABQN-5 ..	Central Western Slopes ..	Mount Cenn-Cruaich ..	101-108 V 102.24 S 107.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	87
ABRN-6 ..	Richmond-Tweed ..	Mount Nardi ..	174-181 V 175.26 S 180.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	87
ABSN-8 ..	Bega-Cooma ..	Brown Mountain ..	188-195 V 189.24 S 194.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	88½
ABTN-1 ..	Manning River ..	Middle Brother ..	56-63 V 57.25 S 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	87
ABUN-7 ..	Upper Namoi ..	Mount Dowe ..	181-188 V 182.24 S 187.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	87
ABWN-5A ..	Illawarra ..	Knight's Hill ..	137-144 V 138.25 S 143.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	87
VICTORIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABV-2 ..	Melbourne ..	Mount Dandenong ..	63-70 V 64.25 S 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	86½

APPENDIX E—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (mHz)	Authorised Power (kW, e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
VICTORIA—continued					
<i>Country</i>					
ABAV-1 ..	Upper Murray ..	Baranduda Ranges ..	56-63 V 57.25 S 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	86½
ABEV-1 ..	Bendigo ..	Mount Alexander ..	56-63 V 57.26 S 62.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	86½
ABGV-3 ..	Goulburn Valley ..	Mount Major ..	85-92 V 86.23 S 91.73	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	86½
ABLV-4 ..	Latrobe Valley ..	Mount Tassie (near Callig-nee)	94-101 V 95.24 S 100.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	86½
ABMV-4 ..	Mildura ..	Yatpool ..	94-101 V 95.27 S 100.77	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	86½
ABRV-3 ..	Ballarat ..	Lookout Hill (near Mount Buangor)	85-92 V 86.238 S 91.738	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	86½
ABSV-2 ..	Murray Valley ..	Goschen ..	63-70 V 64.26 S 69.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	86½
QUEENSLAND					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABQ-2 ..	Brisbane ..	Mount Coot-tha ..	63-70 V 64.24 S 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	81
<i>Country</i>					
ABDQ-3 ..	Darling Downs ..	Mount Mowbullen ..	85-92 V 86.252 S 91.752	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	81
ABMQ-4 ..	Mackay ..	Mount Blackwood ..	94-101 V 95.25 S 100.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	81
ABNQ-9 ..	Cairns ..	Cairns .. (temporary)	195-202 V 196.24 S 201.74	Vision 5 Sound 1 (Horizontal)	81
ABRQ-3 ..	Rockhampton ..	Mount Hopeful ..	85-92 V 86.26 S 91.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	81
ABSQ-1 ..	Southern Downs ..	Passchendaele Ridge ..	56-63 V 57.26 S 62.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	81
ABTQ-3 ..	Townsville ..	Mount Stuart ..	86-93 V 87.27 S 92.77	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	81
ABWQ-6 ..	Wide Bay ..	Mount Goonaneman ..	174-181 V 175.24 S 180.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	81
SOUTH AUSTRALIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABS-2 ..	Adelaide ..	Mount Lofty ..	63-70 V 64.26 S 69.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	86½

APPENDIX E—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (mHz)	Authorised Power (kW, e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—continued					
<i>Country</i>					
ABGS-1 ..	South East ..	Mount Burr ..	V 56-63 S 57.25	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	81½
ABNS-1 ..	Spencer Gulf North ..	The Bluff ..	V 56-63 S 57.25	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	81½
WESTERN AUSTRALIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABW-2 ..	Perth ..	Bickley ..	V 63-70 S 64.25	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	78½
<i>Country</i>					
ABAW-2 ..	Southern Agricultural ..	Mount Barker ..	V 63-70 S 64.24	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	78½
ABCW-4 ..	Central Agricultural ..	Mawson Trig ..	V 94-101 S 95.26	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	78½
ABSW-5 ..	Bunbury ..	Mount Lennard..	V 101-108 S 102.25	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	78½
TASMANIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABT-2 ..	Hobart ..	Mount Wellington ..	V 63-70 S 64.24	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	85½
<i>Country</i>					
ABNT-3 ..	North Eastern Tasmania..	Mount Barrow ..	V 85-92 S 86.20	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	85½

APPENDIX F

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1969

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Authorised Power/Polarisation	Licensee
NEW SOUTH WALES						
Armidale ..	Kelly's Plains	NEN Upper Namoi	9	1	5 watts (Horizontal)	Television New England Ltd
Bateman's Bay—Moruya	Mount Wandera	WIN Illawarra	4	11	50 watts (Horizontal)	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd
Bonalbo ..	Brown's Hill	RTN Richmond-Tweed	8	5	1 watt (Vertical)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd
Cooma ..	Mount Roberts	CTC Canberra	7	10	1,000 watts (Vertical)	Canberra Television Ltd
Glen Innes ..	Merdon's Hill	NEN Upper Namoi	9	3	5 watts (Horizontal)	Television New England Ltd
Goulburn ..	Mount Gray	CTC Canberra	7	10	50 watts (Vertical)	Canberra Television Ltd
Kandos—Rylstone	Mount Cumber-Melon	CBN Central Tablelands	8	10	5 watts (Vertical)	Country Television Services Ltd
Kyogle ..	Geneva Hill	RTN Richmond-Tweed	8	5	1 watt (Vertical)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd
Lithgow ..	Reservoir Hill	CBN Central Tablelands	8	6 modified — 1,000 kHz	5 watts (Vertical)	Country Television Services Ltd
Mudgee ..	2 miles S.W. of Mudgee	CWN Central Western Slopes	6	9	1 watt (Vertical)	Country Television Services Ltd
Murwillumbah	May's Hill	RTN Richmond-Tweed	8	5	5 watts (Horizontal)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd
Snowy Mountains (Khancoban)	Mount Youngal	AMV Upper Murray	4	10	5 watts (Horizontal)	Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority
Walcha ..	Clive Blake's Hill	NEN Upper Namoi	9	1	5 watts (Horizontal)	Television New England Ltd
VICTORIA						
Alexandra ..	Burgess Road, near Yarck	GMV Goulburn Valley	6	10	50 watts (Horizontal)	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd
Portland ..	Mount Clay	BTV Ballarat	6	11	500 watts (Horizontal)	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd
Swan Hill ..	Goschen	BCV Bendigo	8*	11	1,000 watts (Vertical)	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	Tower Hill	BTV Ballarat	6	9	50 watts (Vertical)	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd
QUEENSLAND						
Blackwater ..	Cutlers Hill	RTQ Rockhampton	7	10	1 watt (Horizontal)	Utah Development Company
Cardstone Village†	2 miles East of Cardstone	TNQ Townsville	7	5	1 watt (Vertical)	Northern Electric Authority of Queensland
Cracow ..	Golden Plateau	RTQ Rockhampton	7	5	1 watt (Horizontal)	Golden Plateau No Liability
Townsville ..	Seacom Site-Yarrowonga	TNQ Townsville	7	9	5 watts (Horizontal)	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd

APPENDIX F—continued

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Authorised Power/Polarisation	Licensee
TASMANIA						
Gowrie Park ..	1½ miles N.W. of Gowrie Park	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	1	1 watt (Horizontal)	Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd
Maydena ..	Abbott's Lookout	TVT Hobart	6	8	1 watt (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Queenstown-Zeehan	Mount Owen	TVT Hobart	6	8	50 watts (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Rosebery-Renison Bell	Mount Read	TVT Hobart	8 (via Queenstown Translator)	10	5 watts (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Savage River-Luina	Mount Cleveland	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	10 (via Waratah Translator)	7	5 watts (Horizontal)	Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd
South Launceston	Juliana Street	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	11	1 watt (Horizontal)	Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd
St Marys-Fingal Valley	South Sister Hill	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	11	50 watts (Vertical)	Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd
Stanley ..	The Nut	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	6	50 watts (Vertical)	Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd
Swansea-Bicheno	½ mile South of Bicheno	TVT Hobart	6	8	50 watts (H-Swansea) (V-Bicheno)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Taroona ..	White Rock Point	TVT Hobart	6	8	50 watts (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Waratah ..	Companion Hill	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	10	5 watts (Horizontal)	Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd

* Intermediate UHF relay at Gredgwin.

† 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 G

NATIONAL TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1969

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Authorised Power/Polarisation
NEW SOUTH WALES					
Armidale ..	Kelly's Plains ..	ABUN Upper Namoi	7	4	5 watts (Horizontal)
Bonalbo ..	Brown's Hill ..	ABRN Richmond-Tweed	6	3	1 watt (Vertical)
Glen Innes ..	Merdon's Hill ..	ABUN Upper Namoi	7	0	5 watts (Horizontal)
Goulburn ..	Mount Gray ..	ABC Canberra	3	0	50 watts (Vertical)
Kandos/Rylstone	Mount Cumberland	ABCN Central Tablelands	1	0	5 watts (Vertical)
Kyogle ..	Geneva Hill ..	ABRN Richmond-Tweed	6	3	1 watt (Vertical)
Lithgow ..	Reservoir Hill ..	ABCN Central Tablelands	1	5	5 watts (Vertical)
Mudgee ..	2 miles S.W. of Mudgee	ABQN Central Western Slopes	5	11	1 watt (Vertical)
Walcha ..	Clive Blake's Hill	ABUN Upper Namoi	7	5	5 watts (Horizontal)
VICTORIA					
Alexandra ..	Burgess Road near Yarck	ABGV Goulburn Valley	3	5	50 watts (Horizontal)
Orbost ..	Mount Raymond	ABLW Latrobe Valley	4	2	20 watts (Vertical)
Portland ..	Mount Clay ..	ABRV Ballarat	2 (via Warrnambool Translator)	4	500 watts (Horizontal)
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	Tower Hill ..	ABRV Ballarat	3	2	50 watts (Vertical)
QUEENSLAND					
Gympie ..	Seacom Site—Black Mountain	ABWQ Wide Bay	6	4	500 watts (Vertical)
Monto ..	3½ miles from Mulgildie	ABWQ Wide Bay	6	1	50 watts (Vertical)
Townsville ..	Seacom Site—Yarrowonga	ABTQ Townsville	3	10	5 watts (Horizontal)
TASMANIA					
Gowrie Park ..	1½ miles north-west of Gowrie Park	ABNT North Eastern Tasmania	3	11	1 watt (Horizontal)
Queenstown-Zeehan ..	Mount Owen ..	ABT Hobart	2	4	50 watts (Horizontal)
Rosebery-Renison Bell ..	Mount Read ..	ABT Hobart	4 (via Queenstown Translator)	1	5 watts (Horizontal)
South Launceston ..	Juliana Street ..	ABNT North Eastern Tasmania	3	1	1 watt (Horizontal)
St Marys-Fingal Valley ..	South Sister Hill	ABNT North Eastern Tasmania	3	1	50 watts (Vertical)
Stanley ..	The Nut ..	ABNT North Eastern Tasmania	3	1	50 watts (Vertical)

APPENDIX H

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS
PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS IN LICENSEE COMPANIESAUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
CANBERRA TELEVISION LTD (CTC)

	50c Stock Units
The Federal Capital Press of Australia Pty Ltd	360,000
Vident Pty Ltd	119,000
Daniel Bros & Co. Pty Ltd	59,600
Others	661,400
Total issued stock units	1,200,000

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
Total issued shares	1,494,118

TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD (TCN)

	50c Stock Units
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd	7,490,841
Others	2,473,825
Total issued stock units	9,964,666

UNITED TELECASTERS SYDNEY LTD (TEN)

	50c Shares
Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd	1,111,111
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd	1,111,111
Email Ltd	1,111,110
N.B.C. International Ltd (Canada)	998,000
Bank of New South Wales	664,666
Entertainments Finance Ltd	500,000
Others	4,504,002
Total issued shares	10,000,000

(Country)

BROKEN HILL TELEVISION LTD (BKN)

	50c Shares
J. M. Sturrock Pty Ltd	102,000
B.T.V. Pty Ltd	19,002
Electronic Industries Ltd	10,000
Underwriting and Insurance Ltd	10,000
Broken Hill Theatres Pty Ltd	10,000
Others	48,998
Total issue shares	200,000

APPENDIX H—continued

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD (CBN)

	50c Stock Units
Country Broadcasting and Television Services Ltd	595,200
Email Ltd	226,400
The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd	76,500
Australian Mutual Provident Society	73,900
Others	704,000
Total issued stock units	1,676,000

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD (CWN)

See CBN

EAST COAST TELEVISION LTD (ECN)

	50c Shares
Manning Valley Properties Pty Ltd	105,300
Television New England Ltd	59,500
Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd	34,600
Others	471,600
Total issued shares	671,000

MURRUMBIDGEE TELEVISION LTD (MTN)

	50c Shares
H. Jones & Co. (Sydney) Pty Ltd	297,800
2RG Broadcasters Pty Ltd	93,800
Riverina Television Ltd	84,499
Others	523,901
Total issued shares	1,000,000

NEWCASTLE BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD (NBN)

	50c Shares
Telecommunications Securities Ltd	221,897
Bank of N.S.W. Nominees Ltd.	186,498
Far Pty Ltd	152,000
Time Inc.	150,000
Wales Nominees (Canberra) Pty Ltd	144,000
Euroka Pty Ltd	101,150
American Broadcasting Companies Inc.	100,000
Others	444,455
Total issued shares	1,500,000

TELEVISION NEW ENGLAND LTD (NEN)

	50c Shares
Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd	352,790
Tamworth Newspaper Co. Ltd	102,000
M. M. Moroney, W. A. Baxter, R. V. Brislan, P. M. Smith and L. D. Higginbotham	72,300
The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd	72,000
Others	1,050,910
Total issued shares	1,650,000

NORTHERN RIVERS TELEVISION LTD (NRN)

	50c Shares
The Daily Examiner Pty Ltd	60,000
Everards Pty Ltd	48,000
Radio Kempsey Ltd	43,800
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd	40,000
Others	688,200
Total issued shares	880,000

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APPENDIX H—continued

RICHMOND-TWEED TV LTD (RTN)

Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd	25c Shares	197,600
Northern Star Ltd		140,000
Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd		82,600
Canberra Television Ltd		69,000
Others		910,600
Total issued shares		1,399,800

RIVERINA TELEVISION LTD (RVN)

Estate E. V. Roberts	50c Shares	200,000
Henderson Holdings Pty Ltd		150,000
Elwood Pty Ltd		141,200
Others		508,800
Total issued shares		1,000,000

TELEVISION WOLLONGONG TRANSMISSIONS LTD (WIN)

	\$1	
	Stock Units	
Euroka Pty Ltd		131,800
Far Pty Ltd		108,500
Interstate Television Holdings Pty Ltd		101,000
Others		658,700
Total issued stock units		1,000,000

VICTORIA

(Metropolitan)

AUSTARAMA TELEVISION PTY LTD (ATV)

Ansett Transport Industries Ltd	\$2 shares	2,500,000
Total issued shares		2,500,000

GENERAL TELEVISION CORPORATION PTY LTD (GTV)

	\$2 shares	
Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd (and subsidiaries)		802,771
Hoyts Theatres Ltd		86,498
Greater Union Organisation Pty Ltd		58,848
Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd		35,290
Val Morgan & Sons Pty Ltd		22,194
Efttee Broadcasters Pty Ltd		6,399
Total issued shares		1,012,000

HERALD-SUN TV PTY LTD (HSV)

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

(Country)

ALBURY UPPER MURRAY TV LTD (AMV)

	50c shares	
A. & F. Sullivan Pty Ltd		159,700
Breeza Investments Pty Ltd		106,600
Tenilba Investments Pty Ltd		54,700
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd		45,000
Border Morning Mail Pty Ltd		44,000
Others		690,000
Total issued shares		1,100,000

Appendix

APPENDIX H—continued

BENDIGO AND CENTRAL VICTORIA TELECASTERS LTD (BCV)

Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd	50c shares	1,200,000
Total issued shares		1,200,000

BALLARAT AND WESTERN VICTORIA TELEVISION LTD (BTV)

	50c shares	
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd		372,520
Ballarat Broadcasters Pty Ltd		110,000
Ballarat Courier Pty Ltd		102,100
Canberra Television Ltd		95,059
Others		720,321
Total issued shares		1,400,000

V.B.N. LIMITED (GLV)

	50c	\$2	
	Ordinary	Cumulative	
	Shares	Redeemable	
		Preference	
		Shares	
Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd	975,618	..	..
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	24,382	..	..
Total issued shares	1,200,000	729,000	

GOULBURN-MURRAY TELEVISION LTD (GMV)

	50c shares	
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd		500,050
Others		699,950
Total issued shares		1,200,000

SUNRAYSIA TELEVISION LTD (STV)

	50c shares	
Elliott Newspaper Group Pty Ltd		41,000
Central Murray Broadcasters Pty Ltd		35,000
Electronic Industries Ltd		34,000
Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty Ltd		33,200
Sunraysia Publishing Co. Pty Ltd		32,000
Others		524,800
Total issued shares		700,000

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 (Q'land) Ltd		50,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd		60,000
Television Corporation Ltd		50,000
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd		40,000
Others		747,000
Total issued shares		1,450,000

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APPENDIX H—continued

QUEENSLAND TELEVISION LTD (QTQ)

	25c Stock Units
Fairfax Publications Pty Ltd	507,600
Amalgamated Television Services Pty Ltd	500,800
Fairfax Corporation Pty Ltd	500,400
N.B.C. International Ltd (Canada)	303,000
Interstate Television Holdings Pty Ltd	300,000
P.M.S. Investments Pty Ltd	269,400
Others	646,000
Total issued stock units	3,027,200

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
M.L.C. Assurance Co. Ltd	150,000
Ansett Hotels Pty Ltd	84,900
Others	865,100
Total issued shares	2,000,000

QUEENSLAND

(Country)

DARLING DOWNS TV LTD (DDQ)

	50c Shares
Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'land) Ltd	236,800
Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd	70,000
Tasmanian Television Ltd	60,000
Toowoomba Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd	52,000
Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd	50,000
Others	931,200
Total issued shares	1,400,000

FAR NORTHERN TELEVISION LTD (FNQ)

	50c Shares
Far Northern Theatres Ltd	178,600
H. S. Taylor	47,200
The Cairns Post Pty Ltd	40,000
Others	734,200
Total issued shares	1,000,000

MACKAY TELEVISION LTD (MVQ)

	50c Shares
Telecasters North Queensland Ltd	162,200
Mackay Theatres (Estate Late John Taylor)	79,196
Mackay Printing and Publishing Co.	30,000
Others	368,604
Total issued shares	640,000

ROCKHAMPTON TELEVISION LTD (RTQ)

	50c Shares
Rockhampton Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd	80,000
Nationwide Finance Ltd	72,100
Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	40,000
Others	807,900
Total issued shares	1,000,000

Appendix

APPENDIX H—continued

TELECASTERS NORTH QUEENSLAND LTD (TNQ)

	50c Stock Units
Ayr Broadcasters Pty Ltd	80,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd	80,000
Samuel Allen & Sons Ltd	40,000
The North Queensland Newspaper Co. Ltd	40,000
Others	440,000
Total issued stock units	680,000

DARLING DOWNS TV LTD (SDQ)

See DDQ

WIDE BAY-BURNETT TELEVISION LTD (WBQ)

	50c Shares
Bundaberg Broadcasters Pty Ltd	50,000
Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	40,000
Birch, Carroll and Coyle (Trading) Pty Ltd	40,000
Others	870,000
Total issued shares	1,000,000

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Metropolitan)

TELEVISION BROADCASTERS LTD (ADS)

	50c Shares
Advertiser Newspapers Ltd	920,000
Associated Newspapers Ltd (London)	375,000
Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd	300,000
5KA Holdings Pty Ltd	300,000
Philips Industries Pty Ltd	97,800
Others	1,007,200
Total issued shares	3,000,000

SOUTHERN TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD (NWS)

	50c Shares
News Ltd	1,150,000
Total issued shares	1,150,000

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN TELECASTERS LTD (SAS)

	50c Shares
United Telecasters Sydney Ltd	200,000
Anglo-Australian Nominees Pty Ltd	201,400
Adelaide Steamship Co. Ltd	100,000
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd	100,000
John Martin & Co. Ltd	84,000
Others	2,314,600
Total issued shares	3,000,000

(Country)

SPENCER GULF TELECASTERS LTD (GTS)

	50c Shares
Electronic Industries Ltd	115,500
Berylmay Pty Ltd	55,000
Atico Pty Ltd	55,000
B.H.P. Nominees Pty Ltd	55,000
The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd	45,550
Australian and International Insurance Ltd	38,500
Southern Television Corporation Ltd	37,400
Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd	33,000
Others	335,050
Total issued shares	770,000

APPENDIX H—continued

SOUTH EAST TELECASTERS LTD (SES)

	50c Shares
Electronic Industries Ltd	89,000
C. Zempilas	27,800
Tasmanian Television Ltd	20,000
Others	463,200
Total issued shares	<u>600,000</u>

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

(Metropolitan)

SWAN TELEVISION LTD (STW)

	\$1 Shares
A.M.P. Society	80,000
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd	72,000
Esanda Limited	72,000
Thomson Television (International) Ltd, England	72,000
I. C. Derrington and J. F. Jenkinson	53,800
Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd	53,333
Broadway Investments Pty Ltd	42,700
Others	1,154,167
Total issued shares	<u>1,600,000</u>

TVW LTD (TVW)

	\$1 Shares
West Australian Newspapers Ltd	600,000
W.A.N. Nominees Pty Ltd	75,000
Others	674,968
Total issued shares	<u>1,349,968</u>

(Country)

SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS LTD (BTW)

	50c Shares
Australian and International Insurances Ltd	46,000
Underwriting and Insurance Ltd	46,000
Harris Scarfe & Sandovers Ltd.	41,000
Others	867,000
Total issued shares	<u>1,000,000</u>

SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS LTD (GSW)

See BTW

TASMANIA

(Metropolitan)

TASMANIAN TELEVISION LTD (TVT)

	50c Shares
Davies Bros Ltd	165,099
Northern Television Ltd	106,550
Robert Nettlefold Pty Ltd	64,400
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd	60,000
Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd	50,300
E. G. McRae	48,800
L. Nettlefold	45,700
Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd	40,000
Others	679,151
Total issued shares	<u>1,260,000</u>

APPENDIX H—continued

(Country)

NORTHERN TELEVISION (TNT 9) PTY LTD (TNT)

	\$2 Shares
Northern Television Ltd	51,100
Total issued shares	<u>51,100</u>

APPENDIX I

MULTIPLE INTERESTS OF NEWSPAPERS AND OTHERS IN BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION STATIONS

This Appendix lists newspaper companies and other companies or persons which have substantial interests, directly or indirectly, in two or more licences for commercial broadcasting stations or commercial television stations. The Appendix is divided into four sections:

I.—Capital City Newspapers.

II.—Provincial and Country Newspapers.

III.—Overseas Newspapers.

IV.—Other Organisations.

(I) CAPITAL CITY NEWSPAPERS

ADVERTISER NEWSPAPERS LTD (*The Advertiser, Adelaide*)

Television

ADS Adelaide Holds 920,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company. A wholly-owned subsidiary company, Midlands Broadcasting Services Ltd., also holds 300,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

5AD Adelaide Holds the licence for the station.
5MU Murray Bridge Wholly-owned subsidiary companies hold the licences for 5MU, SPI and 5SE.
SPI Crystal Brook
5SE Mount Gambier

(Advertiser Newspapers Ltd also holds 2,850,000 of the 36,778,753 ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, 110,000 of the 7,212,901 ordinary shares in Queensland Press Ltd and 11,200 of the 9,216,316 ordinary shares in West Australian Newspapers Ltd (see below).)

AUSTRALIAN CONSOLIDATED PRESS GROUP (*Daily Telegraph, Sydney*)

Television

TCN Sydney Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 7,490,841 of the 9,964,666 stock units in the licensee company.
WIN Illawarra Area Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 44,200 of the 1,000,000 stock units in the licensee company.
NBN Newcastle-Hunter River Area Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 67,997 of the 1,500,000 shares in the licensee company.
GTV Melbourne Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of TCN Sydney, in which Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 7,490,841 of the 9,964,666 stock units (see above), holds 802,771 of the 1,012,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN Manning River Area Maitland Mercury Newspaper and Printing Co. Pty Ltd, a subsidiary company of Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd, holds 24,500 of the 35,996 shares in Manning River Times Pty Ltd, which holds 10,000 of the 671,000 shares in the licensee company.
CBN Central Tablelands Area Western Newspapers Ltd, in which the Consolidated Press Group has a 25 per cent interest, holds directly and through subsidiary companies, 80,000 of the 1,676,000 shares in the licensee company.
CWN Central Western Slopes Area
BTQ Brisbane Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of TCN Sydney (see above), holds 50,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ Darling Downs Area Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NBN Newcastle (see above), holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ Southern Downs Area

Broadcasting

3AK Melbourne Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 7,490,841 of the 9,964,666 stock units in Television Corporation Ltd, whose wholly owned subsidiary company, Independent Television Corporation Ltd, holds 802,771 of the 1,012,000 shares in General Television Corporation Pty Ltd (see GTV above) which holds the licence for the station.
2BS Bathurst General Television Corporation Pty Ltd (see 3AK above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2LF Young Western Newspapers Ltd, in which Consolidated Press Group has a 25 per cent interest, holds 8,498 of the 17,112 shares in the licensee company of 2LF and 3,372 of the 5,621 shares in the licensee company of 2LT.
2LT Lithgow

APPENDIX I—continued

6AM Northam General Television Corporation Pty Ltd (3AK) (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company of 6AM, 6PM and 6KG and 51 per cent of the shares in the licensee company of 6GE.
6PM Perth
6KG Kalgoorlie
6GE Geraldton

DAVIES BROS. LTD (*The Mercury, Hobart*)

Television

TVT Hobart Holds 165,099 of the 1,260,000 shares in the licensee company and, in addition, has a 50 per cent interest in Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd which holds 40,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

7HO Hobart Holds 6,000 of the 12,000 shares in the licensee company.
7EX Launceston Tasmanian Television Ltd (TVT) (see above) holds 64,900 shares in Northern Television Ltd which holds all the 34,450 ordinary shares in W. R. Rolph & Sons Pty Ltd, a subsidiary company of which holds all the shares in the licensee company.

(See below for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd. In addition, Davies Bros. Ltd holds 9,000 of the 36,778,753 ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd (see below) and 19,440 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd (see above).)

JOHN FAIRFAX LTD (*The Sydney Morning Herald*)

Television

Directly and through wholly-owned subsidiary companies:

ATN Sydney Holds 1,403,526 of the 1,494,118 shares in the licensee company.
QTQ Brisbane Holds 1,308,000 of the 3,027,200 stock units in the licensee company. In addition, the licensee of ATN Sydney (see above) holds 500,800 stock units in the licensee company.
CTC Canberra Area Holds 360,000 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company.
RTN Richmond-Tweed Area Canberra Television Ltd, licensee of CTC (see above) holds 69,000 of the 1,399,800 shares in the licensee company.
WIN Illawarra Area Holds 101,000 of the 1,000,000 stock units in the licensee company.
AMV Upper Murray Area Holds 54,900 of the 1,100,000 shares in the licensee company.
BTV Ballarat Area Canberra Television Ltd, licensee of CTC (see above), holds 95,059 of the 1,400,000 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 through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate Pty Ltd, holds 144,000 of the 1,500,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ Darling Downs Area Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NBN
SDQ Southern Downs Area (see above) holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

2NM Muswellbrook Has a 45 per cent interest in Newcastle Newspapers Pty Ltd which, through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate Pty Ltd, holds 8,314 of the 30,220 shares in the licensee company.
2NX Bolwarra
3XY Melbourne John Fairfax & Sons Ltd holds 2,241,400 of the 6,000,000 ordinary shares in David Syme & Co. Ltd, which has a 50 per cent interest in the operating company of 3XY.

John Fairfax Ltd, through wholly owned subsidiary companies, holds 1,148,400 of the 4,400,000 ordinary shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd, which, through subsidiary companies, has the following interest in broadcasting stations:

2GB Sydney Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2CA Canberra Holds 30,000 ordinary and 1,550 preference shares in totals of 30,000 ordinary and 2,050 preference shares in the licensee company.
2LF Young Holds 8,612 of the 17,112 shares in the licensee company.
2LT Lithgow Holds 2,249 of the 5,621 shares in the licensee company.
2WL Wollongong Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
3AW Melbourne Holds 45,000 of the 56,000 shares in the licensee company.
4BH Brisbane Holds 1,875 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.
5DN Adelaide Holds 5,000 ordinary and 2,000 preference shares in totals of 8,405 ordinary and 4,000 preference shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX I—continued

THE HERALD AND WEEKLY TIMES LTD (*The Herald, Melbourne*)
Television

HSV	Melbourne	Holds 637,505 of the 750,005 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ	Brisbane	
		Holds 40,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company 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. In addition, Advertiser Newspapers Ltd (<i>see ADS below</i>) and West Australian Newspapers Ltd (<i>see TVW below</i>) hold 110,000 and 100,000 shares respectively of the 7,212,901 shares in Queensland Press Ltd.
ADS	Adelaide	Holds 7,192,704 of the 23,460,000 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 the licensee company. The Argus and Australasian Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, also holds 51,840 shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. In addition, Davies Bros. Ltd (<i>see TVT below</i>) holds 19,440, West Australian Newspapers Ltd (<i>see below</i>) holds 622,700 and Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd (<i>see BTQ above</i>) holds 24,000 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.
TVT	Hobart	Holds 417,236 of the 866,600 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd, which holds 165,099 of the 1,260,000 shares in the licensee company. Davies Bros. Ltd also has a 50 per cent interest in Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd, which holds 40,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd (<i>see BTQ above</i>) holds 53,866 of the 866,600 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd.
FNQ	Cairns Area	The Cairns Post Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Queensland Press Ltd (<i>see BTQ above</i>) holds 40,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
Broadcasting		
3DB	Melbourne	Holds the licences for both stations.
3LK	Lubeck	
3XY	Melbourne	
4AK	Oakey	Holds 601,700 of the 6,000,000 ordinary shares in David Syme and Co. Ltd which has a 50% interest in the operating company of 3XY.
4BK	Brisbane	
4AM	Atherton	
5AD	Adelaide	Holds 7,192,704 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd (licensee of 5AD), subsidiary companies of which hold the licences for 5PI, 5MU and 5SE. The Argus and Australasian Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company of The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, also holds 51,840 shares in the licensee company of 5AD. The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd has a further interest in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd through its share-holdings in Davies Bros. Ltd, West Australian Newspapers Ltd and Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd (subsidiary of Queensland Press Ltd) which holds 19,400, 622,700 and 24,000 shares respectively in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.
5MU	Murray Bridge	
5PI	Crystal Brook	
5SE	Mount Gambier	
7HO	Hobart		Holds 417,236 of the 866,600 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd which holds a 50 per cent interest in the licensee company. The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd has a further interest in Davies Bros. Ltd through its shareholding in Queensland Press Ltd, a subsidiary company of which Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd holds 53,866 shares.
7EX	Launceston	Tasmanian Television Ltd, licensee of TVT (<i>see above</i>) holds 64,900 shares in Northern Television Ltd which holds all the 34,450 ordinary shares in W. R. Rolph & Sons Pty Ltd, subsidiary company of which holds all the shares in the licensee company.

(See below for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd. In addition The Argus and Australasian Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary company holds 188,690 of the 9,216,316 shares in West Australian Newspapers Ltd (*see below*).

NEWS LTD (*The News, Adelaide*)
Television

NWS	Adelaide	Holds all the 1,150,000 shares in the licensee company.
TEN	Sydney	
NEN	Upper Namoi Area	Mirror Newspapers Ltd (The Daily Mirror, Sydney) a wholly owned subsidiary company, holds 140,000 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
WIN	Illawarra Area	Telecommunications Securities Ltd (<i>see above</i>) holds 10,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company.
NBN	Newcastle-Hunter River Area	Mirror Newspapers Ltd (The Daily Mirror, Sydney), a wholly owned subsidiary company, holds 37,600 of the 1,000,000 stock units in the licensee company. A wholly owned subsidiary company, Telecommunications Securities Ltd holds 221,897 of the 1,500,000 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX I—continued

NEN	Upper Namoi Area	Telecommunications Securities Ltd (<i>see above</i>) holds 10,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NBN (<i>see above</i>) holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	
GTS	Spencer Gulf North Area	

Broadcasting

2BH	Broken Hill	Beneficially owns all the shares in the licensee company.
4BH	Brisbane	Holds 1,875 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.
5DN	Adelaide	Holds 3,405 ordinary and 2,000 preference shares in totals of 8,405 ordinary and 4,000 preference shares in the licensee company.
6KY	Perth	Through subsidiary companies holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6NA	Narrogin	

QUEENSLAND PRESS LTD (*Courier-Mail and Brisbane Telegraph, Brisbane*)

Television

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 the licensee company. Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd and Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd also hold 1,794,962 and 1,278,006 shares respectively of the 36,778,753 ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd holds 53,866 of the 866,600 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd.
FNQ	Cairns Area	The Cairns Post Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Queensland Press Ltd holds 40,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

4AK	Oakey	Queensland Newspapers Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company, holds the licences for 4AK and 4BK. The Cairns Post Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company, holds 8,500 of the 50,000 ordinary shares in the licensee of 4AM. (Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company, also holds 24,000 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd. <i>See above</i> for interests of Advertiser Newspapers Ltd, The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, and Davies Bros Ltd).
4BK	Brisbane	
4AM	Atherton	

WEST AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS LTD (*West Australian, Perth*)

Television

TVW	Perth	Holds 600,000 of the 1,349,968 shares in the licensee company.
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Broadcasting

4BH	Brisbane	W. A. Broadcasters Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company, holds 1,875 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.
6IX	Perth	W. A. Broadcasters Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company, holds the licences for the stations.
6MD	Merredin	
6WB	Katanning	
6BY	Bridgetown	

(West Australian Newspapers Ltd, holds 622,700 of the 23,460,000 ordinary shares in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd, 513,600 of the 36,778,753 ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd and 100,000 of the 7,212,901 shares in Queensland Press Ltd (*see above*)).

(II) PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

ARMIDALE NEWSPAPER CO. LTD (*Armidale Express*)

Television

NEN	Upper Namoi Area	Holds 20,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company. 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.
ECN	Manning River Area	Television New England Ltd, licensee of NEN (<i>see above</i>) holds 59,500 of the 671,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

2AD	Armidale	Holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in the licensee company.
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ELLIOT NEWSPAPER GROUP PTY LTD (*Sunraysia Daily, Mildura and Victorian provincial newspapers*)

Television

STV	Mildura Area	Holds 41,000 of the 700,000 shares in the licensee company. 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 Elliott Newspaper Group Pty Ltd, also holds 33,200 shares in the licensee company.
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APPENDIX I—continued

3MA	Mildura	Broadcasting Holds the 500 preference shares in the licensee company. There are also 500 ordinary shares in the licensee company.
3NE	Wangaratta	Holds 50 per cent of the shares in Wangaratta Chronicle Pty Ltd, which company holds 1,000 of the 27,650 shares in the licensee company.
GOLD COAST PUBLICATIONS PTY LTD (<i>The Gold Coast Bulletin</i>)		
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area	Holds 18,000 shares of the 1,399,800 shares in the licensee company. In addition, holds 500 of the 16,450 shares in Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, which holds 82,600 shares in the licensee company.
2MW	Murwillumbah	Broadcasting Holds 500 of the 16,450 shares in the licensee company.
4GG	Gold Coast	Holds 27,116 of the 98,510 shares in the licensee company.
NEWCASTLE MORNING HERALD AND MINERS' ADVOCATE PTY LTD (<i>Morning Herald, Newcastle</i>)		
NBN	Newcastle-Hunter River Area	Television Holds 144,000 of the 1,500,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NBN (<i>see above</i>) holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	
2NM	Muswellbrook	Broadcasting Holds 8,314 of the 30,220 shares in the licensee company.
2NX	Bolwarra	
NORTHERN NEWSPAPERS PTY LTD (<i>Various Newspapers in Northern New South Wales</i>)		
NEN	Upper Namoi Area	Television Holds 45,400 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company. The company also holds 3,000 of the 42,001 shares in Armidale Newspaper Co. Ltd, which holds 20,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	The licensee of NEN (<i>see above</i>) holds 59,500 of the 671,000 shares in the licensee company.
NORTHERN STAR HOLDINGS LTD (<i>Northern Star, Lismore</i>)		
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area	Television Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd and Northern Star Ltd, wholly owned subsidiary companies, hold 197,600 and 140,000 shares respectively of the 1,399,800 shares in the licensee company.
NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area	Holds 6,578 of the 59,116 shares in The Daily Examiner Pty Ltd which holds 60,000 of the 880,000 shares in the licensee company, and in addition, holds approximately 20 per cent of the issued capital in Central North Coast Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd which holds 20,000 shares in the licensee company.
2LM	Lismore	Broadcasting Holds all the shares in the licensee company. (In addition Northern Star Ltd holds 15,000 of the 56,652 shares in Gold Coast Publications Pty Ltd (<i>see above</i>)).
PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS (QLD) LTD (<i>Publishers of various Queensland Country Newspapers</i>)		
RTQ	Rockhampton Area	Television Rockhampton Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company, holds 80,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	Toowoomba Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd and Warwick Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, wholly owned subsidiary companies, hold 52,000 and 18,000 shares respectively of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	
WBQ	Wide Bay Area	Maryborough Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary company, holds 25,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Provincial Newspapers (Qld.) Ltd holds 75 per cent of the shares in Provincial Investments Pty Ltd, which holds 51,256 of the 98,160 shares in The Bundaberg Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd which holds 25,000 shares in the licensee company.
MVQ	Mackay Area	Mackay Printing and Publishing Co. Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company, holds 30,000 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company. (Mackay Printing and Publishing Co. Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company, holds 119,169 of the 2,383,399 shares in Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd (<i>see below</i>)).
NORTHERN TELEVISION LTD (<i>The Examiner, Launceston</i>)		
TNT	North Eastern Tasmania Area	Television A wholly owned subsidiary company, Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd, holds the licence for the station.

APPENDIX I—continued

TVT	Hobart	Holds 106,550 of the 1,260,000 shares in the licensee company. Broadcasting
7EX	Launceston	Holds all the ordinary shares in W. R. Rolph and Sons Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of which holds all the shares in the licensee company. (See below for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd. In addition W. R. Rolph and Sons Pty Ltd holds 33,750 of the 866,600 ordinary shares in Davies Bros Ltd (<i>see above</i>)).
A. & F. SULLIVAN PTY LTD (<i>Daily Advertiser, Wagga, and Post, Goulburn</i>)		
CTC	Canberra Area	Television A wholly owned subsidiary company, Daniel Bros & Co. Pty Ltd, holds 59,600 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company.
AMV	Upper Murray Area	Holds 159,700 of the 1,100,000 shares in the licensee company. Broadcasting
4BH	Brisbane	Holds 1,875 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company. (See below for interests of Canberra Television Ltd.)
TAMWORTH NEWSPAPER CO. LTD (<i>The Northern Daily Leader</i>)		
NEN	Upper Namoi Area	Television Holds 102,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	Television New England Ltd, licensee of NEN (<i>see above</i>) holds 59,500 of the 671,000 shares in the licensee company. (Tamworth Newspaper Co. Ltd also holds 2,550 of the 80,000 shares in Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd (<i>see below</i>)).
TWEED NEWSPAPER CO. PTY LTD (<i>The Daily News, Murwillumbah</i>)		
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area	Television Holds 6,000 of the 1,399,800 shares in the licensee company. The company also holds 4,567 of the 16,450 shares in Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, which holds 82,600 shares in the licensee company. Broadcasting
2MW	Murwillumbah	Holds 4,567 of the 16,450 shares in the licensee company.
4GG	Gold Coast	Holds 15,000 of the 56,652 shares in Gold Coast Publications Pty Ltd (<i>see above</i>).
WESTERN NEWSPAPERS LTD (<i>The Central Western Daily, Orange</i>)		
CBN	Central Tablelands Area	Television Holds 32,000 of the 1,676,000 stock units in the licensee company. Three subsidiary companies, Lithgow Mercury Pty Ltd (Lithgow Mercury), Western Central Western Slopes Daily Pty Ltd (Central Western Daily) and Lithgow Broadcasters Pty Ltd hold 48,000 stock units in the licensee company. Broadcasting
2LF	Young	Holds 8,498 of the 17,112 shares in the licensee company.
2LT	Lithgow	Holds 3,372 of the 5,621 shares in the licensee company.
(III) OVERSEAS NEWSPAPERS		
ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS LTD (ENGLAND) GROUP		
HSV	Melbourne	Television Holds 112,500 of the 750,005 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ	Brisbane	Holds 100,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
ADS	Adelaide	Holds 375,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company. (A nominee company, Commercial Nominees Ltd, holds 569,600 of the 11,247,631 ordinary shares in News Ltd (<i>see above</i>)).
(IV) OTHER ORGANISATIONS		
ADELAIDE CENTRAL METHODIST MISSION INC.		
ADS	Adelaide	Television Holds 32,000 of the 40,000 shares in 5KA Holdings Ltd which holds 300,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX I—continued

Broadcasting

5KA	Adelaide	..	..	Holds 12,000 of the 15,000 shares in the licensee company.
5AU	Port Augusta	..	..	Holds 1,600 of the 2,000 shares in the licensee company.
5RM	Renmark	..	..	Holds 5,821 of the 8,176 shares in the licensee company.

AMALGAMATED WIRELESS (A'ASIA) LTD

Television

TEN	Sydney	..	..	Holds 1,111,111 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area	..	..	Holds 40,000 of the 880,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	..	..	Holds 31,000 of the 671,000 shares in the licensee company.
AMV	Upper Murray Area	..	..	Holds 45,000 of the 1,100,000 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ	Brisbane	..	..	Holds 60,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	..	..	Holds 34,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	..	..	Holds 25,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
RTQ	Rockhampton Area	..	..	Holds 80,000 of the 680,000 stock units in the licensee company.
TNQ	Townsville Area	..	..	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, licensee of TNQ (see above) holds 162,200 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company.
MVQ	Mackay Area	..	..	United Telecasters Sydney Ltd, licensee of TEN (see above) holds 200,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
SAS	Adelaide	..	..	Holds 33,000 of the 770,000 shares in the licensee company.
GTS	Spencer Gulf North Area	..	..	Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty Ltd in which Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd holds 20,000 of the 40,000 shares, holds 169,650 of the 2,000,000 stock units in Northern Television Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company of which, Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd is the licensee company.
TNT	North Eastern Tasmania Area	..	..	Northern Television Ltd (see above), holds 106,550 of the 1,260,000 shares in the licensee company.
TVT	Hobart	..	..

Broadcasting

2AY	Albury	..	..	Holds the licences for the stations.
2GF	Grafton	..	..
2GN	Goulburn	..	..
3BO	Bendigo	..	..
4CA	Cairns	..	..
4TO	Townsville	..	..
4WK	Warwick	..	..
2CH	Sydney	..	..	By agreement with the licensee, conducts the service of the station.
7LA	Launceston	..	..	Holds 20,000 of the 40,000 shares in the licensee company.
2KA	Katoomba	..	..	Holds 1,000 of the 3,643 (\$2) preference shares in the licensee company. There are also 7,256 (\$2) ordinary and 14,000 (50c) ordinary shares in the licensee company.
7EX	Launceston	..	..	Northern Television Ltd (see above) holds all the ordinary shares in W. R. Rolph and Sons Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of which holds all the shares in the licensee company.
4BH	Brisbane	..	..	Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty Ltd, in which Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd holds 20,000 of the 40,000 shares, holds 1,875 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.

(See below for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd. In addition:

- (i) Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd holds 54,838 of the 2,383,399 shares in Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd (see below);
- (ii) W.R. Rolph and Sons Pty Ltd (see 7EX above) holds 33,750 of the 866,600 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd (see above); and
- (iii) Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty Ltd holds 55,863 of the 4,400,000 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd (see below).)

ANSETT TRANSPORT INDUSTRIES LTD

Television

ATV	Melbourne	..	..	Austarama Television Pty Ltd, the licensee company, is a wholly owned subsidiary company.
TEN	Sydney	..	..	Holds 133,333 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
TVQ	Brisbane	..	..	Holds directly and through wholly owned subsidiary companies, 984,900 of the 2,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
SAS	Adelaide	..	..	Holds 100,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, United Telecasters Sydney Ltd, licensee of TEN (see above) holds 200,000 shares in the licensee company.
STW	Perth	..	..	Holds 72,000 of the 1,600,000 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX I—continued

ASSOCIATED BROADCASTING SERVICES LTD

Television

GMV	Goulburn Valley Area	..	..	Holds 500,050 of the 1,200,000 shares in the licensee company.
NEN	Upper Namoi Area	..	..	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd, licensee of GMV (see above) holds 20,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company.
RTQ	Rockhampton Area	..	..	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd holds 10,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
TNQ	Townsville Area	..	..	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd holds 2,000 of the 680,000 stock units in the licensee company.
WBQ	Wide-Bay Area	..	..	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd holds 10,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
BTV	Ballarat Area	..	..	Holds 372,520 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
CTC	Canberra Area	..	..	Holds 20,000 of the 1,200,000 shares in the licensee company.
TVT	Hobart	Holds 60,000 of the 1,260,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

3CS	Colac	Holds the licences for the stations.
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3SR	Shepparton	
3UL	Warragul	
3YB	Warrnambool	

(Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd also holds 118,300 of the 4,400,000 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd. See below for interests of Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd, Canberra Television Ltd, and Tasmanian Television Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CO. PTY LTD

Television

ATN	Sydney	..	..	Holds 90,592 of the 1,494,118 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ	Brisbane	..	..	A wholly owned subsidiary company Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'land) Ltd, holds 50,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	..	..	Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'land) Ltd holds 236,800 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd, licensee of 4GR, holds 70,000 of the 1,400,000 shares.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	..	..	Rockhampton Broadcasting Company Pty Ltd, licensee of 4RO (see below), holds 40,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
RTQ	Rockhampton Area	..	..	Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, licensee of 4MB (see below) holds 40,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
WBQ	Wide-Bay Area	..	..

Broadcasting

Through wholly owned subsidiary companies, Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, and Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'land) Ltd.

2UW	Sydney	..	..	Holds the licence for the station.
4BC	Brisbane	..	..	Holds the licence for the station.
4GR	Toowoomba	..	..	Holds 1,663 of the 3,300 shares in the licensee company.
4MB	Maryborough	..	..	Holds 1,060 of the 2,000 shares in the licensee company.
4RO	Rockhampton	..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
4SB	Kingaroy	..	..	Holds 1,300 of the 3,395 ordinary shares in the licensee company. There are also 2,515 preference shares in the licensee company.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Television

TEN	Sydney	..	..	Holds 664,666 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
NBN	Newcastle-Hunter River Area	..	..	Two wholly owned subsidiary companies hold in the aggregate 330,498 of the 1,500,000 shares in the licensee company.
SAS	Adelaide	..	..	United Telecasters Sydney Ltd, licensee of TEN (see above), holds 200,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	..	..	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corp. Ltd, licensee of NBN (see above) holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	..	..

BROADCAST AMALGAMATED LTD

Television

NEN	Upper Namoi Area	..	..	Holds directly and through subsidiary and associated companies, 405,890 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	..	..	Holds 34,600 of the 671,000 shares in the licensee company. Television New England Ltd, licensee of NEN (see above) holds a further 59,500 shares. In addition, Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd holds 2,850 of the 25,000 shares in Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty Ltd, which through a wholly owned subsidiary company, holds 105,300 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX I—continued

Broadcasting

2AD	Armidale	..	..	..	Holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in the licensee company.
2RE	Taree	..	..	..	Holds 2,850 of the 25,000 shares in the licensee company.
2MO	Gunnedah	..	..	..	Holds 11,876 of the 11,878 shares in the licensee company. (Note: these shares carry 49.99 per cent of the voting rights.)
2TM	Tamworth	..	..	..	Holds 9,998 of the 10,000 shares in the licensee company. (Note: These carry 49.99 per cent of the voting rights.)

CANNBERRA TELEVISION LTD

Television

CTC	Canberra Area	..	..	..	Holds the licence for the station.
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area	..	..	..	Holds 69,000 of the 1,399,800 stock units in the licensee company.
BTV	Ballarat Area	..	..	..	Holds 95,059 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD

Television

CBN	Central Tablelands Area	..	..	..	Holds the licences for the stations.
CWN	Central Western Slopes Area	..	..	..
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area	..	..	..	Holds 6,900 of the 1,399,800 shares in the licensee company.

COUNTRY BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SERVICES LTD

Television

CBN	Central Tablelands Area	..	..	..	Holds 595,200 of the 1,676,000 stock units in the licensee company.
CWN	Central Western Slopes Area	..	..	..

Broadcasting

2GZ	Orange	..	..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company of 2GZ, which in turn, holds all the shares in the licensee company of 2NZ.
2NZ	Inverell	..	..	..

DARLING DOWNS TV LTD

Television

DDQ	Darling Downs Area	..	..	..	Holds the licences for the stations.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	..	..	..

ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD

Television

BKN	Broken Hill Area	..	..	..	Holds 10,000 of the 200,000 shares in the licensee company.
STV	Mildura Area	..	..	..	Holds 34,000 of the 700,000 shares in the licensee company.
SES	South East (South Australia Area)	..	..	..	Holds 89,000 of the 600,000 shares in the licensee company.
GTS	Spencer Gulf North Area	..	..	..	Holds 115,500 of the 770,000 shares in the licensee company.
BTW	Bunbury Area	..	..	..	Harris Scarfe and Sandovers Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company, holds
GSW	Southern Agricultural Area	..	..	..	41,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

EMAIL LTD

Television

TEN	Sydney	..	..	..	Holds 1,111,110 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
CBN	Central Tablelands Area	..	..	..	Holds 226,400 of the 1,676,000 stock units in the licensee company.
CWN	Central Western Slopes Area	..	..	..
BTQ	Brisbane	..	..	..	Holds 10,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
SAS	Adelaide	..	..	..	United Telecasters Sydney Ltd, licensee of TEN (see above) holds 200,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

(Email Ltd also holds 90,800 of the 16,100,000 shares in Amalgamated Wireless (A/asia) Ltd (see above).)

APPENDIX I—continued

FAR PTY LTD

Television

WIN	Illawarra Area	..	..	..	Holds 108,500 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
NBN	Newcastle-Hunter River Area	..	..	..	Holds 152,000 of the 1,500,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	..	..	..	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NBN (see above), holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	..	..	..

FINDLAYS BROADCASTING SERVICES PTY LTD

Broadcasting

7AD	Devonport	..	..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee companies.
7BU	Burnie	..	..	..
7SD	Scottsdale	..	..	..
7QT	Queenstown	..	..	..	Burnie Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, licensee of 7BU holds 670 of the 5,100 shares in the licensee company.

H. E. HENDY

Television

QTQ	Brisbane	..	..	..	Euroka Pty Ltd, P.M.S. Investments Pty Ltd and Tenilba Investments Pty Ltd, in which all the shares are owned by H. E. Hendy, hold in the aggregate 309,000 of the 3,027,200 stock units in the licensee company.
NBN	Newcastle-Hunter River Area	..	..	..	Euroka Pty Ltd (see above) holds 101,150 of the 1,500,000 shares in the licensee company.
WIN	Illawarra Area	..	..	..	Euroka Pty Ltd (see above) holds 131,800 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
CTC	Canberra Area	..	..	..	Tenilba Investments Pty Ltd (see above) holds 22,000 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company.
AMV	Upper Murray Area	..	..	..	Tenilba Investments Pty Ltd (see above) holds 54,700 of the 1,100,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	..	..	..	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NBN (see above), holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	..	..	..	(See above for interests of Canberra Television Ltd).

HENDERSON HOLDINGS PTY LTD

Television

RVN	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	..	..	..	Holds 150,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
MTN	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	..	..	..	Riverina Television Ltd, licensee of RVN (see above), holds 84,499 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
QTQ	Brisbane	..	..	..	Holds 14,800 of the 3,027,200 stock units in the licensee company.
		..	..	..	(Henderson Holdings Pty Ltd also holds all the 25,000 'B' ordinary shares out of totals of 100 'A' preference, 25,000 'B' ordinary and 25,000 'C' ordinary shares in A. & F. Sullivan Pty Ltd (see above).)

HUNTER BROADCASTERS PTY LTD

Broadcasting

2NM	Muswellbrook	..	..	..	Holds the licences for the stations.
2NX	Bolwarra	..	..	..

MACQUARIE BROADCASTING HOLDINGS LTD

Television

CBN	Central Tablelands Area	..	..	..	Lithgow Broadcasters Pty Ltd, licensee of 2LT (see below) holds 12,000 of the
CWN	Central Western Slopes Area	..	..	..	1,676,000 stock units in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

		..	..	..	Through wholly owned subsidiary companies, Broadcasting Associates Pty Ltd and Broadcasting Station 2GB Pty Ltd, holds:
2GB	Sydney	..	..	..	All the shares in the licensee companies.
2WL	Wollongong	..	..	..
2CA	Canberra	..	..	..	30,000 ordinary and 1,550 preference shares in totals of 30,000 ordinary and 2,050 preference shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX I—continued

2LF	Young	. . . . .	8,612 of the 17,112 shares in the licensee company.
2LT	Lithgow	. . . . .	2,249 of the 5,621 shares in the licensee company.
3AW	Melbourne	. . . . .	45,000 of the 56,000 shares in the licensee company.
4BH	Brisbane	. . . . .	Holds 1,875 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.
5DN	Adelaide	. . . . .	5,000 ordinary and 2,000 preference shares in totals of 8,405 ordinary and 4,000 preference shares in the licensee company.

NBC INTERNATIONAL LTD (CANADA)

Television

TEN	Sydney	. . . . .	Holds 998,000 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
QTQ	Brisbane	. . . . .	Holds 303,000 of the 3,027,200 stock units in the licensee company.
SAS	Adelaide	. . . . .	United Telecasters Sydney Ltd (TEN) (see above) holds 200,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

RIVERINA TELEVISION LTD

Television

RVN	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	. . . . .	Holds the licence for the station.
MTN	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	. . . . .	Holds 84,499 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS LTD

Television

BTW	Bunbury Area	. . . . .	Holds the licences for the stations.
GSW	Southern Agricultural Area	. . . . .

TASMANIAN TELEVISION LTD

Television

TVT	Hobart	. . . . .	Holds the licence for the station.
TNT	North Eastern Tasmania Area	. . . . .	Holds 64,900 of the 2,000,000 stock units in Northern Television Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company of which Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd, is the licensee.
CTC	Canberra Area	. . . . .	Holds 30,000 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company.
SES	South East (South Australia) Area	. . . . .	Holds 20,000 of the 600,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	. . . . .	Holds 60,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	. . . . .
NEN	Upper Namoi Area	. . . . .	Holds 40,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	. . . . .	Television New England Ltd, licensee of NEN (see above) holds 59,500 of the 671,000 shares in the licensee company.

(See above for interests of Northern Television Ltd and Canberra Television Ltd. In addition Tasmanian Television Ltd holds 40,000 of the 4,400,000 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd and 60,000 of the 1,384,390 shares in Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd (see above).)

TELECASTERS NORTH QUEENSLAND LTD

Television

TNQ	Townsville Area	. . . . .	Holds the licence for the station.
MVQ	Mackay Area	. . . . .	Holds 162,200 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company.

TOORAK RADIO PTY LTD

Broadcasting

The interests which own this company—			
4LG	Longreach	. . . . .	Own all the shares in the licensee company.
4LM	Mt. Isa	. . . . .	Holds all the 10,002 ordinary shares and 498 of the 4,998 preference shares in the licensee company.
4IP	Ipswich	. . . . .	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.

2TM MANAGEMENT PTY LTD

Broadcasting

2MO	Gunnedah	. . . . .	Has the majority of the voting rights in the licensee companies.
2TM	Tamworth	. . . . .

(2TM Management Pty Ltd also holds 10,000 of the 80,000 shares in Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd and is entitled to appoint three of the five directors (see above).)

APPENDIX I—continued

UNITED BROADCASTING CO. PTY LTD

Television

NBN	Newcastle-Hunter River Area	. . . . .	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd, licensee of 2UE (see below), holds 83,900 of the 1,500,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, United Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, holds 24,647 of the 199,000 ordinary shares in the Workers' Cash Order and Finance Co. Ltd, which holds 55,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	. . . . .	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NBN (see above), holds 50,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	. . . . .
NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area	. . . . .	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd, licensee of 2UE (see below), holds 10,000 of the 880,000 shares in the licensee company.
NEN	Upper Namoi Area	. . . . .	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd holds 10,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	. . . . .	Television New England Ltd, licensee of NEN (see above) holds 59,500 of the 671,000 shares in the licensee company.
TEN	Sydney	. . . . .	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd holds 183,145 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
SAS	Adelaide	. . . . .	United Telecasters Sydney Ltd, licensee of TEN (see above), holds 200,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area	. . . . .	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd holds 300 of the 1,399,800 shares in the licensee company.
ADS	Adelaide	. . . . .	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd, holds 1,100 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

2KO	Newcastle	. . . . .	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2UE	Sydney	. . . . .	Holds 12,568 of the 34,092 'A' class shares and all the 45,908 'B' class shares in the licensee company.

UNITED TELECASTERS SYDNEY LTD

Television

TEN	Sydney	. . . . .	Holds the licence for the station.
SAS	Adelaide	. . . . .	Holds 200,000 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

VICTORIAN BROADCASTING NETWORK LTD

Television

BCV	Bendigo Area	. . . . .	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
BTV	Ballarat Area	. . . . .	Holds directly, and through wholly owned subsidiary companies, 69,900 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
GLV	Latrobe Valley Area	. . . . .	Holds directly and through wholly owned subsidiary companies, 1,175,618 of the 1,200,000 ordinary shares and all of the 729,000 preference shares in the licensee company.
STV	Mildura Area	. . . . .	Central Murray Broadcasters Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company, holds 35,000 of the 700,000 shares in the licensee company.
RTQ	Rockhampton Area	. . . . .	Nationwide Finance Ltd, in which Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd, holds 446,200 of the 1,000,000 shares, holds 72,100 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
MTN	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	. . . . .	Nationwide Finance Ltd, holds 13,100 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company (see RTQ above).
BTW	Bunbury Area	. . . . .	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company holds 35,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
GSW	Southern Agricultural Area	. . . . .
TNT	North Eastern Tasmania Area	. . . . .	Holds 30,800 of the 2,000,000 stock units in Northern Television Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of which, Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd, is the licensee company.

Broadcasting

3CV	Maryborough	. . . . .	Holds approximately 98 per cent of the ordinary shares and all the preference shares in the licensee of 3CV, 3HA, 3SH and 3TR, all the shares in the licensee of 4MK and all the shares in the licensee of 6PR, 6TZ and 6CI.
3HA	Hamilton	. . . . .
3SH	Swan Hill	. . . . .
3TR	Sale	. . . . .
4MK	Mackay	. . . . .
6PR	Perth	. . . . .
6TZ	Bunbury	. . . . .
6CI	Collie	. . . . .

(See above for interests of Northern Television Ltd)

APPENDIX J

NEWSPAPER INTERESTS OF A MINOR NATURE IN COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS AND COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

This Appendix lists the newspaper interests in commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations which are not shown in Appendix I.

ALBANY ADVERTISER (1932) LTD (*Albany Advertiser*)

Broadcasting

6VA Albany Holds 7,000 of the 20,000 shares in the licensee company.

BALLARAT COURIER PTY LTD (*The Ballarat Courier*)

Television

BTV Ballarat Area . . . Holds 102,100 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company. Ballarat Broadcasters Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company, holds 110,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

3BA Ballarat Holds all the shares in the licensee company.

BORDER MORNING MAIL PTY LTD (*The Border Morning Mail, Albury*)

Television

AMV Upper Murray Area . . . Holds 44,000 of the 1,100,000 shares in the licensee company.

THE BUNDABERG NEWSPAPER CO. PTY LTD (*The News-Mail, Bundaberg*)

Television

WBQ Wide Bay Area Holds 25,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

CENTRAL NORTH COAST NEWSPAPER CO. PTY LTD (*The Advocate, Coff's Harbour*)

Television

NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area . . . Holds 20,000 of the 880,000 shares in the licensee company.

THE DAILY EXAMINER PTY LTD (*The Daily Examiner, Grafton*)

Television

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

GEELONG ADVERTISER PTY LTD (*Geelong Advertiser*)

Broadcasting

3GL Geelong Holds all the shares in the licensee company.

GYMPIE TIMES PTY LTD (*The Gympie Times*)

Television

WBQ Wide Bay Area Holds 10,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

4GY Gympie Holds 200 of the 1,500 ordinary shares in the licensee company.

LAURIE & WATSON (*The Border Watch, Mount Gambier*)

Television

SES South East (South Aus tralia) Area . . . Holds 16,000 of the 600,000 shares in the licensee company.

MACLEAY ARGUS PTY LTD (*The Macleay Argus, Kempsey*)

Television

NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area . . . Holds 22,500 of the 880,000 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX J—continued

MANNING RIVER TIMES PTY LTD (*Manning River Times, Taree*)

Television

ECN Manning River Area . . . Holds 10,000 of the 671,000 shares in the licensee company.

MURRUMBIDGEE IRRIGATOR PTY LTD (*The Murrumbidgee Irrigator, Leeton*)

Television

MTN Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas . . . Holds 7,396 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

THE NORTH QUEENSLAND NEWSPAPER CO. LTD (*Daily Bulletin, Townsville*)

Television

TNQ Townsville Area Holds 40,000 of the 680,000 stock units in the licensee company.

DAVID SYME AND CO. LTD (*The Age, Melbourne*)

Broadcasting

3XY Melbourne Has a 50 per cent interest in the operating company of 3XY.

WANGARATTA CHRONICLE PTY LTD (*Wangaratta Chronicle Despatch*)

Broadcasting

3NE Wangaratta Holds 1,000 of the 27,650 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX K

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

The analysis of broadcasting programmes, which is set out in the following tables is based on the combined figures from two surveys conducted by the Board in November 1968 and May 1969. 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 have been summarised in a number of tables as follows:

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

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

Table III—Analysis of Broadcast Advertising by Time Periods—Metropolitan Commercial Stations, Monday to Friday Average

Table IV—Analysis of Broadcast Advertising by Time Periods each day of the week—Metropolitan Commercial Stations.

3. *Definition of Categories.* The statistical system is based on thirteen programme categories, which are set out below, and advertising matter:

Entertainment—

Light and Popular Music .. Musical comedy, 'evergreens', items of popular music in general programmes, currently popular music presented in hit parade and similar programmes.

Incidental Matter .. Matter occurring between major programme units, station announcements (excluding time calls), programme notes, party calls to adults, items in telephone conversation programmes consisting of an exchange of opinions, and miscellaneous patter.

Variety .. Talent, quiz, panel and variety programmes, including comedy recordings.

Drama .. Plays, serials and other dramatised productions.

The Arts .. Serious music and opera, readings of prose and poetry, literary and art criticism.

Information and Services—

News .. 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.

Sport .. Sporting descriptions, previews and summaries, sporting news, interviews and talks.

Information .. Programmes concerning such topics as aspects of science, other lands and peoples, agriculture, industry and other major occupations.

Religious .. Programmes originated for or by recognised religious bodies.

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.

Family .. Family activities including programmes dealing with cooking, house and garden, hobbies, care of pets, health, physical fitness and other personal matters. Shopping guides.

APPENDIX K—continued

Children .. Programmes directed to or presented for children, serials, children's recordings, and informative 'scatters'.

Educational .. Programmes designed as an aid to formal teaching; kindergarten sessions.

Advertisements .. 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.— 9.00 a.m.
Morning	9.00 a.m.—12.00 noon
Midday	12.00 noon— 2.00 p.m.
Early Afternoon	2.00 p.m.— 4.00 p.m.
Late Afternoon	4.00 p.m.— 6.30 p.m.
Evening	6.30 p.m.— 7.30 p.m.
Night	7.30 p.m.—10.30 p.m.

TABLE I—ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES

ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS

Programme Category	Commercial (25 stations)	National (12 stations)	All Stations (37 stations)
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
<i>Entertainment—</i>			
Light and Popular Music	50.0	30.4	43.8
Incidental matter	8.6	7.5	8.2
Variety	1.5	2.1	1.6
Drama	0.4	2.9	1.2
The Arts	0.2	22.9	7.4
	60.7	65.8	62.2
<i>Information and Services—</i>			
News	9.9	10.1	9.9
Sport	6.0	3.5	5.2
Information	1.5	8.4	3.7
Religious	3.1	2.3	2.9
Social and Political	2.2	2.8	2.4
Family	2.1	0.7	1.7
Children's	0.1	2.8	1.0
Educational . . . . .	..	3.6	1.1
	24.9	34.2	27.9
Advertisements	14.4	..	9.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0

APPENDIX K—continued
TABLE II—ANALYSIS OF BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES
METROPOLITAN STATIONS BY TIME PERIODS

Programme Category	Breakfast		Morning		Midday		Early Afternoon		Late Afternoon		Evening		Night	
	Com- mercial Stations	All Stations	Com- mercial Stations	All Stations	Com- mercial Stations	All Stations	Com- mercial Stations	All Stations	Com- mercial Stations	All Stations	Com- mercial Stations	All Stations	Com- mercial Stations	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—														
Light and Popular Music	46.5	39.8	41.0	37.2	47.3	42.4	53.9	48.2	53.5	48.0	52.2	41.2	57.0	48.6
Incidental Matter	7.3	7.7	8.1	8.4	7.5	7.0	9.0	8.0	8.5	8.0	9.5	9.3	10.1	9.2
Variety	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.6	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.2
Drama	0.1	1.0	1.3	2.3	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	1.9
The Arts . . . . .	..	8.1	0.3	7.1	0.2	2.1	0.1	10.4	0.1	5.7	0.5	6.9	0.3	10.2
	55.1	57.5	52.5	56.3	56.7	55.0	64.7	68.6	63.7	63.3	63.4	58.5	68.6	72.1
Information and Services—														
News	16.7	17.6	6.8	5.5	12.8	15.8	6.7	4.8	10.8	10.2	12.8	17.0	6.7	6.2
Sport	1.6	1.1	2.7	1.9	7.0	6.8	11.2	10.1	7.7	6.9	6.5	7.7	6.5	4.7
Information	0.2	2.5	4.5	7.2	1.5	7.0	1.1	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	2.9	0.8	2.9
Religious	2.0	2.7	1.8	2.9	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.5	2.5	2.7	8.9	6.3
Social and Political	0.3	0.9	6.7	4.6	3.2	2.4	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.6	2.2	3.2	0.5	2.3
Family	0.6	0.7	6.3	5.1	3.7	2.7	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
Children's	0.2	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	5.1	..	..	..	..
Educational . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	..	0.2	..	..	..	..
	21.6	26.6	28.8	30.9	29.7	35.7	22.8	22.9	22.1	27.0	25.4	33.9	23.7	22.6
Advertisements	23.3	15.9	18.7	12.8	13.6	9.3	12.5	8.5	14.2	9.7	11.2	7.6	7.7	5.3
	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

APPENDIX K—continued
TABLE III—ANALYSIS OF BROADCAST ADVERTISING BY TIME PERIODS
METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS, MONDAY TO FRIDAY AVERAGE

	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	All Cities
Breakfast	Per cent 26.9	Per cent 27.0	Per cent 28.1	Per cent 28.2	Per cent 24.4	Per cent 26.9	Per cent 26.9
Morning	23.4	21.1	17.6	19.5	17.4	18.7	20.0
Midday	14.7	14.6	14.6	18.9	8.4	11.9	13.9
Early Afternoon	14.2	15.1	11.1	15.5	8.4	7.0	12.5
Late Afternoon	17.5	16.0	17.4	17.2	12.0	9.7	15.7
Evening	20.2	11.4	10.0	16.6	8.4	5.6	12.9
Night	12.6	10.5	5.6	9.6	6.1	2.8	8.7
All Periods	18.3	16.8	14.9	17.5	12.3	12.0	15.8

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

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	All Days
Breakfast	Per cent 8.0	Per cent 23.6	Per cent 28.1	Per cent 28.5	Per cent 27.3	Per cent 27.2	Per cent 19.6	Per cent 23.2
Morning	12.6	17.3	19.2	20.9	21.6	21.1	18.2	18.7
Midday	12.0	10.6	13.2	14.9	16.6	14.4	13.2	13.6
Early Afternoon	10.5	12.2	10.7	13.3	15.0	11.4	14.4	12.5
Late Afternoon	9.7	13.5	14.0	16.9	16.3	17.6	11.2	14.2
Evening	6.4	13.3	12.5	13.3	12.4	12.8	7.4	11.2
Night	4.3	7.8	6.9	8.7	9.2	10.7	6.6	7.7
All Periods	9.2	13.9	14.8	16.6	17.0	16.7	13.2	14.5

APPENDIX L

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

The analysis of television programmes which is set out in the following tables is based on a 25 per cent sample of commercial and national programmes televised between 3 June 1968 and 4 May 1969. Details of commercial television programmes are derived from data supplied regularly by each station and details of national television programmes are obtained from information supplied by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. For the purpose of these tables the metropolitan national programmes analysed are those of ABV Melbourne, and the country national programmes are those of ABEV Bendigo. These are considered to be reasonably representative of the national programme service.

The tables show the composition of programmes under three headings:

Table I—Analysis of Television Programmes by Categories: Metropolitan and Country Stations, Overall.

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

Table III—Television Programmes of Australian Origin, Analysis of Categories, All Metropolitan and Country Stations.

The figures in Table III are based on the actual duration of Australian programme matter and do not take into account the credit loadings allowed to commercial stations for certain types of programme matter referred to in paragraph 345. The table shows the distribution of types of Australian programmes both as percentages of all programmes of Australian origin, and as percentages of all programmes televised.

At the foot of each column in Tables I and III a conversion factor is shown to enable calculation of the time occupied by programmes in each category.

APPENDIX L—continued

TABLE I—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES
METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY STATIONS, OVERALL

Programme Category	Metropolitan Stations			Country Stations		
	Commercial	National	All Stations	Commercial	National	All Stations
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Drama—						
Serious	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Adventure	12.7	9.4	11.9	14.7	9.4	11.4
Crime and Suspense	7.4	3.4	6.4	7.9	3.4	5.1
Domestic and Comedy	14.1	12.6	13.7	16.8	12.6	14.2
Western	6.2	2.7	5.4	6.8	2.7	4.3
Miscellaneous	11.8	3.3	9.7	9.0	3.3	5.5
	52.3	31.5	47.2	55.3	31.5	40.6
Light Entertainment—						
Cartoons	6.4	5.0	6.0	4.6	5.0	4.8
Light Music	3.0	1.5	2.7	4.0	1.5	2.4
Personality Programmes	8.1	0.6	6.3	6.9	0.6	3.0
Talent Programmes	1.1	..	0.8	1.7	..	0.7
Variety	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.2	3.5
	22.1	10.3	19.3	21.1	10.3	14.4
Sport	5.9	11.7	7.3	4.6	11.7	9.0
News	6.5	7.2	6.7	8.3	7.2	7.6
Children—						
Kindergarten	3.6	5.4	4.0	1.2	5.4	3.8
Other	2.1	3.3	2.4	2.1	3.3	2.9
	5.7	8.7	6.4	3.3	8.7	6.7
Family Activities	2.5	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.6
Information	1.9	3.4	2.3	2.6	3.4	3.1
Current Affairs	1.3	8.0	2.9	1.5	8.0	5.5
Political Matter	*	*	*	..	*	*
Religious Matter	1.2	2.4	1.5	1.4	2.4	2.0
The Arts	0.1	1.7	0.5	0.1	1.7	1.1
Education—						
Formal . . . . .	..	12.7	3.0	..	12.7	7.8
Other	0.5	1.1	0.7	*	1.1	0.6
	0.5	13.8	3.7	*	13.8	8.4
	100.0	100.0	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 ..	52 hours	41 hours	49 hours	28 hours	41 hours	35 hours

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

APPENDIX L—continued
TABLE II—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY TIME PERIODS
A—METROPOLITAN STATIONS

Programme Category	Before 4.30 p.m. Weekdays			4.30 p.m.—7.00 p.m. Weekdays and before 7.00 p.m. Weekends			7.00 p.m.—9.30 p.m. Weekdays			After 9.30 p.m. Weekdays		
	Com- mercial Stations	National Stations	All Stations	Com- mercial Stations	National Stations	All Stations	Com- mercial Stations	National Stations	All Stations	Com- mercial Stations	National Stations	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
Drama—												
Serious . . . . .	*	..	*	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.1	0.2	..	0.2
Adventure	7.4	0.2	5.9	11.7	7.2	10.5	22.8	16.2	20.9	14.2	19.2	15.4
Crime and Suspense	6.3	0.7	5.2	0.6	1.7	0.9	12.9	4.9	10.7	16.5	9.3	14.8
Domestic and Comedy	13.7	0.4	11.1	15.9	21.0	17.2	19.3	12.7	17.5	6.6	13.2	8.1
Western	3.4	..	2.7	6.8	7.0	6.9	9.2	0.3	6.6	7.4	0.8	5.9
Miscellaneous	17.9	..	14.4	3.8	1.5	13.1	8.4	2.7	6.8	18.8	13.2	17.5
	48.7	1.3	39.3	38.8	38.4	48.6	72.6	37.2	62.6	63.7	55.7	61.9
Light Entertainment—												
Cartoons	7.6	5.3	7.2	11.7	9.7	6.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	..	0.1	*
Light Music	0.1	..	..	6.4	1.3	*	4.7	3.9	4.6	0.5	0.8	0.6
Personality Programmes	17.1	0.7	13.9	4.3	0.6	3.4	5.7	0.3	4.1	0.8	1.0	0.8
Talent Programmes	0.2	..	..	1.2	..	0.9	3.6	..	2.5	..	..	..
Variety	*	..	*	0.7	1.5	0.9	9.1	9.9	9.5	9.9	3.1	8.3
	25.0	6.0	21.1	24.3	13.1	11.7	23.6	14.6	21.1	11.2	5.0	9.7
Sport	3.3	4.0	3.4	10.8	24.1	14.1	0.8	1.6	1.0	6.7	11.0	7.7
News	2.1	4.2	2.5	13.6	0.2	10.1	1.4	21.4	7.1	6.6	7.9	6.9
Childrens—												
Kindergarten	9.7	21.0	12.1	1.2	0.2	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	2.9	4.6	3.2	3.7	6.0	4.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12.6	25.6	15.3	4.9	6.2	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family Activities												
Information	5.5	1.8	4.9	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.7
Current Affairs	1.7	3.3	2.0	2.6	5.8	3.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	2.3	2.1	2.3
Political Matter	0.2	2.3	0.6	0.8	4.8	1.8	0.3	20.5	6.0	5.4	6.9	5.7
Religious Matter . . . . .	..	..	..	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
The Arts	0.5	..	0.4	1.4	3.7	2.0	*	0.3	*	3.2	5.8	3.8
Education—												
Formal . . . . .	..	49.4	9.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	*	2.0	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	*	..	*	*	..	*
	*	51.4	10.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	*	..	*	*	..	*
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

APPENDIX L—continued
B—COUNTRY STATIONS

Programme Category	Before 4.30 p.m. Weekdays			4.30 p.m.—7.00 p.m. Weekdays and before 7.00 p.m. Weekends			7.00 p.m.—9.30 p.m. Weekdays			After 9.30 p.m. Weekdays		
	Com- mercial Stations	National Stations	All Stations	Com- mercial Stations	National Stations	All Stations	Com- mercial Stations	National Stations	All Stations	Com- mercial Stations	National Stations	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
Drama—												
Serious	*	..	*	*	..	*	*	0.4	0.3	0.2	..	0.1
Adventure	6.3	0.2	1.9	14.4	7.2	9.8	20.8	16.2	18.4	12.9	19.2	16.7
Crime and Suspense	4.0	0.7	1.7	0.2	1.7	1.1	14.5	4.9	9.4	14.5	9.3	11.4
Domestic and Comedy	12.8	0.4	4.0	17.2	21.0	19.6	21.7	12.7	16.8	11.0	13.2	12.4
Western	3.0	..	0.9	9.5	7.0	7.1	10.0	0.3	4.8	3.9	0.8	2.0
Miscellaneous	18.8	..	5.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	8.6	2.7	5.5	14.2	13.2	13.5
	44.9	1.3	14.0	42.9	38.4	39.2	75.6	37.2	55.2	56.7	55.7	56.1
Light Entertainment—												
Cartoons	3.8	5.3	4.9	11.1	9.7	10.2	0.8	0.5	0.6	..	0.1	0.1
Light Music	0.2	..	0.1	6.9	1.3	3.4	4.3	3.9	4.1	1.6	0.8	1.0
Personality Programmes	26.7	0.7	8.3	2.0	0.6	1.1	4.5	0.3	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
Talent Programmes	*	..	*	*	..	0.8	3.1	..	1.4	*	..	*
Variety	0.1	..	*	*	1.5	1.2	6.2	9.9	8.2	9.9	3.1	5.8
	30.8	6.0	13.3	20.0	13.1	16.7	18.9	14.6	16.5	12.7	5.0	8.0
Sport	1.2	4.0	3.2	7.8	24.1	18.0	1.1	1.6	1.4	8.3	11.0	9.9
News	3.8	4.2	4.1	17.5	0.2	6.5	1.9	21.4	12.3	6.8	7.9	7.5
Childrens—												
Kindergarten	6.2	21.0	16.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	2.7	4.6	4.1	5.1	6.0	5.6	*	..	*	..	..	..
	8.9	25.6	20.9	5.5	6.2	5.9	*	..	*	..	..	..
Family Activities												
Information	7.6	1.8	3.5	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.6
Current Affairs	2.0	3.3	2.9	3.1	5.8	4.8	1.6	0.5	1.0	3.9	2.1	2.8
Political Matter	0.4	2.3	1.7	0.9	4.8	3.4	0.4	20.5	11.1	5.6	6.9	6.4
Religious Matter . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	..
The Arts	0.4	..	0.1	1.6	3.7	2.9	*	0.3	0.2	4.5	5.8	5.3
Education—												
Formal . . . . .	..	49.4	34.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other . . . . .	..	2.0	1.4	..	1.5	1.0	..	..	..	*	..	*
	..	51.4	36.3	..	1.5	1.0	..	..	..	*	..	*
	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.

APPENDIX L—continued

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

Programme category	Commercial		National		All Stations	
	Percentage of Australian Programmes	Percentage of All Programmes	Percentage of Australian Programmes	Percentage of All Programmes	Percentage of Australian Programmes	Percentage of All Programmes
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Drama—						
Serious . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adventure	1.1	0.5	2.2	1.1	1.5	0.6
Crime and Suspense	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.4
Domestic and Comedy	1.0	0.4	2.4	1.2	1.3	0.6
Western . . . . .	*	*	..	..	*	*
Miscellaneous	5.8	2.3	0.2	0.1	4.2	1.8
	9.2	3.7	5.2	2.6	8.0	3.4
Light Entertainment—						
Cartoons	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Light Music	7.2	2.9	1.8	0.9	5.7	2.4
Personality Programmes	19.0	7.7	0.7	0.4	13.9	6.0
Talent Programmes	2.7	1.1	..	..	1.9	0.8
Variety	5.7	2.3	..	..	4.1	1.8
	34.8	14.1	3.0	1.5	25.8	11.1
Sport	13.4	5.4	20.4	10.4	15.4	6.6
News	15.2	6.2	14.2	7.2	14.9	6.4
Children—						
Kindergarten	8.8	3.5	7.8	4.0	8.5	3.6
Other	4.4	1.8	6.5	3.3	5.0	2.2
	13.2	5.3	14.3	7.3	13.5	5.8
Family Activities	5.8	2.4	2.6	1.3	4.9	2.1
Information	2.1	0.9	1.8	0.9	2.0	0.9
Current Affairs	2.5	1.0	12.0	6.1	5.2	2.2
Political Matter	*	*	*	*	*	*
Religious Matter	2.3	0.9	3.6	1.8	2.7	1.1
The Arts	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.3
Education—						
Formal . . . . .	..	..	20.7	10.5	5.9	2.5
Other	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.5
	1.2	0.5	21.2	10.8	6.9	3.0
	100.0	40.5	100.0	50.7	100.0	42.9
1 per cent projected to 52 weeks and rounded to nearest half hour equals, in duration per station	21 hours	52 hours	20½ hours	41 hours	21 hours	49 hours

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

APPENDIX L

B—COUNTRY STATIONS

Programme category	Commercial		National		All Stations	
	Percentage of Australian Programmes	Percentage of All Programmes	Percentage of Australian Programmes	Percentage of All Programmes	Percentage of Australian Programmes	Percentage of All Programmes
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Drama—						
Serious . . . . .	*	*	..	..	*	*
Adventure	3.6	1.4	2.2	1.1	2.7	1.2
Crime and Suspense	3.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.6
Domestic and Comedy	3.3	1.3	2.4	1.2	2.7	1.2
Western	0.1	*	..	..	*	*
Miscellaneous	4.5	1.7	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.7
	14.5	5.6	5.2	2.6	8.2	3.7
Light Entertainment—						
Cartoons	*	*	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Light Music	9.7	3.7	1.8	0.9	4.3	2.0
Personality Programmes	16.8	6.5	0.7	0.4	5.9	2.8
Talent Programmes	4.5	1.7	..	..	1.4	..
Variety	5.2	2.0	..	..	1.6	0.8
	36.2	13.9	3.0	1.5	13.5	5.8
Sport	10.2	3.9	20.4	10.4	17.2	8.0
News	21.3	8.2	14.2	7.2	16.4	7.6
Children—						
Kindergarten	3.2	1.2	7.8	4.0	6.3	2.9
Other	3.8	1.5	6.5	3.3	5.6	2.7
	7.0	2.7	14.3	7.3	11.9	5.6
Family Activities	4.3	1.7	2.6	1.3	3.2	1.5
Information	2.1	0.8	1.8	0.9	1.9	0.9
Current Affairs	2.1	0.8	12.0	6.1	8.9	4.2
Political Matter . . . . .	..	..	*	*	*	*
Religious Matter	2.3	0.9	3.6	1.8	3.2	1.5
The Arts	*	*	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.5
Education—						
Formal . . . . .	..	..	20.7	10.5	14.1	6.5
Other	*	*	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2
	..	..	21.2	10.8	14.5	6.7
	100.0	38.5	100.0	50.7	100.0	46.0
1 per cent projected to 52 weeks and rounded to nearest half hour equals, in duration per station	10½ hours	28 hours	20½ hours	41 hours	16 hours	35 hours

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

APPENDIX M

SURVEY OF ATTITUDES TO TELEVISION, MELBOURNE, MARCH 1969 AND SYDNEY, APRIL 1969

Reference was made in paragraphs 400 to 403 of the Annual Report to the attitude surveys undertaken by the Board in Sydney and Melbourne during 1969, and the fact that two indices designated as TvQ and TvF were derived from the data as obtained. The table which follows sets out audience measurement ratings for selected programmes, and the TvQ and TvF indices. The definition of each is:

Ratings: the percentage of television homes actually tuned in to a particular programme, as calculated by commercial audience measurement organizations.

TvQ: The percentage of people who nominated a programme as one of their favourites (or a well-liked one) based on the number of people who were able to express any one of the following opinions about it—one of my favourites; like it; all right if there's nothing better to do; don't like it; detest it.

TvF: the percentage of the whole sample who were sufficiently familiar with a programme to express any one of the above opinions about it.

Programmes in the table were selected on the basis that they appeared in both cities, and had done so for at least three weeks before the survey. They are arranged in descending order of ratings for Sydney. The ratings quoted are programmes averages from Anderson Analysis reports for Sydney and for Melbourne.

APPENDIX M—continued

COMPARISON BETWEEN AUDIENCE MEASUREMENT RATINGS AND AUDIENCE ATTITUDE INDICES

Programmes	Sydney			Melbourne		
	Rating (Families)	TvQ (Individuals)	TvF (Individuals)	Rating (Families)	TvQ (Individuals)	TvF (Individuals)
Bandstand	31	61	81	15	33	60
Homicide	29	73	89	40	79	89
Channel 9 News	29	81	84	24	79	85
The Dick Van Dyke Show	29	77	84	23	77	78
Riptide	29	57	60	24	50	36
Skippy	26	62	62	21	65	46
Showcase '69	25	66	74	23	74	73
Bewitched	25	58	62	22	62	56
Hollywood Palace	24	69	72	12	49	44
Rowan and Martin's Laugh-in	23	45	69	25	58	58
Disneyland	23	77	85	18	72	75
Mission: Impossible	22	61	59	25	63	57
Channel 9 Sunday Night Movie	22	64	78	25	65	74
Bobby Limb's Sound of Music	22	61	84	23	59	67
This Day Tonight	21	83	67	22	85	66
Channel 2 News	21	88	76	20	81	75
Pick-a-Box	20	41	76	22	47	74
The Saint	19	55	85	23	49	79
Coles \$6000 Question	19	56	70	18	51	69
Channel 7 News	19	74	76	15	65	74
Channel 0/10 Sunday Night Movie	18	54	76	15	49	67
Peyton Place	17	21	71	22	21	68
In Melbourne Tonight	16	51	63	21	43	84
The F.B.I.	16	68	54	16	66	41
Channel 7 Sunday Night Movie	15	55	78	15	48	69
The Pied Piper	14	32	57	14	56	47
Sue Becker	14	32	57	12	45	57
The Dean Martin Show	13	59	78	20	64	76
Four Corners	13	83	74	19	85	75
The Avengers	13	53	58	16	48	59
Hogan's Heroes	12	56	63	18	51	52
Blind Date	12	39	59	10	43	43
World Championship Wrestling	11	25	76	19	27	70
At Last, the 1948 Show	11	73	26	72	22	22
Frost on Sunday	10	73	43	17	71	44
That Girl	10	43	22	11	49	30
Awful Movie with Deadly Earnest	10	36	54	9	29	45
The Jerry Lewis Show	9	31	54	8	37	47
Flipper*	9	51	67	8	61	47
Maggie	8	55	33	5	52	18
The Troubleshooters	7	58	26	9	52	23
Good Morning Mr Doubleday	7	26	20	8	30	19
Bellbird	7	42	28	8	49	30
Beauty and the Beast	7	31	48	6	35	36
People in Conflict	7	46	52	4	45	40
Interview	5	24	24	10	23	55
It Could Be You	5	38	51	9	27	54
Adventure Island	2	35	46	5	57	24

* Refers to afternoon transmission. TvQ and TvF indices presumably reflect recollection of the programme from its former evening transmission.

Another aspect of our work that we regard as really important was the attempt to bring home to parents their responsibility in relation to television. This led to the publication and wide distribution of the leaflet 'Helping Children to Use Television Wisely'.

APPENDIX N

EXTRACTS FROM THE FOURTH REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON CHILDREN'S TELEVISION PROGRAMMES TO THE
AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD

(June 1968)

Introduction

Since the Committee last reported to the Board there have been many changes in the nature and programming pattern of television programmes for children. In this report we review what the Committee has done over the past ten years, we restate the problem areas, and we discuss the television needs of children in the age-ranges with which we are positively concerned. We do this against the background of rapid social and educational change—a background which points to the need for renewing Australian research activity in this programme area at least.

In 1957, when Australian television was very new, we looked closely at the diversionary programmes for children then appearing on Sydney and Melbourne commercial stations. The most obvious weakness in these programmes appeared to be that they were conducted by persons untrained for working with or for children. Our views on the qualities desirable in a person responsible for devising and presenting children's programmes were stated in our Second and Third Reports, and were circulated among commercial television licensees by the Board.

We were concerned about the poor standards of speech in many programme items; children are capable enough of developing slovenly speech without help from such an influential medium as television. These views were also made known to licensees, and we believe they had some effect.

We saw the possibility of helping commercial television if informative educational films could become readily available to it; the Board ultimately secured the agreement of the Department of Customs and Excise to waive duty on such films, but by then television programming had moved on and the opportunity to use the films was greatly reduced.

Concern has been expressed from time to time about the themes of many of the films shown during the times when children might be expected to form a major part of the audience. Over-emphasis on violence and crime, even in films classified G, has been a matter for keen discussion. After reviewing the relatively slender evidence of research, we found it preferable to keep an open mind on the question whether such films do in fact have adverse effects on children. However, even if viewing these films does not lead children into a life of violence and crime, the Committee believes that such programmes have no influence for good in developing standards of taste in young people. For that reason we have endeavoured to have such films classified A, which would limit the times of day during which they could be shown.

We were grateful for the endeavours of the Chief Film Censor to classify films in such a way as to segregate those unsuitable for children, but we later had some misgivings that what was negatively considered 'not unsuitable for children' might be accepted as positively suitable for them. In this area we ran headlong into a fundamental question: What age is a child? This is not as silly as it sounds when it is realised that a single film classification has to cover all stages of childhood, which is at present defined as embracing everyone under 16 years of age. Consideration of this insoluble problem led us to criticise the placement of certain types of programmes, which in some cases led to their being rescheduled at less inappropriate times. We consider a great advance was made when the Board adopted our suggestion for the screening of a film's classification at the time of its presentation.

We were gravely concerned about the false values set by television contests, which gave rich rewards for undeserving displays of knowledge, or lack of it. On this point we clashed with commercial television operators; understandably, because they and their sponsors were anxious to enhance the name of an advertised product by giving away as many samples as possible, while we were concerned that competing children should, in their own interests, earn their prizes by meritorious work, and should not receive free gifts for giving wrong answers to questions, or for making fools of themselves and of present day standards of education and general knowledge.

Another aspect of our work that we regard as really important was the attempt to bring home to parents their responsibility in relation to television. This led to the publication and wide distribution of the leaflet 'Helping Children to Use Television Wisely!'

APPENDIX N—continued

Finally, it could be said that the whole pattern of programmes for children over this ten-year period has altered; the late afternoon with its former presentation of programmes for children (a legacy from radio), has largely become a family programme area, and children's specials for younger age groups have sprung up at other times of day. Television has opened up new areas of programming which are beneficial to children and appear to stem directly from its other activities. Station news departments, for example, have contributed to the general knowledge and constructive thinking of children, with either simple or documentary treatment of items. The fact that such items are not congregated into a particular period especially for children's consumption suggests that a new look at television may be more beneficial than to plead for a return to former conditions. There is some irony in the thought that many people, not excluding ourselves, have been lamenting the loss of the late afternoon programmes about which they and we were so critical a few years ago.

The Background of Social Change

The Committee understands its work to lie in three separate areas with unavoidably imprecise boundaries: programmes for the very young, for children of primary school age, and for those in the early teenage years. We also feel that we have some responsibility to the Board to consider programmes in the grey area between adolescence and adulthood.

The remarkably rapid social, technological and educational advances of the past decade have contributed to changes in the outlook and practices of mass media. Society is accepting a more permissive morality, and it is becoming oriented to the practical applications of scientific developments. Educational principles are adapting to the changes, and in so doing are providing for the teaching and training of young people at a faster rate and with better provision for all levels of academic ability. With thirteen as a widely accepted age for the commencement of secondary studies, with fifteen as a minimum school leaving age, and with the tendency of far more students than formerly to carry their education beyond minimum levels, there is a new set of standards for adolescence.

A different growing-up pattern for adolescents from thirteen years onwards is developing. With a greater measure of personal freedom expected and obtained, adolescents see themselves as a distinctive social group. They accentuate this distinction by their dress, their attitudes and their way of life. Their relationship with parents is very different from that of previous generations. Although references to the intolerance of youth and its rebellious tendencies have been recorded since the dawn of civilisation, we believe differences between parent and child to exist in greater degree than formerly—perhaps a by-product of improved educational facilities. Young people are becoming increasingly interested and involved in social problems. They are very ready to express opinions, to have their views known, and to demonstrate publicly to convince others of their views. Adults are being pressed to accept the principle that while the majority view should prevail it should not be exercised to the disadvantage of minorities, which also have rights. This emerging philosophy of adolescence is a vital social influence that cannot be ignored.

Very relevant to this situation is the move, discernible in the last decade, towards a more liberal attitude to deviant behaviour and to minority opinion. Less restrictive censorship of films and books, and the removal of many books from long-standing banned lists, legislation in relation to divorce, betting and gambling, drinking hours and lotteries are all pointers to the acceptance of a freer, more relaxed way of life. The society of today is prepared to admit the existence of social problems in drug addiction, legalisation of abortion, prostitution and homosexuality—matters that were formerly swept under the carpet. With such topics on the broad canvas of community consciousness it could be argued that television must follow fairly closely on the heels of social change if it is to have any reality for the present generation.

Programming for Children

The Committee has had to look very closely at some of its previous decisions in the light of the new social conditions. This close look has included re-examination of the Board's Programme Standards, insofar as they are concerned with family and children's programmes. The Committee is satisfied that the principles enunciated in the Standards are at this time as sound, sensible, and necessary as when they were introduced twelve years ago. Their interpretation today may well be different, in the light of current social standards, but the principles hold good.

APPENDIX N—continued

We hold the same opinion now that we have held since first the Advisory Committee was established: that the licensees of commercial television stations should provide programmes for children and that a substantial part of these programmes should have positive and constructive intention. We think here of children in the widest sense, covering the whole age range to the school-leaving age, and remembering that the needs of all children cannot be met by a single type of programme. For our opinion to be of any practical value we must take into consideration the conflict between a licensee's various obligations—a conflict which, we feel sure, is prominent in the minds of many licensees. Obligations to viewers and to shareholders cannot always be in harmony with one another, but we believe that in some areas (of which children's programming is one) the obligation to viewers should prevail.

Balancing the profit value of a programme against its social contribution is no easy task. It sometimes happens that programmes which win high ratings are inappropriate and even unsuitable for the particular audience they attract; it may also happen that programmes suitable for the needs of a particular age group win only low ratings. We cannot and do not wish to ignore the fact that the branch of television with which we are concerned is a commercial operation; but while we accept the commercial content of a programme as a viability factor we do not think it should be the dominant factor in all programmes for children.

The Board's Television Programme Standards refer to the obligation to use television in the best interests of the Australian community, and make it clear that licences are issued on the understanding that licensees acknowledge and honour this obligation. Those who operate the stations and plan the programmes must think in terms of social as well as commercial benefit. Goodwill and high purpose must sometimes be allowed to override the balancing of costs, programme by programme, if television is to make a really worthwhile contribution to the life of the nation.

We have been told many times that children will not watch programmes designed to benefit them, preferring diversionary entertainment and escapist adventure for their leisure time viewing. There is no more reason now than in any previous generation to capitulate to the demands of children—unless contemporary philosophy envisages total abdication from parental and pedagogic authority over them. No child is born with knowledge of ethics or culture; this must be acquired in the process of growing up. Unless this process is properly directed and tempered with discipline the child will lose something from the heritage of a culture developed by trial and error through countless generations. In such a line of argument one is apt to run into questions such as: what makes some things good for children and others bad? Who said the standards of past generations should be those of the future? Why shouldn't the young have the right to choose for themselves? There can be no answers to these questions unless the premise is adopted that the educational process is a deliberate one for each generation, and that adults in their wisdom must guide this process. Since the depression of the 1930's youth has been the subject of tremendous commercial interest. There is, therefore, nothing new in being told that children do not want things which (in the eyes of their elders) are good for them or that the young must have their say. What is new are the commercial precepts that youth is where the money is, that the ideas of youth are absolutely important, that the whims of youth must be catered for, regardless.

Representatives of commercial television stations have told the Committee, quite firmly, that its views are outmoded and unpractical, that commercial enterprise has tried and failed in the traditional areas of programmes for children, that it has found a contemporary answer, and that the justification for what is now being done shows up in the ratings. We recognise these as honest statements of belief by the commercial operators concerned, but we cannot accept them as being either their whole beliefs or the whole truth.

The Board's recent requirements for the televising of programmes made in Australia have added an important dimension to programming for children. The credit loading given for children's programmes based on the ideas expressed in paragraph 15 of the Television Programme Standards seems likely to encourage local production, but the merit of programmes is, to us, a most important factor, and credit loadings should be given only when they are fully deserved. The Committee feels as strongly about this as it does about unearned prizes in contests.

APPENDIX N—continued

It is our view that programmes for children should contain a judicious mixture of stimulation and relaxation, irrespective of whether the programmes are offering instruction, information or entertainment. We reiterate our conviction that firm action should be taken to ensure that programmes for children will be competently planned and imaginatively produced in the general area covered by paragraph 15 of the Standards. We believe that action on these lines would lead (slowly perhaps but surely) to children's general enjoyment of such programmes, and to a thirst for further knowledge; we believe, too, that all this can be achieved only if competent people, expertly trained and possessing sympathetic understanding of the nature of youth, are appointed to design, develop and produce the programmes.

Programmes for the Pre-School Child

The majority of Australian pre-school children have never known a world without television. In the absence of research studies we can only speculate on what this means to the development of the young child. Audience measurement surveys suggest that many children under six years of age are viewing at least one to two hours a day. This suggests, in turn, that televiewing far exceeds in time the combined total of attention to all other mass media. It is a logical step to the assumption that television now, more than any other medium, furnishes a body of information, ideas, concepts and attitudes which play a leading part in the life of the young child. We think there is a great deal of value for the pre-school child in watching television, if suitable programmes are available and if parents are aware of what is meant by 'suitable'. Confronted by unsuitable programmes, particularly those in which recognisable tensions or frightening elements are present, young children may be emotionally affected, to their immediate and future disadvantage.

Kindergarten sessions for pre-school children occur in two main forms: one with a group of kindergarten children in the studio who are put through a typical half hour programme, the other with the compere speaking solely to the unseen audience of viewers. The first method is said to be more appealing to youngsters at home, though the second gives more viewer participation. The success of these programmes depends almost entirely on the personality, skill, training and understanding of the compere—factors which, from our observations, have varied from very good to very poor.

Programmes for the Primary School Child

The television viewing habits of children between the ages of six and twelve have been extensively researched, and findings indicate that children in the later primary school classes may spend sixteen or more hours a week before the television set. We have some personal as well as research knowledge of the conflicts which arise in family situations over such matters as meal-times, bed-times, homework and family chores, but little is known about the control of programme selection and the extent of viewing in the home, or about the effect of excessive viewing on the subtle processes of personality development.

We believe that in the period between homecoming after school and the evening meal hour many young children expect and wish to watch television. We are disturbed by the fairly widespread practice of giving over this period entirely to the showing of films that will interest grown-ups, under the omnibus title of 'family entertainment'. We believe it desirable that licensees should provide some programmes at this time which meet the needs and interests of the primary school child. In the leaflet 'Helping Children to Use Television Wisely' parents' attention was drawn to the fact that children of this age love adventure and excitement, westerns, detective stories and space fiction. All forms of the mass media provide ample material of this kind, enough to satisfy normal youngsters. But it was also pointed out that these children are at a stage of development when life is full of challenge and activity, and they need a balanced diet of outside interests as well as what the mass media can offer them.

Programmes for the Young Adolescent

The problem 'what age is an adult?' is now just as baffling as the one we have been grappling with for years, 'what age is a child?' The recommendations of the Latey Committee in Great Britain, and recent moves in Australia, are clear indications that the legal age for adult responsibility will be

APPENDIX N—continued

progressively lowered from the traditional point at twenty-one. By how much it will be lowered is a matter of speculation, but for our purposes we could conveniently take the age of eighteen, when students generally complete their secondary school studies, as a terminal point for our concern with teenage programmes. Adolescents of ages thirteen and over have in the main been neglected in television, if one is seeking programmes appropriate to their stages of mental and social development. Despite the Board's suggestions in paragraph 15 of the Standards, few programmes have attempted much more than the presentation of topicalities in music and dancing, or perhaps an opportunity for self-expression. For the rest, it is mostly film entertainment for a general audience.

The Committee considers that most of the present programmes fail to cater adequately for the needs of young adolescents, and suggests that if these time-filling teenage programmes were to be gradually phased out and worthwhile programmes introduced for the primary school age group, that group might grow in development of taste while it grows in age so that future teenage programming would evolve naturally and painlessly. Apart from that approach, there is also an opportunity for new teenage programmes designed to help parents understand adolescents better. Some attempts to do this have been in the form of discussions among adolescents, but too often the lines of discussion are undirected—which only adds to the confusion of parent-child relations. The shadowy areas of teenage development, including aspects such as sex education and rebellious self-expression, would be useful common ground for programme sharing by adolescents and their parents, but they would need careful and unsensational treatment, and a co-operative approach to viewing by each generation.

The question of teenage morality does not lose its importance with the passing of years. In the late 1950s we were concerned that children should be well grounded in decent living standards, so that as they grew up they would have the moral stamina to resist the bad even if they did not overtly choose the good. We are even more concerned about this today, for the ingenuity of the age has uncovered more and different routes to moral downfall than were known even a few years ago. The excitement of sex knowledge and practice is not new in the history of writing, but it has recently shed a few more coverings; and the legal interpretations of obscenity have been reflected in paper-back printing houses and even in television studios. The principle of freedom of the press has been seized on by other mass media as justification for dealing with topics that the press may forbear to touch. In television such programmes are not frequent, but they occur often enough to warrant notice, especially for the tendency to emphasize problems arising from failure to observe social standards, or from the failure of the standards themselves to adapt to the social norm.

The Classification of Films

The Committee has, from time to time, discussed with the Chief Film Censor and with members of his Board the difficulties associated with classifying films for children's viewing. We are not unfamiliar with these difficulties which we think are competently handled within the framework of a classification system which seems to be based on an over-simplification of the facts. We have, for example, been unhappy about the application of the film classification 'G'.

We are aware of the history of the 'G' classification, and that at different times it has been used to protect children up to different maximum age levels. Notwithstanding the adjustments that have previously been made to the age coverage of this classification we recommend that the application of the code letter 'G' be modified to indicate films considered *appropriate for viewing by children below the age of thirteen*. The Committee is anxious to have protection provided for the under-thirteen group which contains the more impressionable viewers, and those who spend more than the juvenile average time watching television. This proposal is consistent with the thoughts expressed earlier in this report, and would have the effect of widening the age range for which films classified 'A' would be appropriate, by bringing in the adolescent group of thirteen years and over.

There are many reasons to support the change. We consider it unreal to place modern thirteen-to-fifteen-year-olds in the category of children. There is evidence in recent times of a noticeable acceleration in physical and mental growth of children so that quite early in their teen years they appear to be more sophisticated, more nearly young-adult in outlook and more advanced in education than in previous generations. Subject only to parental knowledge and understanding of the stage of development of the individual, it would be in accord with social reality to regard teenage adolescents as being capable of viewing and appreciating films classified 'A'.

APPENDIX N—continued

Times of Day for Children's Programmes

We have considered numerous approaches to the question of the best transmission time for children's programmes, and have found no universally applicable solution. The great metropolis, the provincial city, the industrial centre, the primary producing district—each may have different programme needs or may be able to use the same programmes better at different times.

The experimentation that began with the conversion of late afternoon programmes from juvenile audience to family audience material might well be continued if licensees can find room for juvenile audiences at a more appropriate time. We do not press for a restoration of children's programmes specifically in the late afternoon; we urge the development and expansion of constructive Australian programmes for children at times which appear suitable (in all senses) to the licensee. We hope that useful guidance for licensees in their search for suitable times will result from research studies.

One aspect needs to be watched, and that is the possibility of collective protection from competition by agreement among all stations in a given area to present children's programmes simultaneously. This would not answer the problem nor, we believe, would it guarantee the survival of any one programme. Healthy and fair competition is the backbone of the Australian television system. Our opinion on what has been called a 'truce' period has changed over the years. Formerly we thought that in the last resort there might be merit in such a period. We no longer hold this view because we have seen, for example, that Australian production of crime drama can hold its own against imported programmes. We feel sure that similar success can attend children's programmes too, though perhaps not with the old formats. An agreement between competing stations to keep the competition light, at specified times of day which would be suitable for children's viewing, seems to be within the bounds of possibility. And so we now advocate not a total truce period, but something in the nature of a live-and-let-live period. In fairness to a well-designed children's programme, it should not have to fight for survival against a counter-attraction that is irresistible for the same age-group. Programming for children would then become part of a many-pronged plan of development in which positive assistance from parents would be essential.

Family viewing time, in common with most other times of the programme day, occasionally reveals a hiatus between programmes. This is usually filled with trailers or promotions for forthcoming programmes. We think these gaps provide an opportunity, too good to be otherwise spent, for the use of filler items directed to children and designed to develop their appreciation of social practices.

Selection of Personnel for Planning and Presenting Children's Programmes

The Committee feels that as stations become more firmly established, licensees might consider the appointment of an officer who would specialise in the selection and planning of programmes for children (and for the family viewing period) and who would advise top management on programmes that would be psychologically and sociologically desirable, having regard to the probable composition of the audience. To do this effectively, station personnel should know something of the diverse needs and interests of the various age groups involved, and of the probable impact of particular types of television programme on particular age groups. They should be aware of the possible long-term effects of exposure to various types of programme on the formation of children's attitudes and opinions, and so select programmes that their effects will be beneficial. It becomes apparent that the choice of programmes for children places a heavy responsibility on station personnel. We are not making a mystery of this; any thinking family man is likely to know from his own experience something about some aspect of programme selection. But an ordinary family man who knows, without special training, the criteria for planning children's programmes—even the little that has been outlined here—is a rare bird indeed.

As to the need for properly qualified persons to supervise and present children's programmes, as distinct from planning them, we suggested some criteria in an earlier report. We do not think the criteria have changed, and we repeat them here. Such a person should be intelligent and well educated, one who can be at ease, relaxed and natural; be himself, not a clown or a comic; can project warmth and sincerity; has experience in working with children; uses correct enunciation, pronunciation and grammar; is sufficiently well-read and well-informed to be able to ad-lib intelligently; and does not talk down to, patronise or under-estimate children. In particular, for programmes designed for the

APPENDIX N—continued

very young, this person would also move and speak at a slowish pace within the children's attention span (liveliness and interest are not ruled out by this); and have maternal, paternal or avuncular appeal—be an older knowledgeable friend.

Bearing in mind the desirable qualities to be looked for in a compere, the Committee has noted with surprise that sometimes comperes have used a children's programme, or allowed the use of it, for jokes with double meanings, rude comments and even smutty riddles. A person who would do such things has no place in children's television.

Advertising in Children's Programmes

Schools attempt to instil in the young student a sense of values, particularly fundamentals such as respect for honesty and condemnation of falsehood. Although it may seem naive to link the understanding of those values with a child's reactions to advertising licence, it is not really so. For children to be able to equate with the concepts of truth and accuracy a statement that something is whiter than white is by no means universal; nor can they bear with equanimity the growing disappointment following the discovery that eating a particular breakfast food does not, after all, produce athletic prowess. Later in adolescence it may be found that possession of a sleek new car does not, after all, guarantee success in romance. There is difficulty for literal-minded children in these conflicts between fact and fantasy-claim, and parents find difficulty in explaining away the odd forms of distortion that abound in adult life. The virtues of thrift, self-denial, self-control, critical analysis and discrimination which children are taught, become confronted with televised extolling of self-indulgence, vanity, instant gratification and short cuts to success. To the Committee this double set of values does not seem to be in anyone's best interests, but particularly it is misleading to children and young adolescents whose sense of values may not yet have crystallised.

We have previously expressed our concern about unsuitable advertisements, especially those which play on the credulity of the child or lead him into situations or to commit actions that are potentially dangerous. We suggest that the Board might consider the benefits likely to accrue from its making a formal statement on this matter—spelling out in some detail the thoughts behind the requirement that great care should be exercised in respect of advertisements to be televised when large numbers of children and adolescents are likely to be viewing. To do so would support action already taken on generally similar lines by the television industry in Australia, and would add something, we believe, to the Guidelines published in Appendix I to the Board's Nineteenth Annual Report.

The Question of Research

That television programme research in the field which concerns us is inadequate—or at least unsatisfactory—has been pointed up by the inescapable fact that indefinite answers are generally given to the important questions; indeed, research workers have often come up with a plethora of seemingly contradictory findings. The group which claims that watching tension programmes relieves aggression in the viewer is countered by another which argues just as strongly that such programmes tend to build up aggression. Similar contradictions have emerged for the possible relationship between television and crime, delinquency, morality, standards of taste, mental health and social values; and where no direct causal relationship is found, researchers are apt to add a safe rider that perhaps there might be a triggering effect. Much of this work has tended to discredit rather than to enhance the value of television programme research.

Little real progress has been made since the publication of the Nuffield Report in England (1958)—'Television and the Child'—and the Schramm synthesis in the U.S.A. (1961)—'Television in the Lives of our Children' and each of these must be regarded as partly out-of-date because social conditions have undergone so substantial a change since their compilation, and because neither has ever been wholly applicable to Australian conditions.

To make useful scientifically based progress on the selection and provision of appropriate programmes for children and adolescents, we need thorough Australian research studies in specific areas. This calls for the postulation of some basic social functions as properties of television. If television is seen as a medium for making a generation more curious, better informed, critically selective and conscious of higher standards, then clearly it would require certain types of programmes. If, on the

APPENDIX N—continued

other hand, television is seen merely as providing the average child with a few hours of daily entertainment, diversionary or escapist, then the medium has a different social function. While we think that both types of programme are necessary we also think that only research can indicate the proportions in which these functions should be allowed to operate.

We also need research into the vague processes of taste formation. The schools have long spent much time in teaching children to appreciate literature, poetry, art and music. It is inconceivable that this has not had at least some effect on children who are susceptible to cultural influences, though it may have passed over the heads of many unreceptive students. Notwithstanding this possibility there seems to be good reason to extend the appreciation courses to include film and television, which occupy more time in the life of the average child and adult than literature, poetry, art and music. As a move towards facilitating such a research study we consider that immediate steps should be taken to enable children to gain an appreciation and understanding of the mass media, especially of television, as well as of the arts.

More research is needed into the possible relationship between television and child development, particularly in regard to pre-school children and to those of primary school age. There have been systematic countings of heads, and viewing preferences at different age levels have been established. Those findings have been used to provide a basis for programme selection, but no attempt has been made to relate them to the general process of assisting young children to adapt to their social environment.

Another neglected area for research is the psychology of children's play. To what extent does television shape their play by providing ideas for games and game content? What programme elements serve these functions? Do these coincide with children's maturation levels or do they conform to adult concepts?

The field of children's perception of television programmes is ripe for investigation. Some work has been done on the physiology of child viewing, on the speed of viewing and on overall comprehension, but much more is required before definitive answers can be given. We lack systematic studies of what children notice and how they interpret what they see. The Nuffield Report stated some general principles from which local research should proceed to investigate: What programme elements attract and hold children's interest? With which characters do children identify, and why? Does the social context affect what the child sees on television and how he interprets it?

There is still room for additional and precise studies of the short-term and cumulative effects of exposure to tension programmes, and of continued exposure to the depiction of violence and anti-social actions. In this general area a study of what frightens very young children and of the after-effects of frightening programmes, should also be made.

At an operational level research could usefully investigate the problem of time of presentation. The expansion of television coverage has added complexities to the problem: In districts dominated by the social consequences of shift-work how are the adult and children's programmes to be accommodated and how are family viewing patterns affected? There are still the general questions: Is the late afternoon period suitable or unsuitable? Should there be breakfast-time television for children? To what extent should children's availability influence the pattern of evening programming?

The Committee feels that by inviting attention in this manner to the inadequate state of research it may provide a spur to the interest of research workers, and perhaps to those interested in sponsoring such studies. Australian licensees have as yet made no contribution to basic sociological research in this field, though there are all too few reliable answers to the questions which should confront them when providing for young people's viewing. We feel that although we are aware of the questions, the industry may not be. We are concerned that so many programmes for children are selected and presented by persons who appear to be largely unaware of the problems. Without generalising, and while accepting the high quality of some imported programmes, we feel that to import a children's programme from another country does not necessarily stamp it as excellent for Australian children. Even if other countries use the local research findings available to them as guidance for programme construction (which we are inclined to doubt), the findings are not necessarily applicable to Australia.

APPENDIX N—*continued*

We cannot omit reference to the slide from grace that marks the era of increasing freedom of programme ideas, their treatment in presentation, and the language they are couched in. It is not necessary to be completely uninhibited in order to be modern, and we are prepared to be criticised as old-hat for holding this view. Television may wish to hold a mirror up to society but some things in any society are better not reflected in such an indiscriminately penetrating medium. The Board has said publicly that there are some aspects of contemporary thought for which television should not itself be a leader, though it should be well up with the developing trends in society. If they are trends for good, and not towards the lowering of social standards, we support this statement warmly. Here, too, we feel there is opportunity for research—in a study designed to ascertain the effects, for social betterment or otherwise, of unrestrained treatment in a programme dealing with a topical social ill.

We recommend to the Board that it should, as a matter of urgency, encourage research that is relevant to television programming by universities and other competent institutions.

Conclusions

Television has, to some extent, run riot in the last few years, and not only in Australia. By continuing to enforce its Television Programme Standards (which seem to need slight re-interpretation to cope with contemporary problems) the Board can guide the medium to a more beneficial level. The process, as we see it, is to begin again for the younger generation, first finding out what aspects of television affect them for better or for worse; then applying the findings by insisting on programmes which, in the light of the new knowledge, will effectively traverse the principles of paragraph 10 of the Standards; and so encouraging the growth of a generation that will respect television as a people's medium. Accepting the fact that television is but one of the mass media, and that the Board has no control over many of the others, we believe that a child who grows to admire and appreciate what television can do for him will carry through life a higher esteem for it. To aim at this is a realistic interpretation of acting in the best interests of the Australian community.

APPENDIX O

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1969

	Receipts	1968-69 \$	1967-68 \$
Funds on hand at 1 July 1968		7,852	17,714
Parliamentary Appropriation		1,317,600	1,249,000
		<hr/> 1,325,452	<hr/> 1,266,714
	Payments		
<i>Salaries and Wages—</i>		\$	
Salaries		665,367	617,383
Temporary Assistance		26,902	21,631
Extra Duty Pay		12,882	9,207
		<hr/> 705,151	<hr/> 648,221
<i>General Expenses—</i>			
Travelling and Subsistence		64,273	60,377
Office Requisites, Library		29,364	23,644
Postage, Telephones, etc.		23,536	23,608
Research and Advisory Committees		31,388	31,699
Payments to Post Office for Station Inspections, Investigations of Interference to Reception, etc.		222,948	238,780
Furniture and Fittings		2,717	3,164
Repairs and Maintenance		7,444	7,028
Buildings and Works		2,205	3,506
Rental		84,043	83,146
Public Inquiries		2,468	257
Incidental and Other Expenditure		22,244	20,117
		<hr/> 492,630	<hr/> 495,326
<i>Stores and Materials—</i>			
Technical Equipment		121,599	115,315
TOTAL PAYMENTS		<hr/> 1,319,380	<hr/> 1,258,862
Funds on hand at 30 June 1969		6,072	7,852
		<hr/> 1,325,452	<hr/> 1,266,714

(J. A. McNAMARA)
Secretary
31 July 1969

(MYLES F. E. WRIGHT)
Chairman
31 July 1969

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 30 June 1969.

(V. J. W. SKERMER)
Auditor-General for the Commonwealth
12 August 1969



- VLV
- VLX
- 6WN
- 6PM
- 6IX
- 6KY

- 4QR
- 4QC
- 4BC
- 4BK
- 4BK
- 4KQ
- 2NA
- 2NC
- 2HD





**AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING STATIONS
AT 30TH JUNE 1969**

LEGEND

- National Stations (High Frequency).....⊕
- National Stations (Medium Frequency).....●
- Commercial Stations (Medium Frequency).....+
- Administration Stations (High Frequency).....▲

AUSTRALIA

SCALE 1:10,000,000



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NORTHERN
TERRITORY

WESTERN
AUSTRALIA

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

ABW
STW
TVW

ABCW

ABSW
BTW

ABW
STW
TVW

ABSW
BTW

ABNO
FNO

ABTO
TNO

ABMO
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ABWO
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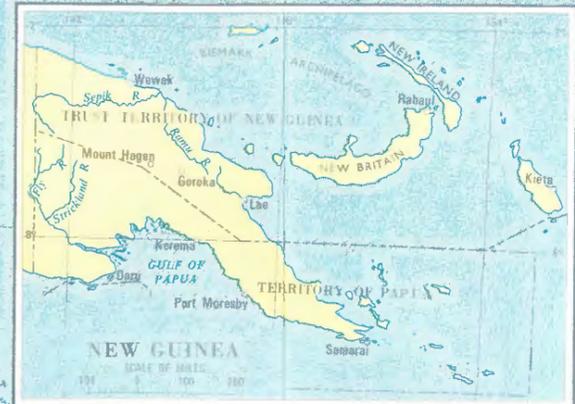
ABRN
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ABW
STW
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