



Australian Broadcasting Control Board

TWENTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 1972



TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

**AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING
CONTROL BOARD**

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1972

Australian Government Publishing Service
Canberra 1972

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AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CONTROL BOARD

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Honourable the Postmaster-General:

1. In conformity with the provisions of section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1972*, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board has the honour to finish its report, being the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Board, on its operations during the year ended 30 June 1972, 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 1942-1972*. 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 (hereinafter referred to as the A.B.C.) 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 period under review by the *Broadcasting and Television Act (No. 2) 1971 (No. 72 of 1971)*. The legislation made the following amendments:

- (a) provides that a combined receiving licence will be available for lodging houses where both broadcasting and television receivers are provided for the use of guests; and

(b) provides for increased fees for broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences. (The licences for blind persons and schools continue to be free and there was no increase in the fees for pensioner licences.) The Act received the Royal assent on 30 September 1971, and came into operation on 1 October 1971.

5. The regulations (Statutory Rules 1966 No. 152) under the Broadcasting and Television Act were amended to meet the changes in the Act relating to combined lodging house licences and increased fees for broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences. As reported in the Board's Twenty-Third Annual Report, an amendment to the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1971* (No. 8 of 1971) provided for remuneration of members of the Board and Commissioners of the Australian Broadcasting Commission to be fixed by Parliament (previously these were determined by the Governor-General). As a result of the amendment, the salaries of statutory office holders under the Broadcasting and Television Act must be laid down in the Act itself and allowances, other than annual allowances, must be prescribed in the regulations. It was a condition of the amendment that salaries were also to be prescribed in the regulations from 26 April 1971 to 31 December 1971, after which time they were to appear in the Act.

6. In the meantime, a *Salaries (Statutory Offices) Adjustment Bill 1971* was introduced which was to place the salaries in the parent Act. It is customary for the salaries of full-time statutory office holders, to be reviewed by the Government subsequent to the granting of increased salaries to Second Division Officers of the Commonwealth Public Service.

Such a review was undertaken following the determination by the Public Service Arbitrator of new salaries for Second Division Officers, which took effect from 4 November 1971. Accordingly, the *Salaries (Statutory Offices) Adjustment Bill* provided also for new salaries involving comparable increases for the members of this Board. The Bill was amended in the Senate to maintain the salaries of Board members at the existing rate. The amendments were accepted by the House of Representatives, and the *Salaries (Statutory Offices) Adjustment Act* (No. 136 of 1971) accordingly provides for the maintenance of salaries at the 1969 rate. A new *Salaries (Statutory Offices) Adjustment Bill 1972* was introduced and passed by the House of Representatives on 30 May 1972. The Senate has not concluded its consideration of this measure.

7. A Broadcasting and Television Bill 1972 was introduced in the House of Representatives on 23 February 1972, to amend the Broadcasting and Television Act to alter the period for which commercial broadcasting and television station licences are now renewed, to make certain changes relating to the ownership and control provisions in regard to commercial broadcasting and television stations and to make some adjustments to the provisions relating to the broadcasting or televising of political and current affairs material. Some machinery amendments were necessary to the *Broadcasting Stations Licence Fees Act 1964-1966* and the *Television Stations Licence Fees Act 1964-1966* due to the proposed alteration to the period for which licences were to be renewed.

8. An amendment was passed in the Senate on 7 March 1972, which withdrew the Bill until the Senate Standing Committee on Education, Science and the Arts

presents its report on the matter referred to it by the Senate on 19 August 1971, viz. "all aspects of television and broadcasting, including Australian content of television programmes".

9. On 10 May 1972, the Postmaster-General introduced a Bill into Parliament to amend the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971* to require licensees of commercial broadcasting and television stations to arrange that every advertisement on broadcasting or television stations for cigarettes or cigarette tobacco is followed immediately by an announcement warning of the dangers to health of cigarette smoking.

The legislation passed all stages of debate in both Houses of Parliament and received Royal Assent on 7 June 1972. It will come into effect on a date to be proclaimed. The details of the legislation are referred to in the paragraph relating to cigarette advertising later in this Report.

10. The *Principal Act* is now cited as the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1972*.

11. At 31 December 1971, the Broadcasting and Television Act was reprinted in consolidated form and the complete Act is now contained in that single publication and the Broadcasting and Television Acts No. 8 of 1971, No. 72 of 1971 and No. 49 of 1972.

12. The complete regulations under the Broadcasting and Television Act are contained in Consolidated Statutory Rules 1966 No. 152 as amended by Statutory Rules 1967 No. 167, 1968 No. 112, 1969 No. 165, 1970 No. 143, 1970 No. 196 and 1971 No. 163.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

13. 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, re-appointed as Full-Time Member and Chairman for a period of five years from 15 March 1971.

Mr. John Miskel Donovan, re-appointed as Full-Time Member and Vice-Chairman from 15 March 1971 to 21 October 1973.

Mr. Donald McDonald, B.Sc., re-appointed from 6 May 1970 to 23 June 1973.

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 1970.

Mr. Henry Sydney Harte, appointed for a period of three years from 1 March 1971.

14. Mr. J. M. Donovan, Vice-Chairman, with the approval of the Postmaster-General, proceeded on extended leave on 12 May 1972. Mr. Donovan is at present overseas (see paragraph 521).

FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

15. The principal functions of the Board under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1972* 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, and to determine programme standards and standards subject to which advertisements may be broadcast or televised;
- (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; this part of the Act covers *inter alia* the grant, renewal, revocation and suspension of licences, including licences for television translator and repeater stations, and the provisions concerning ownership or control of commercial stations;
- (f) to hold public inquiries into applications made to the Minister for licences for commercial broadcasting stations and commercial television stations in areas for which the Minister proposes to grant licences, 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 A.B.C., 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;
- (h) to determine hours of service of stations and the periods during which licensees of commercial stations must transmit religious matter (free of charge if the Board so directs).

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

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

16. The Board throughout the year held regular meetings to deal with normal business. The Board held a meeting in Sydney on 2 May 1972, including a meeting with the Film Censorship Board. Special meetings were also necessary to deal with the Board's report on Frequency Modulation Broadcasting (see paragraph 70).

17. During the year the Board held a number of other meetings to receive representations from various bodies, particularly in regard to the Board's requirements for Australian content in television programmes (see paragraphs 401 and 402) and for other purposes. The Board also held meetings for its consultations with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters and the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations pursuant to Section 16(4.) of the Act (see paragraphs 106 to 111).

18. In addition, the Board held two special meetings concerning the classification of films for television and consideration of appeals against the decisions by the Film Censorship Board (see paragraphs 425 and 436).

19. The marked increase in the need for the Board to meet formally, noted in the last Annual Report, was continued during the year. The increasing complexity of the Board's operations in all its fields of responsibility make for a constant growth of the workload devolving upon the organisation.

STAFF OF THE BOARD

20. The Head Office organisation of the Board 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 as approved by the Public Service Board numbers 192. There are 131 positions in Head Office and 61 positions in State Offices. The staff of the Board is, as provided in the Broadcasting and Television Act, employed under the Commonwealth Public Service Act.

21. As reported in the Board's Twenty-Third Annual Report the staff ceiling for the Board imposed by the Public Service Board was 177 positions for the year ended 30 June 1971. The increase to 192 positions comprised the filling of nine vacant positions which it was not possible to fill prior to 30 June 1971 (see paragraph 21 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report) and six additional positions in the Secretary's Division.

22. Two senior appointments were made to the Board's staff during the year. Mr. E. J. Wilkinson was appointed Controller, Technical Services Division, on 4 November 1971 and commenced duty on 7 March 1972. Mr. Wilkinson was previously employed as Assistant Director-General (Radio), Australian Post Office (hereinafter referred to as A.P.O.), and enjoys a reputation extending beyond Australia in the broadcasting and television field. His practical experience in the vital areas of frequency allocation and radio propagation, and in the establishment and maintenance of stations, offers special value to the Board as its Controller, Technical Services Division.

23. Mr. J. G. Quaine was appointed Director, Programme Services Division, on 16 September 1971. Mr. Quaine, who had been acting in the position since the retirement of Mr. D. A. Jose (see paragraph 22 of Board's Twenty-Third Annual Report), joined the staff of the Board in 1957 having previously been with the Radio Branch of the A.P.O. In 1959, Mr. Quaine established the Board's Adelaide Office. He has been Assistant Director, Programme Services Division, for a period of six and a half years prior to his current appointment.

24. During the year, the Board, in accordance with the usual practice, 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.

25. Engineering officers of the Board continued associations with certain educational institutions as lecturers. Mr. G. W. Morley, an Engineer of the Board's Technical Services Division, with the approval of the Public Service Board, obtained leave of absence for the period 25 January 1971 to 15 December 1971, to lecture in communication engineering at the Footscray Institute of Technology. Mr. S. F. Brownless, Assistant Director, Technical Services Division, is a member of an advisory committee established by the Department of Technical Education, New South Wales, in connection with its Television Studio Techniques Course. Mr. J. M. Dixon, Engineer, presented a paper on "Unexplained variations in medium frequency sky-wave absorption" at a conference conducted by the Ionospheric Prediction Service Division of the Department of the Interior at the University of Sydney from 29 May 1972 to 3 June 1972.

26. The Board's Director, Programme Services Division, continued to participate in the work of the Australian Council for Children's Films and Television in its investigations into the possibility of establishing an Australian Children's Film Foundation.

Addresses were given by officers of the Programme Services Division to adult and student groups concerning the Board's programme standards and children's programmes.

STATE ORGANISATIONS

27. The organisation of the Board in the State Offices now consists of 37 positions in the Programme Services Division and 24 positions in the Technical Services Division. The staff is responsible, *inter alia*, for maintaining liaison with the managements and other key staff of all commercial broadcasting and television stations in each State concerning the Board's technical and programme 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 technical matters in Western Australia and the State Engineer in Victoria for such matters in Tasmania. An Engineer and Technical Officers are located in Perth and a Technical Officer is located in Hobart.

28. During the year, the Board paid the A.P.O. an amount of \$260,586 for work carried out by the Department on the Board's behalf. This was work mainly concerned with investigations of interference to reception of broadcasting and television services.

LOCATION OF BOARD'S OFFICES

Accommodation

29. The Board's Head Office and Victorian State Office are located at Marland House, 570 Bourke Street, Melbourne, 3000 (Tel. 602 0151), and offices in the other capital cities are:

Sydney—109-113 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W., 2000 (Tel. 25 3964).

Brisbane—339 Coronation Drive, Brisbane, Qld., 4000, or P.O. Box 91, Toowong, 4066 (Tel. 71 2277).

Adelaide—Skandia House, 32 South Terrace, Adelaide, S.A., 5000 (Tel. 51 1076).
Perth—10th Floor, Lombard House, 251 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, W.A. 6000 (Tel. 25 7448).

Hobart—7th Floor, A.M.P. Building, 86 Collins Street, Hobart, Tas., 7000 (Tel. 34 5918).

30. The Board also has small premises in Alderson Building, 504-520 Pacific Highway, St. Leonards, N.S.W., 2065, as a suburban location for some routine technical functions and technical equipment.

31. Paragraphs 39 and 40 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report referred to the necessity to obtain new accommodation in Melbourne and Perth. The move of the Head Office and the Victorian Office to its present location in Marland House was carried out on 23 October 1971. The Western Australian Office occupied new premises in Lombard House on 25 March 1972.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE BOARD

32. In conformity with the provisions of Section 28 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1972*, a statement of financial accounts of the Board for the year ended 30 June 1972 together with the report of the Auditor-General as to those accounts, appears as Appendix P of this Report.

PART II—GENERAL

THE AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SERVICES

33. The Australian broadcasting and television services comprise the national and commercial broadcasting services, the national and commercial television services and television repeater stations operated by private enterprise in remote communities. The national broadcasting and television services are provided by the A.B.C. through transmitters operated by the A.P.O. The commercial broadcasting and television services and the television repeater station services are provided by stations operated under licences granted by the Postmaster-General. There are also eleven broadcasting stations in Papua New Guinea, authorised under the Wireless Telegraphy Act. These are conducted by the Papua New Guinea Administration. Details of broadcasting stations (commercial, national and Administration) and television stations, including translator stations (commercial and national) and repeater stations in operation on 30 June 1972 are contained in Appendices A to H respectively of this Report.

LICENSING OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION STATIONS

34. The statutory provisions relating to the licensing of commercial broadcasting and television stations are contained in Part IV of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1972*. 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 169 to 175 (broadcasting) and 299 to 313 (television) of this Report.

ANNUAL STATISTICS OF STATIONS AND RECEIVING LICENCES

35. 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 National Commercial	Number of Viewers' Licences	Number of Combined Listeners' and Viewers' Licences
Scaled Sets System					
30 June—					
1924	4	1,206			
	Class 'A'	Class 'B'			
1925	7	63,874			
1926	8	128,060			
1927	8	225,240			
1928	8	270,507			
1929	8	301,199			
	National	Com-mercial			
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		

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		
1947	32	101	1,678,276			
1948	33	102	1,703,970			
1949	37	102	1,762,675			
1950	39	102	1,841,211			
1951	41	103	1,884,834			
1952	42	103	1,961,044			
1953	44	105	1,985,655			
1954	46	106	2,041,615			
1955	50	106	2,034,676			
1956	53	107	2,088,793			
1957	55	108	2,107,253	2	4	73,908
1958	56	108	2,137,865	2	4	291,186
1959	57	108	2,263,712	2	4	577,502
1960	57	108	2,283,183	6	10	954,995
1961	60	110	2,255,842	6	10	1,217,286
1962	61	110	2,220,462	6	20	1,424,435
1963	62	110	2,239,786	10	22	1,655,325
1964	65	110	2,301,790	18	24	1,882,099
1965	65	111	1,927,628	24	30	1,614,611
1966	69	111	679,096	34	39	378,819
1967	70	111	549,714	38	41	416,809
1968	73	114	487,248	39	42	426,780
1969	73	114	440,529	39	45	459,774
1970	74	114	395,533	41	45	483,114
1971	75	116	362,082	48	46	508,311
1972	80	118	338,069	52	48	518,744

In addition to the abovementioned national broadcasting stations, there were, as at 30 June 1972, eight national high frequency (short-wave) stations providing services to listeners in remote areas.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SERVICES

36. In the year 1970-71, the latest for which complete information is available, \$173,609,114 was spent on the operation of broadcasting and television services, by the A.B.C., the A.P.O. and licensees of commercial stations. Revenue of commercial broadcasting and television stations totalled \$137,618,186 and their combined operational expenditure was \$109,053,481. Operational expenditure (by the A.B.C., the A.P.O. and the Departments of Interior and Works) on the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service totalled \$68,174,675 less revenue of \$3,804,042 derived by the A.B.C. from public concerts, etc. Commonwealth revenue in the same year from broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licence fees amounted to \$49,562,507.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULTS

37. 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 1942-1972*, show the financial results from the operation of such stations during the past five years:

Financial Year	Number of Stations in Operation	Stations Making a Profit	Stations Showing a Loss	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Net Result—(Before Taxation)
				\$	\$	+ \$
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
1968-69	114	103	11	34,548,366	25,232,151	9,316,215
1969-70	114	101	13	37,058,864	27,483,360	9,575,504
1970-71	116	107	9	41,431,769	30,616,590	10,815,179

Licence fees paid by stations are given in paragraph 178.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS—FINANCIAL RESULTS

38. 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 1942-1972* show the financial results from the operation of such stations during the past five years:

Financial Year	Number of Stations in Operation	Stations Making a Profit	Stations Showing a Loss	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Net Result—(Before Taxation)
				\$	\$	+ \$
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
1968-69	45	37	8	82,984,802	67,597,657	15,387,145
1969-70	45	41	4	91,191,531	74,521,232	16,670,299
1970-71	46	40	6	96,186,417	78,436,891	17,749,526

Licence fees paid by stations are given in paragraph 319.

EXPENDITURE ON THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE AND NATIONAL TELEVISION SERVICE 1971-72*

39. Expenditure in relation to the National Broadcasting Service and the National Television Service (including both programme and technical services) during 1971-72 was as shown hereunder together with comparative figures for 1970-71 and 1969-70:

	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70
<i>Operational Expenditure—</i>	\$	\$	\$
A.B.C.	59,600,057	52,863,766	47,354,686
A.P.O.—Transmission, technical and other services	12,473,209	11,303,312	9,975,000
Departments of Interior and Works	165,995	203,555	195,518
	72,239,261	64,370,633	57,525,204
<i>Capital Expenditure—</i>			
A.B.C.	2,669,491	2,509,987	2,000,009
A.P.O.	2,849,186	3,029,301	1,963,679
Departments of Interior and Works	5,878,597	3,556,668	1,429,508
	11,397,274	9,095,956	5,393,196
Total Expenditure	83,636,535	73,466,589	62,918,400

40. The gross operational expenditure of the A.B.C. was \$63,992,813 but revenue amounting to \$4,392,756 was derived from public concerts, subsidies for symphony orchestras, sale of publications, the sale of news services and miscellaneous sources.

*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, \$2,466,825. A.P.O., \$24,412 being for subsidies to commercial broadcasting stations for landline services for news relays.

REVENUE FROM BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SERVICES

41. Commonwealth revenue received in 1971-72 from broadcasting and television services which excludes wireless telegraphy fees, amounted to \$65,188,767 as shown hereunder, together with comparative figures from 1970-71 and 1969-70:

	1971-72	1970-71	1969-70
	\$	\$	\$
Broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licence fees	61,785,397	49,562,507	48,389,146
Broadcasting stations' licence fees	473,854	340,929	345,358
Television stations' licence fees	1,966,685	1,647,339	1,491,104
Miscellaneous	962,831	934,723	1,025,701
	65,188,767	52,485,498	51,251,309

RECEIVING LICENCES

42. The following tables show the various classes of receiving licences which were current on 30 June 1972.

Listeners' Licences

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Commonwealth
Ordinary	71,732	42,233	49,981	53,008	23,043	4,622	244,619
Hirers	1,473	375	540	56	67	356	2,867
Lodging House	6,278	3,526	2,648	984	1,866	367	15,669
Pensioner	25,131	11,986	16,433	9,458	5,422	2,109	70,539
Total	104,614	58,120	69,602	63,506	30,398	7,454	333,694
Short-term Hirers	376	270	380	3,286	34	29	4,375

Viewers' Licences

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Commonwealth
Ordinary	70,541	59,283	32,250	15,664	10,364	5,156	193,258
Hirers	75,124	29,655	25,606	31,701	13,065	2,945	178,096
Lodging House	6,291	4,266	3,006	1,829	1,684	202	17,278
Pensioner	15,280	9,527	6,277	2,491	2,282	1,227	37,084
Total	167,236	102,731	67,139	51,685	27,395	9,530	425,716
Short-term Hirers	29,580	9,190	16,350	17,852	16,590	3,466	93,028

Combined Receiving Licences

Class of Licence	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Commonwealth
Ordinary	731,837	588,155	272,218	209,351	145,319	56,258	2,003,138
Pensioner	155,864	107,000	58,845	37,293	27,527	12,537	399,066
Lodging House.....	664	1,980	1,949	976	1,115	284	6,968
Free	3,467	2,517	2,187	1,200	837	534	10,742
Total	891,832	699,652	335,199	248,820	174,798	69,613	2,419,914

43. The fee for a broadcast listener's licence is \$8.00 for zone 1, which includes all places within a radius of 250 miles from broadcasting stations specified by the Board. All except 19,637 of the broadcast listeners' licences current on 30 June 1972 were issued in zone 1. The fee for such licences in zone 2, which comprises all other areas is \$4.25. The fee for licences granted to certain types of pensioners is \$1.00 in zone 1 and 70 cents in zone 2.

44. The fee for a television viewer's licence is \$19.00 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 \$26.50, the fee for a pensioner's combined receiving licence is \$4.00. Combined receiving licences are granted free of charge to blind persons and schools. The value of these concessions amounts to some \$10M.

EMPLOYMENT

45. The number of people permanently employed by commercial broadcasting and television stations at 30 June 1972 was approximately 6,950 the fully employed staff of the A.B.C. numbered 6,020 and the A.P.O. employed 790 in connection with the operation of transmitters for the national broadcasting and television services. In addition, some 1,200 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 from the industry in a freelance capacity.

Section 114 of the Act provides that:

- (1.) The Commission and licensees shall, as far as possible, use the services of Australians in the production and presentation of broadcasting and television programmes.
- (2.) Not less than 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 262 to 272 (broadcasting) and 398 to 416 (television).

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS

46. The Senate, on 19 August 1971, referred to the Senate Standing Committee on Education, Science and the Arts, for inquiry the following matter—"All aspects of broadcasting and television including Australian content of television programmes."

The Committee sought submissions from interested bodies, and from the public on this subject, and, in particular, invited comment upon:

1. The basic philosophy of broadcasting systems.
2. The present structure and operation of the broadcasting system in Australia including the functions of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board and the Australian Broadcasting Commission.
3. The ownership, control and licensing of commercial stations.
4. Programming—including standards, adequacy, advertising and Australian content.
5. Listeners' and viewers' licences.
6. Relevant technical matters.

47. The Board prepared a comprehensive submission under the headings listed above with the exception of "Relevant technical matters". The Board considered that, because of the far reaching nature of its technical responsibilities under the Broadcasting and Television Act, any general statement of the Board's activities would necessarily be an extremely complex and very lengthy document which might well not suit the requirements of the Committee. In the circumstances, it seemed to the Board that a preferable course was to hold over this particular item, on the understanding that it will be glad to provide information and comment on any specific technical matters which arose as the inquiry proceeded. The Committee agreed to this approach.

48. In preparing its submission, the Board took the view that what was required of it, as the Authority charged with the task of administering the present system, was a factual statement of the operations of the broadcasting and television services in Australia as they exist today.

49. The Committee held its first public hearing in Sydney at the Legislative Council Chamber, Parliament House, Macquarie Street, Sydney on 4 and 5 May 1972. The two days were devoted to the Board's submission and the Chairman, Mr. Myles F. E. Wright, gave evidence on the Board's behalf. The proceedings are reported in the Senate Hansard for those two days. It is understood that over 100 submissions have been received by the Committee and it is evident that the Board will be required to supply representatives to appear before the Committee on several occasions throughout its public hearings.

SENATE ESTIMATES COMMITTEES

50. During 1970, the Senate established Estimates Committees to examine the proposed estimates of expenditure of Commonwealth Departments and Instrumentalities for the ensuing financial year and report to the Senate prior to its consideration of the Appropriation Bills. The establishment of these committees which provide an excellent opportunity for officers of the Board's staff to explain to Parliament the details of its proposed expenditure for the ensuing year.

51. In his report to the Senate in November 1971, on the examination of the estimates for the year 1971-72, the Chairman of Estimates Committee B (the Committee which examines the Board's estimates) stated *inter alia*—

“There appeared to the Committee to be a lack of understanding by officers of the Broadcasting Control Board and the Australian Broadcasting Commission of the accountability to Parliament of Statutory Corporations. The Committee is of the opinion that whilst it may be argued that these bodies are not accountable through the responsible Minister of State to Parliament for day to day operations, Statutory Corporations may be called to account by Parliament itself at any time and that there are no areas of expenditure of public funds where these Corporations have a discretion to withhold details or explanations from Parliament or its Committees unless the Parliament has expressly provided otherwise.”

52. The above comment was of great concern to the Board. An examination of the Hansard report of the Committee's examination of the Board's estimates for the year 1971-72, does not indicate any grounds for thinking that the officers of the Board who were present lacked any understanding of the Board's responsibilities to Parliament or in fact that any question which was relevant to the Board was not fully answered. No member of the Committee expressed any dissatisfaction with the replies which were given by the officers of the Board.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE

53. The Senate, on 13 April 1972, referred to the Standing Committee on Industry and Trade for examination “the proposed takeover of Ansett Transport Industries Limited by Thomas Nationwide Transport Ltd.”

The terms of reference of the Committee included the following matter:—

... (d) the manner in which in the public interest the Minister should exercise this discretion to grant or refuse approval to the transaction involving as it does shares in Ansett Transport Industries Limited, a company holding licences under the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1971*, which discretion is vested in the Minister by section 92F of the same Act; ...

54. The Board made a submission to the Committee setting out the position in the light of the relevant provisions of the Act.

(An application has been made to the Postmaster-General by Thomas Nationwide Transport Limited for approval to the acquisition by the company of approximately 23% of the issued ordinary shares of Ansett Transport Industries Limited, and this is dealt with in paragraph 334 of this Report.)

AUSTRALIAN FILM PRODUCING INDUSTRY—INQUIRY BY THE TARIFF BOARD

55. The Government has requested the Tariff Board to inquire into the question of assistance to the Australian Film Producing Industry.

The terms of reference for the inquiry are—

(a) what measure and method of assistance, either tariff or non-tariff, should be accorded the production of these products in Australia, however reproduced for release through cinema and/or television;

(b) where the Board's findings are for assistance through the Customs Tariff, then what rates of duty should be provided for in columns 3 and 4 of the

First Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1966-1971 in respect to the goods concerned;

(c) what measures, if any, should be taken to ensure that Australian-produced films and television programmes attain a reasonable share of the total number of these products distributed and exhibited in Australia;

(d) in relation to any form of assistance so found, what conditions should govern eligibility for, and provision of, assistance.

56. The Board, in view of its responsibilities under the Broadcasting and Television Act and its Australian Content Requirements, will make a submission and render whatever other assistance is appropriate to the inquiry.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE SERVICES

Broadcasting

57. During the year, the Board continued its review of the medium frequency broadcasting services. As mentioned in previous Annual Reports, this review is directed to ensuring that the technical structure of the medium frequency broadcasting service, makes the fullest use of frequency channels and provides the most comprehensive possible broadcasting service.

58. As a result of this review, it has been possible for the Board to recommend to the Minister that he approve the establishment of national broadcasting stations at Weipa, North Queensland, Nhulunbuy on the Gove Peninsula and Exmouth, Western Australia, and for the Board to approve improved operating conditions for a number of national and commercial broadcasting stations.

59. On 27 June 1972, the Postmaster-General approved a recommendation by the Board that he invite applications for a licence for a second commercial broadcasting station at Canberra A.C.T. At the time of the preparation of this report arrangements were being made for the necessary invitations to be issued.

60. Further details regarding the development of the broadcasting services are given in the appropriate parts of this Report. The review is continuing.

Television

61. The extension of television services in the sixth stage of television development was completed during the year under review with the commencement of operation of national television station ABD Darwin and commercial television stations ITQ Mount Isa and NTD Darwin.

62. The Board's Twenty-Third Annual Report reviewed the progress in the extension of television services in the seventh stage of television development which comprises the establishment of 38 low power national television stations in the seventh stage of television development.

63. During the year, the Minister approved, on the recommendation of the Board, an extension of this stage of development by the establishment of national television stations at Katherine, N.T., Tennant Creek, N.T. and Roebourne, W.A.

It has become possible to include the additional stations in the Northern Territory because of the decision by the A.P.O. to proceed with the establishment of a broadband microwave radio system between Darwin and Mount Isa. This link which will have facilities for television relays, will be routed via Katherine and Tennant Creek to the Queensland border, and is expected to be completed by April 1974. As a result of extensive engineering field surveys in each of the areas involved in the seventh stage of development it proved economically and technically practicable to recommend also the inclusion of Roebourne in this stage of development. This has been made possible by the replacement of the proposed relay transmitter which was planned near Roebourne to feed the proposed seventh stage station at Dampier, with a dual purpose unit which will provide a service to Roebourne and the new towns of Point Sampson and Cossack.

64. Three stations in the seventh stage of development commenced operation during the year namely, ABMKQ Mary Kathleen (Qld.), ABCNW Carnarvon (W.A.) and ABKT King Island (Tas.). In May 1969, when the Minister announced plans for this stage of development, it was anticipated that all stations would be in operation by mid-1973. However, it has not been possible to achieve this objective and on 9 December 1971, the Minister made a statement in the House of Representatives in which he announced the progress with the implementation of this stage. The following is the Minister's statement:

"In May 1969, I announced the Government's plans for the seventh stage of television development, involving the establishment of 38 low-power stations at relatively remote centres throughout the Commonwealth, at a cost of almost \$5,000,000. It was generally accepted that the stations would be provided by mid-1973 although it was realised at the time that, in view of the great amount of work involved, this goal might be difficult of achievement.

As honourable members may recall, the stations were to be established on the basis that programmes would be provided by stations utilising, wherever practicable, Post Office broadband communications systems, either existing or proposed, and that where such links were not available, special minimum-type micro-wave links would be specially provided to carry programmes to the areas concerned.

It will be appreciated that the task of establishing the 38 stations concerned in widely separated areas throughout the Commonwealth is one of considerable magnitude, involving not only the planning and establishment of the television stations themselves, but the construction of the various programme relay links required over long distances. In fact, this project virtually doubles the number of stations in the National network bringing the total to 82. The project has involved the carrying out of extensive engineering surveys by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board in conjunction with my Department in each of the 38 areas concerned, in order to obtain the basic information for determining technical operating conditions. In addition, it has been necessary for my Department to conduct detailed field surveys along the lengthy routes over which the micro-wave links are to be established.

It has, however, already been possible to bring five of 38 stations into operation, namely those at Cloncurry, Julia Creek, Richmond and Hughenden in Queensland, and Norseman in Western Australia. The Mary Kathleen station will commence service shortly. The earlier establishment of these stations was made possible by the fact that these centres were situated along existing Post Office communications links with television programme relay capabilities.

The present position with regard to the remaining 33 stations is that most of the technical specifications for the stations have now been determined by the Board and action is being taken by the Post Office towards obtaining the equipment for the establishment of the stations and associated micro-wave links. It must be pointed out, however, that some of the specialised equipment required for the project must be obtained from overseas.

Due to the complexity and great extent of the work involved, together with shortages of key staff, it became apparent earlier this year that the project could not possibly be completed by mid-1973 and that unless special procedures were adopted, a delay of some two years on

the originally expected completion date for the project might be involved. Accordingly, I directed my Department which, as I have indicated, is responsible for the actual establishment of the stations following receipt of the technical specifications from the Board, to examine the possibilities of reducing any delays to the minimum practicable. The Post Office has now completed its studies and I have received from the Australian Broadcasting Control Board a revised* time-table showing the dates by which the various stations are expected to be completed. I seek leave to incorporate the detailed schedule in Hansard.

In summary, and providing no unforeseen difficulties arise, particularly in relation to overseas equipment, it is expected that all of the Queensland stations will be completed by the end of 1973 and that the Western Australian stations will be established progressively up to July, 1974. It should be noted that a special trunk line and television relay system must be provided for the Esperance station, hence the expected completion date for this station is July, 1974. The two South Australian stations, at Woomera and Ceduna, will be completed by October, 1973. The Alice Springs (N.T.) station will operate with the use of taped programmes because of the lack of a Post Office broadband communications link to the area, and will be completed by December, 1972. The King Island (Tas.) station will commence operations in February next year.

Honourable members may be assured that the Government, the Board and my Department all fully appreciate the desire of residents of relatively remote areas to have television available to them as early as practicable. The time-table which has now been determined is the most expeditious that can be arranged on the basis of present expectations. I would point out that it has only been possible to achieve these targets by the adoption of certain special procedures which, although involving some additional expenditure, will enable earlier establishment of the stations.

I have, in addition, asked my Department to remain alert to take advantage of any possibilities which may arise that could lead to earlier completion dates, especially for those Western Australian stations presently scheduled for completion in 1974."

*The time-table is published in paragraph 337 of this report.

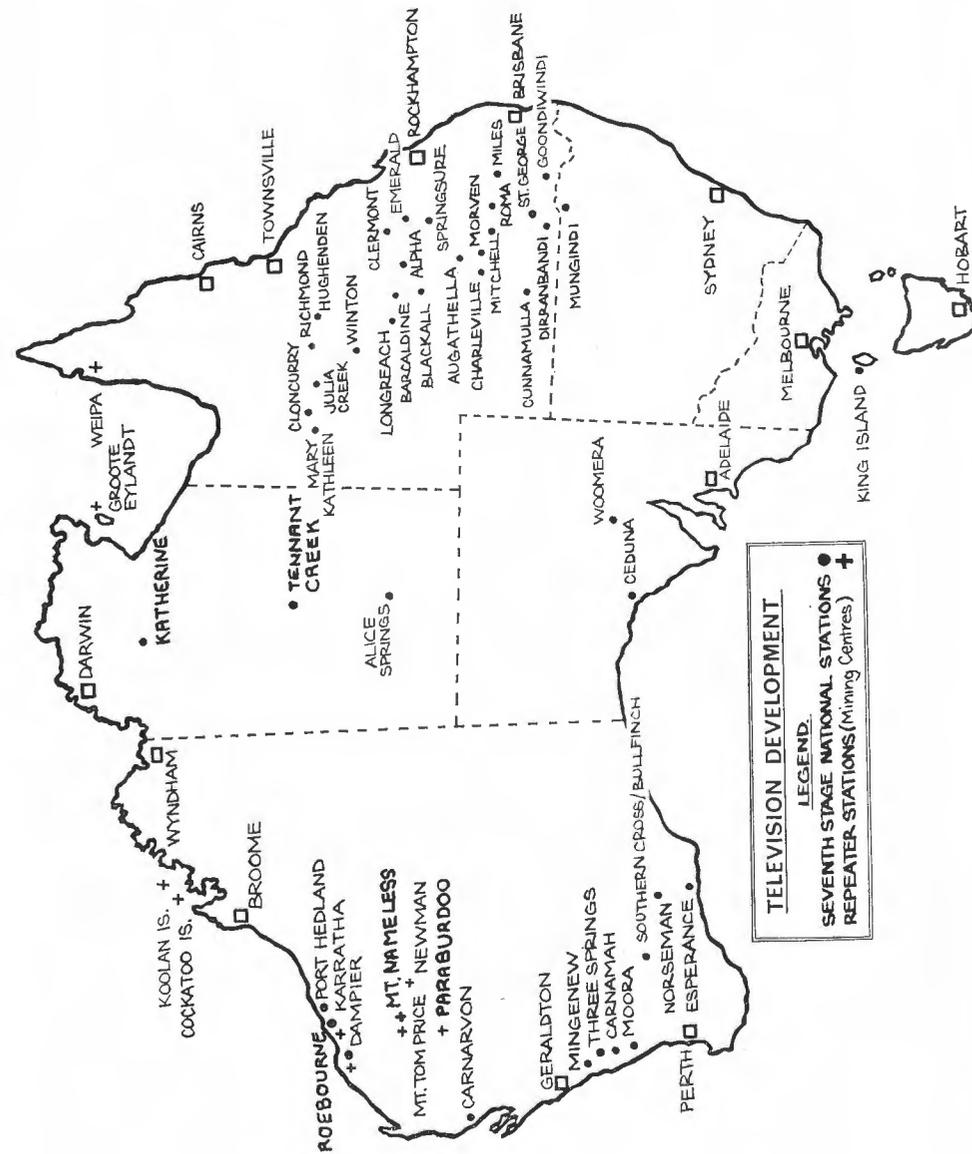
65. Television repeater stations commenced operation during the year at Mount Nameless and Paraburdoo, Western Australia. Details regarding the inauguration of the repeater stations which are operated by mining companies in remote mining centres were published in the Board's Twenty-Third Annual Report. Ten repeater stations are now in operation. Details regarding the stations are given in paragraphs 338 of this Report.

66. A map showing the location of the seventh stage national television stations and television repeater stations is reproduced on the opposite page.

67. The extension of television services by means of translator services was continued during the year. Five national translator stations and four commercial translator stations were authorised during the year and stations commenced operation in seven areas during the year. Details of these stations are given in the appropriate parts of this Report.

TECHNICAL FIELD WORK

68. Basic to the Board's investigations of the possibilities of extending and improving the broadcasting and television services is the conduct of extensive technical surveys of reception. Major surveys were undertaken by the engineering staff in the Mungindi area of New South Wales, the Weipa, Innisfail, Goondiwindi, Surat, St. George and Dirranbandi areas of Queensland, the Exmouth area of Western Australia, and the North West and East Coast areas of Tasmania. There were also visits to a considerable number of other areas.



69. Mr. S. F. Brownless, Assistant Director, Technical Services Division, accompanied the Minister for Education and Science, Hon. J. M. Fraser, M.P., on a visit to the Casterton area during February 1972, to examine the grade of television reception available to schools in the area.

FREQUENCY MODULATION BROADCASTING

70. In its Twenty-Third Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 1971, the Board reported on its public inquiry into the desirability or otherwise of introducing frequency modulation broadcasting into the Commonwealth.

71. The Board completed its inquiry on 24 March 1971 but as reported in the previous Annual Report a great deal of information had to be examined before the Board was in a position to complete its report to the Minister on the matter. Some 150 written submissions and 70 formal exhibits (some very lengthy) had to be examined. It was also necessary to await the outcome of the World Administrative Radio Conference dealing with Space Communication Services, held in Geneva in June-July 1971, as some of the proposals to that Conference, if accepted, would have had a bearing on the Board's report. It became obvious to the Board at an early stage that technical considerations were a major factor to be taken into account in the discussion of Frequency Modulation Broadcasting for Australia, and, in fact, that until all possible technical solutions had been examined, and some conclusions reached, it was not possible to make any meaningful progress with the report.

72. The Board formally adopted its report on 30 May 1972 and it was hoped that after printing it would be submitted to the Postmaster-General early in July. As a result of the exhaustive study into all the aspects involved, the Board is confident that its conclusions and recommendations are soundly based.

SATELLITE TELEVISION RELAYS

73. A detailed account of basic developments relating to satellite broadcasting has been given in previous Annual Reports of the Board.

74. During the year the Australian television services again made considerable use of programmes relayed from overseas via satellite. These included news of international importance, including the United States Apollo 15 moon mission, President Nixon's visit to Peking, Academy Awards, and a number of sporting events of international interest. A news commentator for the channel 7 network spent some weeks in London during June-July 1972 reporting via satellite on overseas events in the daily news services for the network, including highlights of the test cricket matches. A total of ninety-three programmes were received in Australia and twenty-two transmitted from Australia for a total of 4,710 minutes of programme time. The programmes transmitted included segments of the Apollo 15 moon mission (Honeysuckle Creek to Houston, U.S.A.) and important news events.

75. Two new communications satellites were launched during the year by the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium, one over the Pacific Ocean in January, 1972 and the other over the Indian Ocean in June, 1972. This now makes a total of four satellites in orbit in the INTELSAT IV series, as two are already in

use over the Atlantic Ocean. The INTELSAT IV satellites are capable of carrying up to 5,000 simultaneous telephone conversations, 12 television programmes, or various combinations thereof, which is four times the capacity of the INTELSAT III series which they replace.

76. The Overseas Telecommunications Commission earth stations at Ceduna is expected to begin using the Indian Ocean INTELSAT IV satellite for links with Europe and countries in the Indian Ocean in July, 1972.

77. The changeover from Intelsat III to Intelsat IV will be effected in three stages. In the first stage, the Ceduna earth station will begin sending traffic through Intelsat IV while using Intelsat III standards. This will enable the station to revert to Intelsat III should any fault occur in Intelsat IV. The second stage, about the end of 1972, will involve a partial progression towards normal Intelsat IV operation while retaining Intelsat III for emergencies. The final stage to full Intelsat IV operation is expected to take place during 1973.

78. The charges for obtaining television programmes via satellite remain the same as published in paragraph 95 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report, namely \$850 for the first ten minutes and \$40 for each additional minute.

79. In addition to the Ceduna earth station Australia maintains, through the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia), earth stations for commercial satellite communication at Carnarvon, W.A., and Moree, N.S.W., which operate through the Pacific INTELSAT IV satellite.

POSSIBLE USE OF SPACE SATELLITES FOR TELEVISION BROADCASTING

80. During the year interdepartmental discussions were arranged by the A.P.O. to determine possible uses for a national satellite. At the present state of satellite technology, the distribution of television and sound broadcast programmes between terrestrial transmitters would be one such use in a multi-purpose national satellite. This type of satellite is at present available. Current studies are mainly to determine the suitability of a satellite service and the cost of such a service relative to the cost of terrestrial telecommunications methods.

81. Similar studies are necessary in regard to direct broadcasting from satellites. Ultimately, the use of such a satellite depends upon the suitability of the service available under certain technical and policy restrictions, and the cost involved. These satellites are technically feasible and The World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva 1971, has recognised this in providing frequency allocations for the service. The C.C.I.R. is actively engaged in the study of all the technical factors, particularly those relevant to system standards and frequency sharing, however, it is unlikely that direct broadcasting systems will be in commercial service before 1985.

82. During 1973 an Applications Technology Satellite of the United States National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA) is scheduled to provide an experimental television distribution service for the western states of the U.S.A., operating in the 2.5 GHz band. After completion of the tests over the U.S.A., this satellite will be shifted to provide an experimental satellite television system for direct broadcasting to villages in India. The service will be directed to some 5,000

villages and will operate in the 800 MHz band. Normal television receivers will be used with FM to AM converters. Receiving aeriels will consist of 6 ft. to 10 ft. diameter dishes (presumably galvanised wire mesh) and the satellite transmitter output power will be 80 watts. Although designed as a direct broadcasting service, the initial method of operation in India is more as a distribution service with only one earth receiving installation per village. This experimental satellite is expected to be located well to the west of India, which would place it below the horizon from eastern Australia.

83. A domestic satellite service planned for Canada is expected to be operating by 1972/73. Named ANIK, an Eskimo word meaning "little brother", this satellite service contrasts with the experimental service for India, in that it is a distribution satellite for both telephone and television services, and will operate as a regular service in a frequency band allocated to the communication satellite service. The Canadian satellite will provide an output power of 7 to 8 watts from each of twelve transponders. Special receiving stations have been developed to enable the satellite television services to be received at remote towns in the Canadian North at present receiving television services through video tape frontier stations, and at other small centres, not at present receiving a television service. The satellite television programmes will be re-transmitted on standard frequencies for reception by ordinary television receivers. The satellite will have adequate standby and backup facilities to ensure a reliable service.

84. The capability of the INTELSAT IV satellites to provide service for T.V. broadcasting to a receiving antenna and subsequent retransmission to home receivers, will be utilised as from June, 1973 when a complete transponder in an Atlantic INTELSAT IV satellite will be used to provide T.V. and other telecommunications services for domestic use within Brazil. Under the Definitive Arrangements for INTELSAT, which are expected to enter into force towards the end of 1972, the INTELSAT Consortium will be capable of providing separate satellites for both domestic and international television broadcasting purposes if required.

85. There are also proposals to establish a domestic satellite communications system in the U.S.A. The Soviet Union has in operation a satellite system for relaying programmes to special earth stations for transmission by regional transmitters.

EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION

86. The Board's Annual Reports over previous years have referred to the conferences between Commonwealth Ministers (The Postmaster-General and the Minister for Education and Science) and State Ministers for Education on educational television. The conferences were held in 1966 and 1969.

87. Briefly stated, the conference in 1966 was convened by the Postmaster-General following the decision of the Commonwealth Government that as education is the primary responsibility of the States, plans for the development of educational television must be formulated in consultation with the States, the special role of the Commonwealth lying mainly in the co-ordination of activities and facilities.

88. The conference in 1969 studied, on a broad basis, the new techniques affecting educational television which had become available since the 1966 meeting

and agreed that the most recent of these technical developments should be investigated in detail to determine their particular application to Australia. These new techniques were reported in the Board's Twenty-Third and earlier Annual Reports. A special committee was established for this purpose comprising representatives of the A.P.O., the Department of Education and Science, the Education Departments of New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania (representing all States), the A.B.C. and the Board. The Board was represented by Mr. J. G. Quaine, Director, Programme Services Division, and Mr. E. J. Wilkinson, Controller, Technical Services Division. Mr. Wilkinson as Assistant Director-General (Radio), A.P.O., had been Chairman of the Committee and continued as a member of the Committee when he joined the Board's staff earlier this year.

89. The Committee has completed its investigations and its report is expected to be presented to the two Commonwealth Ministers (Postmaster-General and Education and Science) and the State Ministers shortly.

90. The Board has referred in previous Annual Reports to the interest by certain educational bodies in radio and television services for tertiary educational purposes. This is distinct from the consideration by the Commonwealth and State Ministers which is confined generally to the primary and secondary level of education. Over the years, proposals have been received for eleven services (seven radio and four television), and eight services have been approved—six radio and two television. The services are licensed by the A.P.O. under the Wireless Telegraphy Act, there being no provision in the Broadcasting and Television Act for the authorisation of such services. The licences are granted by the A.P.O. after consultation with the Board. The following are the details of the authorised services:

Educational Authority	Station Details		Remarks
	Location	Frequency	
<i>Radio</i>			
University of New South Wales	Sydney	1750 kHz	The station is used solely for the purpose of transmitting lecture material to students of the University (other than music) relating to courses at the University.
	Wollongong	1720 kHz	
University of New England	Armidale (Closed circuit system)	1630 kHz	This station operates within the confines of the University. The conditions of the licence are that the station shall be adequately controlled and supervised and that the programmes conform with the Broadcasting Programme Standards of the Board. It cannot be regarded as an educational radio service.
Department of Technical Education New South Wales	Sydney	2412 kHz 6875 kHz	A service to country Technical Colleges and to correspondence students was proposed. This service was approved but did not commence operation.
Education Department of Victoria (Correspondence School)	Melbourne (Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology)	5370 kHz	Restricted to messages relating to the correction of papers submitted by correspondence students in remote areas of Victoria.

Educational Authority	Station Details		Remarks
	Location	Frequency	
University of Adelaide (Adult Education Department)	Adelaide	1630 kHz	Same as for similar station licensed for use by University of New South Wales—see above.
<i>Television</i>			
University of New South Wales	Kensington	668·25 MHz 673·75 MHz	The station is used for the conduct of experimental educational television transmissions to centres located at Caringbah, Parramatta, Pymble, Sydney and North Sydney.
Monash University, Victoria	Mobil station, Melbourne metropolitan area	7050 MHz	The station is used for the transmission of medical lectures and demonstrations from hospitals and Secondary Schools to a receiving station at Clayton. Mobile stations shall not be employed at sites where the Post Office is able to provide video and audio relay facilities. At sites where the Department is not able to provide video facilities but suitable landlines are available for audio and control purposes, use of the station shall be confined to video transmissions and landlines used for audio and control purposes.

91. The Board has previously stated its view that it regards it as most important that educational television and broadcasting services should be developed in an orderly manner on a sound technical and economic basis. 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, the allocation of frequencies and other operating conditions. As mentioned in previous Annual Reports, the Board initiated discussions with the Department of Education and Science and, associated with the Department, the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Advanced Education and the Australian Universities Commission and also with the A.P.O. on this matter. The discussions had reached an advanced stage but have not been pursued because the consideration for these types of services was interwoven with the Board's inquiry into the desirability or otherwise of the introduction of frequency modulation broadcasting into Australia.

Educational Programmes on Commercial Television Stations

92. The amount of educational matter televised by commercial stations during the year was substantially the same as in previous years. Metropolitan stations devoted approximately 0·5 per cent of total transmission time (an average of approximately 27 minutes weekly) to educational matter. With few exceptions these programmes were televised on Sunday mornings, and included the series entitled "Pioneering in Space" and "Molecules to Man" produced by station TCN in

collaboration with the University of New South Wales, and "TV Tutorial", a joint production between the Department of Adult Education of the University of Sydney and station ATN. In September 1971 station WIN Wollongong began televising a one-hour weekly programme produced in collaboration with the Department of Immigration to teach English to migrants. Among documentaries with some educational content televised during the year were "Shell's Australia" and "Off the Beaten Track". Pre-school and kindergarten programmes were televised on weekdays and on Sunday mornings to the extent of about five per cent of transmission time of metropolitan stations, an average of slightly less than six hours weekly per station, and about two per cent of transmission time of country stations, an average of a little over one hour weekly per station. Compared with last year there has been a slight decrease in the amount of kindergarten programmes televised by metropolitan stations, and an increase in the case of country stations.

Educational Programmes on National Television Stations

93. The year has been marked by a significant increase in the number of schools equipped to receive the A.B.C.'s output of educational television programmes. Previously the average increase has been about 500 schools a year; during 1971/72 it went up by some 900 schools to a total of 7,253, about 76% of all schools in the transmission areas. Associated with this increased installation of receiving equipment has been the provision of videotape recording units to enable schools to tape these programmes for replay at more convenient times and to a wider range of classes. As mentioned in last year's Report, the Education Department of South Australia regards the videotape recorder as a standard piece of equipment in secondary schools; recently the Education Department of N.S.W. let a contract of approximately \$500,000 for the installation of this apparatus in all its secondary schools. Increased installations are also evident in other states.

94. The significance of this increased expenditure by educational authorities of both the state and independent school systems is immediately reflected in the demands placed upon the A.B.C. for additional programmes. A check of a characteristic week's schedules shows that in the six states there were 385 transmissions directed to schools, of which 183 were separate programmes, the remaining 202 being repeats. As the schools install more and more recording equipment this need for repeat transmissions lessens and the demand upon the A.B.C. for additional different programme series increases. In the week under survey of the 183 different programmes transmitted, 137 had been made by the A.B.C., the remaining 46 having been purchased from private programme makers in Australia and from overseas organisations.

95. Associated with the provision of programmes is the preparation and distribution of booklets to be used by both teachers and students. This is an activity in which both the A.B.C. and Education Departments are involved, some of the Departments, for example, publish and distribute special guides for teachers to assist them to make the most effective use of the programmes. A.B.C. publications covered some 60 titles with sales exceeding 1,300,000 copies.

96. The policy behind the whole operation of educational broadcasting is formulated on advice given to the A.B.C. by advisory committees which operate at

Federal, State and subject levels. The work of hundreds of teachers and administrators from governmental, Roman Catholic and other independent school systems, who comprise these committees, is a major contribution to educational broadcasting. It ensures that the right kinds of programmes are directed to those areas of teaching where they are most needed and can do the greatest amount of good. Associated with this is the secondment of teachers by Education Departments to work with education officers of the A.B.C. to establish the fullest flow of information between the schools and the programme makers.

BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION OF POLITICAL MATTER

97. 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 1942-1972*.

98. During the year, general elections were held for the State Parliaments of Tasmania and Queensland, and there were a number of by-elections for State Parliaments throughout the Commonwealth. Following its usual practice, the Board reminded licensees of their obligations under the Act in connection with the elections and obtained from the A.B.C. and licensees of commercial stations details of time occupied by political matter on broadcasting and television stations during the election period for the State general elections in Tasmania and Queensland.

99. In all cases, the Board, as provided in Section 116(4A.), exempted stations which are not regarded as serving the areas concerned from compliance with Section 116(4.) of the Act. This latter section provides that election matter may not be broadcast or televised in the 68 hours preceding the close of the poll.

AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC OF RECORDS OF MATTER BROADCAST AND TELEVIEWED

100. Requests are made to the Minister and the Board from time to time by persons, or by their legal representatives, for the supply of a record of programmes transmitted by commercial broadcasting or television stations on the grounds that the programmes are thought to have contained comments which were defamatory.

101. Section 117A of the Broadcasting and Television Act, inserted in the Act in 1960, provides that station operators must retain for a period of six weeks, a record of matter broadcast or televised on a political subject or on current affairs, which is in the form of news, an address, a statement, a commentary or a discussion. The section further provides that if a person considers that such a record may be admissible in evidence in legal proceedings instituted or contemplated, he may serve a notice on the station that it may be required for that purpose, in which case the station must retain the record until the proceedings are determined or for three months, if by that time proceedings are not instituted. There are no other provisions in the Act in regard to the availability of records of matter broadcast to persons who may feel aggrieved thereby, and in all cases for requests, the applicant has been informed that the Broadcasting and Television Act does not authorise the Minister or the Board to make any script available to a private organisation or individual, and that neither the Minister nor the Board has the right to obtain such scripts other than for purely official purposes in connection with the administration of the Act.

102. As reported in the Board's Twenty-Third Annual Report the question of the provisions of the Act on this matter has been under examination and in this connection it is appropriate to publish the following question by Mr. Jess, M.P., and the answer given by the Postmaster-General in the House of Representatives on 10 May 1972.

Mr. Jess:

I ask the Postmaster-General a question. He will remember that when the Broadcasting and Television Bill was debated in the House a few months ago the honourable member for Franklin raised the question of making available tapes of television programmes when people considered that they may have been slandered. This proposal was supported by myself. The Postmaster-General said that an urgent decision would be made by his Department in respect of this matter. Can he tell me what progress has been made in this matter?

Sir Alan Hulme:

I think that what the honourable member has said is perhaps not exactly correct. I do not think that it is a matter of my Department coming to a decision: it is a question of the Government coming to a decision in relation to this matter. It has not been an easy matter to resolve, even at the officer level. A submission has now been prepared and it is available for Cabinet. I have no doubt that it will be considered as soon as the Prime Minister believes that it can take its place alongside other business.

CIGARETTE ADVERTISING

103. Paragraph 9 of this Report refers to the amendment to the *Broadcasting and Television Act* to provide for warnings to be included in advertisements for cigarettes and cigarette tobacco on broadcasting and television stations.

104. The amendment to the Act was part of a programme of action by the Government to contribute effectively to alleviation of the problem of the health risk associated with cigarette smoking without unduly trespassing on people's personal liberty of choice. The Government decided that its proper role was that of taking steps available to it to ensure all people are fully and properly informed of the dangers to their health from cigarette smoking.

The Government decided on three immediate measures:

- (a) to conduct through the Commonwealth Department of Health in association with the States an education programme aimed at informing the public of the dangers to health of cigarette smoking. The Commonwealth will provide \$500,000 a year for three years commencing 1 July 1972 for this purpose;
- (b) to legislate within the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory to require health warning labels on cigarette packets; and
- (c) to legislate to require warning announcements on radio and television immediately after cigarette advertisements.

The question of health warning labels on cigarette packets in States other than the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory is a matter for the State Governments.

As regards the warning announcements on broadcasting and television stations advertisements for cigarettes and cigarette tobacco, the Broadcasting and Television Act now provides as follows:

"100A.—(1.) After a date to be fixed by Proclamation, a licensee shall cause each advertisement for cigarettes or cigarette tobacco broadcast or televised from his station to be followed immediately, as provided by this section, by the following statement:

'Medical authorities warn that smoking is a health hazard'.

"(2.) If the advertisement is in a language other than English, the statement shall be made in that other language.

"(3.) In the case of a televised advertisement:

- (a) the statement shall be made simultaneously by image and sound;
- (b) the statement by image shall be transmitted for a time not less than the time occupied by the transmission of the associated sound;
- (c) the statement by image:
 - (i) shall be in bold face capitals;
 - (ii) shall be in letters the height of each of which is not less than one-twentieth of the height of the screen of a television receiver;
 - (iii) shall be so arranged and transmitted as to be readily legible, under normal conditions of viewing, when shown on the screen of a television receiver; and
 - (iv) shall be so arranged as to occupy the central area of the transmitted picture; and
- (d) no image other than the statement shall be transmitted while the statement is being transmitted.

"(4.) In the case of a statement by sound, whether transmitted from a broadcasting station or a television station:

- (a) the statement shall be spoken and the time occupied by its transmission shall not be less than three seconds;
- (b) the statement shall be so transmitted that the level of sound is not less than the usual level of sound used by the station for the transmission of speech;
- (c) no sound other than that of the statement shall be transmitted while the statement is being transmitted;
- (d) the statement shall be made without comment or qualification;
- (e) the statement shall be clearly enunciated; and
- (f) the statement shall not be so spoken as to convey any element of humour, ridicule, irony or the like.

"(5.) The statement shall not be spoken or shown in such a way that it is distorted, either orally or visually."

105. The voluntary code governing the advertising of cigarettes remains in existence. The code, which had been agreed upon by manufacturers and the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations came into effect in 1966 and was revised in 1971 following discussions held between the Department of Health, cigarette manufacturers, the broadcasting and television industry and the Board, remains in existence. The revised code was published in the Board's Twenty-Third Annual Report.

CONSULTATIONS WITH LICENSEES' REPRESENTATIVES AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS

106. Section 16 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act* 1942-1972 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 at these discussions.

107. The Board conferred with the Federal Council of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters on 28th March, 1972. A considerable number

of matters was discussed. These included further consideration of the Federation's examination of the question of the possibilities of greater opportunities for Australian musicians in commercial broadcasting, the suitability of gramophone recordings for broadcasting, the advertising time standards, the use of power meters in connection with the on-air measurement of the power of broadcasting stations, and a number of other matters of mutual concern. Sub-committees at officer level have been established for the purpose of conducting further study on matters which were raised at the meeting and which will be further considered by the Board and the Federation at the appropriate time.

108. The Chairman attended the Annual Convention of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters which was held in October 1971 in Perth, Western Australia, and took the opportunity to visit broadcasting and television stations in Perth and throughout the State of Western Australia. It was regretted that the other Board members and senior staff who were invited to the Convention could not attend as it provides an opportunity to meet broadcasters both individually and as a body.

109. The Board met the Executive Committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations on 29 July 1971 and a considerable number of matters affecting the commercial television service was discussed. These included the possible effects on television programming of the introduction of daylight saving, the Board's Australian content requirements, aspects of advertising, the report, recommendations and guidelines of the Board's Children's Television Advisory Committee and other matters of mutual concern.

110. The Board had to decline with regret an invitation from the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations to meet its members socially at its Annual General Meeting held in Canberra on 19 April 1972.

111. The matters discussed at meetings with the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters and Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations are referred to in other parts of this report where appropriate.

112. The Board's travel was again curtailed in accordance with the Government's directions for economies in expenditure but necessary business of the Chairman and members of the Board involved visits to various parts of Australia and included calls on stations in the areas. Such activity is essential in maintaining the first hand knowledge of station operations and the communities they serve, necessary to ensure the effective exercise of the Board's responsibilities. Part-time members, when travelling on other business also take the opportunity where possible to call on stations. The Chairman attended the opening of the new commercial television station at Mt. Isa, Queensland, on 11 September 1971 and the opening of the new commercial broadcasting station at Nowra, New South Wales, on 4 June 1972. Mr. D. McDonald (Member) attended the opening of the new commercial broadcasting station at Gosford on 19 November 1971. Unfortunately, no member of the Board was able to attend the opening of the new commercial television station at Darwin on 11 November 1971. Again many station representatives called on the Board and individual members at the Board's offices. This was another fruitful source of consultation.

113. The Board conferred with the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board in Sydney on 2 May 1972. By arrangement between the Postmaster-General and the Minister for Customs, the Film Censorship Board classifies imported film for television on the basis of the provisions of the Board's Television Programme Standards. There is frequent liaison by telephone and correspondence with the Chief Film Censor by the Board and its officers to facilitate the efficient administration of the television film classification system.

114. During the year the Board received a deputation from the Australian Council of Trade Unions and unions concerned in connection with the employment of Australian musicians on television (see paragraph 401).

115. Informal consultations took place during the year between the Chairman and officers of the Board with the Australian Association of Advertising Agencies and the Australian Association of National Advertisers on matters of mutual interest in the media.

116. The Board and its officers have continued to maintain close relations with the A.P.O., the A.B.C. and the Film Development Corporation; frequent consultation took place on a large range of matters.

117. The Board's further consultations during the year with the television industry on detailed standards for the equipment and operation of television stations with regard to colour television and the working parties and committees in connection with the introduction of colour television services are referred to in paragraph 373.

118. The matters discussed in the abovementioned consultations are referred to in other parts of this report where appropriate.

CHALLENGE TO THE POWERS OF THE BOARD

119. The Board reported in its Twenty-Third Annual Report that the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations had questioned the validity of paragraph 35 of the Board's Television Programme Standards relating to Sunday morning programming and that Television Corporation Limited, which holds the licence for commercial television station TCN Sydney and controls commercial television station GTV Melbourne, had challenged the powers of the Board in relation to a section of the Board's Australian Content Requirements.

120. The Australian Content Requirements which are determined pursuant to section 114 of the Broadcasting and Television Act and issued pursuant to paragraph 25 of the Board's Television Programme Standards, were published in paragraph 512 of the Board's Twenty-Third Annual Report.

121. As a result of the examination of these matters by the Commonwealth's legal advisers, it became evident that some doubts existed as regards the legal basis for some of the Board's powers. This was referred to the Government, which directed that a full-scale detailed examination of all the Board's powers should be undertaken. This examination is proceeding but because of the complexity of the matter it will take some time to complete.

122. In the meantime, as a result of its consideration of paragraph 35 of the Standards relating to Sunday Morning Programming the Board issued a revised standard which reads as follows:

"Programmes televised between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon on Sundays (other than news broadcasts) should be in accordance with the following standards:

- (a) they must be suitable for viewing by viewers of any age; and
- (b) they must be of an educational, religious or documentary nature or relate to a sporting event which is taking place at the time of the telecast, and which does not feature violence."

123. On 2 April 1972, station GTV Melbourne, contrary to the Board's Television Programme Standards, televised video taped replays of Victorian Football League matches which had been played on Saturday, 1 April 1972, taking the position that the Standard regarding Sunday morning programming was beyond the powers of the Board. The Board subsequently issued a directive to station GTV, pursuant to section 99(2.) of the Broadcasting and Television Act, that the programmes of GTV be varied on future Sunday mornings so that they would be in accordance with the Board's Standards. As a result of this directive the licensee of GTV, General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd., instituted legal proceedings seeking a declaration that the Standard was in fact beyond the powers of the Board.

124. On 7 April 1972, the Acting Postmaster-General, Senator the Honourable Robert Cotton, issued a statement indicating that the Government would be asked to consider an amendment to the Broadcasting and Television Act to clarify the powers of the Board to regulate programmes on Sunday morning.

The following is a report of Senator Cotton's statement:

"The Government will be asked to consider an amendment to the legislation to clarify the powers of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board to regulate programmes on Sunday morning."

The Acting Postmaster-General, Senator The Hon. Robert Cotton, in announcing this said that an examination of the Board's Standards had been proceeding between the Board and the Attorney-General's Department for some time but this was a long and complicated matter which would not be finished quickly.

However, he said the action of station GTV in Melbourne in seeking a declaration from the Courts that the Board's standards regarding Sunday morning programmes are not valid makes it desirable for this point to be clarified at once.

The Minister said that he was taking the course of making this announcement immediately to avoid putting the station, the Commonwealth or any others to the expense and difficulty involved in legal action. This was particularly important in a matter which the Commonwealth recognised was open to doubt. It is also, he said, desirable that the position be made clear for the benefit of licensees generally.

He hoped that the Government would be able to consider the proposed amendment to the legislation within the next ten days.

In the meantime Senator Cotton said he hoped that station licensees generally would respect the Government's intentions and continue with the special types of programmes which up to now have been regarded as suitable for Sunday morning television.

125. The Government agreed that legislation should be prepared to clarify the Board's powers in this respect and the following is a statement issued by the Acting Postmaster-General, Senator Cotton, on 28 April 1972:

The Government will legislate to make clear the powers of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board with regard to Sunday morning television programmes.

Announcing this today the Acting Postmaster-General (Senator Robert Cotton) said the Government had considered the situation which had arisen as a result of the challenge to the powers of the Board by station GTV in Melbourne.

Senator Cotton said the Government had for some time been engaged in a full scale review of the Board's powers but this would take some time to complete.

However, he was making an immediate announcement on the question of Sunday morning programmes to protect a situation in which the existence of a number of programmes of considerable value to minority audiences was threatened.

126. Appropriate legislation is currently being drafted. On 28 May 1972, station ATN Sydney televised its programme "Sports Action" at 11.00 a.m. and on 25th June 1972, station HSV Melbourne televised videotape replays of Victorian Football League football matches at 10.30 a.m. Alterations were made to the time of presentation of other Sunday morning programmes as a consequence. Explanations were sought from the licensees concerned. At the time of printing this report all stations were continuing with these telecasts.

127. The question of Sunday morning programming received a great deal of publicity. In some quarters the issue was over-simplified to a question of whether football replays should be permitted on Sunday morning. This, however, is not the point at issue. Over the years some extremely worthwhile programmes addressed to minority audiences have become established on Sunday mornings because at that time they have been protected from the competition of high-rating escapist entertainment. Though these programmes have attracted "minority" audiences in the sense of the vast audiences available for some television programmes they have in fact provided a service to substantial numbers of people.

128. The Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations has made it clear in successive meetings with the Board since 1970, that it recognised that these programmes could not be sustained against strong opposition. No station has put forward any plan whereby they might be presented at some other time, and it seems obvious to the Board that, without protection, such programmes will disappear.

THE AUSTRALIAN UNESCO COMMITTEE FOR MASS COMMUNICATION

129. The Board continued its long association with the Australian UNESCO Committee for Mass Communication through Mr. J. G. Quaine, Director, Programme Services Division. This Committee has been restructured and rather than consisting of three separate Committees for Press, Radio, and Film and Television, it is now a single Committee for Communication with the interests of the previous Committees represented.

130. Mr. Quaine attended a sub-committee meeting concerned with planning an Australian UNESCO Seminar dealing with some of the implications of rapid advances in communication technology. It is expected that the Board will participate not only in the planning but also the activities of the seminar which will be held late in 1973.

131. The Board was again able to assist by providing information relating to several questionnaires relating to world-wide surveys being conducted by UNESCO.

BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION OVERSEAS—OVERSEAS VISITS

132. Overseas administrative practice in the broadcasting and television fields is of great significance for the Minister and the Board in relation to their responsibilities under the Broadcasting and Television Act. The frequency spectrum is the subject of international frequency assignment agreements, and in every country broadcasting and television is the subject of Government regulation because the limited frequencies available are regarded as a community resource. The activities of administrative authorities and the conduct of station operators in other countries in relation to questions of public interest and policy affecting the services are therefore of particular interest to this Board.

133. As noted in paragraph 14, the Vice-Chairman of the Board, Mr. J. M. Donovan, proceeded overseas on a private visit on 12 May 1972. Mr. Donovan has been asked to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by his visit to a number of countries where the Board has relationships with similar bodies to renew some lines of liaison and also to pursue some inquiries into matters of current concern, e.g. cable television, colour television and the new commercial broadcasting service in United Kingdom etc. Mr. Donovan will also attend the Fourth National Broadcasting Convention in London from 4 to 8 September 1972. A number of papers of particular interest to the Board will be presented to the Convention.

VISITORS FROM OVERSEAS

134. In November, 1971, the Rt. Hon. Lord Aylestone, C.B.E., Chairman of the Independent Television Authority, U.K., visited Australia on a fact-finding mission in connection with the introduction of commercial radio in the United Kingdom. Lord Aylestone was accompanied by Mr. A. Graham, O.B.E., Head of Advertising Control for the Authority. The Board arranged for Lord Aylestone and Mr. Graham to visit commercial broadcasting and television stations in A.C.T., N.S.W., Victoria and W.A. and for discussions to be held with the A.B.C., the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, and with representatives of advertising and audience research organisations.

135. The Board was also glad to have the opportunity to discuss a wide range of matters of mutual interest with Lord Aylestone and Mr. Graham. Discussions covered all the problems encountered by regulatory authorities, and in particular such matters as licensing and inquiry procedures, and control of advertising and programmes.

136. The Board also received several other visitors associated with the broadcasting and television industries in many overseas countries who visited Australia during the year under review.

CABLE TELEVISION

137. The Board has continued its examination, in association with the A.P.O., of the question of Cable Television, and a joint report will shortly be presented to

the Postmaster-General. The Board is aware of the difficulties which have been encountered in administering this new type of service overseas, and, in particular, has been observing new regulations proposed in the United States of America and Canada to control the development of cable services in the public interest. Some public interest has been aroused in the possibilities of cable development, but while the system has undoubted possibilities for the future, overseas experience suggests the need for caution in its introduction—particularly in view of the very large capital investment involved.

COLOUR TELEVISION

138. The Government has decided that colour television services may commence in Australia on 1 March 1975. The following is a statement made on the matter by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. William McMahon, C.H., M.P., on 15 February 1972:

“Colour Television services will be inaugurated in Australia as from 1 March 1975, with transmission commencing at any time after that date provided the Broadcasting Control Board’s technical standards are met. The date of 1 March 1975 is in accordance with the undertaking to give three years’ notice of the date of inauguration. The National service will be developed on a phased basis in the light of the availability of funds and the work load devolving on the Post Office and the Australian Broadcasting Commission.”

139. Following the announcement, the Board established a co-ordinating committee comprising representatives of the A.P.O., the A.B.C. and the Board in order that all three Authorities may keep in touch with the planning for both the national and commercial services. This committee has merely a co-ordinating and exchange of information role and is quite separate from the various technical sub-committees which had previously been established by the Board to deal with the preparation of technical standards etc. Further information regarding these committees is given elsewhere in this Report.

140. Some publicity given to the introduction of colour television services seems to have given rise to confusion by some people as regards reception of colour transmission. It seems appropriate therefore to publish the following answer given by the Postmaster-General to a question asked by Mr. Scholes, M.P., in the House of Representatives on 9 May 1972.

Mr. Scholes:

What alterations will be required to existing television receivers and aerials in order to facilitate the satisfactory reception of colour transmissions?

Sir Alan Hulme:

I have sought advice on this matter from the Chairman of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

In reply to the honourable member’s question, it is first necessary to emphasise that colour transmissions can only be viewed in colour by using a colour receiver. It is not feasible to modify existing receivers to display coloured pictures. It will therefore be necessary for viewers who wish to receive colour television to purchase a new receiver.

However, the P.A.L. system chosen for Australian colour transmissions has been designed to provide good colour reception and at the same time produce satisfactory black and white pictures on existing receivers. There should thus be no need to make alterations to either the receiver or the aerial to continue to receive black and white pictures. It is known that some viewers presently tolerate mediocre picture quality arising from poor performance aerials or receivers which are in need of adjustment. In such cases the colour transmission may cause some further reduction of what is already poor picture quality. These cases are expected

to occur in only a small percentage of existing homes and the remedy would be an adjustment of the receiver by a serviceman or in fewer cases, the replacement of the aerial.

In order to obtain satisfactory reception of colour pictures using a colour receiver the existing aerial should prove satisfactory provided the black and white picture is presently of good quality. It is expected that this will apply to a majority of homes in Australia, but for others it could be necessary to replace the aerial and aerial connecting cable. In the case of receivers in blocks of flats and similar situations, where a number of receivers take their signal from the one aerial, satisfactory colour pictures should be received without alteration, if the installation has been engineered to give a high quality of black and white reception.

In general, it is expected that the great majority of viewers will need to make no alteration to their receivers or aerials if they wish to receive colour transmissions in black and white. As indicated above, to receive colour, all viewers will need to purchase a new receiver, and in order to get satisfactory colour pictures, it is probable that a small proportion of the viewers will need to replace their existing aerials. It would seem desirable that before replacing an aerial to receive colour, viewers should await the commencement of colour transmissions.

141. It is proposed to issue an information leaflet which will explain some basic details regarding colour television for the benefit of viewers. The leaflet will be despatched, by arrangement with the A.P.O., with reminders regarding licence renewal. Distribution will commence in September and will continue for twelve months in order to reach every licence holder. In Western Australia and Tasmania, while this method of distribution is not practicable, the Post Office's householder delivery service will distribute the leaflet to every home.

INTERFERENCE TO THE RECEPTION OF BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

142. The A.P.O., at the request and expense of the Board, investigates causes of interference to the reception of broadcasting and television programmes and furnishes advice and assistance to listeners as to how these troubles might be minimised. During the year ended 31 May 1972, 16,477 complaints (4,315 broadcasting and 12,162 television) of interference to reception of programmes were lodged with the A.P.O.

143. The cost of investigating complaints of interference to programmes to 30 June 1972 was \$236,366.

CONSULTATIONS WITH THE NATIONAL CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION CONCERNING BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION SERVICE IN CANBERRA

144. In continuing its consultations with the National Capital Development Commission outlined in the Twenty-Third Annual Report, the Board was represented at a meeting in November 1971 between staff of Commonwealth Departments and the Commission. Among other matters, this meeting dealt with broadcasting service to the new development area of Belconnen and planning of television service to the new Tuggeranong area.

145. At this meeting, the Board and the A.P.O. undertook a study of differing methods of providing television service to those parts of Tuggeranong which will not receive satisfactory television signals from Black Mountain. The Board has defined the "shadow" areas, and the A.P.O. is preparing alternative estimates for provision of service by translators or by a CATV system.

WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE—SPACE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

146. As reported in the Board's Twenty-Third Annual Report, the Board was represented by Mr. D. McDonald, Board Member, in the Australian Delegation to the World Administration Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications, Geneva, June/July 1971. This was the first conference held by the International Telecommunications Union (I.T.U.), on space telecommunications since the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference on Space Telecommunications in 1963. Its importance lies in the frequency allocations, now agreed to internationally, for space telecommunications.

SATELLITE BROADCASTING (TELEVISION)

147. In regard to Broadcasting Satellite services for Region 3 (which includes Australia), frequency allocations were made for television in the 700 MHz (UHF) band, the 2.5 GHz band, 12 GHz band, the 23 GHz band, the 42 GHz band, and the 85 GHz band. Details of the frequency allocations which emerged from the Conference and the relevant Australian proposals are as follows:

UHF Band

148. For the UHF band there were several proposals for the inclusion of satellite television broadcasting, namely from U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand and U.S.S.R. The proposals to include satellite services in the band gave rise to contentious discussion, the fears of many delegations being that existing established services could be seriously effected by interference.

149. On the one hand the European countries which had developed television services in the UHF band were strongly opposed to satellite services operating, particularly in the lower portion of the band (below about 800 MHz) and there was very strong opposition from many countries to the operation of satellite services above 800 MHz because of the apparent widespread use of the band for fixed services using tropospheric scatter techniques. Such services rely on reception of weak signals and are accordingly susceptible to interference.

150. Australia had proposed a fairly restricted frequency allocation at the top of the band (770-820 MHz and 890-942 MHz), but eventually the Conference agreed that satellite broadcasting (television) be included in the allocation table for Region 2 (American Area) and Region 3 (Asia-Australia) over a broader portion of the band and at lower frequencies.

Assignments may be made within the frequency band 620-790 MHz to television stations using frequency modulation in the broadcasting satellite service, subject to agreement among the administrations concerned and those having services which may be affected. Power limitations imposed were such that stations shall not produce a power flux density in excess of the value -129 db W/m² for angles of arrival less than 20° within the territories of other administrations without the consent of those administrations.

2.5 GHz Band

151. Australia made no proposal for satellite broadcasting in this band as it is assigned to the Fixed and Mobile Services. However, proposals had been made for

Broadcasting Satellite Services by the U.S.A. and Canada in the band 2,500-2,690 MHz, to which there was wide support and agreement reached. The allocation varies between the different regions of the world, the provision in Region 3 being as follows:

2,500-2,535 MHz	Broadcasting Satellite sharing with fixed satellite and mobile services.
2,535-2,655 MHz	Broadcasting Satellite sharing with fixed and mobile services.
2,655-2,690 MHz	As for 2,500-2,535 MHz, except that the fixed satellite will be for the earth to space direction, the lower band being space to earth.

152. The use of the band 2,500-2,690 MHz by the broadcasting-satellite service is limited to domestic and regional systems for community reception and such use is subject to agreement among administrations concerned. Power flux density limitations were specified for the satellite services.

12 GHz Band

153. Together with many other countries, Australia submitted proposals for broadcasting satellite services in this portion of the spectrum.

154. There was general agreement at the conference concerning provision of space in this band for Satellite Broadcasting (television) but differences of views on the amount of space which should be provided.

155. This band is envisaged in the long term, as one appropriate for direct broadcasting to the general public. European countries are planning on the basis of providing for four services per country.

The provision made for Region 3 (including Australia) by the conference was:

11·7-12·2 GHz	Fixed Mobile except Aeronautical Mobile Broadcasting Broadcasting Satellite
12·2-12·5 GHz	Fixed Mobile Broadcasting

There is no power limitation provided as is the case in lower frequency bands.

In the band 11·7-12·2 GHz the following footnote applies.

"In the band 11·7-12·2 GHz in Region 3 and in the band 11·7-12·5 GHz in Region 1, existing and future fixed, mobile and broadcasting services shall not cause harmful interference to broadcasting-satellite stations operating in accordance with the decisions of the appropriate broadcasting frequency assignment planning conference, and this requirement shall be taken into account in the decisions of that conference."

156. In effect this footnote gives priority of assignment to the broadcasting satellite service, and this band is the only one where such priority applies.

Higher frequency bands

157. Provision was made by the conference for satellite broadcasting in higher frequency bands as follows:

22·5-23·0 GHz	For Region 3 only	Fixed Mobile Broadcasting-Satellite
41-43 GHz	Broadcasting Satellite	
84-86 GHz	Broadcasting Satellite	

SATELLITE BROADCASTING (SOUND)

158. Australia, together with the United Kingdom, New Zealand and several other countries, submitted proposals to the conference to use a 250 kHz portion of the 25 MHz short wave band for sound broadcasting services by satellite. Such a service, if developed, would in the Board's opinion enable provision of an improved service to areas which are difficult to serve by conventional means. In Australia such areas are the remote areas relying on conventional short wave services, with the unavoidable technical shortcomings of fading and distortion. A service from a satellite would overcome the major technical problems.

159. There was considerable opposition to the use of the 25 MHz band for the proposed service from many countries and the proposal was not accepted.

160. Proposals were put forward by U.S.A., Canada and Denmark to use portion of the band between 88 and 108 MHz for sound broadcasting (FM) by satellite. Objections to these proposals were made by Australia because of possible interference to established television services using the band, and by other countries because of the particular use being made of the band. Although some support was obtained for the proposals they were not adopted by the conference.

Resolutions concerning Satellite-Broadcasting

161. The foregoing outlines the frequency bands in which provision has been made for satellite-broadcasting services. There were also two resolutions concerning the introduction of such services, the substance of the first being as follows:

that stations in the broadcasting satellite service shall be established and operated in accordance with agreements and associated plans adopted by world or regional administrative conferences, as the case may be, in which all administrations concerned and the administrations whose services are likely to be affected may participate; and that the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. be requested to examine as soon as possible the question of a world administrative conference, and/or regional administrative conferences as required, with a view to fixing suitable dates, places and agenda.

162. The second resolution was to provide for the period before the entry into force of such agreements and associated plans, in the event that some administrations wished to bring broadcasting space stations into service prior to plans being established. The resolution provides that before an administration notifies the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) or brings into use any frequency assignment to a broadcasting space station in a frequency band which is allocated with equal rights between the broadcasting satellite service and a terrestrial service, it shall co-ordinate the use of the assignment with any other administration whose services

may be affected. The I.F.R.B. shall then be notified and the information circulated to all administrations by telegram.

163. Many countries, particularly those which are under developed, were disturbed at the possibility of broadcasting satellite transmissions being available in their Territories, although they may not want them. (This possibility exists with high frequency broadcasting transmissions at present.)

164. Arising from these fears, the following paragraph was agreed for inclusion in the findings of the conference.

"In devising the characteristics of a broadcasting space station, all technical means shall be used to reduce to the maximum extent the radiation over the territory of other countries unless an agreement has been previously reached with such countries."

PUBLICATIONS AND INFORMATION

165. As would be expected from the Board's responsibilities to the community and the significance of the broadcast media in the modern world, the Board receives a great many requests for information.

166. The publications listed hereunder are available from the Board's offices; some are also held by the Government Publications Branch Bookshops in Canberra, Sydney and Melbourne.

Annual Reports. Report for the years ending 1950, 1952 to 1954, 1956, 1958 to 1963, 1965 to 1968 and 1971 are available. Reports for other years are out of print but are available for study in the Board's Library.

Reports and Recommendations to the Postmaster-General regarding grant of licences for broadcasting and television stations.

Report and Recommendation to the Postmaster-General—Frequency Modulation Broadcasting (will be available after release by the Postmaster-General).

Technical Standards for the Australian Television Service.

Television Channels, Standard Intermediate Frequencies and Standards for Limits of Radiation from Receivers.

Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Medium Frequency Broadcasting Stations.

Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations.

Notes on the Use of Community Aerial Television Systems.

Broadcasting Programme Standards (1967 edition).

Television Programme Standards (1970 edition).

Religious Telecasting in Australia (an account of a consultation held at Ormond College University of Melbourne, August 1966).

Religion and the Broadcast Media (a report by the Board's Advisory Committee on Religious Television Programmes).

Report of the Advisory Committee on Educational Television Services to the Australian Broadcasting Control Board (the Weeden Report).

Helping Children to use Television Wisely (leaflet).

Television Tension Programmes (David Martin), (a study based on a content analysis of Western, Crime, and Adventure Programmes televised by Melbourne stations 1960-61).

Attitudes to Television (a programme research report based on surveys made in Sydney and Melbourne, 1968 and 1969).

Attitudes to Television (a programme research report based on surveys made in Sydney and Melbourne, 1969 and 1970).

Attitudes to Television (a programme research report based on surveys made in Melbourne, 1970).

Attitudes to Television (a programme research report based on surveys made in Brisbane, 1971).

Mass Media Preference in Adolescence—

A Study in Changing Tastes (S. B. Hammond and Helen Gleser), (based on Studies made between 1957 and 1967 of the Mass Media Interests of Young Men who were Ten Years Old in 1957).

Production Guidelines for Children's Television Programmes—

Report by the Board's Children's Television Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes (June 1971).

Television Viewing by Young Secondary Students (by R. J. Powell) (a Study of the Television Viewing Behaviour of Children at Form II Level).

Television Crime Drama (by R. J. Thomson)—

A report to the Board on results and findings of an experimental investigation into the effects on adolescents and children of television crime drama and tension films.

167. In addition the following technical reports are available:

No. 17 Tropospheric Propagation at 64.25 MHz, 182.25 MHz and 196.25 MHz.

No. 18 Delay and Transient Problems in Television Broadcasting.

No. 19 Second Interim Report on Medium Frequency Sky-Wave Measurements.

No. 20 Temporal Variation of Medium Frequency Ground-Wave Field Strength.

No. 21 Television Field Intensity Measurements at a distance of 160 miles in Southern Australia.

- No. 22 Envelope Modulation.
- No. 23 Attenuation of Medium Frequency Sky-Wave Signals in Australia following the Mid-Pacific High-Altitude Nuclear Explosions in August, 1958. September, 1961.
- No. 24 A transistorised video frequency waveform corrector.
- No. 25 Television transmitting aerial performance.
- No. 26 Field Intensity Estimates of Television Coverage.
- No. 27 Virtual Elimination of Medium Frequency Sky-Wave Propagation Close Coupling to the Extraordinary Mode.
- No. 28 Medium Frequency Sky-Wave Field Strength Predictions for Australia.
- No. 29 Experimental Tests with Orthogonal Transmission.
- No. 30 Impedance Specifications for TV Transmitting Aerials.
- No. 32 Colour Television Reception from Video-tape replay over the Australian monochrome system.
- No. 33 Videotape Duplication.

168. The Board's library, at its offices, Marland House, 570 Bourke Street, Melbourne, is available for reference purposes to the industry and the public. The Board subscribes to a comprehensive range of current periodical literature, both Australian and overseas, on broadcasting and television and the library also contains a wide range of other publications, including much valuable material of a specialised nature.

PART III—BROADCASTING—ADMINISTRATION

CURRENT LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

169. On 30 June 1972 there were 118 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 1972 is included after Appendix P. The disposition of the licences is shown in the following table:

Area	State Capital Cities	Country Areas	Territories	Total
Australian Capital Territory	—	—	1	1
New South Wales	6	33	—	39
Victoria	6	14	—	20
Queensland	4	22	—	26
South Australia	3	5	—	8
Western Australia	4	10	—	14
Tasmania	2	6	—	8
Northern Territory	—	—	2	2
Commonwealth	25	90	3	118

GRANT OF NEW LICENCES

170. Reference was made in paragraph 216 of the Board's Twenty-Third Annual Report to the Postmaster-General's approval of the grant of licences for commercial broadcasting stations in the Gosford and Nowra areas, on the condition that the proposed licensee companies were constituted in accordance with the proposals made in the applications for the grant of the licences and at the Board's inquiries into the applications.

171. The successful applicants, having fulfilled the Minister's conditions for the grant of licences, were subsequently granted licences for periods of five years as follows:

Area	Licensee Company	Date of Grant of Licence
Gosford	Central Coast Broadcasting Pty. Ltd.	1 November 1971
Nowra	South Coast and Tablelands Broadcasting Pty. Ltd.	26 May 1972

172. The Gosford station using the call sign 2GO, commenced service on 19 November 1971, whilst the Nowra station using the call sign 2ST commenced service on 4 June 1972.

RENEWAL OF LICENCES

173. 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. 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 2 of Part IV of the Act and to provide information concerning the technical and programme performance of the stations. Each station is subject to an annual inspection from the administrative, technical and programme services viewpoints. Before making its recommendation to the Minister on renewals of licences, the Board makes a complete review of the service which has been provided by the licensees.

174. With the exception of stations 2XL Cooma and 4SB Kingaroy which are referred to in the following paragraph, the Board's reviews of the performance of stations in connection with the applications for renewal of licences did not reveal any serious deficiencies in station operations. Apart from these two stations, the performance of stations in regard to the wide range of the requirements of the Act and of the Board covering administrative, programme and technical matters of various types, was generally good. There were some technical deficiencies which the Board found necessary to bring to the attention of the licensees of the stations concerned. In no instance were the deficiencies of sufficient gravity to suggest that the renewal of a licence should not be granted, with a consequent discontinuance of service.

175. In the cases of both 2XL Cooma and 4SB Kingaroy, the Board considered the technical deficiencies to be sufficiently serious to bring them to the notice of the Minister and licensees were advised accordingly with the request that action be taken to remedy the shortcomings. The position at 2XL was referred to in paragraphs 223-225 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report and though there has been a further improvement in the technical state of the station, there are still a number of matters

requiring attention. The station has also been directed to pay particular attention to the administrative aspects involving replies to communications from the Board. The Board is keeping in contact with the licensee on these matters. In the case of 4SB there had been a gradual deterioration in the technical performance of the station and following the request that immediate action be taken to rectify the position, the licensee has taken appropriate steps to the complete satisfaction of the Board.

FEES FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

176. 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 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.

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.

177. 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'.

178. The total amount of licence fees payable by broadcasting stations during the period 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1972 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	123,028	59,715	182,743
Victoria	87,050	26,391	113,441
Queensland	25,936	38,451	64,387
South Australia and Northern Territory	28,803	4,422	33,225
Western Australia	25,132	2,548	27,680
Tasmania	5,684	8,290	13,974
Commonwealth	295,633	139,817	435,450

In the previous financial year the total amount of licence fees payable was \$378,333.

TRANSFER OF LICENCES AND LEASING OF STATIONS

179. Section 88(1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1972* 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.

180. At 30 June 1972 the following five stations were, with the consent of the Minister, pursuant to section 88(1.) being operated by persons other than the licensee:

Stations	Licensee	Date of Original Consent	Date of Expiry of Existing Consent	Operating Company or Persons
2CH Sydney	Council of Churches in N.S.W. Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.	14.3.36	31.12.76	Amalgamated Wireless (A'sia) Ltd.
2KY Sydney	2KY Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.	4.12.70	23.12.75	H. B. French & R. H. Erskine Trustees of The Labor Council of N.S.W.
2WG Wagga	Riverina Broadcasters (Holdings) Pty. Ltd.	29.6.64	30.6.74	Riverina Broadcasters
3KZ Melbourne	Industrial Printing and Publicity Co. Ltd.	12.2.32	6.9.75	3KZ Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.
3XY Melbourne	Station 3XY Pty. Ltd.	17.5.35	1.5.73	Efftee Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

181. During the year the Postmaster-General gave his consent to the agreement for the operation of station 2CH by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited for a further period of five years ending on 31 December 1976.

LIMITATION OF INTERESTS IN COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

182. Section 90C of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1972* provides that a person shall not have a prescribed interest in licences for:

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

provided that a person may continue to hold prescribed interests in licences in excess of those specified if he held those interests prior to 24 September 1968. 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.

183. A prescribed interest in a licence as defined in the Act (section 90(2.)) is broadly a shareholding or voting interest in excess of 15 per cent, held directly or indirectly.

184. Paragraph 325 details the steps which the Board takes to detect any contravention of section 90c of the Act restricting the prescribed interests which a person may hold in licences for commercial broadcasting stations. During the year the Board took action in respect of one transaction involving the licence for station 3XY, Melbourne which had the effect that the provisions of Section 90c were contravened. The companies involved in the contravention were informed by the Board of their position in relation to the provisions of section 90c and the necessary action to remedy the contravention is in progress.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN BROADCASTING STATIONS

2KA Katoomba—Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd.

Kathmac Pty. Ltd. acquired a further 8,326 ordinary shares and now holds 35,674 of the issued 86,048 ordinary and 665 of the issued 3,643 preference shares.

Everards Pty. Ltd. acquired 15,924 of the 86,048 issued ordinary shares.

2LF Young—Young Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

Radio Kempsey Ltd., licensee of 2KM Kempsey, acquired 8,555 of the 17,110 issued shares from Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd. Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd., licensee of 2KA Katoomba, now holds 8,555 shares.

2LT Lithgow—Lithgow Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

Radio Kempsey Ltd., licensee of 2KM Kempsey acquired 5,621 of the 11,242 issued shares from Trans-Continental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd. Trans-Continental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd., licensee of 2KA Katoomba now holds 5,621 shares.

2NM Muswellbrook, 2NX Bolwarra—Hunter Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.

Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty. Ltd., licensee of 2SM Sydney acquired all the issued capital.

2RE Taree—Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty. Ltd.

Thorpehall Pty. Ltd. acquired a further 750 shares and now holds 4,125 of the 25,000 issued shares.

Mr. O. G. Sutherland acquired a further 2,200 shares and now holds 5,000 of the issued shares.

4MB Maryborough—Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty. Ltd.

Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Queensland) Ltd. acquired 940 shares in the licensee company previously held by Estate A. P. Wynne. The company now owns all the issued capital.

4SB Kingaroy—South Burnett Broadcasting Co. Ltd.

Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Queensland) Ltd., licensee of 4BC Brisbane, reduced its shareholding in the licensee company from 1,300 ordinary shares to 865 ordinary shares.

MEMORANDA AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF LICENSEE COMPANIES

185. Section 90k of the Broadcasting and Television 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 broadcasting station shall not take place without the approval of the Minister.

186. During the year, the Postmaster-General, pursuant to the provisions of section 90k, gave his approval to minor changes in the memoranda and articles of association of several licensee companies.

DIRECTORSHIPS OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

187. Under section 90f(1.) of the Act a person shall not be a director of two or more companies that are, between them, in a position to exercise control of licences for:

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

provided that a person is permitted to be a director of any companies in a position to control interests in excess of those specified, if those interests were held prior to 24 September 1968, the date on which the legislation became effective.

188. Paragraph 250 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report mentioned that action was being taken to correct a contravention of the provisions of section 90f(1.) of the Act. This contravention has now been corrected.

189. It was necessary during the year for the Board to invite the attention of two directors of licensee companies of commercial broadcasting stations to their holding of directorships which placed them in contravention of the provisions of section 90f(1.) of the Act. The contraventions arose following a variation of shareholdings in companies which had previously been protected by the provisions of sections 90c(4.) of the Act. The contraventions have been corrected.

NETWORKS OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

190. 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.

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

192. The Macquarie Broadcasting Network consists of a proprietary company, Macquarie Broadcasting Service Pty. Ltd., in which 25,340 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 J).

193. The following were member stations of the network at 30 June 1972:

MACQUARIE BROADCASTING NETWORK

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

194. 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.

195. The Major Broadcasting Network is not a company but is an association of stations of which the following were members at 30 June 1972:

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>South Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>
<i>Victoria</i>	5AD Adelaide	7EX Launceston
3DB Melbourne	5PI Crystal Brook	7HT Hobart
3LK Horsham	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.

196. 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) Victorian Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 3CV Maryborough, 3HA Hamilton, 3SH Swan Hill, 3TR Sale and 3NE Wangaratta.
- (c) New England Network, comprising stations 2AD Armidale, 2MO Gunnedah, 2RE Taree and 2TM Tamworth.
- (d) Central Queensland Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 4IP Ipswich, 4LG Longreach and 4LM Mt. Isa.
- (e) Queensland Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 4BC Brisbane, 4GR Toowoomba, 4MB Maryborough, 4RO Rockhampton and 4SB Kingaroy.
- (f) South Australian Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 5KA Adelaide, 5RM Renmark and 5AU Port Augusta.
- (g) Consolidated Broadcasting System, comprising stations 6PM Perth, 6AM Northam, 6GE Geraldton and 6KG Kalgoorlie.
- (h) Tasmanian Broadcasting Network, comprising stations 7AD Devonport, 7BU Burnie, and 7SD Scottsdale.

OPERATION OF COUNTRY COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS AS RELAY STATIONS FROM CAPITAL CITY STATIONS

197. In the Board's Twenty-Third Annual Report it was indicated that the Board was pursuing with licensees of certain commercial broadcasting stations the desirability of greater independence for a number of country stations which were operating as relay outlets for metropolitan stations. During the past year further encouraging progress was made in this direction.

198. In October, 1971, station 3LK Horsham, formerly 3LK Lubeck, which previously obtained almost all programmes on relay from station 3DB Melbourne, established studios in Horsham. The station initially broadcast approximately 40 hours each week of locally originated programming which has been increased steadily to more than 80 hours of the total transmission time of 122½ hours weekly.

199. At the time of last year's Report station 4SB Kingaroy was taking 59½ hours of programmes weekly on relay from 4BC Brisbane. The station now originates all its programming except about 16 hours weekly of news and sporting material.

200. Station 4AK Oakey obtains its entire programming from station 4BK Brisbane; about half in the form of material on direct relay and the remainder from separate studios at 4BK produced especially for 4AK listeners. Recently the Board authorised the station to establish studios at Toowoomba on the understanding that programmes for the special interests of listeners in the 4AK service area were maintained. Initially approximately 80 hours weekly of programmes will emanate from the Toowoomba studios.

PART IV—BROADCASTING—TECHNICAL SERVICES

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL SERVICE

201. New national broadcasting stations at Hughenden, Queensland, and Streaky Bay, South Australia, to which reference was made in paragraph 263 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report, were brought into operation during the year. 4HU Hughenden operates on 1,570 kHz with a power of 50 watts from an omnidirectional aerial, which is unique in that the A.P.O. microwave repeater tower at Hughenden is used as the support structure for the aerial. 5SY Streaky Bay operates on 690 kHz with a power of 2,000 watts from a directional aerial. Expected completion dates for the other new stations referred to in paragraph 263 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report are now as follows:

Station		Expected Completion Date
2BY	North-West (Bourke—Cobar—Brewarrina) area of New South Wales, located at Byrock	15 August 1972
4MS	Mossman area of Queensland	Late 1972
4JK	Central—North area of Queensland, located at Julia Creek	Mid 1973

202. Changes in the operating conditions of national broadcasting stations 2NB Broken Hill and 2TR Taree were referred to in paragraph 265 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report. The changes at station 2NB were effected during the year and the station now operates on 1,000 kHz with a power of 2,000 watts from a directional aerial. It was reported in the Twenty-Third Annual Report that the changes would improve reception to areas to the north and south of Broken Hill and along the main highways throughout the area, and that the existing service at Wilcannia and Menindee should not change significantly. There had been some apprehension expressed in representations to the Board and the Postmaster-General that the service being provided by 2NB would be adversely affected by the changes that were being made. The Board issued a press release on 30 September 1970 stressing that there was no foundation for this apprehension. Now that the station is operating under the new conditions it has been confirmed that the improvements in the service to the north and south of Broken Hill have been achieved, as expected.

203. There has been some degradation in the service previously available in other directions and representations in this respect have been made to the Board and to the Postmaster-General. In this connection it is intended to await the opening of station 2BY Byrock, which is intended to serve extensive areas of western New South Wales before reviewing the situation generally in the area.

204. Changes in the operating conditions of station 2TR Taree have not yet been effected. The changes involve the acquisition of a new site and it is now expected that station 2TR will commence operation from its new site by about mid 1973.

205. During the year the frequencies of national broadcasting stations 4QA Mackay and 4AT Atherton were changed from 720 to 760 kHz and from 600 to 720 kHz respectively. These changes had earlier been determined by the Board to improve overall usage of the medium frequency band. In this connection the following minor changes in operating conditions of two major national stations were approved during the year but have not yet been implemented:

(a) 3WV Horsham: frequency change from 580 to 590 kHz.

(b) 4QR Brisbane: frequency change from 590 to 580 kHz.

206. The Board has recommended to the Minister that he approve the establishment of a new national broadcasting station at Exmouth in Western Australia. The Exmouth district, including the United States Navy Communications base, the Learmonth area with its RAAF station and fishing industry and the town of Onslow, does not receive an adequate service from existing stations and the station proposed is intended to rectify this situation. On present indications the station will not be commissioned until about December 1974. It will operate on the frequency of 1,190 kHz with a power of 2,000 watts from an omnidirectional aerial.

207. The Board has also recommended to the Minister that he approve the establishment of national broadcasting stations at Weipa, North Queensland, and Nhulunbuy on the Gove Peninsula, Northern Territory. The proposed station on the Gove Peninsula will provide a service to some 5,000 persons, including some 600 people at the Yirrkala Mission, nine miles south east of Nhulunbuy, whilst the proposed station at Weipa will serve some 1,500 people. The Weipa station will operate on a frequency 1,040 kHz with a power of 500 watts and the Gove station will operate on a frequency 990 kHz with a power of 500 watts. The stations will not be brought into operation until 1974.

208. Changes in the operating conditions of station 8TC Tennant Creek were determined by the Board during the year. The changes involve an increase in power from 50 watts to 1,000 watts and the provision of an improved aerial system. These changes are designed to improve the coverage of the station including, in particular, a substantial improvement to the service available to the outer mining centres near Tennant Creek. On present indications it is expected that the improvements will be completed by about June 1974.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL SERVICE

209. Two new commercial broadcasting stations 2GO Gosford and 2ST Nowra commenced operations during the year; details are given in paragraph 172. 2GO Gosford operates on 1,310 kHz with a power of 2,000 watts from a directional aerial limiting radiation in the direction of Adelaide and New Zealand. 2ST Nowra operates on 1,000 kHz with a power of 2,000 watts and a directional aerial limiting radiation in the direction of Broken Hill, Taree and New Zealand.

210. In paragraphs 271 to 273 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report reference was made to changes in the operating conditions of a number of commercial broadcasting stations which had been approved by the Board. Such changes have the object of improving service from some of the stations concerned or facilitating improvements in the broadcasting services in other directions. Almost all the changes which were still outstanding as at 30 June 1971 have now been implemented, as follows:

(a) 2BH Broken Hill; the frequency has been changed from 660 kHz to 570 kHz.

The move to a new site, approved by the Board, and an associated power

increase from 200 watts to 500 watts has not yet been effected. Work in this connection is proceeding.

- (b) 2MW Murwillumbah; this station has now commenced service from its new site, operating on 970 kHz (previously 1,440 kHz) with a power of 2,000 watts and a directional aerial.
- (c) 3CV Maryborough; a directional aerial has now been installed and the frequency changed from 1,440 kHz to 1,060 kHz.
- (d) 4AY Ayr; a directional aerial has now been installed and the frequency changed from 960 kHz to 940 kHz.

211. Reference was made in paragraph 270 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report to changed operating conditions approved in principle for station 5SE Mt. Gambier. At the time of writing that report the matter rested with the licensee to make a firm submission to the Board. The licensee is now proceeding to implement the changed operating conditions which involve the provision of a new transmitting site some four miles north-west of Mt. Gambier, the installation of a directional aerial, change of frequency from 1,370 kHz to 1,300 kHz and an increase in power from 500 watts to 2,000 watts. It is expected that operation from the new site will commence late in 1972.

212. During the period since the last Report, the Board devoted considerable attention to examining ways and means of improving the service provided by certain commercial stations. In this connection it has approved changes in the operating conditions of four additional stations as follows:

- (a) 3NE Wangaratta; increase in night time power from 1,000 watts to 2,000 watts, subject to a directional aerial being provided at some future date should the Board require it.
- (b) 4BK Brisbane; change of site from the Fig Tree Pocket area to the Hemmant area.
- (c) 4NA Nambour; change of site from the Palmwoods area to the Bli Bli area, with a frequency change from 1,320 kHz to 940 kHz and the installation of a directional aerial (the station operates from a directional aerial at the Palmwoods site).
- (d) 4GY Gympie; change of site from the Monklands area to the Cedar Pocket area with a change of frequency from 1,350 kHz to 600 kHz and the installation of a directional aerial.
- (e) 4KZ Innisfail; change of site from the Cowley area some 17 miles south of Innisfail to East Innisfail and the use of higher radiators in the directional aerial system. The changes have not yet been implemented.

213. Reference was made in paragraph 274 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report to the intention of the licensee of station 3LK to establish studios in Horsham and to provide a substantial amount of local programmes for the station. The new facilities came into operation in October 1971. The licensee of station 4AK Oakey has been given approval to establish studios in Toowoomba, and a large proportion of the station's programmes will originate locally. At present 4AK takes all its programmes on relay from Brisbane (see paragraph 200).

214. Satellite studios have been approved in the following cases:

- 4WK in Toowoomba
- 4CD in Rockhampton

215. The steady level of activity by commercial broadcasting stations in replacing or expanding their technical facilities, referred to in paragraph 275 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report, has been sustained through the year and it is a matter of considerable satisfaction to the Board to report the continued efforts of the industry generally to maintain first-rate technical facilities and corresponding service to the public.

216. As indicated in paragraph 276 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report, the Board has been engaged with the Technical Committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters on a project to enable the determination of power and other essential technical performance parameters to be determined without interruption to transmission, the project being designed to facilitate station operation including inspection of the technical facilities by the Board. It has now reached the stage where firm orders have been placed with a local manufacturer for the supply of the specialised power measuring facilities required. Delivery of this equipment to the Board and participating stations is expected to commence in the early part of 1973.

ASYMMETRICAL MODULATION

217. An upsurge of interest has become evident recently within the industry in devices which will permit advantage to be taken of asymmetrical characteristics in modulation signals to increase the depth of modulation of the amplitude modulated transmitters used in the medium frequency broadcasting service beyond 100% on the positive half cycle of modulation. This technique has been known for some time, but the current wave of local interest has been created by recent developments in the United States of America which have culminated in the Federal Communications Commission licensing transmitters to operate with a moderate increase in positive modulation beyond 100%.

218. The Board decided to adopt a cautious attitude to this development, pending a thorough investigation of all aspects of a difficult and complex technical and administrative situation which would arise from the introduction of this technique into Australia. Accordingly action has been taken to advise broadcasting stations and the industry in the following terms:

"The Board has been approached by several stations recently concerning the use in the medium frequency broadcasting service of asymmetrical limiting devices which will permit modulation depths in excess of 100% in the positive modulation cycle.

In general, the Board's policy on new technical developments is to be as unrestrictive as possible, but in the present case there are aspects which could have widespread implications on the planning and operation of broadcasting services in the medium frequency band within Australia and in adjoining countries. Therefore, pending the outcome of investigations now being undertaken, operation of limiting devices in an asymmetric mode will not be approved by the Board.

The Board is, however, anxious to be as fully informed as possible concerning the use of asymmetrical modulation devices and would welcome submissions on the subject from all interested parties."

219. The Board is continuing its investigations.

DIRECTIONAL AERIALS

220. Paragraph 278 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report mentioned the continuing importance of the use of directional transmitting aerials in the medium frequency broadcasting field as the main means of improving and extending the services. During the year directional aerial systems were brought into operation at the newly established stations, 2GO Gosford, 2ST Nowra and 5SY Streaky Bay, as well as at 2MW Murwillumbah, 2NB Broken Hill, 3CV Maryborough and 4AY Ayr. The number of stations currently employing directional aerial systems is twenty-one commercial and 9 national stations.

HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING SERVICES

221. 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.

222. As indicated in the Twenty-Third Annual Report a full review of these services was then underway. With the continual expansion of medium frequency services, it was necessary to ascertain the extent to which the high frequency services were used by listeners in order to determine the justification for retaining all of them and, whether some re-arrangements might enable a better service to be provided. Mention was also made in the Twenty-Third Annual Report that consideration would be given to a suggestion that a better high frequency service to the Northern Territory could be provided by transmitters located at Darwin, as compared with the present position where high frequency transmitters located at Lyndhurst, Victoria, are designed to provide service generally throughout the area.

223. Unfortunately the Board has not found it possible to make significant progress on the review during the year due to pressure of other urgent matters in connection with the extension of the services generally.

BROADCASTING SERVICES IN TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

224. As mentioned in the Twenty-Third Annual Report paragraph 283, the Board is a member of a committee known as the Co-ordinating Committee on Broadcasting in Papua New Guinea, which advises the Postmaster-General and the Minister for External Territories on the planning, co-ordination and development of broadcasting services in the Territory of Papua New Guinea, including rationalisation of technical and programme facilities. The Committee comprises representatives of the Department of External Territories, A.P.O., Papua New Guinea Administration, A.B.C. and the Board. The Committee was established in 1966. It was reported in the Twenty-Second Annual Report paragraph 269, that a plan formulated by the Committee for the development of both the National Broadcasting Service and the Broadcasting Service operated by the Department of Information and Extension Services of the Administration on a co-ordinated basis in two stages had been approved in respect of the first stage by the Postmaster-General and the Minister for External Territories.

225. It should be noted that there are two separate broadcasting services operating in Papua New Guinea. These are the Administration Broadcasting Service which concentrates on service and extension-type programmes in the lingua franca and local languages for people in the villages, and the A.B.C. which broadcasts nationally, mainly in English.

226. As anticipated in the Twenty-Third Annual Report, national broadcasting stations have commenced service at Lae, Madang and Goroka, and an Administration station has begun operations at Port Moresby. The national station for Wewak, for which operating conditions have been determined by the Board, should commence operations in the second quarter of 1973.

227. In the Territory there are at present eleven broadcasting stations being operated by the Administration (details are given in Appendix C) and seven broadcasting stations, including two high frequency services, operated by the A.B.C. (details are given in Appendix B).

228. The A.P.O. is currently involved in the establishment of the following new stations for the Administration.

Location	Frequency kHz	Power Watts
Alotau	3360	10,000
Popandetta	2468	2,000
Kundiawa	2376	2,000
Port Moresby	3925	2,000
Mendi	3275	2,000
Kavieng	2428	2,000
Vanimu	3205	2,000
Kimbe	Not Allocated	2,000
Lorangau	3905	2,000

229. As indicated in the Twenty-Third Annual Report (paragraph 288) in September 1970, the House of Assembly passed a motion calling for the establishment of a single broadcasting authority for Papua New Guinea. This led to detailed consideration of future arrangements for broadcasting in Papua New Guinea and the tabling in the House of Assembly of a White Paper on broadcasting. As all the authorities represented on the Co-ordinating Committee on Broadcasting, referred to above, have been closely involved in the consideration leading up to the White Paper, formal meetings of the Committee have not been considered necessary.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

230. The established technique in the use of MF directional aerial systems is not predominantly to direct increased radiation towards a preferred area but rather to direct minimum radiation towards frequency sharing stations and their service areas. In many cases, of course, both objectives can be achieved without compromise.

231. It has been found that at distances of about 400 miles and beyond, the field radiated along the ground in a particular direction is a measure of the night-time

interference level at those distances. At shorter distances, however, this is not necessarily so and a Board investigation of the radiation from an established system in Queensland at a distance of about 250 miles proved inconclusive. There were a number of unknown variables involving the directional aerial characteristics, a stand-by radiator, and propagation conditions, that could not be examined in the necessary detail at that time and the matter was deferred temporarily. Since the investigations were made, proposals to make use of directional aerial systems at even closer spacings have been put forward and it became necessary to examine the problem in the required detail.

232. Continuous wave and pulse measurements are being made from a number of commercial and national directional systems to enable a fairly complete study of the propagation mechanism to be made. The indications are at present that a change in the propagation mechanism from essentially E layer reflection to F layer reflection is one of the major factors involved, and this aspect is receiving further detailed investigation.

233. The information gathered to date indicates that at the shorter distances anti-fading radiators may be essential if the customary interference protection is to be gained from directional radiators. It should be pointed out, however, that these conclusions are tentative and that the work is proceeding.

234. The Board wishes to thank the managements of 5RM Renmark and 3YB Warrnambool for their valuable co-operation and assistance in this project.

RADIO RESEARCH BOARD

235. The Board made a contribution of \$8,000 in 1971/72 to the Radio Research Board, the primary purpose of which is to encourage research into radio and allied services within the universities. During the year, the Radio Research Board provided financial assistance to a number of universities in all States.

236. In regard to the Board's contribution, the procedure for payment will be altered in future. The Board intends to give direct financial support to specified university research projects in which it is interested. In recent years the research work undertaken as a result of Radio Research Board funds has been noticeably more in line with the needs of the sponsoring bodies than was the case previously. This has been brought about largely as a result of the Radio Research Board forwarding to research bodies a list of topics in which the sponsoring organisations are interested. The Board's new procedure for providing financial assistance to radio research undertaken by the universities is expected to be a more suitable financial arrangement between the parties concerned, and should lead to closer contact between the Board and those undertaking the research.

PART V—BROADCASTING—PROGRAMME SERVICES

237. There were no significant changes during the year in the overall composition of programmes broadcast by commercial stations, though individual stations, as usual, have experimented with changed formats. In city areas, as noted last year, it is possible clearly to distinguish stations which concentrate on music from those which specialise in commentary on current affairs and telephone conversation programmes.

238. An elementary fact worth restating here is that commercial broadcasting stations have to provide programming in a form which will attract an audience of sufficient size to ensure that income from the sale of time for advertising is adequate to finance operations. Competition for the sale of time is particularly keen in the capital cities where there are several commercial stations in operation and inevitably they will compete with each other for the listening audience. Strong competition for revenue also exists between broadcasting and the other advertising media.

239. The effects of this competitive situation are reflected in the pattern of programming of individual stations in multi-station areas, where a trend has grown for stations to specialise in programmes designed with a particular section of the community in view. The Board does not intervene in the day-to-day programming arrangements of the stations, but rather considers the overall pattern of programmes available in the area to establish that an adequate and comprehensive service is being provided for listeners. It is apparent from information provided in survey reports on the composition of audiences that the strategy of individual broadcasters is often successful and that as a result a high degree of listener loyalty to particular commercial stations exists in various demographic groups.

240. The Board receives very few complaints from listeners concerning the lack of suitable programming. In general, information available to the Board suggests that the dual system of national and commercial stations is successful in meeting most listeners' requirements.

TYPES OF PROGRAMMES

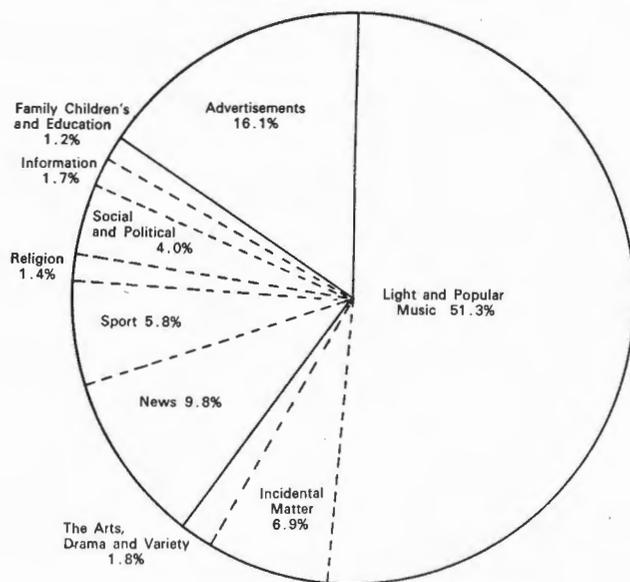
241. During the year the Board conducted two surveys of the types of programmes broadcast by metropolitan stations in the major listening period from 6.00 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. daily. Although the principal objective of the Board's surveys is to provide data on the nature of the programme service provided by commercial stations, information is also obtained on the service provided by national stations in order that an overall picture of the total broadcasting service available to listeners may be presented. The basis of programme classification used in previous years has been retained. This, together with the survey findings, is set out in detail in Appendix M.

242. The following diagrams have been derived from the results of the surveys. They show respectively for commercial and for all stations in the metropolitan areas, the overall composition of programming in terms of the proportions of transmitting time occupied by various types of programmes and by advertising. Telephone conversation programmes have not been separately categorised but have been included in the appropriate broad classifications of programmes in which they occurred.

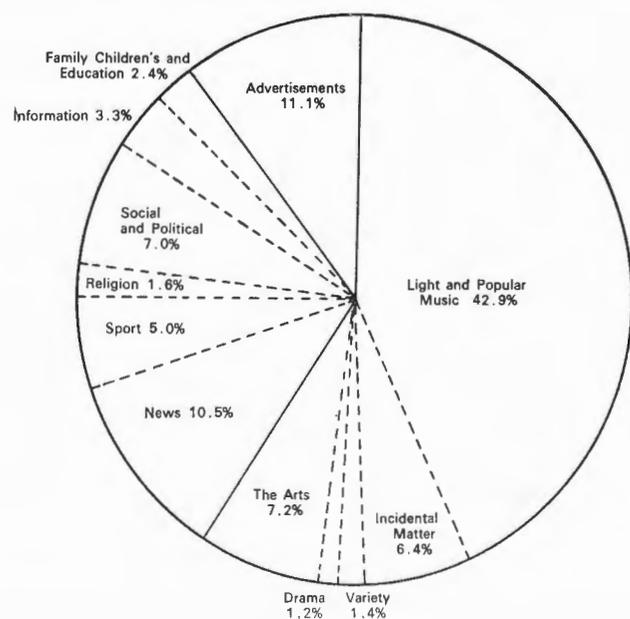
COMPOSITION OF BROADCAST PROGRAMMES

October, 1971 and April, 1972 Combined

Metropolitan Commercial Stations



All Metropolitan Stations



243. The pattern of programming shown by the diagram relating to commercial broadcasting stations is similar to that of recent years with entertainment, information

and advertising broadly comprising 60 per cent, 25 per cent and 15 per cent of transmission time respectively.

244. The following table which covers the last five years indicates the comparative stability of this pattern of broadcasting, though as indicated above the content of individual station's programming has varied to a marked extent in some cases.

METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS

Programme Group	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Per cent				
Entertainment	58.2	60.7	60.9	58.6	60.0
Information	27.1	24.9	24.4	26.0	23.9
Advertisements	14.7	14.4	14.7	15.4	16.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

245. Although the basic element of commercial broadcasting, and to a great extent the reason for its popular appeal, is the use of light and popular music, the more important contribution of the service to the community lies in the range of programme material listed in the following table which shows in detail the position over the past five years in the provision of programmes other than music.

METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS PROGRAMMES OTHER THAN MUSIC AS A PERCENTAGE TO PROGRAMME TIME FROM 6.00 A.M. TO 10.30 P.M.

Programme Category	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Incidental Matter	8.8	8.6	7.4	7.8	6.9
Variety	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.4
Drama	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3
The Arts	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
News	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.5	9.8
Sport	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.5	5.8
Information	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7
Religious	3.1	3.1	2.0	1.5	1.4
Social and Political	3.6	2.2	3.0	4.3	4.0
Family	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.2
Children's	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*
Educational	—	—	—	—	—
	38.6	35.6	34.0	35.3	32.6

* Less than 0.05%.

1 per cent is equivalent to 1 hour 10 minutes per week per station.

(For details regarding the method of programme classification see Appendix M.)

246. Further reference is made to certain of these figures in sections of this Report dealing with some of the categories listed.

NEWS

247. News programmes feature strongly in the service provided by commercial broadcasting stations. With the vast majority of stations broadcasting news on the hour throughout the day, listeners are able to obtain access to the latest news much more readily than from any other medium.

248. The proportion of time devoted to international, national and local news on metropolitan stations amounted to approximately 8 per cent of overall transmission time, or approximately 10 per cent of the major listening period of 6.00 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. The proportion of time devoted to news programmes by country stations amounted to approximately 10 per cent of transmission time. Metropolitan stations broadcast on average 16 major bulletins (6 or more minutes in duration) and 181 shorter or headline bulletins each week. Country stations averaged 29 major bulletins and 117 shorter bulletins each week. There has been a noticeable decrease in the number of major bulletins, and an increase in the number of brief bulletins broadcast by metropolitan stations in comparison with the previous year. Country stations showed only a slight decrease in the number of major bulletins, but a significant increase in the number of shorter bulletins over the same period.

249. The Board's surveys of radio programmes showed that Sydney and Adelaide stations have increased the percentage of time devoted to news broadcasts, whereas decreases have occurred in Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth and Hobart.

250. Stations provide a wide range of services such as reports on the weather, snow and surf, public transport, parking and the stock exchange. Some stations also broadcast news in a foreign language.

251. Balancing the overall decrease in major news bulletins referred to above, several metropolitan stations attract substantial audiences to news programmes of 30 minutes duration. One such programme draws, on average, a quarter of the total number of listeners at the time of broadcasting. Several metropolitan stations also broadcast news commentary programmes, providing information in greater detail and depth on important events.

RELIGIOUS BROADCASTS

252. Section 103 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1972* requires that the licensee of each commercial broadcasting station shall broadcast from his station Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature during such periods as the Board determines and, if the Board so directs, shall do so without charge.

253. The Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards require each station to provide an aggregate of at least one hour per week for this purpose, the time being provided without charge and allocated among the various Churches and denominations as far as practicable in proportion to the number of adherents to each denomination in the area served by the station. The Standards also contain recommendations concerning the types of religious material which should be broadcast. These recommendations are under review to establish whether changes should be made to meet new approaches to religious programming which have developed since their introduction.

254. During the year all stations provided at least the minimum amount of time without charge for religious programmes and many exceeded this time. As in previous years, there was a wide variety in the duration of religious programmes and their formats. About one in three metropolitan stations used short items designed for modern radio formats, but fewer country stations have adopted this approach.

255. The 118 commercial broadcasting stations now operating broadcast religious programmes without charge to the extent of 216 hours per week during the year; a slight decrease compared with the previous twelve months. There was again a decrease in time occupied by sponsored religious programmes which averaged 222 hours per week for all stations combined. Metropolitan stations tended to provide less time without charge for religious programmes than did country stations, and also broadcast substantially fewer sponsored programmes.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

256. Commercial broadcasting stations continued to provide valuable service to their communities by means apart from normal day-to-day programming. Many stations were involved in publicity or fund raising activities for a wide range of welfare and charitable organisations, and considerable sums were raised for deserving causes within Australia and abroad, including famine relief in Bangladesh. Country stations have always been particularly active in serving the special needs of local communities in times of emergency and a further example of this occurred during the year when cyclones struck parts of North Queensland.

257. A new type of service was undertaken by one station in collaboration with the State Penal Authorities. The station broadcast a series of programmes which, by acquainting the public with worthwhile activities of prisoners, were intended to overcome some of the problems they encounter upon release.

258. Many listeners have benefited from the opportunity provided by some types of telephone conversation programmes to discuss personal problems with psychologists, marriage counsellors and other experts and to obtain advice on a course to follow to alleviate their difficulties. The telephone conversation broadcast technique has been one of the developments of modern broadcasting which has been put to worthwhile use in the service of the community.

BROADCASTING IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

259. Programmes in foreign languages may be broadcast subject to conditions contained in the Broadcasting Programme Standards. The amount of time which may be occupied by such programmes is restricted to a maximum of 2½ per cent of the weekly hours of service of a station. The Board may increase this proportion in the case of a single station in areas served by several stations where ample alternative programmes are available for those who do not favour programmes in a foreign language. During the year three stations exceeded the 2½ per cent limit with the Board's approval. Station 2CH Sydney broadcast foreign language programmes for about ten per cent of total transmission time (a reduction of about 2½ per cent since

the previous year), and programmes of this type occupied approximately three per cent of the transmission time of stations 3GL Geelong and 3CS Colac.

260. There is no obligation on stations to broadcast foreign language programmes and relatively few stations undertake such programming. Only seven metropolitan stations (eight last year) and seventeen country stations (sixteen last year) broadcast this type of material on a regular basis.

261. The Broadcasting Programme Standards provide that advertisements in a foreign language may be broadcast only within a foreign language programme, and must include a full and adequate translation into English. Announcements of national interest broadcast during the year on behalf of the Department of Immigration, were exempted from this provision of the Standards.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS

262. Section 114 of the Act requires licensees to use, as far as possible, the services of Australians in the production and presentation of programmes. A reference to full-time employment by commercial stations is contained in paragraph 45. In addition substantial numbers of freelance staff are employed in various facets of broadcast programming.

263. The following table, showing the average amount of material of Australian origin broadcast weekly by all commercial stations, has been compiled from information supplied by each station in connection with the annual renewal of its licence.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF MATTER OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN BROADCAST
WEEKLY BY ALL COMMERCIAL STATIONS

	Average Australian Content Per Station			
	Metropolitan Hrs.	Metropolitan Mins.	Country Hrs.	Country 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	23	29	27	32
(ii) Telephone conversation programmes	8	54	2	18
(iii) Other conversation programmes	4	32	1	47
(b) Other Australian programmes, live or in transcript form	1	20	2	52
(c) Playing time of gramophone recordings of Australian artists	14	36	10	01
(d) Time occupied by announcers in the presentation of all musical items	11	56	8	19
(e) Advertising	20	44	12	52
Total Weekly Average	85	31	65	41

264. Compared with last year there has been a marginal decrease in the overall amount of Australian material broadcast both by metropolitan stations and country

stations. The amount of time on metropolitan stations occupied by telephone conversation programmes decreased, but this was largely compensated for by an increase in discussion programmes without listener participation. There were increases in the amount of time occupied by recordings by Australian artists on both metropolitan and country stations. The increases appear to reflect a greater activity by Australian recording companies in the recording and promotion of Australian artists. Many Australian recording companies have installed extremely sophisticated equipment to achieve high technical standards for this purpose.

265. During the year approximately 51.5 per cent of the transmission time of metropolitan stations was occupied by material which was Australian in content and character (52 per cent in 1970/71) and 51.2 per cent in the case of country stations (52 per cent in 1970/71).

266. The question of expanding the opportunities for employment of Australian musicians was kept under close examination by the Board during the year. In the Board's Twenty-Third Annual Report it was stated that the Board was examining a report of a survey conducted by the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters into the employment opportunities for Australian musicians in the production of musical jingles for station identification and promotional purposes. The report contained clear evidence of a substantial increase in the use of Australian produced jingles between December 1969 and December 1970, and a corresponding reduction in the use of imported productions. Subsequently the Federation provided the Board with further evidence of an increased usage by stations of the local product.

267. The Board's own inquiries in the matter, while confirming the Federation's findings, also indicated that the production of programme promotional jingles was in any event a relatively minor source of opportunity for Australian musicians. It was considered therefore that if the trend towards increased use of Australian jingles continued there would be little benefit in placing restrictions on the importation of such material from overseas sources. A decision in the matter will be made in the light of results of a further study at present being conducted by the Federation.

268. The production by Australian libraries of mood music for use in broadcasting and television advertisements and various types of film appears to be a more promising field of employment for composers and musicians. Sporadic activity has occurred in this field, and the number of Australian mood music libraries is growing, although at present the range is modest compared with the established libraries of overseas companies.

269. Further discussions on the employment of Australians in broadcasting took place at a meeting between the Board and the Federal Council of the Federation in March, 1972. The Board is undertaking further fact finding, in collaboration with the Federation, particularly in relation to the availability to broadcasters of Australian renditions of music as distinct from Australian compositions which are subject to a requirement of the Broadcasting and Television Act.

270. Sub-section 114(2.) of the Act requires licensees to devote not less than five per cent of the time occupied by the broadcasting of music, to works of Australian composers. The following table, calculated from information supplied by stations,

shows the extent of compliance of each station with the requirement over the past year:—

BROADCASTING OF AUSTRALIAN MUSIC COMPOSITIONS

PERFORMANCE OF COMMERCIAL STATIONS FOR 1971/72

(MAY 1971 TO APRIL 1972)

Station	Percentage	Station	Percentage	Station	Percentage
<i>New South Wales</i>		<i>Victoria</i>		<i>South Australia</i>	
2CH	9.1	3BA	9.2	5KA	8.7
2GB	9.7	3BO	6.7	5AU	10.2
2KY	10.7	3CS	6.3	5MU	27.3
2SM	13.1	3CV	7.7	5PI	27.3
2UE	10.9	3GL	7.3	5RM	6.0
2UW	12.7	3HA	8.7	5SE	29.0
		3LK	5.5		
2CA	8.8	3MA	8.1		
2AD	6.2	3NE	8.2	<i>Western Australia</i>	
2AY	8.7	3SH	8.4	6IX	7.1
2BE	6.5	3SR	12.0	6KY	8.7
2BH	6.9	3TR	8.5	6PM	8.1
2BS	8.9	3UL	8.0	6PR	8.7
2DU	5.8	3YB	7.9		
2GF	5.8			5AM	7.9
2GN	5.5	<i>Queensland</i>		6BY	6.7
2GO	6.2			6CI	8.2
2GZ	10.5	4BC	10.8	6GE	7.2
2HD	9.3	4BH	7.0	6KG	8.4
2KA	9.4	4BK	7.1	6MD	6.6
2KM	10.8	4KQ	5.8	6NA	8.6
2KO	13.6			6TZ	8.2
2LF	8.0	4AK	7.0	6VA	6.2
2LM	6.9	4AM	4.8	6WB	6.3
2LT	8.2	4AY	6.0		
2MG	5.3	4BU	11.1	<i>Tasmania</i>	
2MO	7.6	4CA	7.6		
2MW	8.6	4CD	5.4	7HO	15.2
2NM	9.7	4GG	9.3	7HT	6.3
2NX	7.6	4GR	6.3		
2NZ	6.5	4GY	11.1	7AD	6.1
2PK	12.1	4IP	6.7	7BU	10.2
2QN	10.3	4KZ	5.7	7EX	6.9
2RE	8.6	4LG	7.5	7LA	5.4
2RG	9.3	4LM	10.1	7QT	6.9
2TM	8.9	4MB	8.3	7SD	8.8
2VM	7.8	4MK	7.9		
2WG	8.6	4NA	6.9	<i>Northern Territory</i>	
2WL	7.0	4RO	5.5		
2XL	10.1	4SB	9.3	8DN	7.9
		4TO	10.6	8HA	5.3
<i>Victoria</i>		4VL	9.9		
3AK	12.6	4WK	8.3		
3AW	6.9	4ZR	6.2		
3DB	5.2	<i>South Australia</i>			
3KZ	21.9				
3UZ	14.4	5AD	19.2		
3XY	14.4	5DN	7.2		

271. The overall performance of stations in meeting the requirement over the past five years is shown in the following table:

Year	Australian Broadcasting Commission		Commercial Broadcasting Stations	
	Average Percentage Metropolitan Stations	Average Percentage All Stations	Average Percentage All Stations	Number of Stations Below Prescribed Percentage
1967-68	5.64	6.95		10
1968-69	5.85	6.96		8
1969-70	5.10	7.44		2
1970-71	7.06	7.63		1
1971-72	6.97	9.05		1

272. The only station not to have reached the prescribed minimum was 4AM Atherton which failed by the narrow margin of less than 0.2 per cent. The station had met the requirement in all previous years but nevertheless the Board sought an explanation for the failure and has been assured that remedial action has been taken.

ADVERTISING

273. The Board's Broadcasting Programme Standards contain detailed requirements, determined by the Board pursuant to section 100 of the Act, concerning the acceptability of advertisements and the amount of advertising matter which may be broadcast.

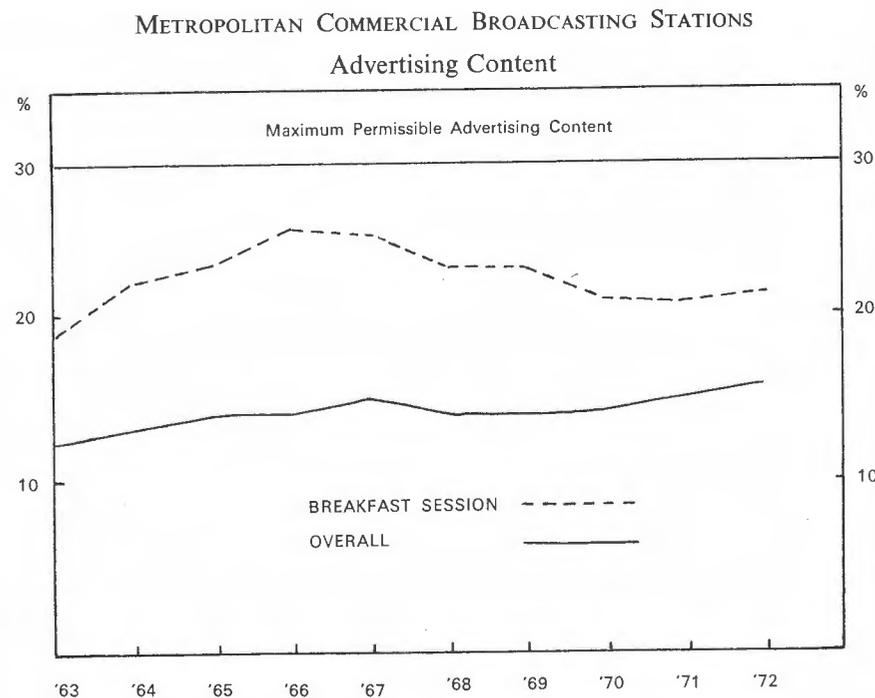
274. Approximately half of the complaints received by the Board during the year about broadcasting concerned advertising, but in absolute terms the number of complaints from listeners was extremely small in comparison with the number of advertisements broadcast in the year. All complaints were investigated and in the following cases, the Board considered it necessary to take action to have the advertisements amended or withdrawn.

275. An advertisement for alcoholic liquor implying that the product could be used for weight reducing was regarded as misleading and the Board directed that the text be revised. The use of a stuttering voice in an advertisement for a foodstuff was considered by the Board to be unnecessarily irritating to listeners suffering from speech impediments. It was withdrawn by the advertiser following discussions with the advertising agency. An advertisement for clothing, in which a scriptural text was employed, was amended after an approach by the Board. An advertisement for an entertainment centre, which was presented in the form of a news item, was withdrawn after an approach by the Board to the station concerned.

276. The Standards provide that spot advertisements may be broadcast for not more than 18 minutes in the hour, or 30 per cent of programme time, and advertisements in sponsored programmes for not more than 20 per cent of the programme period. On Sunday, between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon, advertising content is restricted to no more than 6 minutes in the hour, whether for spot or sponsored advertisements.

277. During the year it was necessary for the Board to take up with stations twenty-five instances of excessive advertising content. These breaches of the Standards involved eighteen stations (last year thirty stations offended in this way). In all cases appropriate action was taken by the stations concerned to correct the matter.

278. The following graph indicates the level of advertising content of programmes broadcast by metropolitan stations each year since 1963, compared with the allowable maximum of 30 per cent of transmission time.



279. The following table provides an indication of the changes in advertising content during the past five years. Changes in the pattern at various times of the day resulted in a light overall increase in the amount of advertising compared with previous years, but the figures were considerably less than the allowable levels.

ANALYSIS OF BROADCAST ADVERTISING BY TIME PERIODS

METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL STATIONS

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Breakfast	23.5	23.2	21.4	21.2	21.6
Morning	18.3	18.7	17.1	18.8	18.7
Midday	14.5	13.6	13.7	14.7	16.1
Early Afternoon	12.8	12.5	13.1	15.3	16.1
Late Afternoon	13.9	14.2	14.3	15.2	16.8
Evening	10.9	11.2	13.0	12.4	13.2
Night	8.3	7.7	8.5	8.0	8.6
All Periods	14.7	14.5	14.7	15.4	16.1

280. The tables in Appendix M provide detailed information of advertising content during specified periods of the day for each capital city on each day of the week. The tables show that compared with 1970/71 there was a trend towards increased advertising content in all but the morning period from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon.

281. The advertising content of programmes broadcast on Sunday morning, which past results have indicated to be excessive, was reduced during the year to the limits prescribed in the Standards.

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS AND TALKS

282. Section 100(6.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1972* 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 on medical subjects. For the guidance of advertising agencies and others who prepare medical advertisements or talks for broadcasting, a statement entitled "Notes on the Broadcasting and Televising of Matters of a Medical Nature" has been prepared by the Commonwealth Department of Health.

283. The Notes were revised in 1971 to align them with a new "Guide to Advertising of Proprietary Medicines and Therapeutic Appliances" issued by the National Health and Medical Research Council with application to all advertising media. The Board collaborated with the Department of Health to ensure that the provisions of the revised Notes were consistent with the special nature of the broadcasting and television media. The revised Notes, which are published as Appendix O, replace those published as an appendix to the Board's Programme Standards, and will be included in the next reprint of the Standards.

284. The Board's monitoring staff maintain observations of medical advertisements and talks to assist the Director-General in the exercise of his authority under the Act.

BROADCASTING OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER; COMPLAINTS

285. The broadcasting of matter that is blasphemous, indecent or obscene is prohibited by section 118(1.) of the Act. So far as the Board is aware nothing was broadcast during the year which could have been regarded as a contravention of the section.

286. The Programme Standards prohibit any matter which is vulgar, suggestive or of doubtful propriety. The Board approached eight stations during the year in connection with complaints from listeners about specific items which were considered to be breaches of this provision.

287. In two cases the Board's enquiries showed that the failure of delay mechanism which must be used when telephone conversations are being broadcast, led to the transmission of totally unacceptable expressions. Both stations concerned have since introduced additional safety measures to reduce the possibility of offensive material being broadcast in the future. There have been remarkably few instances of accidents of this type occurring during the five years since telephone conversation programmes commenced in Australia. In all other cases station personnel were

responsible for the utterances which listeners had found distasteful. The managements of the stations concerned undertook to take appropriate action to ensure that the staff concerned understood their responsibility towards the listening public.

288. Gramophone recordings are examined by a Programme Committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, which advises stations of their findings when recordings are considered to be unsuitable for unrestricted broadcasting. Such recordings may be classified "A"—totally unsuitable; "B"—suitable only at times selected at the station manager's discretion; or "C"—not suitable at times when large numbers of children and young people are likely to be listening. There has been an increase in recent years in the number of recordings classified by the Committee. Between 1969 and 1972 recordings classified "A" have grown from 8 to 49, and those classified "B" from 21 to 40. Recordings classified "C" totalled 12 during the year—the classification was not introduced until 1971.

289. The growth in notifications regarding the unsuitability of recordings for unrestricted broadcasting reflects an increasing vigilance on the part of the Programme Committee, in the face of a growing number of items mainly of American or English origin, aimed predominantly at the teenage market, which contain lyrics promoting or glamorising drug-taking or promiscuity, and in some cases include indecent words or expressions.

290. In view of this evidence of an increase in the availability to broadcasters of records with questionable lyrics, the Board discussed the matter with the Federal Council of the Federation in March, 1972, to ensure that stations continued to observe the arrangements relating to restricted items. So far as the Board is aware no recordings classified "A" were broadcast during the year.

PROGRAMME RESEARCH

291. The Board again conducted regular monitoring of broadcasting programmes (referred to earlier in this section under Types of Programmes), to obtain an indication of the overall pattern of programming available to listeners in capital cities. The surveys provided information concerning the composition of programmes and also the distribution of the programmes according to the time of day at which they were broadcast. The surveys, based on random sampling of programming over limited periods, supplement the general observations of programmes conducted throughout the year by the Board's monitoring staff. An outline of the methods used in the surveys, and some of the results obtained, is set out in Appendix M.

292. The Board purchased all of the reports produced by the commercial audience measurement organisations, Anderson Analysis Pty. Ltd. and McNair Surveys Pty. Ltd. These reports, which are available for surveys conducted in all capital cities and Newcastle, are widely used by broadcasters and advertisers as a basis of programme planning and advertising placement. Among other things they provide information on the general level of listening, on overall station popularity, on the popularity of individual programmes and on the composition of the audiences to the programmes; all of which are factors which influence the programme policy of stations, the marketing strategy of advertisers and also provide an indication of the interest of listeners in the types of programmes available to them.

293. The limited staff and research funds available to the Board do not permit qualitative research to be undertaken into the attitudes of listeners towards broadcasting programmes on the lines of studies at present conducted in television (See paragraph 502). Preliminary research in 1969 suggested that the reasons for listening and the basic needs which listeners seek to have satisfied by broadcasting programmes were extremely complex matters. The Board hopes to have the resources to devise appropriate investigations in these areas eventually.

HOURS OF SERVICE

294. At 30 June, 1972, the 118 commercial broadcasting stations were operating for an aggregate of 16,086½ hours per week, 319¾ hours more than at 30 June, 1971. The increase is largely due to the commencement of service of two new stations, 2GO Gosford and 2ST Nowra and the extension of hours of service of station 2WL Wollongong to continuous operation. Overall twenty stations increased hours of transmission and two stations reduced hours. Thirty-two stations operate continuously; they are 2CH, 2GB, 2KY, 2SM, 2UE, and 2UW Sydney; 2CA Canberra, 2HD and 2KO Newcastle; 2NX Bolwarra; 2WL Wollongong; 3AK, 3AW, 3DB, 3KZ, 3UZ and 3XY Melbourne; 3BA Ballarat; 4BC, 4BH, 4BK and 4KQ Brisbane; 4AK Oakey; 4IP Ipswich; 4TO Townsville; 5AD, 5DN and 5KA Adelaide; and 6IX, 6KY, 6PM and 6PR Perth. Station 3TR Sale, which formerly operated on a continuous basis, reverted to non-continuous operation during the year.

295. The eighty-eight stations of the National Broadcasting Service, including eight stations operating in the high frequency band, were providing a total of 11,082¾ hours of transmission per week, 629 hours per week more than at 30 June, 1971.

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

297. The following table shows the average weekly hours of operation of commercial stations at intervals since 1955:

HOURS OF SERVICE—COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS
AVERAGE HOURS OF TRANSMISSION PER WEEK AT 30 JUNE
(to nearest hour)

Location	1955	1960	1966	1971	1972
Sydney (6 stns.)	128	139	161	168	168
Melbourne (6 stns.)	125	129	147	168	168
Brisbane (4 stns.)	135	147	149	168	168
Adelaide (3 stns.)	137	139	168	168	168
Perth (4 stns.)	113	128	156	168	168
Hobart (2 stns.)	117	125	131	136	140
All State Capitals (25 stns.)	126	135	153	165	166
All Other Areas	112	116	122	128	128
	(81 stns.)	(83 stns.)	(86 stns.)	(91 stns.)	(93 stns.)
All Stations	115	120	128	136	136
	(106 stns.)	(108 stns.)	(111 stns.)	(116 stns.)	(118 stns.)

298. Numerous temporary increases in hours of service were approved 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

299. As at 30 June 1972 there were forty-eight 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	8	—	11
South Australia	3	2	—	5
Western Australia	2	3	—	5
Tasmania	1	1	—	2
Northern Territory	—	—	1	1
Commonwealth	15	31	2	48

GRANT OF NEW LICENCES

300. Reference was made in paragraph 352 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report to the establishment by Territory Television Pty. Ltd. of a commercial television station to serve the Darwin area. The company, having fulfilled the Minister's conditions for the grant of a licence, was subsequently granted a licence for a station at Darwin for a period of five years commencing on 1st November, 1971.

310. The station, using the call sign NTD Darwin, commenced operations on 11 November 1971.

RENEWAL OF LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

302. 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. 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 to provide information concerning the technical and programme performance of the station. Each station is subject to an annual inspection from the administrative, technical, and programme services viewpoint. Before making its recommendation to the Minister on renewals of licences, the Board makes a complete review of the service which has been provided by the licensees.

303. The licences for 42 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.
Queensland—	
MVQ Mackay Area	Mackay Television Ltd.
ITQ Mount Isa Area	Mount Isa Television Pty. Ltd.
South Australia—	
GTS Spencer Gulf North Area	Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd.
Western Australia—	
VEW Kalgoorlie Area	Mid-Western Television Pty. Ltd.
Northern Territory—	
NTD Darwin Area	Territory Television Pty. Ltd.

304. In connection with stations BTW Bunbury area and GSW Southern Agricultural area, applications were made during the year for the first renewal of the licences. On expiry of the period of five years covered by the initial grant of licences, the Board was able to report that the stations were providing a reasonably adequate service, and these licences were accordingly renewed.

305. There were also special circumstances in connection with the application for renewal of the licence for station ECN Manning River area—see paragraphs 314 and 316.

306. The general performance of stations in regard to the very great range of the requirements of the Act and the Board covering administrative, technical and programme matters, of various types was generally satisfactory. On the other hand there were some deficiencies, particularly in the fields of some excesses in advertising and in compliance with requirements for Australian content in programmes. In no instance was the matter of sufficient gravity as to suggest that the renewal of a licence should be effected. In each case where any deficiencies were evident, the Board took up the matter with licensees concerned, and in all cases appropriate action was taken by licensees.

307. As foreshadowed in the Twenty-Third Annual Report (paragraph 564) the Board in its report to the Minister on the applications of United Telecasters Sydney Ltd. (TEN) and Austarama Television Pty. Ltd. (ATV) for renewal of their licences made reference to breaches of the Board's advertising time standards where remedial action was taken only after direct approaches to the Chairman of Directors of each of the two licensee companies.

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

LICENCES FOR TELEVISION REPEATER STATIONS

309. A television repeater station is a station of low operating power designed to transmit only programmes recorded on magnetic tape. Aural transmissions originated at the stations are restricted to material such as station identification and emergency announcements. Reference is made to television repeater stations in paragraph 338 and the technical aspects are referred to in paragraph 369.

310. On 28 October 1971, the Postmaster-General, on the recommendation of the Board, approved the grant, by way of renewal for licences for eight television repeater stations in eight areas in Western Australia, Queensland and Northern Territory. The licences were renewed on 1 November 1971 for periods of one year.

311. Following an application to the Board by Hamersley Iron Pty. Ltd., the Postmaster-General, on the recommendation of the Board, approved the grant of licences for two additional television repeater stations. The stations located at Mount Nameless (near Mount Tom Price) and at Paraburdoo relay the programmes of television repeater station HTWR Mount Tom Price. The stations commenced operation on 2 April 1972.

312. The fee for the grant or renewal of a licence is \$20.

313. Full details of licences which have been granted for television repeater stations are included in Appendix H.

ECN MANNING RIVER AREA

314. In paragraph 363 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report it was mentioned that negotiations were being undertaken by a number of parties with the object of devising means by which the service from ECN would be maintained.

315. The arrangement entered into with Northern Rivers Television Ltd. (NRN Grafton-Kempsey area) for the relay of programmes to ECN Manning River area (see paragraph 362 of Twenty-Third Annual Report) ended on 28 November 1971 and as from that date ECN commenced relaying its programmes from NEN Upper Namoi area.

316. The Minister, on 20 March 1972, approved a proposal whereby the licences for both ECN and NEN would be transferred to NEN-ECN Pty. Ltd., a company incorporated in Sydney on 31 December 1971, with an issued capital of \$1,000 (1,000 shares @ \$1.00 each) held 85% by Television New England Ltd. (NEN) and 15% by East Coast Television Ltd. (ECN).

FEES FOR LICENCES FOR COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

317. 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.

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 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.

318. 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 advertisement 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.'

319. The total amount of fees payable by stations during the period 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1972 was \$1,887,436. In the previous financial year, the total amount of licence fees which were payable was \$1,712,383.

TRANSFER OF LICENCES

320. Section 88(1.) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1972* 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. During the year the Minister approved the transfer of the following licences:

Television Stations	From	To
ECN Manning River Area	East Coast Television Ltd.	NEN-ECN Pty. Ltd.
NEN Upper Namoi Area	Television New England Ltd.	NEN-ECN Pty. Ltd.
RVN South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	Riverina Television Ltd.	Riverina & North East Victoria TV Ltd.
Television Translator Stations	From	To
Armidale	Television New England Ltd.	NEN-ECN Pty. Ltd.
Glen Innes	Television New England Ltd.	NEN-ECN Pty. Ltd.
Inverell	Television New England Ltd.	NEN-ECN Pty. Ltd.
Walcha	Television New England Ltd.	NEN-ECN Pty. Ltd.

OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

321. The principal provisions of Division 3 of Part IV of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1972* which deal with limitation of ownership or control of commercial television stations were set out in paragraph 153 of the Eighteenth Annual Report. Details of major shareholdings in all commercial television stations are set out in Appendix I.

LIMITATIONS OF INTERESTS IN COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

322. Section 92 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1972* 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, which was the date on which amending legislation became effective. It is provided however, that any such excess interests shall not be increased in any manner and the persons concerned may not acquire prescribed interests in any further licences.

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

324. Details of organisations with majority or substantial interests in two or more commercial television stations, and newspaper interests in stations are set out in Appendix J.

325. In connection with the provisions of the Act concerning the ownership and control of commercial television stations (and commercial broadcasting stations—see paragraphs 182 to 184) licensees of stations are required to submit comprehensive information in this regard in licence renewal applications. In addition the Board maintains comprehensive records of many hundreds of companies, such records being subject to constant review. Regular examinations are also made of records at the various State Company Registrars offices. Licensees are also required to submit to the Board, at quarterly intervals, details of share transfers, changes in respect of debenture holdings, and changes in respect of loan interests in licensee companies. Information is also obtained from a variety of other sources. The records and investigations cover all persons and companies with any noteworthy interests, direct or indirect, in stations, including particularly multiple interests and non-resident interests. There is, of course, a continuing obligation on all persons to seek the Minister's approval to a transaction where that transaction results in a prescribed interest being obtained in a licence, or results in any increase in an existing prescribed interest.

326. As mentioned in paragraph 376 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report, on 24 February 1971, a question was addressed to the Minister representing the Postmaster-General in the Senate concerning the shareholding interests of the late Mr.

H. E. Hendy in companies holding licences for commercial television stations. These interests which are held through several companies were stated on page 186 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report. The question asked *inter alia* the source of the funds used by the companies for the purchase of the shares in question, whether John Fairfax & Sons Ltd. held an option to purchase the shares in the companies, if so whether that company was in breach of the Broadcasting and Television Act and, if not, whether the Minister would amend the Broadcasting and Television Act to prevent such a situation. The Postmaster-General replied as follows:

As required by the Articles of Association of each of the licensee companies concerned pursuant to the provisions of Section 92G of the Broadcasting and Television Act each person seeking to become the holder of shares in a licensee company is required to complete a Statutory Declaration stating whether or not the shares concerned will be held beneficially by that person or if not who will be the beneficial owner. The licensee companies involved would not have registered the shares in question if satisfactory declarations had not been received from the transferees.

As far as the interest of John Fairfax and Sons Ltd. in television licences are concerned I would point out that pursuant to the provisions of Section 92 of the Act the interests of this company in licences for television stations are "frozen", to the extent that this company is not permitted to increase its interests in any television station licence in respect of which it already has a prescribed interest nor to acquire any additional prescribed interest as defined in the Act.

On the basis of the information presently available to me, John Fairfax and Sons Ltd. is not in contravention of the provisions of the Act, I am not aware of any option being held by the company in relation to the shares concerned.

The Honourable Senator may be assured that any proposals for the disposal of the shares in question will be subject to the provisions of the Act and therefore subject to my approval if the acquisition or increase of a prescribed interest in a licence is involved.

327. As also mentioned in paragraph 377 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report, on 31 March 1971 a question was addressed to the Minister representing the Postmaster-General in the Senate concerning the 154,000 shares held by Elwood Pty. Ltd. in a total of 1,000,000 shares in Riverina Television Ltd. The question suggested an association between the company and John Fairfax Ltd. and asked *inter alia* whether any options were held by any person to purchase the shares in Elwood Pty. Ltd.

328. The Board, as stated in paragraph 378 of its last Report, at once instituted inquiries with all the parties concerned in both the above cases.

329. In relation to the Parliamentary question concerning the Hendy interests the Board by letter, requested details of beneficial shareholding interests and relevant information from the various parties concerned but it must be said that the replies furnished did not supply sufficient information for the Board to ascertain the true position. The Board has submitted details of the whole matter to the Attorney-General's Department for advice, particularly as to any further action which might be taken to establish the exact facts of the matter and the possible amendment of the Act to remedy possible shortcomings.

330. In the above connection it is recently come to the notice of the Board that the shares previously held in Euroka Pty. Ltd. by the Estate of the late H. E. Hendy had been transferred to Mr. B. C. Bligh-Jones. The Board is currently making inquiries into the present beneficial ownership of shares in question. Euroka Pty. Ltd.

holds 151,725 and 131,800 shares in the licensees of stations NBN Newcastle and WIN Wollongong.

331. As regards the Parliamentary question concerning the alleged association of Elwood Pty. Ltd. and John Fairfax Ltd., the following are the replies furnished to the questions concerned:

Question:

- (1) Does the last annual report of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board at page 138 indicate that a company known as Elwood Pty. Ltd. holds 154,000 shares in Riverina Television Ltd.?
- (2) Is the paid up capital of Elwood Pty. Ltd. \$4, represented by two shares that are owned by two residents of Wollongong?
- (3) Are the shares held by Elwood Pty. Ltd. in Riverina Television worth about \$170,000?
- (4) Was Elwood Pty. Ltd., prior to the acquisition of the holding in Riverina Television Ltd., a subsidiary of John Fairfax Ltd.?
- (5) Will the Postmaster-General order an investigation into who provided Elwood Pty. Ltd. the funds necessary for the purchase of the Riverina Television Ltd. with shares and on what terms, and, in particular, whether any person or company has any option to purchase the two shares in Elwood Pty. Ltd.?
- (6) Will the Postmaster-General, in view of the frequency over recent years in which the Government has had to seek amendments to the Broadcasting and Television Act to deal with shareholding transactions in television shares, order a complete and thorough investigation into the number of television stations that newspaper companies control, either directly or indirectly, within the meaning of the Broadcasting and Television Act, both as the result of their own shareholdings and of the holdings which they have been able to acquire by subterfuge?

Answer:

- (1) Yes. This number was subsequently increased to 214,000.
- (2) and (3) Yes. This was the position at the time of the Hon. Senator's question.
- (4) According to information supplied to the Board, Elwood Pty. Ltd. was at one time a subsidiary of John Fairfax Limited, which, however sold the capital in Elwood a few years ago for a nominal sum and ceased to have any interest in it.
- (5) When acquiring shares in RVN, Elwood Pty. Ltd. made statutory declarations in accordance with the provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act regarding its eligibility to hold shares in RVN. The declarations, stated that the company would hold the shares beneficially. The issued capital of Elwood was recently acquired by a company named UIG Investments Pty. Ltd. in which all the capital is held by Mrs. H. A. M. Henderson and Miss M. L. Henderson of Bellevue Hill, N.S.W. Both Mrs. and Miss Henderson furnished statutory declarations to the Board at the time of this transaction stating that they are the beneficial owners of all the issued capital in UIG Investments Pty. Ltd. and that UIG "would be the beneficial owner of the shares to be acquired in RVN". Prior to the sale of the issued capital in Elwood to UIG, the Secretary of Elwood informed the Board that beyond the agreement to sell all the issued capital of the company to UIG, no option existed to purchase the shares in Elwood nor was there any agreement, arrangement or understanding in existence in relation to the shares held by the company in RVN.
- (6) The Board, in accordance with the provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act, maintains a constant surveillance of the ownership and control, both directly and indirectly, of companies holding licences for commercial broadcasting and television stations. The results of the Board's investigations including the position in relation to newspaper companies, are contained in successive annual reports of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

Question:

- (1) When did John Fairfax Ltd. sell the capital in Elwood Pty. Ltd. as referred to in the Postmaster-General's answer to Senate Question on notice 1031?
- (2) When was the issued capital of Elwood Pty. Ltd. acquired by UIG Investments Pty. Ltd.?
- (3) What is the date appearing on the statutory declarations furnished by Mrs. H. A. M. Henderson and Miss M. L. Henderson to the Australian Broadcasting Control Board stating that they are the beneficial owners of all the issued capital in UIG Investments Pty. Ltd.?
- (4) When did the beneficial ownership of the shares in RVN held by Elwood Pty. Ltd. transfer to UIG Investments Pty. Ltd.?

Answer:

- (1) According to information supplied to the Australian Broadcasting Control Board, it would appear that the share capital held in Elwood Pty. Ltd. by John Fairfax Ltd. was disposed of about December, 1967.
- (2) Application for Ministerial approval of the proposed purchase by UIG Investments Pty. Ltd. of the issued capital in Elwood Pty. Ltd., pursuant to the provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act, was made on 26th July, 1971. Following investigations by the Board indicating that Mrs. Henderson and Miss Henderson were the beneficial holders of the shares in UIG, the Minister gave his approval for the transaction on 31st August, 1971. The Secretary of UIG subsequently wrote to the Board on 20th September, 1971, confirming that UIG had acquired the issued capital of Elwood.
- (3) 11th August, 1971.
- (4) The beneficial ownership of the shares in RVN continues to reside in Elwood which, as indicated above is a totally owned subsidiary of UIG.

332. As indicated in the replies to the above questions, the shareholdings in Elwood Pty. Ltd. have now been transferred, with the approval of the Minister, following investigations by the Board, to UIG Investments Pty. Ltd. The position in relation to the interests in question, prior to their disposal, is still not clear to the Board.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDINGS IN TELEVISION STATIONS

333. Details of principal shareholders in companies which are licensees of commercial television stations, according to the information available to the Board, are contained in Appendix J. The following were the more important of the changes in the shareholdings of companies holding licences for commercial stations during the year under review.

BKN Broken Hill Area

J. M. Sturrock Pty. Ltd. disposed of 92,000 of its 102,000 shares to Valpali Investments Pty. Ltd.

NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area

Subsequent to the Minister's approval of the take-over of station RTN by NRN (see below), the following changes took place:

NRN

Richmond River Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. increased its holding from 100 000 to 259,980 shares.

Northern Star Ltd. acquired 112,600 shares.

Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Pty. Ltd. acquired 68,480 shares.

Television New England Ltd. acquired 67,800 shares.

Canberra Television Ltd. acquired 55,200 shares.

RTN

Northern Rivers Television Ltd., licensee of NRN Grafton-Kempsey area acquired, by way of take-over, all the 1,399,800 shares in the licensee company. The take-over, the basis of which was the issue to RTN shareholders of four shares in NRN for every five shares held in RTN, was approved by the Minister on 15 June 1971.

RVN South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area

As a result of the take-over of AMV by RVN (see below) the following shares were issued to former AMV shareholders:

A. & F. Sullivan Pty. Ltd. 101,627 shares

Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd. 28,636 shares

Border Morning Mail Pty. Ltd. 35,954 shares

Elwood Pty. Ltd. increased its holding from 214,000 to 455,363 shares which included the following purchases:

169,018 from Breeza Investments Pty. Ltd.

34,000 from Tenilba Investments Pty. Ltd.

20,300 from James Peters Pty. Ltd.

14,636 from Interstate Television Holdings Pty. Ltd.

AMV Upper Murray Area

Riverina & North East Victoria TV Ltd., licensee of RVN South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina area, by way of take-over acquired all the 1,100,000 issued shares in the licensee company. The basis of the take-over was the issue to AMV shareholders of seven ordinary shares in RVN for each eleven shares held in AMV. The Minister approved the take-over on 31 August 1971.

BTV Ballarat Area

Ballarat Broadcasters Pty. Ltd. increased its holding from 112,235 to 150,335 shares.

Ballarat Courier Pty. Ltd. increased its holding from 102,100 to 144,100 shares.

ITQ Mount Isa

Sir Asher Joel disposed of all his 49,280 shares to Fotheringham Investments Pty. Ltd.

STW Perth

Derwent Securities Pty. Ltd. increased its holding from 210,400 to 267,200 shares.

334. The Board has at present under examination an application to the Post-master-General for the approval under the relevant provisions of the Broadcasting and Television Act of the purchase by Thomas Nationwide Transport Ltd. of 23.4%

of the issued ordinary shares in Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. There are certain legal difficulties associated with this transaction, particularly in relation to the extent of non-resident interests and these matters are under discussion with the Commonwealth's legal advisers Attorney-General's Department. The television interests of Ansett Transport Industries are set out in Appendix J.

MEMORANDA AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF LICENSEE COMPANIES

335. 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.

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

DEVELOPMENT OF TELEVISION SERVICES

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

Area	Date of Commencement of Operations
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

Area	Date of Commencement of Operations
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>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 1955
ABGN	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (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) 20 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

Area	Date of Commencement of Operations
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

<i>National Stations</i>	
ABGW	Geraldton Area (Western Australia) 8 December 1969
ABKW	Kalgoorlie Area (Western Australia) 27 January 1970
ABIQ	Mount Isa Area (Queensland) 21 December 1970
ABRS	Central East Area (South Australia) 20 January 1971
ABD	Darwin Area (Northern Territory) 13 August 1971
<i>Commercial Stations—</i>	
VEW	Kalgoorlie Area (Western Australia) 18 June 1971
ITQ	Mount Isa Area (Queensland) 11 September 1971
NTD	Darwin Area (Northern Territory) 11 November 1971

STAGE 7 OF DEVELOPMENT

ABCLQ	Cloncurry Area (Queensland) 17 March 1971
ABJQ	Julia Creek Area (Queensland) 20 April 1971
ABRDQ	Richmond (Queensland) 4 June 1971
ABHQ	Hughenden (Queensland) 30 June 1971
ABNW	Norseman Area (Western Australia) 14 April 1971
ABMKQ	Mary Kathleen (Queensland) 15 December 1971
ABCNW	Carnarvon (Western Australia) 30 June 1972
ABKT	King Island (Tasmania) 14 January 1972

Low-power national television stations are also to be established in the following additional areas in Stage 7. (The expected dates of commencement are shown in brackets):

ABMIN	Mungindi (N.S.W.) (December 1973)	ABCEQ	Charleville (Qld.) (December 1973)
ABCTQ	Clermont (Qld.) (December 1973)	ABCAQ	Cunnamulla (Qld.) (December 1973)
ABSEQ	Springure (Qld.) (December 1973)	ABEQ	Emerald (Qld.) (December 1973)
ABBQ	Barcardine (Qld.) (December 1973)	ABCS	Ceduna (S.A.) (June 1973)

ABBLQ	Blackall (Qld.) (December 1973)	ABWS	Woomera (S.A.) (October 1973)
ABLQ	Longreach (Qld.) (December 1973)	ABSBW	Southern Cross-Bullfinch (W.A.) (June 1973)
ABWNQ	Winton (Qld.) (December 1973)	ABMW	Moora (W.A.) (March 1974)
ABAQ	Alpha (Qld.) (December 1973)	*	Carnamah (W.A.) (March 1974)
ABGQ	Goondiwindi (Qld.) (June 1973)	*	Three Springs (W.A.) (May 1974)
ABSGQ	St. George (Qld.) (December 1973)	*	Mingenew (W.A.) (May 1974)
ABDIQ	Dirranbandi (Qld.) (December 1973)	ABEW	Esperance (W.A.) (July 1974)
ABMSQ	Miles (Qld.) (September 1973)	ABPHW	Port Hedland (W.A.) (August 1973)
ABRAQ	Roma (Qld.) (October 1973)	ABDW	Dampier (W.A.) (November 1973)
ABMLQ	Mitchell (Qld.) (December 1973)	ABAD	Alice Springs (N.T.) (December 1972)
ABMNQ	Morven (Qld.) (December 1973)		
ABAAQ	Augathella (Qld.) (December 1973)		

As an extension of the seventh stage of television development, the Minister on the recommendation of the Board has approved the establishment of national television stations at Katherine, N.T., Tennant Creek, N.T., and Roebourne, W.A. It is hoped these stations will be completed by the end of 1974.

*Call sign not yet selected.

TELEVISION REPEATER STATIONS

338. Television repeater stations (low power stations) transmitting only programmes recorded on magnetic tape are established at the following locations:

Area		Date of Commencement of Operations
WEQR	Weipa Queensland	9 November 1970
NEWB	Newman (Western Australia)	30 November 1970
HTWR	Mount Tom Price (Western Australia)	2 December 1970
HDWR	Dampier (Western Australia)	9 December 1970
HDWR	Karratha (Western Australia)	9 December 1970
GEMR	Groote Eylandt (Northern Territory)	16 December 1970
CKWR	Koolan Island (Western Australia)	} Yampi Sound 10 March 1971
CKWR	Cockatoo Island (Western Australia)	
HTWR	Mount Nameless (Western Australia)	2 April 1972
HTWR	Paraburdoo (Western Australia)	2 April 1972

TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

339. 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.

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

341. On the recommendation of the Board, translator stations have been authorised by the Minister in the following areas during the year:

Commercial Translator Stations

New South Wales

Deniliquin
Hay
Jerilderie

National Translator Stations

New South Wales

Deniliquin
Hay
Jerilderie

Western Australia

Albany
Kambalda

Western Australia

Albany

342. During the year ended 30 June 1972, licences for commercial television translator stations were granted in accordance with the following details:

Area	Licensee
Bega, New South Wales	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd.
Portland-Wallerawang, New South Wales	Country Television Services Ltd.
Upper Hunter, New South Wales	Newcastle Television and Broadcasting Corporation Ltd.
Wollongong, New South Wales	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd.
Bowen, Queensland	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd.
Collinsville, Queensland	Mackay Television Ltd.
Gladstone, Queensland	Rockhampton Television Ltd.
Monto, Queensland	Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd.
Kambalda, Western Australia	Mid-Western Television Pty. Ltd.

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

New South Wales

Bega (Commercial)
Upper Hunter (Commercial)
Wollongong (Commercial)

Queensland

Bowen (National and Commercial)
Collinsville (National and Commercial)
Gladstone (Commercial)

Western Australia

Kambalda (Commercial)

344. Television translator licences are granted for an initial period of up to five years and are renewable annually. During the year the Postmaster-General, on the recommendation of the Board, granted renewals of 21 licences.

345. Commercial and national television translator stations which have been approved, but have not commenced operations, are set out in the following list which also includes the technical conditions determined by the Board.

Commercial Translator Stations

Area to be Served	Parent Station	Power (watts)	Channel	Polarisation	Site of Transmitter
Eden (N.S.W.)	WIN-4 (via Bega Translator)	100	3	Horizontal	Mount Imlay
Portland-Wallerawang (N.S.W.)	CBN-8	50	4	Horizontal	Garland's Hill 3½ miles S.S.W. of Portland
Bright (Vic.)	AMV-4	Low (Not finalised)	11	Horizontal	Clearspot 2½ miles South of Bright
Monto (Qld.)	WBQ-8	50	5	Vertical	Mulgildie Plateau
Albany (W.A.)	GSW-9	Not yet determined	10 (+10 kHz offset)	Vertical	Mount Clarence

Area to be Served	Parent Station	Power (watts)	Channel	Polarisation	Site of Transmitter
Katanning (W.A.) ..	BTW-4	50	11	Vertical	Fairfield Microwave Repeater Station
Wagin (W.A.) ..	BTW-4	1,000	6	Horizontal	Mount Latham
Smithton (Tas.) or Alternative	TNT-9	Not yet determined		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

Bourke-Brewarrina (N.S.W.)	ABQN-5 (via Microwave Link)	1,000	4	Horizontal	Mount Oxley
Cobar (N.S.W.) ..	ABQN-5 (via Microwave Link)	10	2	Vertical	Fort Bourke Hill
Deniliquin (N.S.W.)	ABGN-7 (via VHF/UHF translator at Yamma Channel No. 3 and UHF/UHF translator at Jerilderie)	(approx. 500 e.r.p.)	5	Vertical	4 miles East of Deniliquin
Eden (N.S.W.) ..	ABSN-8	100	5	Horizontal	Mount Imlay
Gloucester (N.S.W.)	ABTN-1	10	0	Horizontal	The Bucketts
Hay (N.S.W.) ..	ABGN-7	2,500 e.r.p.	10	Horizontal	8 miles East of Hay
Jerilderie (N.S.W.) ..	AGBN-7 (via VHF/UHF translator at Yamma Channel No. 3)	(approx. 500 e.r.p.)	11	Horizontal	4 miles West of Jerilderie
Inverell (N.S.W.) ..	ABUN-7	5	2	Horizontal	"Hillview" 1½ miles E.N.E. of Inverell
Nyngan (N.S.W.) ..	ABQN-5 (via Microwave Link)	5	3	Vertical	Nyngan
Portland-Wallerawang (N.S.W.)	ABCN-1	50	0	Horizontal	Garland's Hill 3¼ miles S.S.W. of Portland
Upper Hunter (N.S.W.)	ABHN-5	100	2	Horizontal	The Lookout 6½ miles W.N.W. of Aberdeen
Albany (W.A.) ..	ABAW-2	Not yet determined	4	Vertical	Mount Clarence†
Katanning (W.A.) ..	ABAW-2 (via Microwave Link)	10	4	Vertical	Fairfield Microwave Repeater Station
Wagin (W.A.) ..	ABAW-2 (via Microwave Link)	1,000	8	Horizontal	Mount Latham
Smithton (Tas.) or Alternative	ABNT-3	5	8	Vertical	Tier Hill*
Swansea-Bicheno (Tas.)	ABT-2	50	11	H-Swansea V-Bicheno	½ mile South of Bicheno

*These translator stations were proposed to ensure television service to the general Stanley-Smithton area; however, alternative locations for the transmitters are under examination and it is expected that plans can be developed for a more effective provision of service to this area.

†Site for this station under review.

COMMUNITY TELEVISION AERIAL SYSTEMS

346. 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 programmes in restricted areas of difficult reception within the general area served by stations concerned. The Board's policy in connection with such systems is that the permittee must have the permission of the television stations concerned to relay their programmes. 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.

347. The Board has prepared notes in a simple form on the use of community television aerial 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. These are available on application to the Board's offices by interested persons.

348. As indicated in the Twenty-Third Annual Report, it is relevant to note in connection with applications for permits for community television aerial systems that the authority of the A.P.O. under the Post and Telegraph Act, must be obtained for provision of any wire lines or cables which traverse public land. Fees may be required by the Department in this regard.

349. As distinct from the matter of the granting of permits for community television aerial systems, as provided for in section 130A of the Act, to provide improved television reception to relatively restricted areas, the question of the possible development of cable systems generally has been under consideration jointly by the Board and the A.P.O. with a view to submitting a joint report and recommendation to the Postmaster-General on the whole matter, including the various policy aspects which arise in connection with any proposal for the widescale distribution of television programmes and other matter via cable. (See paragraph 137.)

350. Details of the community television aerial systems for which permits were in force at 30 June 1972, are as follows:

Permittee	Area	Number of Subscribers
Ferris Bros. Pty. Ltd.	Castlecrag, N.S.W.	8
Management Committee Bayview Community TV System	Bayview, N.S.W.	50
E. R. Moffitt	Balmoral, N.S.W.	104
Harrow Community TV System ..	Harrow, Vic.	15
Clinton Pty. Ltd. (Cable Vision)	Beaumont, Glen Osmond, St. Georges and Urrbrae Area, S.A.	80
Hill's Industries Ltd.	Athelstone, S.A.	Nil
A. G. Robertson	Wivenhoe, Tas.	50
Clinton Pty. Ltd. (Cable Vision)	Wattle Park, Stonyfell and Rosslyn Park Area, S.A.	40

351. During the year, following an application by the permittee, the Postmaster-General, on the recommendation of the Board, approved the amendment of the CTAS permit held by Clinton Pty. Ltd. (trading as Cable Vision) for the Beaumont, Glen Osmond, St. Georges Area, to provide service to part of the Urrbrae area.

352. A permit, for a period of five years, was also granted to Clinton Pty. Ltd. (trading as Cable Vision) to establish a community television aerial system to serve parts of the Wattle Park, Stonyfell and Rosslyn Park areas.

353. On the recommendation of the Board, the Postmaster-General renewed the permit held by Management Committee, "Bayview Community TV System" to provide a service in Bayview N.S.W. for a third period of five years.

PART VII—TELEVISION—TECHNICAL SERVICES

TECHNICAL FACILITIES AND OPERATION OF STATIONS

354. In paragraph 405 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report, mention was made of a new type of helical scan videotape recorder which, with certain ancillary facilities, is now considered by the Board to be suitable for unrestricted use by television stations. Previous types of helical scan machines had insufficient line time base stability to allow their unrestricted use by television broadcasting stations. For this reason the use of such recorders for broadcasting had been restricted by the Board to 10 per cent of programme time, and only for certain programme material such as outside broadcasts. The Board has every reason to expect the performance of future machines to be superior to those at present in operation and looks forward with confidence to their application in the colour television service in areas where strict economy of capital expenditure on new equipment is essential.

355. Where difficulty has been experienced in attaining sufficient protection against noise, interference, and ghost signal reception in the off-air relay of television programmes, the Board has suggested the use of large parabolic reflector screen receiving aerials on an experimental basis. Aerials 36 feet in diameter have been installed at Kenine Hills for the off-air reception and subsequent relay by microwave link of television programmes from BTW Bunbury to GSW Southern Agricultural area, and at Mount Roberts for the commercial television translator station serving Cooma which relays the programmes of CTC Canberra area. BCV Bendigo, NRN Grafton-Kempsey and DDQ Darling Downs have also constructed or acquired aerials of this type, BCV for off-air reception of the programmes from Melbourne stations at Mt. Macedon for relay to BCV, NRN Grafton-Kempsey area for programme relay, and DDQ Darling Downs area for experimental purposes. Detailed information is being collected on the performance of these aerials.

356. There is an increasing tendency for provincial stations to be operated in pairs with joint ownership and with one station in each pair to be on full-time relay from the other. At present there are six pairs of stations either operating in this manner or with approval to establish full-time relay facilities. In most cases off-air

reception is employed followed by micro-wave links. Where long off-air paths are involved the Board is collecting information on the statistics of circuit failure and remedial procedures, as discussed in paragraph 380.

357. The off-air receiving site environment, particularly in relation to site noise, and the performance of precision receivers used for off-air pickup are matters which sometimes control the quality of the relay circuit.

UNATTENDED OPERATION OF TELEVISION TRANSMITTERS

358. There are 18 commercial stations and 5 national stations now operating their transmitters unattended. Included in these totals are stations ABKW Kalgoorlie and ABIQ Mt. Isa which are unattended only at night and GLV Latrobe Valley area, which is operated on a semi-unattended basis from the nearby transmitter building of the national station under an agreement with the A.P.O. and the licensee.

359. Most of the commercial stations in the third stage of television development covering 13 provincial and country areas, either operate their transmitters unattended now, or intend to do so. The majority of commercial stations in the fourth stage of television development comprising 20 country areas, share facilities, including transmitter buildings and masts with the national television stations. In these areas the commercial transmitters are operated by A.P.O. staff and as such there is not the same need for licensees to consider unattended operation, at least until such time as it is decided to operate the national transmitters unattended.

360. National stations operated unattended are ABLN Broken Hill area and ABMQ Mackay area.

TECHNICAL CONDITIONS AND SITES FOR PROPOSED STATIONS

361. Work on the determination of sites and technical operating conditions for the remaining thirty-one national stations of stage seven of the television development, is nearing completion. The following are the operating conditions which have now been determined for some of the additional stations.

Station	Site	Aerial Pattern	Polarisation	Channel	Effective Radiated Power (watts)*	Radius of Coverage (miles) (7)	
						Primary	Fringe
<i>Queensland</i>							
ABMSQ	Miles	Miles Hill—five miles east of town.	Directional towards town.	Vertical	100 (max)	19	30
ABRAQ	Roma	Timbury Hills—2½ miles east of town.	Omni-directional.	Horizontal	1000	30	42
ABMLQ	Mitchell	Mitchell Escarpment 9 miles east of town.	Omni-directional.	Horizontal	100	19	30
ABGQ	Goondiwindi (1)	3 miles North-east of town.	Directional towards town.	Horizontal	250	14	22
ABEQ	Emerald	"Emerald Downs"—3½ miles north of town.	Directional towards south-east.	Horizontal	125 (max)	15	25
<i>Western Australia</i>							
ABSWB	Southern Cross/Bullfinch	Ghooli micro-wave repeater station—11 miles E.S.E. of Southern Cross.	Directional towards Southern Cross and to the north.	Horizontal	1000 (max)	25	39

Station	Site	Aerial Pattern	Polarisation	Channel	Effective Radiated Power (watts)*	Radius of Coverage (miles) (7)	
						Primary	Fringe
ABCNW (2)	Carnarvon	Adjacent to longline equipment building, Robinson St., Carnarvon.	Directional to-wards east.	Horizontal	7	100 (max)	11 19
	Roebourne	Mt. Welcome, ½ mile west of Roebourne.	Directional to-wards Dampier and to north.	Horizontal	9	2000 (max)	22 35
ABDW (3)	Dampier	Kangaroo Hill, 1 mile east of Dampier.	Directional to-wards west and south-east.	Horizontal	7	250 (max)	20 32
ABPHW	Port Hedland	Adjacent to Finucane Island—Mt. Goldsworthy road, 4 miles south of Finucane Island.	Omni-directional.	Horizontal	7	340	16 26
<i>South Australia</i>							
ABCS (4)	Ceduna	Close to silos, western edge of Thevenard.	Directional to-wards ENE.	Horizontal	7	100 (max)	9 15
ABWS (5)	Woomera	Existing radio-telephone site.	Omni-directional.	Horizontal	7	5	4 8
<i>Northern Territory</i>							
ABAD (6)	Alice Springs	Highest point in Heavitree Gap—2 miles SW of Alice Springs.	Directional to-wards Alice Springs.	Horizontal	7	25 (max)	18 30

*In the case of stations having directional radiation patterns, the effective radiated power shown is that in the direction of maximum radiation.

NOTES:

- (1) Translator fed by UHF link from pick-up site at "Curriba" homestead 7 miles north-west of Yelarbon.
- (2) Commenced operation on 30th June, 1972.
- (3) Served by translator from parent station at Roebourne. When completed, this station will replace the present repeater stations at Dampier and Karratha.
- (4) Translator fed by VHF link operating on channel 9 from microwave repeater station at Kongwirra Hill.
- (5) Programme for this station will be derived by "off-air" pick-up from ABNS Port Pirie at the broadband telecommunication site at Port Augusta, providing an input for a microwave radio relay system to Woomera.
- (6) No microwave relay facilities are available for provision of programme to this station which will operate as a Repeater Station, using video tape replay of programmes recorded at the A.B.C. studios in Adelaide. Technical aspects of television repeater stations as applied in remote mining areas were discussed in paragraphs 396-406 of the Board's Twenty-Second Annual Report.
- (7) The radius of coverage given is for average reception conditions, with flat unobstructed paths to the transmitting location. In the case of stations having directional radiation patterns, the figures shown are for the direction of maximum radiation.

362. The remaining Queensland towns covered by this stage will receive programmes by microwave radio relay. Sites for the transmitters have not yet been precisely specified. In general it is expected they will be close to the towns, the actual location being determined largely by the requirements of the microwave repeater or terminal station. Survey work on these is in progress and the final sites should be known shortly. Channel allocations have been made for these stations as follows:

Station						Polarisation	Channel
ABSEQ	Springsure	..	..	..	..	Horizontal	9
ABCTQ	Clermont	..	..	..	..	Horizontal	10
ABBQ	Barcardine	..	..	..	..	Horizontal	10
ABBLQ	Blackall	..	..	..	..	Horizontal	9
ABAAQ	Alpha	..	..	..	..	Horizontal	8
ABLQ	Longreach	..	..	..	..	Horizontal	6
ABWNQ	Winton	..	..	..	..	Horizontal	8
ABMVQ	Morven	..	..	..	..	Horizontal	7
ABCEQ	Charleville	..	..	..	..	Horizontal	9
ABAAQ	Augathella	..	..	..	..	Horizontal	11
ABCAQ	Cunnamulla	..	..	..	..	Horizontal	10
ABDIQ	Dirranbandi	..	..	..	..	Vertical	7
ABSGQ	St. George	..	..	..	..	Horizontal	8

PROVISION OF PERMANENT TELEVISION SERVICE—CAIRNS AREA

363. Temporary national and commercial television stations located within the City of Cairns have been in operation since 1966, providing service to only a limited area around the city.

364. Progress in overcoming the complex problems of providing a permanent service to about 90,000 people on the coastal plain from Mossman in the north to Tully in the south and inland on the Atherton Tableland, was reported in paragraphs 373-375 of the Board's Twenty-Second Annual Report, and in paragraphs 422-430 of the Board's Twenty-Third Annual Report. Briefly, the plan involves a transmitter installation for both national and commercial stations on Mount Bellenden-Ker with access provided by an aerial rope-way. Construction of the rope-way was completed during the year, and it was officially opened and handed over to the Postmaster-General by the Minister for Works on 9 June 1972.

365. Erection of the transmitter building has also been completed, and work is now proceeding on the installation of the transmitters and other technical equipment. Foundations for the mast have been poured and a start is expected shortly on the work of erecting the mast. No date for transfer of the service to the permanent site has yet been determined, but it is expected to take place on the same day, for both national and commercial stations, towards the end of 1972.

TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS

366. Information concerning television translator stations is given in paragraphs 339 to 344 of this Report. The following comments refer to some technical aspects.

367. In paragraph 439 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report it was stated that the Board would review reception conditions in the Bordertown district of South Australia after the translators to serve Nhill had commenced operation. As indicated in the Twenty-Third Annual Report, both the Nhill national and commercial translators were placed in service during 1970/1971, but continuing technical difficulties have delayed their operation at full effective radiated power. Further, the comprehensive

survey which will be required to determine the best arrangement for permanent service in the Bordertown area is likely to be delayed owing to the heavy programme of work to which the Board's survey teams are committed.

368. The problem of reception in the Nambour area of Queensland has been further investigated. Substantial areas in the town are not satisfactorily served by either the Brisbane transmitters to the south, or the Gympie (Black Mountain) translators—whose parent stations are the Wide Bay transmitters at Mt. Goonaneman—to the north. Reception in each direction is cut off by transverse ridges close to the town. Several possible sites have been investigated but so far none has been found which is suitable both for reception from Gympie (Black Mountain) and transmission into the areas which require improved service. Further survey work will be required before a recommendation can be made.

TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF TELEVISION REPEATER STATIONS

369. Ten television repeater stations are now in operation (see paragraph 338). Conditions under which these stations operate and details of the technical equipment installed are set out in paragraphs 396 to 406 of the Board's Twenty-Second Annual Report.

370. This service has been very well received by the mining communities, notwithstanding initial technical difficulties, mainly with the transmitters. The Board requires routine technical tests and routine maintenance to be undertaken weekly with more comprehensive tests at six monthly intervals. Spare parts and spare equipment are held either at the stations or at a central maintenance depot where equipment repair is undertaken on an exchange basis. This latter arrangement is necessary as the Board does not insist on qualified technical staff being employed at television repeater stations. As with other stations authorised by the Board under the Broadcasting and Television Act, television repeater stations are subject to periodical technical inspections by the Board's staff.

COLOUR TELEVISION

371. As indicated in paragraph 138, colour television services will be inaugurated in Australia as from 1st March, 1975.

372. The Twenty-Second Annual Report, reported that the new system standards for colour television were determined following consultation with an Industry Committee which rendered most valuable service in the matter. A preliminary document setting out the framework of draft new detailed Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations including requirements for colour television has now been prepared by the Board's Technical Services Division and has been distributed for discussion within various industry working parties. These discussions will greatly assist the Board in determining new standards as soon as possible. This is essential if stations are to have sufficient time to purchase new equipment for the colour television service.

373. Early in 1969 the Board's engineers reported to the television broadcasting industry on the desirability of reducing television sound transmitter power in order to improve the compatibility of monochrome receivers in regard to colour television transmissions. After extensive transmission tests in Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide an industry working party on colour television receivers recommended that a vision to sound power ratio of 10:1 be adopted initially, and that this ratio be introduced well ahead of the commencement of colour programme transmissions. It also recommended that the position be reviewed at the end of the first year after the colour service commencement, and that a further change be made only if found to be necessary.

374. In its technical standards for the Australian television service, the Board has now specified a vision to sound power ratio of 10:1. Certain capital city stations were granted permission to operate on reduced sound power from the time of the transmission power tests in 1969 and have remained operating on a vision to sound power ratio of 10:1. The Board's policy in extending its new operating standards to all areas is that each change should be introduced at much the same time in any single region.

375. The Board has now required all television transmitters to be operated with a nominal vision to sound power ratio of 10:1 by 1 July 1972, the vision transmitter power remaining unaltered.

TELEVISION OPERATOR'S CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY

376. The Board conducts examinations for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency twice a year in each capital city and when the occasion demands in some country centres. The Board's Standards for the Technical Equipment and Operation of Television Stations require that persons operating or responsible for the 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 to 31 May 1972, 79 candidates sat for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency of whom 37 were successful.

377. For several years the Board has been concerned at the inability of television stations to acquire sufficient qualified technical personnel, particularly at provincial centres. In an endeavour to determine where newly qualified personnel would be employed, the Board has sent a questionnaire to each successful candidate for the Television Operator's Certificate of Proficiency since the examination in June 1968. Replies to the questionnaire indicate that of the total returns, 80% would be employed at television stations, 16% would be employed in country areas and 39% would be employed by either the A.B.C. or the A.P.O.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

378. The Board has continued making specialised field strength recordings of very high frequency transmissions in a number of areas in Australia during periods regarded as the most difficult for reliable propagation in these areas.

379. These recordings are being made as an immediate aid to television planning and have proved very useful for this purpose. As opportunity offers further work will be undertaken.

380. As an example of this work, information is being collected for the Board on the performance of a programme relay link between NRN and RTN in which the signal level of NRN is recorded directly off-air at the RTN transmitter site. Results obtained are providing very useful and unexpected information on the signal condition over very long unobstructed paths in a coastal region subjected to severe meteorological variations. On rare but extended periods the system has failed not because of fading but due to multi-path reception causing ghost signals. The immediate solution has been alternative reception in an entirely different area, in this case the RTN studio.

381. During the past two years there has been renewed activity by the Standards Association of Australia in preparing standards for the electronics and communication industry. One of the many committees undertaking this work is concerned with radio interference, and included in the several standards being prepared by this committee are standards for television receiver local oscillator radiation. In order that the committee may be adequately informed on the required limits of local oscillator radiation in so far as the broadcasting service is concerned, the Board has undertaken field measurements to determine acceptable limits at the urban and rural service boundaries for television, under typical domestic reception conditions.

382. Specialised field-strength recordings have been made over a considerable period of time in connection with fading ranges to be expected at VHF television frequencies over typical longer distance paths in Australia.

383. These recordings led to an investigation of the possibility of the use of space diversity reception under conditions not generally accepted as suitable and for which little overseas information was available. The main factors investigated have been the short-term correlation between signals at distances of 80-100 miles with vertical receiving aerial spacings of the order of 40 to 50 wavelengths and economical methods of combining these signals.

384. Results have shown that at distances of the order of 80 to 100 miles, with dual diversity, satisfactory off-air pick-up of Band 3 signals is possible, providing that the median received signal is of the order of 2 mV/m and that the path satisfies certain criteria.

385. The Board has not yet been able to fully complete the analysis of the records obtained and further work is necessary, but a simple type of combining arrangement seems feasible in order to achieve satisfactory diversity operation.

386. A report will be issued when the project is completed.

MEETING OF C.C.I.R.

(Comité Consultatif International Des Radiocommunications)

387. The C.C.I.R. is an organ of the International Telecommunications Union

(I.T.U.). Interim Study Group meetings were held at Geneva in April and July 1972, and the Board, although not represented at these current meetings, is informed on the content of documentation lodged with the committee. There are a number of papers giving performance details of systems whereby stereophonic sound or alternatively two sound channels may be included in existing television channels. The value of the information is not necessarily restricted to television. It is particularly relevant at the present time in regard to possible future sound broadcasting services by Frequency Modulation which have been the subject of an enquiry by the Board, mentioned in paragraph 70.

388. The work of the C.C.I.R. is continuing in many fields important to broadcasting. Of particular concern to European countries is the protection of existing UHF television broadcasting services from possible satellite broadcasting services which could operate in the same band. This was studied at the C.C.I.R. Special Joint Meeting, Geneva 1971, and the degree of protection necessary continues as an active subject of investigation.

389. Mr. J. M. Dixon of the Board's engineering staff is a member of International Working Party VI/4 of the C.C.I.R., which is concerned with the preparation of predictions for MF sky-wave field strength. Work in this field is important at the present time in view of impending broadcasting conferences for Region 1 (Europe and Africa) and Region 3 (Asia and Australasia). The International Working Party took the opportunity to meet during the period of Study Group meetings at Geneva in April 1972. The measurement and prediction of sky-wave field strength at great distances, and the difference between northern hemisphere and southern hemisphere measurements continue as major topics for consideration by this group.

PART VIII—TELEVISION—PROGRAMME SERVICES

390. A notable development during the year has been a substantial growth in emphasis given by commercial television to news and current affairs. Some stations introduced this form of programming in prime viewing time (e.g. "A Current Affair") while others transferred existing programmes to improved times of presentation (e.g. "Dateline") to meet an increased public interest. The provision of lengthy early morning programmes such as "Today" and the extending of news services by some stations to 60 minutes, were also indicative of the trend.

391. For several years by far the most popular and successful Australian produced television drama series have been those using crime and detection as the central theme. "Homicide" (340 episodes televised up to 30 June 1972), "Division 4" (145 episodes) and "Matlock Police" (65 episodes) have been outstanding examples of this style to have consistently occupied prominent positions in the list of programmes, both Australian and imported, attracting the highest audience ratings. Because of this undoubted evidence of a liking by viewers for action drama of this kind, there has

been a great reluctance by station managements to produce or purchase other types of drama programmes for prime time presentation. During the past two years, however, several Australian drama series were produced which dealt with less violent aspects of life. These included "The Godfathers", "The Group", "Catwalk", "Birds in the Bush", "Spyforce", and "Number 96", each of which achieved some audience acceptance, reinforcing the belief that viewers are receptive to a wide range of drama programming.

392. The table following paragraph 412 indicates the extent of increased production and usage of all forms of Australian programming over the past nine years. A striking feature of the table is the six-fold increase in the drama category during the period involved and it is notable also that last year the crime and suspense category formed less than one-half of the drama figure, whereas in 1964 more than two-thirds of drama was in this category. The table illustrates the effects of the Board's progressively increased requirements for the presentation of Australian programmes.

393. The performance of stations in meeting the revised requirements, is set out in detail in paragraphs 405 to 419, the extent of compliance shown provides further heartening evidence of the growing capability of stations to provide a television service which is characteristically Australian, while at the same time offering viewers a selection of the best overseas programming obtainable. It has been noted that the amount of film imported during 1971/72 for use on television was the smallest for five years.

394. Television has been an effective medium for communicating information on various aspects of community service and charitable appeals. During the year material of this type televised free of charge included illustrated comments about the misuse of drugs, drinking and driving, and fire hazards. Many fund raising campaigns for worthy causes were televised, often in collaboration with a broadcasting station serving the same area.

ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMMES

395. The Board's analysis of television programmes is derived from data obtained from commercial stations and the A.B.C. Programmes have been categorised under nine headings, some of which are divided into sub-categories. The time occupied by advertisements is included in the running time of programmes. Advertising matter is dealt with separately in other sections of this Report (Paragraphs 470 to 485).

396. The following tables review in broad outline the composition of programmes of metropolitan and country commercial television stations over the past three years. Additional tables in Appendix N include details of the programmes of a representative station of the National Television Service. The statistical information has been based on a sample of one week in every four during the period April 1971 to March 1972, for all metropolitan commercial stations and a sample of ten of the thirty-one country commercial stations.

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

Programme Type	Metropolitan Stations			Country Stations		
	1969-70 Per cent	1970-71 Per cent	1971-72 Per cent	1969-70 Per cent	1970-71 Per cent	1971-72 Per cent
Drama	49.3	52.5	52.6	53.6	57.7	53.8
Light Entertainment ..	24.8	20.4	21.6	23.2	20.1	20.4
Sport	5.0	6.0	6.1	4.4	5.4	5.9
News	7.1	4.9	4.6	9.0	6.2	9.2
Children	7.2	9.4	8.9	3.0	4.1	5.3
Family Activities	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.3
Information	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.0
Current Affairs	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7
Political Matter	0.1	0.2	—	0.2	0.1	—
Religious Matter	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.3
The Arts	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Education	0.4	0.5	0.5	—	—	0.1

397. The period 7.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. covered in the following table was regarded in previous years as representing the most popular viewing time; at that time it was used as the basis for the Board's prime time Australian content requirements. Prime time for Australian content purposes is now regarded by the Board as extending from 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. and in future, statistical information will be published on that basis.

PROGRAMMES TELEVIEWED BETWEEN 7.00 P.M. AND 9.30 P.M. COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS

Programme Type	Metropolitan Stations			Country Stations		
	1969-70 Per cent	1970-71 Per cent	1971-72 Per cent	1969-70 Per cent	1970-71 Per cent	1971-72 Per cent
Drama	66.9	68.8	69.1	72.9	77.1	78.1
Light Entertainment ..	27.3	23.7	22.7	21.6	17.0	16.3
Sport	0.7	1.7	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.9
News	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.7
Children	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1
Family Activities	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Information	1.9	2.9	3.0	1.8	2.1	1.5
Current Affairs	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
Political Matter	0.3	0.4	—	0.4	0.2	—
Religious Matter	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.3	—
The Arts	0.1	0.1	—	0.2	0.2	—
Education	—	—	—	—	—	—

The tables indicate that over the past three years there has been a small increase in drama and a corresponding decrease in light entertainment programmes.

EMPLOYMENT OF AUSTRALIANS

398. Section 114 of the Broadcasting and Television Act provides that licensees of commercial television stations shall as far as possible employ the services of Australians in the production and presentation of programmes. Since the inception of television services in Australia the Board has impressed on licensees the need to give effect to this provision by the televising of Australian programmes particularly during what are regarded as peak viewing times. Since 1960 stations have been expected to televise Australian programmes for specified proportions of their total transmission time as well as for nominated periods during peak viewing times. The amounts required have varied on a rising scale during this period.

399. During the early part of the year under review, and prior to 20 September, 1971, when the Board introduced revised Australian content requirements, stations which had completed three years of operation were required to televise Australian programmes for 50 per cent of total transmission time; and to present at least 18 hours of Australian programmes between the hours of 7.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. per four-week period. Of these 18 hours not less than two were to be in the form of Australian drama, and at least two hours were to be televised between 7.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. each week. During this period compliance with the requirements was on a similar level to that reported in the Board's Report for 1970/71. On the basis of these results the Board was satisfied that stations would comply fully with the revised requirements from September, 1971. Several country stations (FNQ Cairns, BKN Broken Hill, GTS Port Pirie, SES Mt. Gambier and BTW Bunbury) suffered from the lack of videotape facilities which precluded access to a wide range of Australian material produced only on videotape. Some of these stations have since acquired videotape facilities and their performance has improved considerably. (See paragraph 406.)

400. The revised Australian content requirements which became effective on 20 September, 1971 retain the 50 per cent overall requirement, which is now assessed on programmes televised between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 midnight. Credit loadings for British Commonwealth programmes and repeats of Australian drama have been discontinued. A stipulated minimum amount of Australian programmes is required to be televised between 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. each month. The requirement was initially 45 per cent, but was increased to 50 per cent on 26 June, 1972. Four hours monthly of programmes for children of school-age (as distinct from pre-school children) must be televised at times when school children are able to watch; at least six hours of first-run drama must be televised each month between 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m.

401. Following the introduction of the revised requirement, the Board received representations from the Australian Council of Trade Unions and the Musicians' Union of Australia concerning the diminishing employment opportunities for professional musicians resulting from the termination of a number of live variety programmes which had received adverse ratings. The Board also received separate representations from the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations which sought an amendment of the requirements relating to peak viewing time to

permit programmes which commenced not later than 9.30 p.m. and continued beyond 10.00 p.m. to be credited as contributing towards the peak viewing time quota for the whole of their duration. The Federation advanced the view that such a provision would be likely to encourage the production of some types of musical, documentary and current affairs programmes.

402. Following consideration of these representations, the Board decided to vary the provisions of its requirements regarding the period of peak viewing time to permit Australian produced documentary, current affairs and musical variety programmes, which commence no later than 9.30 p.m. and continue beyond 10.00 p.m., to be credited towards the prime viewing time requirements until the termination of the programme, or 10.30 p.m. whichever is the earlier. In deciding to vary the requirement in this manner the Board considered the encouragement which such a change might offer to stations to sustain production of these types of programmes which, while highly desirable in the interests of adequate programming, often suffer by comparison in the competition for audiences. Few stations appear to have availed themselves of the advantage offered by the amendment.

403. As foreshadowed in the Board's Twenty-Third Annual Report the revised Australian content requirements resulted in an increase in production by television stations and independent production companies, particularly in the fields of drama and programmes designed to meet the school-age children's programmes requirement. Significant development during the year included the introduction of a half-hour domestic drama series, presented each weeknight, which achieved considerable success, and a half-hour, early evening current affairs programme also televised each weeknight. Some of the Australian-produced crime drama series continued to attract consistently high audience measurement ratings during the year.

404. The following table shows the Australian content performance of these stations which, having completed three years of operation, are subject to the Board's Australian content requirements. The figures are based on programmes televised between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 midnight during nine periods each of four weeks between 20 September 1971 (when the revised requirements were implemented) and 25 June 1972. Results for a four week period, when the effects of the holiday lay-off in production were felt, have not been included in the calculations. The figures for overall content and prime time content take into account credit loadings which the Board allows for first release drama and constructive programmes for children.

405. The table shows that all metropolitan stations and the majority of country stations met, and in most cases exceeded, the Board's Australian content requirements. Five country stations, namely BKN Broken Hill, MVQ Mackay, GTS Port Pirie, SES Mt. Gambier and BTW Bunbury, did not reach the required levels of content relating to programming overall and in prime viewing time. Station SES was the only station not to meet the requirement for six hours per month of first release drama in prime viewing time. Eight country stations, namely BKN, MVQ, GTS, SES, BTW, STV Mildura, DDQ Toowoomba and WBQ Wide Bay, averaged less than four hours per month of school-age children's programming.

AUSTRALIAN CONTENT OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES—

20 SEPTEMBER 1971 TO 25 JUNE 1972

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS WHICH HAVE COMPLETED THREE YEARS OF OPERATION

Station	Australian Content 6.00 a.m. to 12.00 midnight (Credit Loadings shown in brackets)		Australian Content 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. (Credit Loadings shown in brackets)		First-run Australian Drama 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.		School-age Children's Programmes		
	50 Per cent		45 Per cent		Six Hours Monthly		Four Hours Monthly		
	Per cent		Per cent		Hrs. Mins.		Hrs. Mins.		
<i>Metropolitan Stations</i>									
ATN	52.2	(7.8)	45.2	(6.3)	7	15	8	00	
TCN	55.8	(9.1)	51.6	(6.9)	7	30	7	45	
TEN	50.9	(12.2)	49.5	(11.4)	9	00	8	00	
ATV	57.8	(8.8)	52.0	(11.8)	9	15	7	45	
GTV	54.8	(12.2)	47.0	(6.6)	7	30	4	30	
HSV	56.8	(7.7)	50.7	(5.3)	6	00	8	45	
BTQ	55.5	(6.3)	51.7	(5.2)	6	00	11	30	
QTQ	51.8	(9.8)	50.8	(6.9)	7	30	4	00	
TVQ	52.1	(12.7)	45.0	(11.1)	8	30	8	00	
ADS	52.6	(8.6)	50.3	(5.6)	6	15	10	15	
NWS	52.9	(8.7)	51.9	(5.2)	6	00	4	00	
SAS	53.5	(11.9)	52.2	(11.0)	8	30	7	15	
STW	56.4	(12.9)	49.8	(7.4)	6	00	8	15	
TVW	55.4	(13.2)	49.6	(7.8)	7	15	5	45	
TVT	57.1	(13.0)	57.9	(15.0)	13	15	13	00	
<i>Country Stations</i>									
BKN	31.2	(12.5)	38.8	(16.9)	15	00	2	15	
CBN/CWN	57.5	(14.4)	53.7	(11.3)	13	00	4	00	
CTC	60.1	(14.5)	53.9	(13.2)	14	45	10	00	
MTN	56.0	(12.1)	60.4	(15.1)	17	00	6	45	
NBN	60.9	(10.0)	60.3	(13.5)	15	15	7	00	
NEN/ECN	56.7	(14.0)	62.1	(15.6)	16	15	5	15	
NRN	54.0	(11.0)	49.4	(13.2)	14	30	5	30	
RTN	53.6	(10.5)	49.4	(13.2)	14	30	5	30	
RVN	51.7	(9.4)	57.7	(11.9)	12	00	4	15	
WIN	54.7	(7.5)	62.0	(17.3)	19	15	6	00	
AMV	55.9	(8.4)	61.3	(12.3)	14	00	4	00	
BCV	56.1	(10.7)	67.5	(15.1)	16	45	4	00	
BTV	66.8	(15.9)	59.6	(12.7)	12	15	7	00	
GLV	61.5	(13.7)	69.9	(19.6)	18	00	4	45	
GMV	61.5	(10.2)	67.1	(15.4)	15	00	8	00	
STV	50.1	(11.3)	54.8	(15.2)	14	30	3	30	
DDQ/SDQ	52.8	(10.3)	58.2	(12.0)	13	30	2	30	
FNQ	55.7	(13.0)	51.8	(15.1)	13	30	7	00	
MVQ	36.6	(9.3)	41.5	(13.5)	13	30	3	30	
RTQ	54.0	(11.9)	54.8	(14.8)	14	45	6	30	
TNQ	60.3	(12.8)	59.7	(16.1)	13	45	7	45	
WBQ	57.9	(15.3)	52.9	(16.0)	18	00	2	30	
GTS	31.9	(6.7)	33.9	(9.2)	10	30	—	—	
SES	38.3	(6.9)	35.1	(6.8)	5	15	3	30	
BTW/GSW	37.0	(9.3)	33.5	(9.0)	9	30	3	30	
TNT	69.9	(13.7)	52.1	(12.5)	11	45	5	15	

406. As mentioned in paragraph 399 above, some of the more recently established country stations were unable to meet the Australian content requirements because of lack of videotape facilities which precluded access to Australian programmes produced only on videotape. The stations concerned were not in a sufficiently strong financial position to meet the high cost of videotape equipment of the transverse-scan type used

by the longer established stations. In June 1971, station FNQ Cairns, which had experienced difficulty in meeting the Board's requirements because of lack of videotape facilities, sought the Board's approval for the installation of relatively inexpensive helical-scan videotape equipment of an improved type, to enable the replay of Australian programmes "dubbed" from transverse-scan videotapes used by station TNQ Townsville. Following an appraisal of the equipment, the Board approved its use subject to certain conditions. The arrangement was implemented in November 1971, and produced a substantial improvement in the station's Australian content performance. FNQ met all of the revised requirements between September 1971 and June 1972. In February 1972, station MVQ Mackay, which had also experienced difficulty in meeting the requirements, began televising helical-scan videotapes of Australian programmes. By mid-March 1972, MVQ was meeting all of the requirements and has continued to do so, although its average performance over the full period was below the minimum levels in all but the peak time drama quota.

407. Station SES Mt. Gambier installed transverse-scan videotape equipment in January 1972. Although the station steadily increased the amount of Australian content televised, negotiations for the purchase of additional Australian programmes and the need to televise previously contracted imported programmes prevented the station from fully meeting all of the Australian content requirements until May 1972. Since that time the station has continued to meet all of the requirements, but unsatisfactory results earlier in the year are reflected in the figures shown in the above table.

408. Station BTW Bunbury also acquired transverse-scan videotape equipment during the year. The equipment became fully operational in April 1972, resulting in a substantial improvement in Australian content performance at the time this Report was being prepared.

409. Stations BKN and GTS have not so far installed videotape equipment.

410. The failure of eight country stations to meet the requirement for four hours per month of programming directed to school-age children was caused either by lack of videotape facilities, or, in some cases, by the fact that it was necessary for stations to await the availability of programmes produced by capital city stations, and circulated to country stations in succession. As mentioned in paragraph 453 the "Production Guidelines for Children's Television Programmes" provided for an experimental period of nine months from September 1971, until June 1972, and the Board has taken this into consideration in reviewing the performance of stations in televising school-age children's programmes during the period.

411. The Board considers that there has been a very satisfactory response by stations to the Board's revised Australian content requirements, particularly as stations no longer received benefit from credit loadings for repeats of Australian drama and partial credit for material from British Commonwealth countries.

412. Credit loadings for first release drama and constructive programmes for children, which have been retained in the revised requirements, refer only to the percentage calculations of Australian content overall and in prime viewing time. The loadings do not affect the requirements for absolute amounts of six hours per month of first release drama in prime viewing time and four hours a month of school-age children's programmes.

AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION PROGRAMMES
ALL METROPOLITAN STATIONS

Average yearly amount of time per station devoted to particular categories of Australian programmes.

Programme Category	Commercial Stations									National Stations
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1972
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
Drama										
Serious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adventure	—	—	—	2.0	18.5	23.1	28.8	29.3	41.8	18.8
Crime and Suspense	23.8	10.9	26.6	30.0	41.0	27.3	55.2	83.3	99.0	—
Domestic and Comedy	6.8	9.3	1.4	12.0	22.6	21.0	24.0	31.5	30.8	56.5
Western	1.7	3.1	1.4	—	4.1	—	2.4	2.3	—	—
Miscellaneous	3.4	3.1	2.8	122.0	139.4	121.8	64.8	51.8	44.0	18.7
	35.7	26.4	32.2	166.0	225.6	193.2	175.2	198.2	215.6	94.0
Light Entertainment										
Cartoons	—	—	1.4	4.0	2.1	4.2	4.8	2.3	4.4	11.8
Light Music	149.6	169.0	140.0	154.0	145.6	151.2	187.2	180.0	151.8	82.3
Personality Programmes	459.0	310.0	267.4	544.0	408.0	399.0	487.2	267.8	382.8	—
Talent Programmes	11.9	10.9	15.4	20.0	39.0	56.7	86.4	72.0	68.2	—
Variety	173.4	124.0	96.6	122.0	112.8	119.7	153.6	117.0	92.4	—
	793.9	612.3	520.8	844.0	707.5	730.8	919.2	639.1	699.6	108.1
Sport	158.1	181.4	170.8	272.0	272.7	281.4	254.4	315.0	305.8	366.5
News	193.8	234.1	186.2	186.0	205.0	319.2	396.0	279.0	246.4	329.0
Children										
Kindergarten	40.8	51.2	60.2	104.0	176.3	184.8	259.2	328.5	270.6	198.7
Other	224.4	240.3	221.2	182.0	141.5	92.4	132.0	200.3	209.0	212.6
	265.2	291.5	281.4	286.0	317.8	277.2	391.2	528.8	479.6	411.3
Family Activities	64.6	38.8	57.4	82.0	106.6	121.8	124.8	137.3	94.6	40.0
Information	8.5	4.7	7.0	8.0	32.8	44.1	24.0	22.5	30.8	79.8
Current Affairs	61.2	71.3	78.4	76.0	84.1	52.5	40.8	51.8	48.4	260.9
Political Matter	8.5	3.1	—	2.0	8.2	—	4.8	11.3	—	—
Religious Matter	54.4	46.5	36.4	48.0	55.4	48.3	48.0	40.5	50.6	56.4
The Arts	5.1	7.8	4.2	6.0	12.3	6.3	—	—	—	21.2
Educational—										
Formal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	568.7
Other	51.0	31.0	25.2	24.0	22.6	25.1	21.6	27.0	26.4	14.1
	51.0	31.0	25.2	24.0	22.6	25.1	21.6	27.0	28.6	582.8
Total Amount of Australian Programming	1,700.0	1,550.0	1,400.0	2,000.0	2,050.0	2,100.0	2,400.0	2,250.0	2,200.0	2,350
Expressing the above figures as a percentage of all transmission time 100 hours =	2.5%	2.7%	2.6%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	2.3%

413. The Australian content performance of commercial stations over a period of several years, when calculated on the basis of a percentage of transmission time, does not always show the real changes in the amount of time actually occupied by Australian programmes, because of the effect of variations in hours of operation. A more revealing indication of the development of Australian programme production is provided by the following table which shows clearly a notable increase over the past decade in the amount of Australian material televised by commercial stations in all categories. A particularly large increase is shown in 1967 following the introduction of the Board's Australian content requirements, and the effect of the incentive provided by the credit loading for constructive children's programmes is reflected in the increase in kindergarten programmes since that time. The table also shows the effect of the extensive use in 1968 of several relatively inexpensive drama series televised in afternoon periods. The decrease in 1971 in the amount of news televised by commercial stations reflects the discontinuance of early morning news services which had been prevalent during the previous two years.

414. For the purpose of showing the full extent of Australian programmes available to viewers in metropolitan areas during the past year, the table includes a column showing amounts in the various programme categories televised by each national station. The categories shown are those used by the Board in its statistical analysis of programmes of commercial stations; they do not coincide with those used by the A.B.C., which has developed its own categories to describe the programme operations of national stations.

415. Conversion factors included at the foot of the table enable the calculation of the percentage of total transmission time occupied by each programme category shown.

416. 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 since 20 September 1971, provides an indication of the Australian content of programmes televised by the recently established stations.

AUSTRALIAN CONTENT OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

Commercial Television Stations which had not Completed Three Years of Operation at 30 June 1972

Station	Australian Content 6.00 a.m. to 12.00 midnight (Credit Loadings shown in brackets)		Australian Content 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. (Credit Loadings shown in brackets)		First-run Australian Drama 6.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.		School-age Children's Programmes
	Per cent	Per cent	Hrs. Mins.	Hrs. Mins.	Hrs. Mins.	Hrs. Mins.	
ITQ (Mount Isa)	33.4	(10.0)	33.4	(9.8)	2	15	—
VEW (Kalgoorlie)	39.6	(10.5)	40.8	(10.5)	2	00	0 15
NTD (Darwin)	35.5	(10.3)	33.3	(8.0)	2	15	0 30

417. The Board received several approaches concerning the Australian content status of drama series which, although providing employment for Australians in various areas of production, also contained elements of overseas participation. The

Board considered each such approach on the basis of the financial interest of Australian companies involved, the employment made available to Australian producers, directors, actors, writers, musicians, technicians, film processors and others, and the opportunity offered to Australians to participate in the production of costly high quality series with assured distribution overseas. In some cases recognition as Australian content, and hence the guarantee of purchase by an Australian television network, was the crucial issue in the decision to proceed with the production. The Board decided that an adventure series entitled "Elephant Boy" should be regarded as quota material for the purposes of the requirement that stations must televise six hours per month of first release Australian drama between 6.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m., and also be eligible for 1½ times credit as non-indigenous Australian drama for the purpose of the requirements in relation to the percentage of Australian content overall and in prime viewing time. A suspense drama series "The Evil Touch" was also accepted on these lines, with the addition that episodes using scripts written by Australians would receive double credit as first release indigenous Australian drama.

418. Distinct from drama productions, a German documentary series "The Secret War" for which an Australian sound track had been made was accepted by the Board as being eligible for ½ credit as Australian. The Board also decided that an animated series "The Funky Phantom" which was produced in Australia with some American participation should be regarded as Australian for the purpose of the Board's requirements.

419. In these matters the Board has had the benefit of the exchange of views with the Film Development Corporation.

NEWS

420. Over the years the commercial television service has developed, through the news departments of its individual stations, a high standard of television journalism which has readily absorbed new and improved techniques of news gathering, presentation and distribution. The high regard in which this service is held by the Australian public is evidenced by the consistently high audience measurement ratings achieved by the news programmes of commercial stations.

421. On the basis of transmission time devoted to this service, news programmes on metropolitan stations averaged four per cent and country stations six per cent of hours of service. In some cases news on country stations formed as much as ten per cent of total programme service. Two country stations, which at present are providing a restricted service largely because of technical limitations, did not present a news service.

422. The use of satellite relays continued to provide a means of quick coverage for important international events although this remains a very costly part of the service provided by stations. Coverage of space exploration ranked among the most spectacular satellite relay services. Other examples of this type of programming included the Clay-Ellis boxing title fight and the final of the Miss Universe contest in Florida, U.S.A.

423. The success of the programme "A Current Affair", which is televised five nights weekly by stations in the Nine Network, has shown that there is a ready audience for well-produced current affairs programming televised during peak viewing times. Many other stations also produce or present current affairs programmes although to date these have been on a weekly basis.

424. A notable development in the news programme field has been the extension in length of some newscasts to one hour. The format of these programmes varies, although commentary on items by experts is one facet of the extended sessions. At the time of preparing this report it was too early to assess the audience likely to view these programmes on a regular basis.

CENSORSHIP AND CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTED PROGRAMMES

425. During the year the arrangements continued whereby the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board examines on behalf of the Board all films imported into Australia and classifies them for television in accordance with Standards determined by the Board.

426. The system of classifying programmes for television programmes provides for the following censorship classifications:—

Symbol G —Unrestricted for television.

Symbol A —Not recommended for children under 13; may not be televised between 6.00 a.m. and 8.30 a.m. or between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays or at any time between 6.00 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. on Saturday or Sunday.

Symbol AO—Suitable only for adults; may be televised only after 8.30 p.m. on any day, or between 12.00 noon and 3.00 p.m. on weekdays which are schooldays.

427. The Chief Film Censor has reported that during the year ended 30 June, 1972, the number of television programmes examined totalled 8,140 (9,291 in the previous twelve months period) occupying about 4,773 hours (6,030) of screening time of which 533 hours (424 hours) was for programmes on videotape. Eliminations were made from 533 programmes (537). The number of films rejected under the Customs (Cinematograph Film) Regulations was 3 (22) and a further 51 (60) were considered unsuitable for television in terms of the Television Programme Standards.

428. The greatest proportion of deletions from television films arose from the portrayal of violence. It is to be noted that many excisions are made in order to comply with the importer's desire that a programme be given a "G" or "A" rating. In the case of films classified "AO" there was an increase in deletions made on the grounds of violence. A substantial number of deletions were also made to sequences involving crude, indecent, obscene, or blasphemous speech. Television programmes were imported in the approximate proportion of 68 per cent (64) from the United States of America, 26 per cent (30) from Britain, and 6 per cent (6), from other countries. One appeal against a television film classification was upheld by the Film Board of Review.

429. Appeals against classifications made by the Chief Film Censor were heard by an Appeals Censor until 1970 when a Film Board of Review was appointed for this purpose. The appointment of the Film Board of Review presented some difficulty for the Board, which is the final arbiter on questions arising from its Television Programme Standards. Unfortunately, the charter of the Film Board of Review does not allow it to collaborate with outside bodies in making its decisions and there was, therefore, no alternative to the Board's assuming the responsibility for hearing appeals against television classifications.

430. The Board notified stations and relevant organisations in November, 1971, of the change in television censorship appeal arrangements. Since then the Board has heard appeals against five classification decisions by the Chief Film Censor. These included appeals in respect to four advertising trailers for a cinema film, one of which was upheld by the Board, and in respect to a feature film, which was disallowed.

431. The Board continued the practice of meeting with the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board for discussions on matters of common interest. These meetings have proved to be an effective means of ensuring that a close and continuing understanding of community standards and their effect on the Board's Standards for television programming is maintained.

432. The absence of censorship classifications for two Australian produced feature films led to some misunderstanding over their presentation on television. Licensees are responsible for selecting appropriate times for the televising of programmes produced by stations or by production houses under their control. However, programmes produced independently of station control are subject to the same censorship requirements as imported films. This arrangement was originally reported in the Board's Eighth Annual Report (1956), as follows:—

"Films produced in Australia by production houses not under the control of a licensee of a commercial television station will, by arrangement with all licensees, be submitted for censorship by the licensee of the station proposing to televise the film, and films in this category will be subject to the same rules as to classification as are films imported from overseas. Exceptions to this arrangement are:—

- (i) news and actuality films;
- (ii) educational films made under the supervision of educational authorities and approved by a State or Commonwealth Education Department;
- (iii) religious films made under the supervision of a church or religious organisation."

433. In the Board's Twenty-Third Annual Report reference was made to the possible introduction of new procedures to simplify examination and classification by the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board of some categories of programming for television. Agreement was reached during the year to an approach whereby the classification of certain programmes in series form will be determined largely on the basis of an examination of a carefully selected sample of episodes rather than on an examination of every episode as had hitherto been the case. The new system is expected to reduce considerably the amount of time occupied in classifying series programmes in the "G" category without adding unduly to the risk of unsuitable material being

televised. As an additional safeguard the revised arrangements provide for the importer to undertake to inform the Film Censorship Board of any changes in the nature of his programmes which might affect the classification given on a series basis.

434. The introduction during the year of the "R" certificate for cinema films has raised in some quarters, the prospect of wide reaching effects on attitudes towards television programming. Accordingly the Board wishes to again emphasise the basic difference between the cinema, to which access is controlled, and television which enters homes containing people of all ages and backgrounds. The Board is firmly convinced that greater care in presentation and more stringent standards are demanded for television programming than for other less intrusive media.

435. Extracts from "R" certificate cinema films are occasionally approved by the Chief Film Censor for use for advertising purposes on television. As a general rule these extracts have been classified "AO" (Adults Only), allowing them to be televised in the evening from 8.30 p.m. onwards. In some cases extracts have been restricted by the Chief Film Censor to special television interviews or film review type programmes.

436. The Board is again glad to acknowledge the full measure of co-operation it has received from the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board. A most satisfactory day to day relationship has been maintained at the operational level.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

437. Children are attracted strongly to television; in the early evening period they form a very significant proportion of the total audience and many older children are still viewing quite late at night. Those responsible for programming are faced with two important facts, first, that the composition of the audience is outside their control and, secondly, that the content of the programmes may vary from the completely innocuous to that which most persons would regard as completely unsuitable for children.

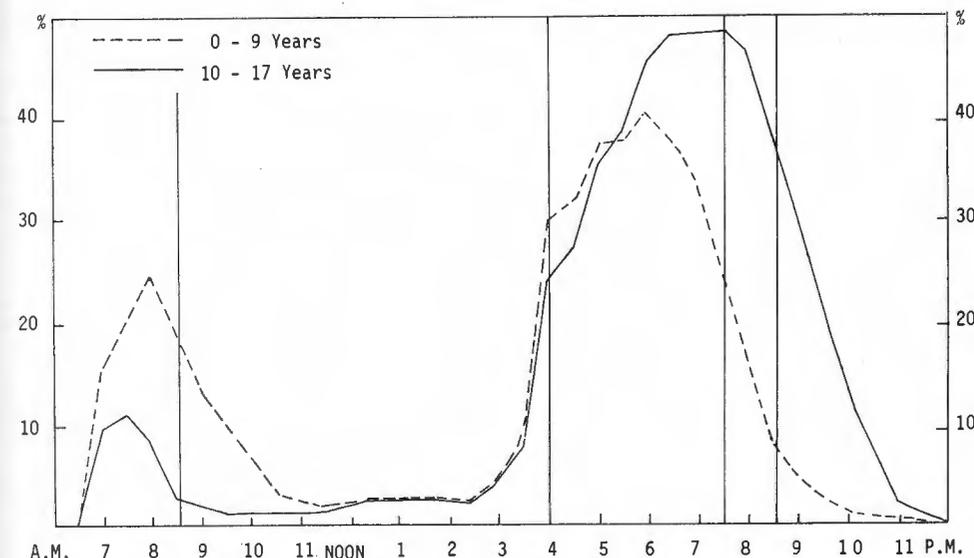
438. In the light of this situation the Board has taken the view that while the responsibility for what children watch in the home must primarily lie with their parents, it is reasonable for parents to expect that at certain times of the day when the audience is likely to contain large numbers of children, programmes should not contain matter unsuitable for them.

439. The Board's Television Programme Standards provide for periods of the day during which programmers are required to take note of the likelihood of large numbers of children and young people being present in the audience and to present appropriate programmes. The family and children's viewing periods are between the hours of 6.00 a.m. and 8.30 a.m. and between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on weekdays, between 6.00 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. During these periods parents should be able to feel secure in allowing children to watch television without supervision.

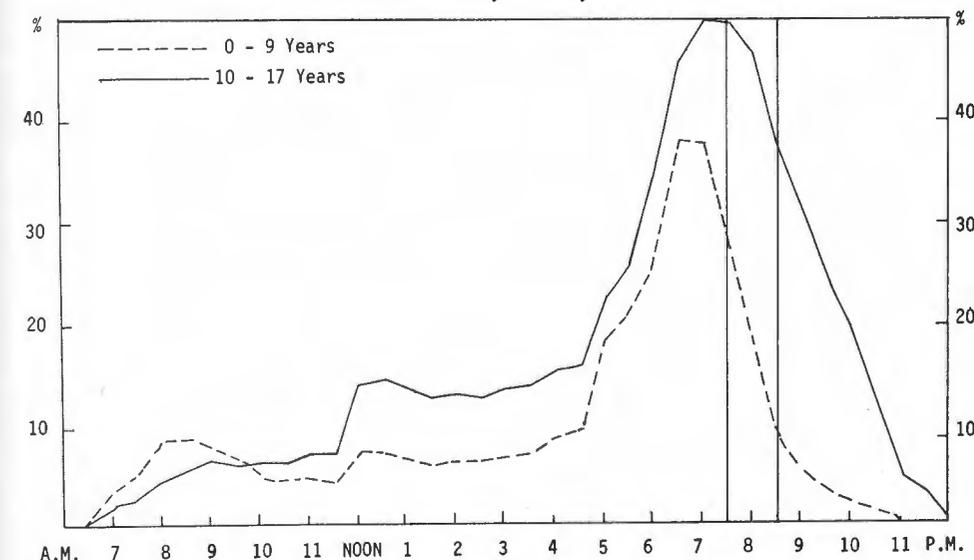
440. The following graphs based on Anderson Analysis reports give an indication of the times at which children and young people make use of television. The percentage of children and teenagers viewing at each hour of the normal television day is shown for both weekdays and weekends. It can be seen that broadly speaking the family and children's viewing times provided for in the Board's Standards are directly related to the known patterns of viewing of children and young people.

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS VIEWING

Monday-Friday



Saturday-Sunday



Sources Anderson Analysis Reports
Sydney and Melbourne, 1971-72

441. For some years the majority of programmes televised during family and children's viewing time have consisted of general family entertainment, with few programmes being designed specifically for children, particularly those of school-age.

442. The general pattern of commercial television programming available to children during the family viewing period is shown in detail in Tables IIA and IIB of Appendix N. The proportion of transmission time devoted to programmes designed specifically for children amounted to 8.9 per cent, or about nine hours weekly per station (including 4 hours for school-age children), in the case of metropolitan stations and 5.3 per cent, or about 3½ hours weekly per station (including 1¾ hours for school-age children), in the case of country stations.

443. It was reported in paragraphs 543 and 544 of the Twenty-Third Annual Report that the Board had been concerned that there should be a wider range of Australian programmes of an entertaining and informative character available to children and adolescents. It was also reported that to this end the Board had decided to introduce a quota for programmes for school-age children as well as to appoint an Advisory Committee on Children's Television Programmes to develop guidelines for producers of such programmes.

444. The Advisory Committee's report to the Board was published in a booklet "Production Guidelines for Children's Television Programmes", and distributed to stations and to programme production companies which might undertake production in this field. The Report was also published as an appendix to the Board's Twenty-Third Annual Report.

445. The guidelines provided for an experimental period of nine months from September, 1971, when the quota came into effect, until June 1972, during which licensees should be encouraged to experiment with suitable forms of programming. The Guidelines also provided that during this period the Board should examine the programmes produced and review the effectiveness of the guidelines.

446. From the start of the experimental period the major metropolitan networks produced collectively four programmes for which they sought approval for the purpose of the quota. These were the Seven Network's "This Week Has Seven Days" (two hours weekly), the Nine Network's special school-age editions of "Here's Humphrey" (one hour weekly), and the 0/10 Network's programmes "Walk a Young World" and "Young Talent Time" (each one hour weekly). The Board accepted these four programmes, although in the case of "Young Talent Time" it had certain reservations. All four have been widely distributed and presented by both metropolitan and country stations. Towards the end of the period (and after considering recommendations of the Advisory Committee concerning the content of the programmes), the Board advised the producing station that "Young Talent Time" in its existing form would not be approved for quota purposes beyond the end of the experimental period.

447. The three other programmes represent a very useful contribution towards meeting the original intention of the Board in its introduction of the quota. "This Week Has Seven Days" in particular has brought to Australian television a type of news, current affairs, and entertainment programme not hitherto available to children

and young people. Together, the three programmes through their emphasis on particular topics, span the range from primary school-age to early teenage.

448. The Board informed the producers of the programmes that it was willing to arrange meetings between them and the members of its Advisory Committee concerning details of interpretation of the Guidelines. Two producing stations have so far accepted the invitation and the meetings have resulted in a useful exchange of views concerning the programmes.

449. Although these programmes are presented by metropolitan stations outside school hours, as required by the Board, a study indicated that the early Sunday morning times chosen are not favoured by children and are inconvenient for most families. As a result few children view the programmes regularly. This aspect made it virtually impossible to carry out the large scale research programme into children's viewing of, and attitudes towards, the programmes which had been recommended by the Advisory Committee in its report.

450. Audience measurement reports confirm that like other programmes televised at fringe times, these new programmes for children are being viewed by very few. The Board is aware that in the competitive field of commercial television stations, which must seek to attract a mass audience, face problems in programming for a single section of that audience. Nevertheless, the Board is concerned to note that stations have not made more determined attempts at experimentation in the times of presentation in order that larger audiences may be exposed to these worthwhile programmes. The Board will be discussing this aspect with stations in the near future.

CHILDREN'S TELEVISION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

451. The Children's Television Advisory Committee, which was first appointed by the Board in January, 1971, consists of seven members chosen, not as representative of particular viewpoints, but as experts from the fields of education, children's entertainment, television programme production and administration. The members are:—

Mr. D. Lyttle, B.A., T.S.T.C.	....	Lecturer in Education, Education Faculty, Monash University (Chairman).
Dr. R. Goodman, B.A., B.Ed., Ph.D., F.A.C.E.	....	Senior Lecturer in Education, University of Queensland (Deputy Chairman).
Mr. J. Appleton	....	Former Head of A.B.C. Children's Programmes.
Mrs. J. Bailey	....	Former Television Producer, commercial television in U.K. and U.S.A.
Mr. K. Cairns	....	Chairman Herald-Sun TV Pty. Ltd. Melbourne, Chairman of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations.
Mrs. N. Marks	....	Director, Children's Arena Theatre, Melbourne.
Mr. G. Philipp	....	Director, Godfrey Productions Pty. Ltd., Children's programme producer.

452. The Committee was originally appointed on an *ad hoc* basis for a period of 12 months with the specific terms of reference:

"To make recommendations concerning types of programmes likely to interest children in the various school-age groups, which should ensure that the Board's requirement for the provision of such programmes as set out in the Board's recent (Australian Content) Determination is effective".

453. As stated in paragraph 547 of the Board's Twenty-Third Annual Report the Committee in June, 1971, presented recommendations to the Board in the form of a booklet "Production Guidelines for Children's Television Programmes." The Board's acceptance of programmes produced to meet the quota for Australian programmes for school-age children is based on these guidelines. The quota came into effect in September, 1971 and, on the Committee's recommendation, a nine month trial period, until June 1972 was adopted to enable stations to experiment with programmes production techniques. In view of this experimental period the Board extended the Committee's term of office for a further period of 12 months until January 1973 to enable it to review the effectiveness of its recommendations.

454. During the year the Committee has held two full meetings and three sub-committee meetings. It has kept under review the programmes produced to meet the Guidelines and has held discussions with the producers of two of these programmes.

455. The Chairman of the Committee has maintained close liaison with officers of the Board's staff concerning aspects of interpretation of the Guidelines and of research into acceptance by children of the programmes.

456. The Second Report of the Committee covering the work it has undertaken during the year is included as Appendix L to this report.

457. The Board wishes to express its appreciation of the valuable work done by the Committee in a field of television in which, throughout the world, great difficulty has been encountered in developing suitable programming.

RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES

458. Section 103 of the *Broadcasting and Television Act, 1942-1972* requires that the licensee of each commercial television station shall televise from his station Divine Worship or other matter of a religious nature during such periods as the Board determines and, if the Board so directs, shall do so without charge.

459. The Board has determined in its Television Programme Standards that each commercial television station should provide time without charge to the extent of at least one per cent of the normal weekly hours of service, with a minimum of 30 minutes per week, for the televising of religious matter. The Standards allow for lesser amounts if mutual agreement is reached between the station and representatives of the Churches.

460. During the year approximately 1.2 per cent of the weekly hours of service of all commercial stations, or an average of 50 minutes weekly per station was occupied by such programmes; metropolitan stations averaged 63 minutes weekly and country stations averaged 43 minutes weekly. This represents a slight increase on the amount of time provided in recent years.

461. Most religious programmes televised were produced by the Christian Television Association or the radio and television agency of the Catholic Church, although some stations, with advice from local Churches, produced their own material, usually in the form of short daily segments. The time of presentation varied widely from station to station, but approximately half of the time devoted to religious programmes was made available on Sunday. Over the past year there has been a tendency for religious programmes to be moved from Sunday morning to Sunday night.

462. Religious programming on weekdays consisted mainly of short items of five minutes or less, in the form of scatter announcements, epilogues and segments for women or children. Religious scatters or spots were frequently televised in prime viewing time where up to 500,000 persons were reached by a single announcement in the major metropolitan areas. Programmes of longer duration which deal with aspects of religion in greater depth were not televised at such favourable times. Nevertheless, such programmes attracted audiences of up to 20,000 in some areas.

463. Sponsored religious programming was not a significant element of commercial television during the year.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES

464. The Board's Advisory Committee on Religious Programmes met once during the year. The members of the Committee are:

Rev. B. R. Wyllie, M.A., B.D.	Former Chairman, Australian Council of Churches and Deputy Chancellor, University of Sydney (Chairman).
Rev. T. F. Keyte, Th.L.	Minister, East Doncaster Baptist Church, Victoria (Deputy Chairman).
Most Rev. Dr. Felix Arnott, M.A., Th.D., M.A.C.E.	Archbishop of Brisbane.
Rev. Father B. Fleming, S.J., M.A., Ph.D.	Rector of St. Leo's College, University of Queensland.
Rev. Dr. J. D. McCaughey, M.A., D.D.	Master of Ormond College, University of Melbourne.
The Venerable Dr. J. A. Munro, B.A., M.Th., Ph.D.	Archdeacon of Albury, Albury, New South Wales.
Rev. Canon W. R. Ray, O.B.E., B.A., Th.L., M.A.C.E.	Headmaster, Pulteney Grammar School, Adelaide.

465. The Committee was first appointed in 1959, with the broad functions of advising the Board on:

- (a) the application of the principles of distribution of the available station time among religious denominations; and
- (b) the forms of presentation of religious matter considered to be best suited to the media.

466. The Committee's last report "Religion in the Broadcast Media" was published in 1970, and was reproduced as Appendix "P" of the Board's Twenty-Second Annual Report. The report was widely distributed to Churches, religious programme production agencies and stations. Since its issue the Board has received advice from a number of denominations concerning the appointment of specialist committees to review the role of the Churches in broadcasting and television. In the meantime, Churches and their agencies have continued to produce and present programmes along the lines referred to in paragraphs 461 and 462 of this Report.

467. At its meeting on 28 June 1972 the Advisory Committee reviewed the recommendations concerning the use of the media by Churches, which it made in its last report. The Committee noted with some satisfaction that the Churches appeared to have taken a greater interest in using broadcasting and television more effectively, particularly by the development of a greater degree of co-operation among themselves and also between their production agencies and the stations which provide the time for their programmes.

468. The Committee also examined the existing standards relating to the amount of free time for religion and the principles for its distribution among the various denominations. It reported to the Board that these provisions appear to be satisfactory and should not be changed. The Committee also made recommendations concerning a rationalisation of the types of programme which should be presented during free time on both media. These are under consideration by the Board.

469. Since it was first formed the Committee has, through its periodical reports to the Board, established a valuable set of principles concerning religious programming. The further development of the Committee's views is now a matter for the Board to discuss with station operators. Consequently, upon conclusion of the term of office of the committee in June 1972, the Board decided that for the future it would rely on specialist *ad hoc* committees for advice on specific religious matters as required. The Board has informed members of the Committee of its very real appreciation of the wealth of valuable information which has come from its reports and from individual members during their term with the Committee, and wishes to take this opportunity to record its thanks for the guidance the Committee has provided in a very difficult and delicate area of the Board's activity.

ADVERTISING

470. Section 100 of the Act requires licensees to comply with standards determined by the Board in relation to the televising of advertisements. The standards include provisions concerning the acceptability of advertising matter, the advertising content of programmes, and the placement of advertisements. In general terms the standards provide that the time occupied by advertising matter on weekdays must not exceed 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 Sundays between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon advertising content may not exceed six minutes in the hour, and nine minutes in the hour at other times. Provision is made for averaging advertising content in long running programmes and in the period 7.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m., but in the process the maximum amount may not be exceeded by more than one minute in any hour.

Further reference is made to this matter in paragraph 471. There is no restriction on the number of advertisements which may be televised consecutively during intervals between programmes, provided the permissible hourly content outlined above is not exceeded. However, not more than four advertisements may be televised consecutively in breaks during the course of a programme, and feature films may not be interrupted more than four times in each hour for the insertion of not more than four announcements of any kind. Promotional material for forthcoming programmes is not regarded as advertising content, though as noted above, restrictions are placed on its use during feature films.

471. In July, 1971, the Executive Committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, sought a wider application of the then existing arrangement applying to the averaging of advertising in two adjacent clock hours between 7.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. The Board recognised that some stations were experiencing difficulty in scheduling advertisements to comply with its standards during programmes such as sporting coverages which extend over two or more 60 minute periods. The Board decided to amend its advertising time standards to provide television stations with a degree of flexibility in the placement of advertisements in individual programmes of long duration televised outside the 7.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. period. Accordingly, in August, 1971, the following revised Standards came into force:—

46. . . . During each period of 60 minutes . . . the amount of time occupied by advertisements shall not exceed—
- (b) At all times other than between 7.00 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. a maximum of 13 minutes, but within individual programmes which extend over two or more 60 minute periods advertisements aggregating not more than 14 minutes may be televised in any period if, over the entire duration of the programme, the amount of advertising averages not more than 13 minutes per period.
50. . . . The following time standards apply to the televising of advertisements . . . on Sunday:
- (b) Between 6.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon . . .
- (i) advertisements shall not occupy more than six minutes in each period of 60 minutes, as described in paragraph 44, but within individual programmes which extend over two or more 60 minute periods advertisements aggregating not more than seven minutes may be televised in any period if, over the entire duration of the programme, the amount of advertising averages not more than six minutes per period.
- (ii) not more than four groups of advertisements shall be televised in any such period of 60 minutes, but within individual programmes which extend over two or more 60 minute periods, five groups may be televised in any period if, over the entire duration of the programme the number of groups averages not more than four per period.
- (b) Before 6.00 a.m. and after 12.00 noon—
- (i) advertisements shall not occupy more than nine minutes in each period of 60 minutes as described in paragraph 44, but within individual programmes which extend over two or more 60 minute periods advertisements aggregating not more than ten minutes may be televised in any period if, over the entire duration of the programme, the amount of advertising averages not more than nine minutes per period.

472. The compliance of most stations with the advertising time standards was generally satisfactory during the year. Whenever breaches of the Standards came under notice either as a result of observations by the Board's monitoring staff or from complaints from viewers, the matter was taken up with the station concerned, and in all cases remedial action resulted. The previous Annual Report referred to

the necessity for the Board in three cases to request the Chairman of Directors of a licensee company to take personal responsibility for ensuring compliance with the Board's Standards. This step had been taken following a series of recurrent breaches of the Standards which had been raised with the managements concerned without effective results. Compliance with the Standards of the stations showed a marked improvement during the year, and further approaches were not necessary.

473. The previous Annual Report referred to discussions with the Executive Committee of the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations concerning the Board's apprehension about a tendency towards cluttering programmes with non-programme material. The Board is continuing to observe this aspect of programming to establish whether, in the interests of viewers, some limitation should be placed on the amount of non-programme material which may be televised. Advertisements which run longer than their scheduled duration are now subject to a punitive rate loading imposed by stations. This action followed discussions which the Board had with the Federation about the inflating effect of those advertisements on advertising content.

474. The Board's Television Programme Standards contain provisions relating to the acceptability of advertising matter for television. Additional guidance for advertisers and advertising agencies is contained in guidelines for the preparation of television advertisements issued by the Australian Association of Advertising Agencies, the Australian Association of National Advertisers and the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations in collaboration with the Board. A revised text of the guidelines was published as Appendix "O" of the Twenty-Third Annual Report. The existence of the guidelines appears to have led to a reduction in the need for the Board to take action to restrict the use of undesirable advertisements. During the year only three advertisements were considered by the Board to be unsuitable for television. The advertisements, one of which showed an unsafe practice in car travel, another the appearance of a strip-tease artist and the third brief sequences of nudity, were remade in an acceptable form. The Board also directed that a comparatively small number of advertisements were not to be shown during family and children's viewing time. The Federation advised member stations that an advertisement for a periodical which included explicit information on sexual matters should not be televised in family and children's viewing time.

475. The Television Programme Standards contain detailed provisions relating to the advertising of alcoholic liquor. Such advertisements are to be directed only to adults, and may not be televised between 6.00 a.m. and 8.30 a.m., or between 4.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Monday to Saturday, nor at any time on Sunday, Christmas Day or Good Friday. An exception is made in the case of the sponsorship of live sporting events on Saturday, and this provision was extended during the year to cover sponsorship of the Melbourne Cup on Tuesday afternoon, and a satellite telecast of the 1972 English Football Association Cup Final, which commenced late on a Saturday night and extended until approximately 2.00 a.m. on the Sunday morning. These concessions were made in view of the special nature of the sporting events concerned and were not to be regarded as setting a precedent.

476. In 1960 the Board introduced rules prohibiting the televising of imported advertisements in order to protect the interests of Australian film producers. The

rules were relaxed in 1969 to permit the use of advertisements produced in New Zealand for goods manufactured or produced in that country, on the basis that the arrangement in practice did not prove detrimental to Australian film producers. The concession was used only by one New Zealand advertiser during the year under review.

477. The Board considered six requests to use imported advertisements for various purposes. Approval was given in only four cases, each one concerning the limited use of an imported advertisement as part of a campaign to test products new to the Australian market. Two proposals were rejected. The Board's agreement to such arrangements is dependent, among other things, upon the advertiser's undertaking to commission Australian-made advertisements for the product in the event of the test campaign proving to be successful.

478. During the year a series of advertisements for a speed-reading course was televised, comprising items ranging from one minute to five minutes in duration, and a 25 minute film. The film conformed with the Board's rules concerning Australian produced promotional films which require, among other things that each such film may be televised on any one station only once in a period of twelve months and only outside the prime viewing time period. The shorter items were regarded as advertising matter and were required to be scheduled in accordance with the Board's Advertising Time Standards. The Board reminded stations in February, 1972, of the need to ensure that the Standards were observed in undertaking advertising campaigns for the course.

479. Paragraph 487 refers to action taken by the Board in reminding broadcasting and television stations of the provisions of the Act which require stations to seek the prior approval of the Director-General of Health for medical advertisements and talks on a medical subject. The Board took the step following an expression of concern by the Director-General of Health at an apparent growing trend for medical talks and advertisements to be presented without reference to his Department for approval.

480. The Board's Standards prohibit the presentation of advertising matter in a manner which simulates news. During the latter part of the year, the Board found it necessary to direct that a number of advertisements, which it considered to resemble news items, should be discontinued, and that others should not be presented during or adjacent to news services. The Board also directed that some advertisements be altered so as to indicate clearly at the outset that a paid advertisement was being presented. Among features which the Board considered undesirable were the use in advertisements of teletype background sound effects, studio news settings, and persons who either are readily recognizable as professional news readers or who have cultivated an unmistakable "news" style of delivery. The proliferation of advertisements of this type caused the Board considerable concern since it has always attached particular importance to the standing of news services. The Board had expected that stations would resist any trends in advertising which would undermine the importance and status of news presentation, particularly in view of the importance which viewers attach to television news, as indicated by the Board's surveys. Accordingly, the Board reminded licensees of the importance of observing the special provisions in the Standards concerning news services to ensure that the credibility of broadcast and televised news was safeguarded.

481. The following tables show for Melbourne stations the pattern of advertising content over the past seven years. The first table shows the time occupied by advertisements during the different periods of the day. The second table indicates the proportion of time occupied by advertisements on each day of the week.

482. The tables are based on data obtained from TV Monitors Australia Pty. Limited for four representative periods during the year.

PERCENTAGE OF TIME OCCUPIED BY ADVERTISEMENTS—MELBOURNE
METROPOLITAN STATIONS

Time Periods (Monday to Friday)

Year	2.00- 4.30 p.m.		4.30- 7.00 p.m.		7.00- 10.00 p.m.		10.00- 11.30 p.m.		Overall	
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent			
1966	13.2	10.8	15.4	13.9	13.4	12.1	11.8	16.1	12.9	13.4
1967	10.6	10.7	16.9	14.0	15.3	13.6	14.0	16.4	18.4	15.3
1968	12.9	17.1	16.8	17.7	16.0	14.1	17.1	16.8	14.7	15.8
1969	15.2	16.6	16.4	14.7	15.8	15.2	16.4	14.7	15.8	15.8
1970	11.7	13.3	13.2	13.9	14.2	12.3	10.3	12.7	12.7	12.7
1971	11.7	13.6	12.5	15.6	13.5	12.0	9.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
1972	12.0	12.5	13.5	14.7	14.2	11.4	10.7	12.7	12.7	12.7
1966	13.4	15.4	14.8	16.1	16.2	14.2	12.8	14.7	15.0	15.0
1967	11.7	16.3	15.4	16.8	16.2	15.4	12.9	15.0	15.0	15.0
1968	12.9	15.9	15.5	16.4	16.2	15.2	12.1	14.9	14.9	14.9
1969	13.2	15.8	15.4	16.4	15.9	15.7	12.3	15.0	15.0	15.0

Days of the Week

Year	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Overall
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
1966	11.7	13.3	13.2	13.9	14.2	12.3	10.3	12.7
1967	11.7	13.6	12.5	15.6	13.5	12.0	9.6	12.6
1968	12.0	12.5	13.5	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
1970	11.7	16.3	15.4	16.8	16.2	15.4	12.9	15.0
1971	12.9	15.9	15.5	16.4	16.2	15.2	12.1	14.9
1972	13.2	15.8	15.4	16.4	15.9	15.7	12.3	15.0

483. The tables indicate that in broad terms advertising content was well within the Board's Standards. Advertising during peak viewing time from 7.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. has fallen slightly since last year, while advertising content between 2.00 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. has risen slightly.

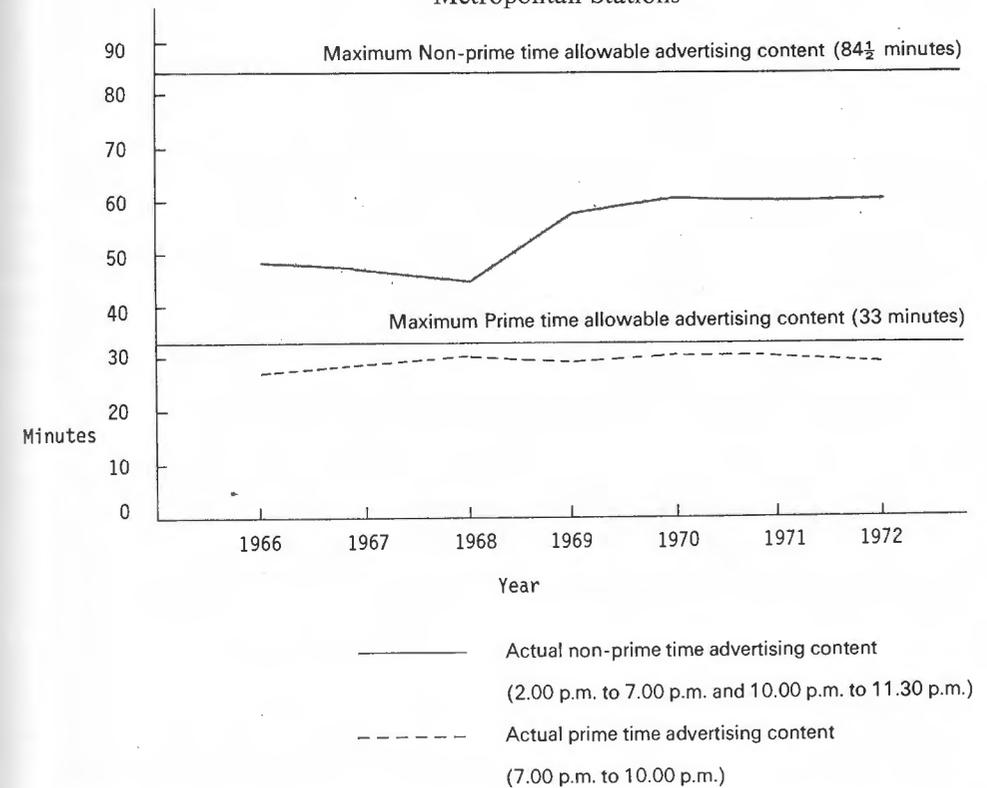
484. Advertising content on Sunday has increased slightly but was below the prescribed maximum of 9 minutes in the hour (between noon and midnight) or 15.0 per cent.

485. The following graph is based on the actual duration in minutes occupied by advertisements. It indicates clearly the manner in which advertising content in prime time (7.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.) and at other times of the day has varied since 1966, compared with the allowable maximum amounts of advertising content prescribed in the Board's Standards.

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS AND TALKS

486. As mentioned in paragraph 284 the Board's programme monitors maintain observation of medical talks and advertisements to assist the Director-General of Health to exercise his authority under Section 100 of the Act.

TELEVISION—ADVERTISING CONTENT
Average Monday to Friday—Melbourne
Metropolitan Stations



487. Although licensees are fully aware of their responsibility to ensure that all medical advertisements and talks receive the prior approval of the Director-General, it appeared that some uncertainty existed as to what constituted a "medicine" or a "medical matter" especially in the areas of stimulants, vitamins, slimming courses, analgesics and hair and scalp treatments. Several such advertisements were televised during the year without first receiving consideration by the Director-General. Consequently in April 1972 the Board reminded the licensees of all commercial broadcasting and television stations of the requirements imposed by the Act, and requested that all staff involved in the acceptance of advertisements and in the production of programmes involving talks on medical matters be made fully conversant with the "Notes on the Broadcasting and Televising of Matters of a Medical Nature" referred to in paragraph 282. Organisations representing advertisers and advertising agencies were also informed of the Board's concern that the requirements of the Act should be complied with in all respects.

TELEVISION OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTER: COMPLAINTS

488. During the year monitoring staff of the Board in each State observed a number of items the suitability of which was regarded as doubtful in terms of the

Television Programme Standards. The Board also received a substantial number of complaints from viewers concerning programme material considered to be objectionable. All complaints were investigated and where it was established that a breach of the Standards had occurred, appropriate action was taken with the station concerned.

489. By far the largest proportion of complaints to the Board concerned objectionable remarks and undue emphasis on sex. Such material produced about 50% of the total number of complaints received. This constituted a substantial increase compared with the previous year and reflected the quite unprecedented reaction of viewers to items involving; three English comedians, Messrs. Dave Allen, Peter Cook and Dudley Moore; a sketch involving Messrs. Cook and Moore; the use of an objectionable four-lettered word uttered during the programme "A Current Affair"; and an undue emphasis on sex in early episodes of a new drama series "Number 96". Excessive violence, programmes dealing with the occult, and material considered harmful to children were other major causes for complaint.

490. In September, 1971, material included in a live variety programme televised by stations TCN and GTV was regarded as totally unsuitable for television and the Board ruled that it was not to be televised again. The Board requested a report from the originating station, TCN Sydney, on the circumstances in which the offending utterances made by Messrs. Allen, Cook and Moore were permitted to be televised. The Board also requested, in terms of Section 119 (1) (b) (ii) of the Act, the name of the person who had passed or selected the material in question for televising.

491. In addition all commercial broadcasting and television stations were notified that until further notice interviews or performances involving Messrs. Allen, Cook or Moore must not be transmitted unless the material has been pre-recorded and passed for transmission by a responsible station executive.

492. Station TCN furnished to the Board the name of the producer of the programme and the Board wrote to him expressing its dissatisfaction with the supervision he had exercised over the programme and reminding him of his responsibilities under the Board's Television Programme Standards as a producer of television programmes. The Managing Director of Station TCN asked the Board to make an exception to its direction requiring the pre-recording of material provided by Messrs. Cook and Moore to allow them to appear in a live telecast of a charity performance in Melbourne. The Board decided after full consideration of the matter that it could not agree to the application, because as the material was to be fully rehearsed there could be no difficulty in the material being videotaped during rehearsal and incorporated in the subsequent television programme in place of the live performance which patrons of the function would see.

493. In November, 1971, station GTV televised a videotaped version of a stage show featuring Messrs. Cook and Moore. The programme included a sketch concerning events associated with the biblical account of the birth of Christ. A very considerable number of complaints were received from viewers about the item. The Board wrote to station GTV expressing the opinion that several vulgar references in the script must have added insult to injury for those who regarded the whole sketch

as unacceptable. The Board directed that these references should be deleted before the programme was televised again.

494. An interview with Dr. Germaine Greer included in "A Current Affair" televised by stations TCN and GTV in January, 1972, contained references to sexual intercourse which in the Board's view raised serious questions of taste. The Board considered that the references may well have been unsuitable for televising at any time but their presentation between 7.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. was completely contrary to the provisions in the Board's Television Programme Standards relating to family and children's viewing time. At the direction of the Board the managing director of station TCN, reminded the compere of the programme, Mr. Michael Willesee, of his special obligations in respect to programmes televised during times set aside under the Standards for family and children's viewing.

495. The use of an offensive four-letter word on two occasions during "A Current Affair" originated by station TCN and televised by TCN and several other stations in May, 1972, was objected to by a very large number of viewers. The Board decided that the televising of the word was a serious breach of the Television Programme Standards, and denoted total irresponsibility on the part of the two persons who had uttered it. The Board informed all broadcasting and television stations that it had determined pursuant to Section 101 of the Act that no broadcast or televised appearance of the two persons concerned Mr. P. White and Miss W. Bacon could take place unless the matter has been scripted or recorded and submitted to the Board's Office for approval.

496. In order to obtain the fullest information about the incident, the programme planning which preceded it, and the precautions taken, the producer and compere of the programme, Mr. Michael Willesee was formally requested in terms of Section 119 of the Act to show cause why an order should not be made prohibiting or otherwise restricting him from rendering or passing or selecting items for television. In addition, the Company was asked, in view of this and several preceding incidents, what precautions it planned for the future.

497. After considering the reply from Mr. Willesee the Board decided that it was satisfied that every reasonable precaution which might be expected of a prudent compere embarking upon a live debate on a sensitive issue had been taken. Mr. Willesee was informed to this effect. Station TCN replied expressing regret for the occurrence and outlining measures which it proposed taking to avoid any further incidents of the type. The Board wrote to the station commending the new procedures. The Board considers the word used in the telecast to be completely unsuitable for broadcasting and its ruling regarding future appearances of the two persons who uttered the word during the programme, still stands.

498. The Australian drama series, "Number 96" which commenced during the year contained sequences showing nudity and explicit sexual action. After the first night, in which three episodes of the series were televised, the Board directed station TEN, which originated the programme, to excise objectionable matter from the video-recordings before they were distributed to other stations. After further incidents in subsequent episodes the Board acted in terms of Section 101 of the Broadcasting

and Television Act to examine each episode before transmission until such time as it was clear that the producer had a proper understanding of what was required by the Board's Standards. The Board decided that this precaution was no longer necessary after thirty episodes of the series had been previewed and a number of cuts had been made to several episodes.

499. An Australian produced documentary programme, "Female of the Species" televised by station TEN and TVQ contained a sequence showing a striptease artist in the final stages of undress, which was considered by the Board to be totally unsuitable for television. At the direction of the Board, the offending sequence was removed before the programme was distributed to other stations.

500. The pilot episode of an Australian drama series "Birds in the Bush" was televised in family and children's viewing time by station BTQ. The programme was considered by the Board to contain an undue emphasis on sex which made it unsuitable for early evening viewing and the station was directed to change the time of presentation to conform with the Board's Television Programme Standards.

501. Professional wrestling and roller skating programmes continued to be the subject of complaints from viewers who objected to the manner in which violence was depicted in the programmes. The Board believes that viewers generally have come to accept that much of the violent action which takes place within the arena is more simulated than real. Nevertheless, the Board, in discussions with licensees and the producers of professional wrestling programmes, has made it clear that violent action outside the ring and the use of studio fittings and other items as weapons are contrary to the Television Programme Standards particularly when the programmes are televised before 7.30 p.m. at weekends when children have free access to receivers.

PROGRAMME RESEARCH

502. The major research investigation undertaken by the Board during the year was a post-television survey of the town of Geraldton. Before a television service commenced there approximately three years ago, research staff of the Board had obtained from Geraldton people information about their habits, interests and leisure time activities as well as their attitudes to various social issues.

503. The follow-up study was designed to establish what changes, if any, had occurred among the Geraldton population following the introduction of a television service in the area. Concurrent studies were undertaken in Carnarvon, a non-television town, and in Perth, a television city, used as controls to indicate possible effects on the Geraldton findings of the normal processes of social change. The results of both the pre- and post-television investigations were being analysed at the time of the preparation of this report. The findings are expected to throw light on the impact television has on isolated communities in Australia.

504. During the year, the Board published reports on its investigations into the attitudes of the viewing public to television in Melbourne (1970) and Brisbane (1971). These reports were part of a series of studies started by the Board in Sydney and

Melbourne in 1968-69. To date, surveys have been conducted in Sydney (three times), Melbourne (three times), Adelaide and Brisbane. In 1972-73, it is proposed to conduct a second survey in Adelaide and a fourth in Sydney. Topics to have been investigated over the past four years included parental rules for children's viewing, violence in television, the suitability for television of programmes on moral and social issues, advertisements and specific types of programmes. The reports have included studies which have indicated consistently that the programmes which viewers claim to be among their favourite are not necessarily those with the highest "ratings"—the indicator accepted or a valid measure of the extent of the actual viewing of programmes.

505. The Board's research staff has commenced a series of interviews in depth with individuals and groups drawn from the general public. These interviews are designed to explore the ideas held by viewers about television and to identify facets of television programmes in which people are most interested or about which they are concerned. It is expected that this information will provide the basis for further research in the field into the attitudes of viewers towards television.

506. The report and findings of the U.S. Surgeon-General's Scientific Advisory Committee on Television and Social Behaviour, established by President Nixon in 1969, are under consideration by the Board. During the course of its investigations the Committee sponsored 23 research projects in the following five main areas: Violence in Society and in the Television Medium, Television Content, Changing Patterns of Television Use, Television and Violence in the World of Children, and Television and Adolescent Aggressiveness.

507. The report assessed the overall findings of these investigations as giving "a preliminary indication of a causal relationship" between children's viewing of television violence and aggressive behaviour. It emphasised that such causal connection is limited to some children under some conditions.

508. Reports on each of the 23 research projects, which varied widely in subject, scope and approach, ranging from field surveys to laboratory experiments, are being examined by the Board's research staff. The Board hopes to be able to obtain from the Report information which, in the Australian context, will assist in the administration of the Board's Television Programme Standards.

509. In view of the prevailing interest in research into televised violence and aggression, the Board has issued a report first prepared in 1960 by Mr. R. J. Thomson on the results of his experimental studies at the University of Melbourne into the effects of crime-drama films on children and adolescents. The research had been undertaken in the first instance for the Board's information. During the year, Mr. Thomson collaborated with the officers of the Board's research section in the preparation of the report for publication. The research utilised several sophisticated procedures and provides an interpretation of the psychological processes involved. The report is technical in nature and is intended for the specialised social science researcher and research administrator. The Board hopes, in publishing the report, to inspire further research in this complex area.

510. The Board has become a Founder Member of the Institute of Research Technique (formerly the Survey Research Centre) London. This Institute provides a range of services that assist in the development of improved research procedures. Membership will enable the Board's staff to share in the pool of knowledge and experience that has been accumulated by the Institute. The number of people engaged in mass media research in Australia is limited and the Centre offers the opportunity to communicate on a regular and systematic basis with others working in the field.

511. A survey was conducted in November, 1971, into the extent to which children viewed special programmes televised by stations to meet a new Australian content requirement calling for four hours a month of programmes for school-age children. The programmes were being televised early on Sunday morning. (See paragraph 449). The survey involved a sample of 50 State and non-State primary schools in Melbourne and was undertaken with the co-operation of the education authorities concerned. The findings showed that very few children watched these programmes, largely because they do not regard early Sunday morning (before 9.00 a.m.) as a time to view television.

512. Selected reports from the two commercial audience measurement research organisations—the Anderson Analysis Pty. Ltd. and McNair Surveys Pty. Ltd.—were again purchased and analysed by the Board. The variations in audience measurement rating figures in these reports have crucial effects on the programming practices of commercial stations.

HOURS OF SERVICE

513. Section 16 (3) (c) of the *Broadcasting and Television Act, 1942-1971* provides that the Board shall have the 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.

514. The forty-eight commercial television stations in service at 30 June, 1972, were operating for an aggregate of 3,412 hours per week. This was 133½ hours more than at 30 June, 1971. The increase was largely due to the commencement of service of stations ITQ Mount Isa and NTD Darwin in September and November, 1971, respectively, and substantial increases in the hours of operation for stations NRN Grafton-Kempsey, RTN Lismore, MVQ Mackay and SAS Adelaide. Reduction occurred in the hours of operation of stations NWS Adelaide and SES Mount Gambier.

515. Stations HSV Melbourne (127 hours weekly) operates longer than any other station. The average weekly period of operation of the fifteen metropolitan stations at the end of the year was 106 hours, one hour more than at 30 June, 1971. The average for country stations remained at 55 hours weekly.

516. The aggregate weekly hours of national stations rose from 4,125½ hours at 30 June, 1971 (48 stations) to 4,528½ hours at 30 June, 1972 (52 stations).

517. The weekly hours of service of all commercial and national television stations in operation at 30 June, 1972, are shown in Appendices A and B. 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 (to nearest hour)

Location	1960	1966	1971	1972
Sydney	86 (2 stns.)	85 (3 stns.)	121 (3 stns.)	121 (3 stns.)
Melbourne	66 (2 stns.)	73 (3 stns.)	122 (3 stns.)	122 (3 stns.)
Brisbane	56 (2 stns.)	70 (3 stns.)	97 (3 stns.)	96 (3 stns.)
Adelaide	56 (2 stns.)	92 (3 stns.)	99 (3 stns.)	100 (3 stns.)
Perth	44 (1 stn.)	78 (2 stns.)	94 (2 stns.)	100 (2 stns.)
Hobart	30 (1 stn.)	61 (1 stn.)	73 (1 stn.)	76 (1 stn.)
All State Capitals....	60 (10 stns.)	78 (15 stns.)	105 (15 stns.)	106 (15 stns.)
All Other Areas	—	50 (24 stns.)	55 (31 stns.)	55 (33 stns.)
All Stations	60 (10 stns.)	61 (39 stns.)	71 (46 stns.)	71 (48 stns.)

518. Numerous temporary increases in hours of service were approved during the year to enable stations to cover special events of national or local interests.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

519. 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 A.P.O. has provided considerable assistance, as have also the A.B.C., the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters, the Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission, the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board and officers of the Attorney-General's Department. The Board greatly appreciates also the work done on its behalf in London by officers of the High Commissioner's Office, and Mr. J. M. Ryan, the A.P.O. Representative and in the United States of America by Mr. K. H. Toakley, Civil Air Attaché. With the approval of the Department of Civil Aviation, the Civil Air Attaché 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.

520. The Board also acknowledges with thanks the services of the Transport section of the Department of Supply which provides the Board's transport services including assistance with transport in relation to technical field work in various parts of the Commonwealth.

521. Mr. J. M. Donovan, Vice-Chairman of the Board, is absent overseas (see paragraph 14) and took no part in the preparation of this report.

MYLES F. E. WRIGHT, Chairman
D. McDONALD, Member
W. C. RADFORD, Part-time Member
H. S. HARTE, Part-time Member

J. A. McNAMARA, Secretary,
18 July 1972

APPENDIX A

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1972
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	Council of Churches in N.S.W. Broadcasting Co Pty Ltd, 113-115 Oxford Street, Darlinghurst, N.S.W. 2010	168
(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 1942-1972.</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	2KY Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 32 Orwell Street, Potts Point, N.S.W. 2011	168
(Note:	Messrs. H. B. French and R. H. Erskine, being Trustees of the Labor Council of New South Wales, operate station 2KY under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent, under section 88 of the <i>Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1972.</i>)				
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	126
2AY	Albury ..	1,490	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	126
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 ..	570	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, 60 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	131
2DU	Dubbo ..	1,250	2,000	Western Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Macquarie Street, Dubbo, N.S.W. 2830	129
2GF	Grafton ..	1,210	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	129
2GN	Goulburn ..	1,380	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	118
2GO	Gosford ..	1,310	2,000	Central Coast Broadcasting Pty Ltd, C/- Armstrong, Goff and Co., Public Accountants, 1st Floor, 194-196 Main Street, Gosford, N.S.W. 2250	140
2GZ	Orange ..	990	2,000	Country Broadcasting Services Pty 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, 11-15 Alexander Street, Crows Nest, N.S.W. 2065	121
2KM	Kempsey ..	530	2,000	Radio Kempsey Ltd, 11-15 Alexander Street, Crows Nest, N.S.W. 2065	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, 11-15 Alexander Street, Crows Nest, N.S.W. 2065	122½
2LM	Lismore ..	900	2,000	Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 9-11 Molesworth Street, Lismore, N.S.W. 2480	130
2LT	Lithgow ..	1,370	500	Lithgow Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 11-15 Alexander Street, Crows Nest, N.S.W. 2065	117
2MG	Mudgee ..	1,450	2,000	Mudgee Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 60 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	114
2MO	Gunnedah ..	1,080	D 2,000 N 1,000	2MO Gunnedah Pty Ltd, 3 Rodney Street, Gunnedah, N.S.W. 2380	122
2MW	Murwillumbah	970	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	123
2PK	Parkes ..	1,400	2,000	Parkes Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, 307 Clarinda Street, Parkes, N.S.W. 2870	118½
2QN	Deniliquin ..	1,520	2,000	Haig-Muir Broadcasting Pty Ltd, c/o Offner, Hadley & Co. 395 Collins Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	119
2RE	Taree ..	1,560	2,000	Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty Ltd, Cowper Street, Chatham, 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
2ST	Nowra ..	1,000	2,000	South Coast and Tablelands Broadcasting Pty Ltd, 53 Junction Street, Nowra, N.S.W. 2540	119½
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	2,000	Moree Broadcasting and Development Co. Ltd, 93 Balo Street, Moree, N.S.W. 2400	134
2WG	Wagga ..	1,150	2,000	Riverina Broadcasters (Holdings) Pty Ltd, c/o Cooper Bros & Company, 78 Northbourne 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 1942-1972.</i>)					
2WL	Wollongong ..	1,430	2,000	Wollongong Broadcasting Pty Ltd, 136-138 Phillip Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
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, 382-384 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 1942-1972.</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)
VICTORIA—continued					
BUZ	Melbourne ..	930	5,000	Nilsen's Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, 45-47 Bourke Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	168
BXY	Melbourne ..	1,420	5,000	Station 3XY Pty Ltd, c/o Messrs Tovell & Lucas, Charter House, 4 Bank Place, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	168
(Note: Efftee Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 5th Floor, 250 Spencer Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000, operates station 3XY under an agreement with the licensee, to which the Minister has given his consent, under section 88 of the <i>Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1972.</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	1,060	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	124
3HA	Hamilton ..	980	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	132
3LK	Horsham ..	1,090	2,000	The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd, 44-74 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	122½
3MA	Mildura ..	1,470	2,000	Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 22 Deakin Avenue, Mildura, Vic. 3500	121
3NE	Wangaratta ..	1,600	D 2,000 N 1,000	Wangaratta Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Templeton Street, Wangaratta, Vic. 3677	131
3SH	Swan Hill ..	1,330	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	131½
3SR	Shepparton ..	1,260	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	132½
3TR	Sale ..	1,240	2,000	V.B.N. Limited, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	133
3UL	Warragul ..	530	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	130
3YB	Warrnambool	880	2,000	Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd, 290 La Trobe Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000	127½
QUEENSLAND					
<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, 43 Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	168
4BK	Brisbane ..	1,300	2,000	Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd, Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Qld 4006	168
4KQ	Brisbane ..	690	2,000	Labor 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, Qld 4006	168
4AM	Atherton—Mareeba ..	560	2,000	Far Northern Radio (Tablelands) Pty Ltd, c/o Auer and Harvey, 160A Byrnes Street, Mareeba, Qld 4880	122
4AY	Ayr ..	940	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	122½
4CD	Gladstone ..	930	2,000	Gladstone District Broadcasting Pty Ltd, 139 Goon- doon Street, Gladstone, Qld 4680	119½
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	122
4LG	Longreach ..	1,100	2,000	Central Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, 118A Eagle Street, Longreach, Qld 4730	113½
4LM	Mount Isa ..	1,370	2,000	North Queensland Broadcasting Corporation Pty Ltd, 17 West Street, Mount Isa, Qld 4825	138
4MB	Maryborough	1,160	2,000	Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Winter Garden Building, 187 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	121½
4MK	Mackay ..	1,380	2,000	Mackay Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, 85 Sydney Street, Mackay, Qld 4740	132
4NA	Nambour ..	1,320	2,000	Maroochy Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 33 Currie Street, Nambour, Qld 4560	114½
4RO	Rockhampton	980	2,000	Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, Winter Garden Building, 187 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000	127½
4SB	Kingaroy ..	1,060	2,000	South Burnett Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 28 Alford Street, Kingaroy, Qld 4610	115½
4TO	Townsville ..	780	2,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	168
4VL	Charleville ..	920	D 2,000 N 1,000	Charleville Broadcasting Co. Ltd, Radio House, 14 Wills Street, Charleville, Qld 4470	114½
4WK	Warwick ..	880	D 2,000 N 1,000	Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd, 47 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000	121½
4ZR	Roma ..	1,480	D 2,000 N 1,000	Marañoa 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

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>SOUTH AUSTRALIA—continued</i>					
RM	Renmark ..	800	2,000	River Murray Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 43 Franklin Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	121
SE	Mount Gambier ..	1,370	500	South Eastern Broadcasting Co. Ltd, 121 King William Street, Adelaide, S.A. 5000	127½
<i>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
MX	Perth ..	1,080	2,000	TVW Ltd, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	168
KY	Perth ..	1,210	2,000	Suntimes Broadcasters Ltd, 17-19 James Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	168
PM	Perth ..	1,000	2,000	Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd, 283 Rokeby Road, Subiaco, W.A. 6008	168
PR	Perth ..	880	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 340 Hay Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	168
<i>Country</i>					
AM	Northam ..	860	2,000	Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd, 283 Rokeby Road, Subiaco, W.A. 6008	120
BY	Bridgetown ..	900	2,000	TVW Ltd, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	116
CI	Collie ..	1,130	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 340 Hay Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	135
GE	Geraldton ..	1,010	2,000	Great Northern Broadcasters Ltd, 145 Marine Terrace, Geraldton, W.A. 6530	121
KG	Kalgoorlie ..	980	2,000	Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty Ltd, 283 Rokeby Road, Subiaco, W.A. 6008	117
MD	Merredin ..	1,100	2,000	TVW Ltd, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	119
NA	Narrogin ..	920	2,000	Suntimes Broadcasters Ltd, 17-19 James Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	121½
TZ	Bunbury ..	960	2,000	Nicholsons Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, 340 Hay Street, Perth, W.A. 6000	135
VA	Albany ..	780	2,000	Albany Broadcasters Ltd, 171 York Street, Albany, W.A. 6330	123
WB	Katanning ..	1,070	2,000	TVW Ltd, Osborne Park Road, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060	116
<i>TASMANIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
HO	Hobart ..	860	2,000	Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 152 Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tas. 7000	140
HT	Hobart ..	1,080	2,000	Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 141 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, Tas. 7000	140
<i>Country</i>					
DAD	Devonport ..	900	D 2,000 N 1,000	Northern Tasmania Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 54 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	116½
BU	Burnie ..	560	D 2,000 N 1,000	Burnie Broadcasting Service Pty Ltd, 54 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	113½
EX	Launceston ..	1,010	2,000	7EX Pty Ltd, 71 Paterson Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	163
LA	Launceston ..	1,100	2,000	Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 59 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	127½
QT	Queenstown	840	500	West Coast Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 59 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	98½
SD	Scottsdale ..	540	2,000	North East Tasmanian Radio Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 54 Cameron Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250	100½

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)
NORTHERN TERRITORY					
8DN	Darwin ..	1,240	2,000	Darwin Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 16 Smith Street West, Darwin, N.T. 5790	137½
8HA	Alice Springs	900	2,000	Alice Springs Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd, 1st Floor, 12 Parsons Street, Alice Springs, N.T. 5750	133

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 1972
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				
ACN	Canberra ..	1,540	2,000	126
ACY	Southern Tablelands Service (Canberra) ..	850	10,000	125½
NEW SOUTH WALES				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
BBL	Sydney ..	740	50,000	126
BFC	Sydney ..	610	50,000	125½
<i>Regional</i>				
BAN	Armidale ..	760	50	126
BBA	Far South Coast Service (Bega) ..	810	10,000	126
BBO	Riverina and North-East Victoria Service (Albury) ..	670	10,000	126
BBC	Cooma ..	1,570	50	126
BBCR	Western Districts Service (Orange) ..	550	50,000	126
BGL	New England Service (Glen Innes) ..	820	10,000	126
BKP	Mid-North Coast Service (Kempsey) ..	680	10,000	126
BLG	Lithgow ..	1,570	200	126
BML	Murwillumbah ..	560	200	126
BNA	Newcastle ..	1,510	10,000	125½
BNB	Broken Hill ..	1,000	2,000	126½
BNC	Newcastle ..	1,230	10,000	126
BNR	Northern Rivers Service (Grafton) ..	700	50,000	126
BNU	Northern Tablelands Service (Tamworth) ..	650	10,000	126
BTR	Taree ..	720	200	126
BUH	Muswellbrook ..	1,040	1,000	126
BWN	Wollongong ..	1,580	2,000	126
VICTORIA				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
3AR	Melbourne ..	620	50,000	125½
3LO	Melbourne ..	770	50,000	126
<i>Regional</i>				
3GI	Gippsland Service (Sale) ..	830	10,000	126
3WL	Warrnambool ..	1,570	200	126
3WV	Western Victoria Service (Horsham) ..	580	50,000	126
QUEENSLAND				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
4QG	Brisbane ..	790	10,000	125½
4QR	Brisbane ..	590	50,000	126
<i>Regional</i>				
4AT	Far North Queensland Service (Atherton) ..	720	D 4,000 N 2,000	126
4GM	Gympie District Service (Gympie) ..	1,570	200	126
4HU	Hughenden ..	1,570	50	126
4MI	Mount Isa ..	1,080	200	126
4QA	Pioneer District Service (Mackay) ..	760	2,000	126
4QB	Wide Bay District Service (Maryborough) ..	910	10,000	126
4QD	Central Western Queensland Service (Emerald) ..	1,550	50,000	126
4QL	Western Queensland Service (Longreach) ..	540	10,000	126

APPENDIX B—continued

Call Sign	Location of Station	Frequency (kHz)	Authorised Power (watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>QUEENSLAND—continued</i>				
4QN ..	Northern Queensland Service (Townsville)	630	50,000	126
4QO ..	Upper Burnett Service (Eidsvold)	910	10,000	126
4QS ..	Darling Downs Service (Toowoomba)	750	10,000	126
4QW ..	South West Queensland Service (St. George)	710	10,000	126
4QY ..	Far North Queensland Service (Cairns)	800	2,000	126
4RK ..	Central Queensland Service (Rockhampton)	840	10,000	126
4SO ..	Southport	1,590	200	126
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</i>				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
5AN ..	Adelaide	890	50,000	126 $\frac{3}{4}$
5CL ..	Adelaide	730	50,000	126
<i>Regional</i>				
5CK ..	Lower North Service (Port Pirie)	640	10,000	126 $\frac{1}{4}$
5LC ..	Leigh Creek	1,570	50	126 $\frac{1}{4}$
5LN ..	Port Lincoln	1,530	200	126 $\frac{1}{4}$
5MG ..	South-East Service (Mount Gambier)	1,580	200	126 $\frac{1}{4}$
5MV ..	South Australian Upper Murray Service (Renmark)	1,590	2,000	126 $\frac{1}{4}$
5PA ..	South-East Service (Naracoorte)	1,160	10,000	126 $\frac{1}{4}$
5SY ..	Streaky Bay	690	2,000	126 $\frac{1}{4}$
5WM ..	Woomera	1,580	50	126 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</i>				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
6WF ..	Perth	720	50,000	126
6WN ..	Perth	810	10,000	126 $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Regional</i>				
6AL ..	Western Australian Regional Service (Albany)	650	400	126
6BE ..	Broome	670	50	126
6BS ..	Busselton	680	4,000	126
6CA ..	Carnarvon	850	200	126
6DB ..	Derby	870	2,000	126
6DL ..	Dalwallinu	530	10,000	126
6ED ..	Esperance	840	1,000	126
6GF ..	Goldfields Regional Service (Kalgoorlie)	660	2,000	126
6GN ..	Geraldton Regional Service (Geraldton)	830	2,000	126
6NM ..	Western Australian Regional Service (Northam)	600	200	126
6PH ..	Port Hedland	600	2,000	126
6WA ..	Western Australian Regional Service (Wagin)	560	50,000	126
<i>TASMANIA</i>				
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
7ZL ..	Hobart	600	10,000	125 $\frac{3}{4}$
7ZR ..	Hobart	940	10,000	126
<i>Regional</i>				
7NT ..	North Tasmanian Service (Launceston)	710	10,000	126
7QN ..	West Coast Service (Queenstown)	630	400	126
<i>NORTHERN TERRITORY</i>				
8AL ..	Alice Springs	1,530	200	126
8DR ..	Darwin	650	2,000	126
8KN ..	Katherine	670	50	126
8TC ..	Tennant Creek	680	50	126
<i>TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA</i>				
9GR ..	Goroka	900	2,000	126
9LA ..	Lae	670	2,000	126
9MD ..	Madang	860	2,000	126
9PA ..	Port Moresby	1,250	2,000	126
9RB ..	Rabaul	810	2,000	126

APPENDIX B—continued
HIGH FREQUENCY SERVICES

Call Sign	Location of Station	Authorised Power (watts)	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
VLH ..	Melbourne, Victoria	10,000	122
VLI ..	Sydney, New South Wales	2,000	126
VLK ..	Port Moresby, Papua	10,000	126
VLM ..	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	126
VLQ ..	Brisbane, Queensland	10,000	126
VLR ..	Melbourne, Victoria	10,000	124
VLT ..	Port Moresby, Papua	10,000	126
VLW ..	Perth, Western Australia (Two services on two frequencies)	(a) 10,000 (b) 50,000	126

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 1972

Station Identification	Location	Frequencies (kHz)	Power (watts)
Radio Bougainville	Kieta	3,322.5	2,000
Radio Central Port Moresby	Port Moresby	9,575	10,000
Radio Goroka	Goroka	2,410	2,000
Radio Kerema	Kerema	3,245	2,000
Radio Madang	Madang	3,260	2,000
Radio Milne Bay	Samarai	3,235	2,000
Radio Morobe	Lae	3,220	2,000
Radio Mount Hagen	Mount Hagen	2,450	2,000
Radio Rabaul	Rabaul	3,385; 5,985	10,000
Radio Western District	Daru	3,305	10,000
Radio Wewak	Wewak	3,335; 6,140	10,000

APPENDIX D

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1972

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location 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. 2604.	77½
NEW SOUTH WALES						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
ATN-7	Sydney ..	Artarmon ..	181-188 V 182.25 S 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 10* (Horizontal)	Amalgamated Television Services Pty Ltd, Tele- vision Centre, Epping, N.S.W. 2121.	119
TCN-9	Sydney ..	Willoughby ..	195-202 V 196.25 S 201.75	Vision 100 Sound 10* (Horizontal)	Television Corporation Ltd, 168-174 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.	122½
TEN-10	Sydney ..	Artarmon ..	208-215 V 209.25 S 214.75	Vision 100 Sound 10* (Horizontal)	United Telecasters Sydney Ltd, cnr Epping and Pitt- water Roads, North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113.	122
<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.	35½
CBN-8	Central Tablelands ..	Mount Canobolas ..	188-195 V 189.258 S 194.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Country Television Ser- vices Ltd, Memorial Place, Bathurst Road, Orange, N.S.W. 2800.	55½
CWN-6	Central Western Slopes	Mount Cenn- Cruaich	174-181 V 175.26 S 180.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	Country Television Ser- vices, Ltd, Memorial Place, Bathurst Road, Orange, N.S.W. 2800	55½
ECN-8	Manning River	Middle Brother	188-195 V 189.25 S 194.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	NEN-ECN Pty Ltd, Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340.	60
MTN-9	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	Mount Bingar	195-202 V 196.24 S 201.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Murrumbidgee Television Ltd, Remembrance Drive- way, Griffith, N.S.W. 2680.	48½
NBN-3	Newcastle- Hunter River	Great Sugarloaf	85-92 V 86.25 S 91.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corpora- tion Ltd, Mosbri Crescent, Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300	102½
NEN-9	Upper Namoi	Mount Dowe	195-202 V 196.24 S 201.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	NEN-ECN Pty Ltd, Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340.	60
NRN-11	Grafton- Kempsey	Mount Moombil	215-222 V 216.26 S 221.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, 9-11 Molesworth Street Lismore, N.S.W. 2480.	67½

*Operating experimentally at this power.

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)
<i>NEW SOUTH WALES—continued</i>						
RTN-8	Richmond-Tweed	Mount Nardi	188-195 V 189.26 S 194.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd, 9-11 Molesworth Street, Lismore, N.S.W. 2480.	67½
RVN-2	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina	Mount Ulandra	63-70 V 64.24 S 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Riverina & North East Victoria TV Ltd, 198-206 Lake Albert Road, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. 2650.	51½
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	94
<i>VICTORIA Metropolitan</i>						
ATV-0	Melbourne	Mount Dandenong	45-52 V 46.26 S 51.76	Vision 100 Sound 10* (Horizontal)	Austarama Television Pty Ltd, Cnr Springvale and Hawthorn Roads, Nunawading, Vic. 3131.	115½
GTV-9	Melbourne	Mount Dandenong	195-202 V 196.248 S 201.748	Vision 100 Sound 10* (Horizontal)	General Television Corporation Pty Ltd, 22-46 Bendigo Street, Richmond, Vic. 3121.	125½
HSV-7	Melbourne	Mount Dandenong	181-188 V 182.25 S 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 10* (Horizontal)	Herald-Sun TV Pty Ltd, 44-74 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Vic. 3000.	127
<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, 198-206 Lake Albert Road, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. 2650	59
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	71
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.	67
GLV-10	Latrobe Valley	Mount Tassie (near Calligonee)	208-215 V 209.246 S 214.746	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	V.B.N. Ltd, 150 Albert Road, South Melbourne, Vic. 3205	46½
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.	68
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	42½
<i>QUEENSLAND 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.	91
QTQ-9	Brisbane	Mount Coot-tha	195-202 V 196.25 S 201.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Queensland Television Ltd, Leichhardt Chambers, 133 Leichhardt Street, Brisbane, Qld. 4000.	99½

*Operating experimentally at this power.

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)
<i>QUEENSLAND—continued</i>						
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.	96
<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	64
FNQ-10	Cairns	Cairns (temporary)	208-215 V 209.25 S 214.75	Vision 5 Sound 1 (Horizontal)	Far Northern Television Ltd, Insurance House, 5/21 Denham Street, Townsville, Qld. 4810.	42
ITQ-8	Mount Isa	1½ miles S.E. of the centre of Mt. Isa township.	188-195 V 189.25 S 194.75	Vision 0.5 Sound 0.1 (Horizontal)	Mount Isa Television Pty Ltd, C/o W. T. Ockerby & Co., 6 West Street, Mount Isa, Qld. 4825.	34
MVQ-6	Mackay	Mount Blackwood	174-181 V 175.25 S 180.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Mackay Television Ltd, 216 Victoria Street, Mackay, Qld. 4740.	51½
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.	45½
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	64
TNQ-7	Townsville	Mount Stuart	181-188 V 182.25 S 187.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, Insurance House, 5/21 Denham Street, Townsville, Qld. 4810.	46½
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	50½
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA 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.	104½
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 St., Nth. Adelaide, S.A. 5006.	84½
SAS-10	Adelaide	Mount Lofty	208-215 V 209.25 S 214.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	South Australian Telecasters Ltd, 45-49 Park Terrace, Gilberton, S.A. 5081.	112
<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, Martin House, 10 Moseley Street, Glenelg, S.A. 5045.	39½
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	34

APPENDIX D—continued

Call Sign and Channel	Area	Location 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)
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, Nollamara, W.A. 6061.	100
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.	100
<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, 32 Stirling Street, Bunbury, W.A. 6230.	40
GSW-9	Southern Agricultural	Mount Barker	195-202 V 196.24 S 201.74	Vision 50 Sound 10 (Vertical)	South Western Telecasters Ltd, 32 Stirling Street, Bunbury, W.A. 6230.	40
VEW-8	Kalgoorlie ..	4 miles north-west of Kalgoorlie	188-195 V 189.25 S 194.75	Vision 4 Sound 0.8 (Horizontal)	Mid-Western Television Pty Ltd, 2 Killarney Street, Kalgoorlie, W.A. 6430	30½
TASMANIA						
<i>Metropolitan</i>						
TVT-6	Hobart ..	Mount Wellington	174-181 V 175.258 S 180.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd, C/o Wise, Lord, Ferguson, Adams & Bennetto, Scottish Union Building, 152 Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tas. 7000.	76
<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 (TNT 9) Pty Ltd, 71-75 Paterson Street, Launceston, Tas. 7250.	70
NORTHERN TERRITORY						
NTD-8	Darwin ..	Blake Street, near Botanic Gardens	188-195 V 189.25 S 194.75	Vision 10 Sound 2 (Horizontal)	Territory Television Pty Ltd, Blake Street, Darwin, N.T. 5794.	33½

APPENDIX E

NATIONAL TELEVISION STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1972

Call Sign and Channels	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)	90½
NEW SOUTH WALES					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABN-2	Sydney ..	Gore Hill ..	63-70 V 64.25 S 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 10* (Horizontal)	90½
<i>Country</i>					
ABCN-1	Central Tablelands	Mount Canobolas	56-63 V 57.258 S 62.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	90½
ABDN-2	Grafton-Kempsey ..	Mount Moombil ..	63-70 V 64.26 S 69.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	90½
ABGN-7	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	Mount Bingar ..	181-188 V 182.24 S 187.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	90½
ABHN-5	Newcastle-Hunter River	Great Sugarloaf ..	101-108 V 102.258 S 107.758	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	90½
ABLN-2	Broken Hill ..	Rocky Hill ..	63-70 V 64.25 S 69.75	Vision 5 Sound 1 (Vertical)	87
ABMN-0	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina	Mount Ulandra ..	45-52 V 46.24 S 51.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	90½
ABQN-5	Central Western Slopes	Mount Cenn-Cruaich	101-108 V 102.24 S 107.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	90½
ABRN-6	Richmond-Tweed ..	Mount Nardi ..	174-181 V 175.26 S 180.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	90½
ABSN-8	Bega-Cooma ..	Brown Mountain	188-195 V 189.24 S 194.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	90½
ABTN-1	Manning River ..	Middle Brother ..	56-63 V 57.25 S 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	90½
ABUN-7	Upper Namoi ..	Mount Dowe ..	181-188 V 182.24 S 187.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	90½
ABWN-51	Illawarra ..	Knight's Hill ..	137-144 V 138.25 S 143.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	90½
VICTORIA					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABV-2	Melbourne ..	Mount Dandenong ..	63-70 V 64.25 S 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 10* (Horizontal)	89½

*Operating experimentally at this power.

APPENDIX E—continued

Call Sign and Channels	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (MHz)	Authorised Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>VICTORIA—continued</i>					
<i>Country</i>					
ABAV-1 ..	Upper Murray ..	Baranduda Ranges ..	56-63 V 57.25 S 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	89½
ABEV-1 ..	Bendigo ..	Mount Alexander ..	56-63 V 57.26 S 62.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	89½
ABGV-3 ..	Goulburn Valley ..	Mount Major ..	85-92 V 86.23 S 91.73	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	89½
ABLV-4 ..	Latrobe Valley ..	Mount Tassie (near Callignee)	94-101 V 95.24 S 100.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	89½
ABMV-4 ..	Mildura ..	Yatpool ..	94-101 V 95.27 S 100.77	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	89½
ABRV-3 ..	Ballarat ..	Lookout Hill (near Mount Buangor)	85-92 V 86.238 S 91.738	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	89½
ABSV-2 ..	Murray Valley ..	Goschen ..	63-70 V 64.26 S 69.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	89½
<i>QUEENSLAND</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABQ-2 ..	Brisbane ..	Mount Coot-tha ..	63-70 V 64.24 S 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	84
<i>Country</i>					
ABCLQ-7 ..	Cloncurry ..	Cloncurry Microwave Repeater Station	181-188 V 182.24 S 187.74	Vision 0.1 Sound 0.02 (Horizontal)	84
ABDQ-3 ..	Darling Downs ..	Mount Mowbullán ..	85-92 V 86.252 S 91.752	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	84
ABHQ-9 ..	Hughenden ..	Hughenden Microwave Repeater Station	195-202 V 196.26 S 201.76	Vision 0.1 Sound 0.02 (Horizontal)	84
ABIQ-6 ..	Mount Isa ..	1½ miles S.E. of Mount Isa	174-181 V 175.26 S 180.76	Vision 0.5 Sound 0.1 (Horizontal)	84
ABJQ-10 ..	Julia Creek ..	Julia Creek Microwave Repeater Station	208-215 V 209.26 S 214.76	Vision 0.1 Sound 0.02 (Horizontal)	84
ABMQ-4 ..	Mackay ..	Mount Blackwood ..	94-101 V 95.25 S 100.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	84
ABMKQ-9 ..	Mary Kathleen ..	Mary Kathleen Microwave Repeater Station	195-202 V 196.25 S 201.75	Vision 0.005 Sound 0.001 (Horizontal)	84
ABNQ-9 ..	Cairns ..	Cairns .. (temporary)	195-202 V 196.24 S 201.74	Vision 5 Sound 1 (Horizontal)	84
ABRQ-3 ..	Rockhampton ..	Mount Hopeful ..	85-92 V 86.26 S 91.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	84

APPENDIX E—continued

Call Sign and Channels	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (MHz)	Authorised Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>QUEENSLAND—continued</i>					
ABRDQ-6	Richmond ..	Richmond Microwave Repeater Station	174-181 V 175.24 S 180.74	Vision 0.1 Sound 0.02 (Horizontal)	84
ABSQ-1 ..	Southern Downs ..	Passchendaele Ridge ..	56-63 V 57.26 S 62.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	84
ABTQ-3 ..	Townsville ..	Mount Stuart ..	85-93 V 87.27 S 92.77	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	84
ABWQ-6 ..	Wide Bay ..	Mount Goonaneman ..	174-181 V 175.24 S 180.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	84
<i>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABS-2 ..	Adelaide ..	Mount Lofty ..	63-70 V 64.26 S 69.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	86½
<i>Country</i>					
ABGS-1 ..	South East ..	Mount Burr ..	56-63 V 57.25 S 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	87
ABNS-1 ..	Spencer Gulf North ..	The Bluff ..	56-63 V 57.25 S 62.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	87
ABRS-3 ..	Central East ..	2½ miles W.S.W. of Loxton	85-92 V 86.248 SS 91.748	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	87
<i>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABW-2 ..	Perth ..	Bickley ..	63-70 V 64.25 S 69.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	90
<i>Country</i>					
ABAW-2 ..	Southern Agricultural ..	Mount Barker ..	63-70 V 64.24 S 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Vertical)	90
ABCW-4 ..	Central Agricultural ..	Mawson Trig ..	94-101 V 95.26 S 100.76	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	90
ABCNW-7 ..	Carnarvon ..	Robinson Street, adjacent to Long Line Equipment Building	181-188 V 182.25 S 187.75	Vision 0.1 Sound 0.02 (Horizontal)	90
ABGW-6 ..	Geraldton ..	6 miles N.E. of Geraldton	174-181 V 175.25 S 180.76	Vision 10 Sound 2 (Horizontal)	90
ABKW-6 ..	Kalgoorlie ..	4 miles N.W. of Kalgoorlie	174-181 V 175.25 S 180.75	Vision 4 Sound 0.8 (Horizontal)	90
ABNW-7 ..	Norseman ..	Norseman Microwave Repeater Station	181-188 V 182.24 S 187.74	Vision 0.05 Sound 0.01 (Horizontal)	90

APPENDIX E—continued

Call Sign and Channels	Area	Location of Transmitter	Authorised Frequencies (MHz)	Authorised Power (kW.e.r.p.) and Polarisation	Hours of Service per Week (to nearest Quarter Hour)
<i>WESTERN AUSTRALIA—continued</i>					
ABSW-5 ..	Bunbury	Mount Lennard	101-108 V 102.25 S 107.75	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	90
<i>TASMANIA</i>					
<i>Metropolitan</i>					
ABT-2 ..	Hobart	Mount Wellington ..	63-70 V 64.24 S 69.74	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	90½
<i>Country</i>					
ABKT-11 ..	King Island	Gentle Annie Hill ..	215-222 V 216.24 S 221.74	Vision 2 Sound 0.4 (Horizontal)	89¼
ABNT-3 ..	North Eastern Tasmania ..	Mount Barrow	85-92 V 86.20 S 91.70	Vision 100 Sound 20 (Horizontal)	89¼
<i>NORTHERN TERRITORY</i>					
ABD-6 ..	Darwin	Blake Street (near Botanic Gardens)	174-181 V 175.25 S 180.75	Vision 10 Sound 2 (Horizontal)	36¾

APPENDIX F

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1972

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Authorised Power/Polarisation	Licensee
<i>NEW SOUTH WALES</i>						
Armidale ..	Kelly's Plains	NEN Upper Namoi	9	1	5 watts (Horizontal)	NEN-ECN Pty Ltd
Batemans Bay-Moruya	Mount Wandera	WIN Illawarra	4	11	50 watts (Horizontal)	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd
Bega ..	Mount Mumbulla	WIN Illawarra	11-Batemans Bay-Moruya & 4-Illawarra ¹	6	100 watts (Horizontal)	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd
Bonalbo ..	Brown's Hill	RTN Richmond-Tweed	8	5	1 watt (Vertical)	Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd
Cobar ..	Fort Bourke Hill	CWN Central West-ern Slopes	6 ²	10	50 watts (Vertical)	Country Television Services 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)	NEN-ECN Pty Ltd
Goulburn ..	Mount Gray	CTC Canberra	7	10	50 watts (Vertical)	Canberra Television Ltd
Inverell ..	'Hillview'-1½ miles E.N.E. of Inverell	NEN Upper Namoi	9	10	10 watts (Horizontal)	NEN-ECN Pty 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	CBC Central Tablelands	8	6 modified — 1,000 kHz	5 watts (Vertical)	Country Television Services Ltd
Mudgee ..	2 miles S.W. of Mudgee	CWN Central West-ern 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
Upper Hunter	'The Lookout' 6½ miles W.N. W. of Aberdeen	NBN Newcastle-Hunter River	3	10	100 watts (Horizontal)	Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd
Walcha ..	Clive Blake's Hill	NEN Upper Namoi	9	1	5 watts (Horizontal)	NEN-ECN Pty Ltd
Wollongong	Broker's Nose	WIN Illawarra	4 ³	3	200 watts (Horizontal)	Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd

APPENDIX F—continued

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Authorised Power/Polarisation	Licensee
VICTORIA						
Alexandra ..	Burgess Road, near Yarck	GMV Goulburn Valley	6	10	50 watts (Horizontal)	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd
Eildon ..	Near Wightman's Hill	GMV Goulburn Valley	10 (via Alexandra Trans-lator)	3	5 watts (Horizontal)	Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd
Myrtleford ..	Tower Hill	AMV Upper Murray	4 ⁴	9	10 watts (Horizontal)	Albury Upper Murray T.V. Ltd
Nhill ..	Mount Lawloit	BTB Ballarat	6 ⁵	7	500 watts (Vertical)	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd
Portland ..	Mount Clay	BTB Ballarat	6	11	500 watts (Horizontal)	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd
Swan Hill ..	Goschen	BCV Bendigo	8 ⁶	11	1,000 watts (Vertical)	Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	Tower Hill	BTB Ballarat	6	9	500 watts (Vertical)	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd
QUEENSLAND						
Blackwater-Bluff Bowen	Cutlers Hill	RTQ Rockhampton	7	10	5 watts (Horizontal)	Utah Development Company
	Post Office Seacom Site-Sprole Castle	TNQ Townsville	7 ⁷	1	100 watts (Horizontal)	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd
Cardstone Village ⁸	2 miles East of Cardstone Village	TNQ Townsville	7	5	1 watt (Vertical)	Northern Electric Authority of Queensland
Collinsville ..	½ mile E.S.E. of Mount Devlin Trig	MVQ Mackay	6	11	5 watts (Horizontal)	Mackay Television Ltd
Cracow	Golden Plateau	RTQ Rockhampton	7	5	1 watt (Horizontal)	Golden Plateau No Liability Rockhampton Television Ltd
Gladstone ..	Maunalor Hill ⁹	RTQ Rockhampton	7	5	1 watt (Horizontal)	Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd
Gympie	Seacom Site-Black Mountain	WBQ Wide Bay	8	1	500 watts (Vertical)	Wide Bay-Burnett Television Ltd
Toowoomba	Mt. Lofty	DDQ Darling Downs	10	5 ¹⁰	25 watts (Horizontal)	Darling Downs TV Ltd
Townsville ..	Seacom Site-Yarrowonga	TNQ Townsville	7	9	5 watts (Horizontal)	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd
SOUTH AUSTRALIA						
Cowell ..	Mt. Olinthus	GTS Spencer Gulf North	4	8	50 watts (Vertical)	Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd
Port Lincoln ..	Borthwicks Hill	GTS Spencer Gulf North	8 (via Cowell Trans-lator)	5	50 watts (Horizontal)	Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd
WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
Kambalda ..	Red Hill	VEW Kalgoorlie	8	3	5 watts (Horizontal)	Mid-Western Television Pty Ltd

APPENDIX F—continued

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Authorised Power/Polarisation	Licensee
TASMANIA						
Derby ..	1 mile N.W. of Derby	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	11	0.2 watts (Horizontal)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd
Gowrie Park ..	1½ miles N.W. of Gowrie Park	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	1	1 watt (Horizontal)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd
Haydena ..	Abbott's Lookout	TVT Hobart	6	8	1 watt (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Greenstown-Geehan	Mount Owen	TVT Hobart	6	8	50 watts (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Rosebery-Renison Bell	Mount Read	TVT Hobart	8 (via Queens-town Trans-lator)	10	5 watts (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television Ltd
Savage River-Luina	Mount Cleveland	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	10 (via Waratah Trans-lator)	7	5 watts (Horizontal)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd
South Launceston	Juliana Street	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	11	1 watt (Horizontal)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd
Marys-Ringal Valley	South Sister Hill	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	11	50 watts (Vertical)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd
Stanley ..	The Nut	TNT North Eastern Tasmania	9	6	50 watts (Vertical)	Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd
Strathgordon ..	Twelvrees Range, near Strathgordon	TVT Hobart	6	8	10 watts (Horizontal)	Tasmanian Television 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 (TNT 9) Pty Ltd

¹ Diversity Reception

² Via microwave-intermediate repeater stations at Hermidale and Mount Boppy.

³ Via VHF-UHF Trans-lator at WIN Studios.

⁴ Via UHF relay at Mount Stanley.

⁵ Via UHF relay at Mount Arapiles.

⁶ Via UHF relay at Gredgwin

⁷ Via UHF relays at Dick's Rise and Main Creek.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Reception site temporarily located at Maunalor Hill, eventually to be sited at Round Hill, transmission site will remain at Maunalor Hill.

¹⁰ Channel 5 allocated on a temporary basis subject to withdrawal on twelve months notice.

APPENDIX G

NATIONAL TELEVISION TRANSLATOR STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1972

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Authorised Power/Polarisation
NEW SOUTH WALES					
Armidale	Kelly's Plains	ABUN	7	4	5 watts (Horizontal)
Bateman's Bay-Moruya	Mount Wandera	ABWN	5A	9	50 watts (Horizontal)
Bonalbo	Brown's Hill	ABRN	6	3	1 watt (Vertical)
Cooma	Nanny Goat Hill	Richmond-Tweed ABSN	8	0	5 watts (Mixed)
Glen Innes	Merdon's Hill	Bega-Cooma ABUN	7	0	5 watts (Horizontal)
Goulburn	Mount Gray	Upper Namoi ABC	3	0	50 watts (Vertical)
Kandos-Rylstone	Mount Cumber-Melon	ABCN	1	0	5 watts (Vertical)
Kyogle	Geneva Hill	Central Tablelands ABRN	6	3	1 watt (Vertical)
Lithgow	Reservoir Hill	Richmond-Tweed ABCN	1	5	5 watts (Vertical)
Mudgee	2 miles S.W. of Mudgee	Central Tablelands ABQN	5	11	1 watt (Vertical)
Walcha	Clive Blake's Hill	Central Western Slopes ABUN	7	5	5 watts (Horizontal)
VICTORIA					
Alexandra	Burgess Road near Yarck	ABGV	3	5	50 watts (Horizontal)
Eildon	Near Wightman's Hill	Goulburn Valley ABGV	5 (via Alexandra Translator)	1	1.25 watts (Horizontal)
Myrtleford	Tower Hill	ABGV	3 ^a	2	25 watts (Horizontal)
Nhill	Mount Lawloit	Goulburn Valley ABRV	3 ^a	9	500 watts (Vertical)
Orbost	Mount Raymond	Ballarat ABLV	4	2	20 watts (Vertical)
Portland	Mount Clay	Latrobe Valley ABRV	2 (via Warrnambool Translator)	4	500 watts (Horizontal)
Warrnambool-Port Fairy	Tower Hill	Ballarat ABRV	3	2	500 watts (Vertical)
QUEENSLAND					
Bowen	Post Office Seacom Site	ABTQ	3	5	100 watts (Horizontal)
Collinsville	Sprole Castle ½ mile E.S.E. of Mount Devlin	ABMQ	4	8	5 watts (Horizontal)
Gympie	Trig Seacom Site—Black Mountain	Mackay ABWQ	6	4	500 watts (Vertical)

APPENDIX G—continued

Area Served	Location	Call Sign and Area (Parent Station)	Input Channel	Output Channel	Authorised Power/Polarisation
QUEENSLAND—continued					
Monto	Mulgildie Plateau	ABWQ	6	1	50 watts (Vertical)
Townsville	Seacom Site—Yarrowonga	Wide Bay ABTQ	3	10	5 watts (Horizontal)
SOUTH AUSTRALIA					
Bordertown	Microwave Repeater Station	ABS Adelaide	2 ^a	2	100 watts ^b (Vertical)
Cowell	Bordertown Mount Olinthus	ABNS	1	6	50 watts (Vertical)
Keith	Spencer Gulf North	ABNS	2 ^a	4	50 watts (Vertical)
Port Lincoln	Microwave Repeater Station	ABS Adelaide	6 (via Cowell Translator)	3	50 watts (Horizontal)
WESTERN AUSTRALIA					
Kambalda	Red Hill	ABKW	6	5	5 watts (Horizontal)
TASMANIA					
Gowrie Park	1½ miles north-west of Gowrie Park	ABNT	3	11	1 watt (Horizontal)
Benstown-Zeehan	North Eastern Tasmania	ABT	2	4	50 watts (Horizontal)
Gebery-Renison Bell	Mount Owen	Hobart	4 (via Queens-town Translator)	1	5 watts (Horizontal)
Savage River-Luina	Mount Read	ABT	2 (via Waratah Translator)	4	5 watts (Horizontal)
South Launceston	Mount Cleveland	ABNT	3	1	1 watt (Horizontal)
St. Marys-Fingal Valley	Juliana Street	North Eastern Tasmania	3	1	50 watts (Vertical)
Stanley	South Sister Hill	ABNT	3	1	50 watts (Vertical)
Strahan	The Nut	North Eastern Tasmania	3	1	50 watts (Vertical)
Strathgordon	P.M.G.'s Radio Telephone Site at Strahan	ABT	4 (via Queens-town Translator)	10	1 watt (Horizontal)
Waratah	Twelvetrees Range near Strathgordon	ABT	2	5	5 watts (Horizontal)
	Companion Hill	Hobart	3	2	35 watts (Horizontal)

Commenced on 5 watts and reduced to 1.25 watts to avoid interference to reception of another station.
^a Via UHF relay at Mount Stanley.
^b Via UHF relay at Mount Arapiles.
 Microwave Relay from Adelaide.
 Operating at 100 watts, after increasing from 80 watts, instead of 500 watts initially proposed, pending review of reception conditions.

APPENDIX H

TELEVISION REPEATER STATIONS IN OPERATION ON 30 JUNE 1972

Call Sign	Area Served	Location	Channel	Power (Transmitter)	Polarisation	Licensee
QUEENSLAND						
WEQR	Weipa	Trundling Point	7	10 watts	Horizontal	Commonwealth Aluminium Corp. Ltd.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
CKWR	Koolan Island	Koolan Township	7	10 watts	Horizontal	Dampier Mining Co. Ltd.
CKWR	Cockatoo Island	Cockatoo Township	9 (Relays Programmes from CKWR Koolan Island)	10 watts	Horizontal	Dampier Mining Co. Ltd.
HDWR	Dampier§	PMG/STC Radio Telephone Site	7	10 watts	Horizontal	Hamersley Iron Pty. Ltd.
HDWR	Karratha§	Karratha Township	9 (Relays Programmes of HDWR Dampier)	1 watt	Horizontal	Hamersley Iron Pty. Ltd.
HTWR	Mount Tom Price	Mount Tom Price	7	10 watts	Horizontal	Hamersley Iron Pty. Ltd.
HTWR	Mount Nameless	Mount Nameless	9 (Relays Programmes of HTWR Mount Tom Price)	10 watts	Horizontal	Hamersley Iron Pty. Ltd.
HTWR	Paraburdoo	2.5 miles South of Paraburdoo	11 (Relays Programmes of HTWR Mount Tom Price via HTWR Mount Nameless)	25 watts	Horizontal	Hamersley Iron Pty. Ltd.
NEWR	Newman	Newman Township	7	5 watts	Horizontal	Mt. Newman Mining Co. Pty. Ltd.
NORTHERN TERRITORY						
GEMR	Groote Eylandt	Alyangula Township	7	10 watts	Horizontal	Groote Eylandt Mining Co. Pty. Ltd.

§ The licences for Dampier and Karratha will be withdrawn when the national television station to serve the Dampier area is established.

APPENDIX I

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATIONS
PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS IN LICENSEE COMPANIES
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

CANBERRA TELEVISION LTD (CTC)

	50c Stock Units
The Federal Capital Press of Australia Pty Ltd	360,000
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	58,592
Others	32,000
Total issued shares	1,494,118

TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD (TCN)

	50c Ordinary Stock Units	50c Preferred Ordinary Shares
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd	7,344,310	698,431
Others	2,799,171	310,024
Totals	10,143,481	1,008,455

UNITED TELECASTERS SYDNEY LTD (TEN)

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

(Country)

BROKEN HILL TELEVISION LTD (BKN)

	50c Shares
Valpali Investments Pty Ltd	92,000
B.T.V. Pty Ltd	19,002
J. M. Sturrock Pty Ltd	10,000
Underwriting and Insurance Ltd	10,000
Broken Hill Theatres Pty Ltd	10,000
Others	58,998
Total issued shares	200,000

APPENDIX I — continued

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD (CBN)

	50c Stock Units
Email Ltd	226,400
Country Life Newspaper Co. Ltd	101,950
Western Newspapers Ltd	80,000
The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd	76,500
Australian Mutual Provident Society	70,000
Others	1,134,668
Total issued stock units	1,689,518

COUNTRY TELEVISION SERVICES LTD (CWN)

See CBN

NEN-ECN PTY LTD (ECN)

	\$1 Shares
Television New England Ltd	850
East Coast Television Ltd	150
Total issued shares	1,000

MURRUMBIDGEE TELEVISION LTD (MTN)

	50c Stock Units
H. Jones & Co. (Sydney) Pty Ltd	359,150
2RG Broadcasters Pty Ltd	96,900
Australasian Jam Co. Pty Ltd	52,249
Others	491,701
Total issued stock units	1,000,000

NEWCASTLE BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION CORPORATION LTD (NBN)

	50c Shares
Telecommunications Securities Ltd	332,845
Bank of New South Wales Nominees Pty Ltd	279,747
Currong Pty Ltd	240,000
Far Pty Ltd	228,000
Wales Nominees (Canberra) Pty Ltd	216,000
Euroka Pty Ltd	151,725
Others	801,683
Total issued shares	2,250,000

NEN-ECN PTY LTD (NEN)

See ECN

NORTHERN RIVERS TELEVISION LTD (NRN)

	50c Shares
Richmond Rivers Broadcasters Pty Ltd	259,980
Northern Star Ltd	112,600
Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Pty Ltd	68,480
Television New England Ltd	67,800
Daily Examiner Pty Ltd	60,800
Canberra Television Ltd	55,200
Others	1,374,968
Total issued shares	1,999,828

APPENDIX I — continued

RICHMOND-TWEED TV LTD (RTN)

	25c Shares
Northern Rivers Television Ltd	1,399,800
Total issued shares	1,399,800

RIVERINA AND NORTH EAST VICTORIA TV LTD (RVN)

	30c Shares
Elwood Pty Ltd	455,363
Estate E. V. Roberts	200,000
Henderson Holdings Pty Ltd	149,000
A. & F. Sullivan Pty Ltd	101,627
Border Morning Mail Pty Ltd	36,104
Others	757,906
Total issued shares	1,700,000

TELEVISION WOLLONGONG TRANSMISSIONS LTD (WIN)

	\$1 Stock Units
Media Securities Ltd	329,450
Euroka Pty Ltd	131,800
Interstate Television Holdings Pty Ltd	101,000
Others	437,750
Total issued stock units	1,000,000

VICTORIA
(Metropolitan)

AUSTARAMA TELEVISION PTY LTD (ATV)

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

GENERAL TELEVISION CORPORATION PTY LTD (GTV)

	\$2 Shares
Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd	802,771
Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd	141,629
Greater Union Organization Pty Ltd	67,600
Total issued shares	1,012,000

HERALD-SUN TV PTY LTD (HSV)

	\$2 Shares
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd	637,550
Associated Newspapers Ltd (London)	112,500
Total issued shares	750,005

(Country)

ALBURY UPPER MURRAY TV LTD (AMV)

	50c Shares
Riverina and North East Victoria TV Ltd	1,100,000
Total issued shares	1,100,000

APPENDIX I — continued

BENDIGO AND CENTRAL VICTORIA TELECASTERS LTD (BCV)

	50c Shares
Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd	1,100,000
Central Victoria Broadcasters Pty Ltd	100,000
Total issued shares	1,200,000

BALLARAT AND WESTERN VICTORIA TELEVISION LTD (BTV)

	50c Shares
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd	435,520
Ballarat Courier Pty Ltd	148,800
Ballarat Broadcasters Pty Ltd	146,135
Canberra Television Ltd	65,060
Others	604,485
Total issued shares	1,400,000

V.B.N. LIMITED (GLV)

	50c Ordinary Shares	\$2 Cumulative 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	1,200,000
Total issued shares	1,200,000

SUNRAYSIA TELEVISION LTD (STV)

	50c Shares
Sunraysia Broadcasters Pty Ltd	49,100
Elliott Newspaper Group Pty Ltd	41,000
Central Murray Broadcasters Pty Ltd	35,000
Electronic Industries Ltd	34,000
Sunraysia Publishing Co. Pty Ltd	32,000
M. A. Harrison	32,000
Others	476,900
Total issued shares	700,000

QUEENSLAND
(Metropolitan)

BRISBANE TV LTD (BTQ)

	50c Shares
Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd	240,000
Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd	163,000
Associated Newspapers Ltd (London)	100,000
Amalgamated Wireless (A/sia) Ltd	60,000
Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'land) Ltd	50,000
Television Corporation Ltd	50,000
The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd	40,000
Others	747,000
Total issued shares	1,450,000

APPENDIX I — 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
National Broadcasting Co. Inc. (U.S.A.)	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	2,000,000
Total issued shares	2,000,000

(Country)

DARLING DOWNS TV LTD (DDQ)

	50c Shares
Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation (Q'land) Ltd	129,600
Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd	70,000
Tasmanian Television Ltd	60,000
Chronicle Holdings Pty Ltd	52,000
Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd	50,000
Others	1,038,400
Total issued shares	1,400,000

FAR NORTHERN TELEVISION LTD (FNQ)

	50c Shares
Telecasters North Queensland Ltd	1,000,000
Total issued shares	1,000,000

MACKAY TELEVISION LTD (MVQ)

	50c Shares
Mackay Theatres (Estate Late John Taylor)	79,196
Tingalpa Hotel Pty Ltd	62,000
Buss & Turner Pty Ltd	47,000
Telecasters North Queensland Ltd	32,000
Mackay Printing and Publishing Co. Pty Ltd	30,000
Others	389,804
Total issued shares	640,000

MOUNT ISA TELEVISION PTY LTD (ITQ)

	\$1 Shares
Fotheringham Investments Pty Ltd	58,560
Samuel Allen & Sons Ltd	31,000
Mount Isa Mines Ltd	21,000
Group Television Services Pty Ltd	6,860
News Ltd	6,860
Tropicair Theatres Pty Ltd	6,860
Telecasters North Queensland Ltd	6,860
R. A. Becker	2,000
Total issued shares	140,000

APPENDIX I — continued

ROCKHAMPTON TELEVISION LTD (RTQ)

	50c Shares
Nationwide Finance Ltd	72,100
Rockhampton Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd	50,000
Rockhampton Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd	40,000
Others	837,900
Total issued shares	1,000,000

TELECASTERS NORTH QUEENSLAND LTD (TNQ)

	50c Shares
Ayr Broadcasters Pty Ltd	100,100
The North Queensland Newspaper Co. Ltd	46,850
Far Northern Theatres Ltd	44,975
Amalgamated Wireless (A/sia) Ltd	42,245
Samuel Allen & Sons Ltd	40,240
Others	530,504
Total issued shares	804,914

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	75,000
Others	1,030,000
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
TVW Ltd	3,000,000
Total issued shares	3,000,000

APPENDIX I — continued

(Country)

SPENCER GULF TELECASTERS LTD (GTS)

	50c Shares
J. M. Sturrock Pty Ltd	144,943
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	32,750
Amalgamated Wireless (A/sia) Ltd	33,000
Others	278,807
Total issued shares	770,000

SOUTH EAST TELECASTERS LTD (SES)

	50c Shares
Electronic Industries Ltd	89,000
Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd	29,900
C. Zempilas	28,200
J. M. Sturrock Pty Ltd	27,575
Melbourne Securities Holdings Pty Ltd	23,500
Tasmanian Television Ltd	20,000
Others	381,325
Total issued shares	599,500

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

(Metropolitan)

SWAN TELEVISION LTD (STW)

	50c Shares
Derwent Securities Pty Ltd	270,700
R. and I. Nominees	194,400
Chesham Securities Pty Ltd	160,600
Ansett Transport Industries Ltd	144,000
Esanda Limited	144,000
Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd	106,666
Dominion Investments Pty Ltd	100,000
Saranna Pty Ltd	87,600
Broadway Investments Pty Ltd	85,400
Others	1,906,634
Total issued shares	3,200,000

TVW LTD (TVW)

	\$1 Shares
Tasmanian Television Ltd	83,375
Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd	80,000
The Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd	68,500
Silverton Securities Pty Ltd	66,700
T. E. Wardle (1968) Pty Ltd	62,500
Westralian International Ltd	50,000
Others	1,537,121
Total issued shares	1,948,196

(Country)

SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS LTD (BTW)

	50c Shares
Swan Brewery Co. Ltd	67,600
Underwriting and Insurance Ltd	45,000
Southern Television Corporation Ltd	42,600

APPENDIX I — continued

Harris Scarfe & Sandovers Ltd	42,000
Others	806,800
Total issued shares	1,004,000

SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS LTD (GSW)
See BTW

MID WESTERN TELEVISION PTY LTD (VEW)

	\$1 Shares
Group Television Services Pty Ltd	51,600
O. & I. Patroni	6,600
T. T. Watson	5,000
Swan Brewery Co. Ltd	5,000
Southern Television Corporation Ltd	4,900
Highway Motel (Kalgoorlie) Pty Ltd	4,450
Viewway Drive-In Theatre Pty Ltd	4,075
Others	21,375
Total issued shares	103,000

TASMANIA

(Metropolitan)

TASMANIAN TELEVISION LTD (TVT)

	50c Shares
Davies Bros. Ltd	206,373
The Examiner Newspaper Pty Ltd	107,500
Robert Nettlefold Pty Ltd	88,600
Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd	75,000
Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd	62,875
E. G. McRae	61,000
Leonard Investments Pty Ltd	57,125
Australian Mutual Provident Society	51,875
Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd	50,000
Others	1,038,634
Total issued shares	1,798,982

(Country)

NORTHERN TELEVISION (TNT 9) PTY LTD (TNT)

	\$2 Shares
Examiner-Northern TV Ltd	183,000
Total issued shares	183,000

NORTHERN TERRITORY

TERRITORY TELEVISION PTY LTD (NTD)

	\$1 Shares
Group Television Services Pty Ltd	15,000
J. H. B. Bell	15,000
Suttons Motors (Darwin) Pty Ltd	15,000
H. J. Bell	10,000
Adelphi Pty Ltd	10,000
J. C. Hickman	10,000
Northern Territory News Services Ltd	6,000
Swan Brewery Co. Ltd	6,000
Others	33,150
Total issued shares	120,150

APPENDIX J

MULTIPLE SHAREHOLDING INTERESTS OF NEWSPAPERS
AND OTHERS IN BROADCASTING AND TELEVISION STATIONS

This Appendix lists newspaper companies and other companies or persons which have substantial shareholding 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 Organizations.

(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, 5PI and 5SE.
5PI Crystal Brook
5SE Mount Gambier

(Advertiser Newspapers Ltd also holds 2,872,400 of the 54,834,005 ordinary shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd (see below) and 110,000 of the 7,212,901 ordinary shares in Queensland Press Ltd (see below).)

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

Television

TCN Sydney Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 7,344,310 ordinary stock units and 698,431 preferred ordinary shares in totals of 10,143,481 ordinary stock units and 1,008,455 preferred ordinary shares.
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 101,245 of the 2,250,000 shares in the licensee company.
NEN Upper Namoi Area .. Maitland Mercury Newspaper and Printing Co. Pty Ltd, a subsidiary company of Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd, holds 26,982 of the 35,996 shares in Manning River Times Pty Ltd, which holds 10,000 of the 671,000 shares in East Coast Television Ltd, which holds 150 of the 1,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN Manning River Area
CBN Central Tablelands Area .. Western Newspapers Ltd, in which the Consolidated Press Group holds 203,446 of the 778,901 shares, holds 80,000 of the 1,689,518 stock units in the licensee company.
CWN Central Western Slopes Area
GTV Melbourne Independent Television Corporation Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of TCN Sydney (see above), holds 802,771 of the 1,012,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 141,629 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ Brisbane Television Corporation Ltd., licensee of TCN Sydney (see above), holds 50,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition Television Corporation Ltd, holds 45,000 of the 7,212,901 shares in Queensland Press Ltd which, through two wholly-owned subsidiary companies holds 403,000 of the 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

Broadcasting

2GZ Orange A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2NZ Inverell Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX J — continued

3AK Melbourne	Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 7,344,310 ordinary stock units and 698,431 preferred ordinary shares in totals of 10,143,481 ordinary stock units and 1,008,455 preferred ordinary shares in Television Corporation Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, of which 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. In addition, Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd holds 141,629 shares in the licensee company.
6AM Northam	General Television Corporation Pty Ltd, licensee of 3AK (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company of 6AM, 6PM and 6KG which company holds 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 206,373 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company and in addition, has a 50 per cent interest in Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd which holds 50,000 shares in the licensee company.
TNT North Eastern Tasmania Area	Tasmanian Television Ltd, licensee of TVT (see above) holds 119,999 of the 2,400,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd, which company holds all the shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

7HO Hobart	Holds 12,000 of the 24,000 shares in the licensee company.
7EX Launceston	Tasmanian Television Ltd, licensee of TVT (see above) holds 119,999 of the 2,400,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd, which holds all the 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 54,834,005 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 subsidiary companies:

CTC Canberra Area	Holds 360,000 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company.
ATN Sydney	Holds 1,403,526 of the 1,494,118 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 216,000 of the 2,250,000 shares in the licensee company.
NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area	Canberra Television Ltd, licensee of CTC (see above) holds 55,200 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
RTN Richmond-Tweed Area	Northern Rivers Television Ltd., licensee of NRN (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
WIN Illawarra Area	Holds 101,000 of the 1,000,000 stock units in the licensee company.
BTV Ballarat Area	Canberra Television Ltd (see above), holds 65,060 of the 1,400,000 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.
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	
SES South East (South Australia) Area	Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd., licensee of BTV (see above) holds 29,900 of the 599,500 shares in the licensee company.
BTW Bunbury Area	Canberra Television Ltd (see above) holds 12,700 of the 1,004,000 shares in the licensee company.
GSW Southern Agricultural Area	

Broadcasting

3XY Melbourne	Holds 2,997,480 ordinary and 205,850 preference shares in totals of 6,000,000 ordinary and 400,000 preference shares in David Syme & Co. Ltd, which has a 50 per cent interest in the operating company of 3XY.
John Fairfax Ltd, through a wholly-owned subsidiary company holds 1,653,696 of the 6,336,000 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.

APPENDIX J — continued

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.

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 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 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Advertiser Newspapers Ltd (see ADS below) holds 110,000 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 (see TVT below) holds 19,440 and Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd (see BTQ above) 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 206,373 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company. Davies Bros. Ltd also has a 50 per cent interest in Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd, which holds 50,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty. Ltd. (see BTQ above) holds 53,866 of the 866,600 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd.
SAS Adelaide .. ..	.. ..	TVW Ltd., licensee of TVW (see below) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW Perth .. ..	.. ..	Holds all the 9,216,316 ordinary shares in West Australian Newspapers Ltd (Publisher of The West Australian, Perth) which holds 31,250 of the 1,948,196 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Tasmanian Television Ltd (see above) holds 83,375 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

3DB Melbourne	Holds the licences for both stations.
3LK Horsham	Holds 810,400 ordinary shares in David Syme and Co. Ltd which has a 50 per cent interest in the operating company of 3XY.
3XY Melbourne .. ..	.. ..
4AK Oakey	W.A. Broadcasters Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company of West Australian Newspapers Ltd (see TVW above), holds 1,090 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company. In addition Davies Bros. Ltd (see TVT above) holds 260 of the shares in the licensee company and Commercial Broadcasters Pty Ltd in which Davies Bros. Ltd holds 50 per cent of the shares, holds 520 of the shares in the licensee company.
4BK Brisbane .. ..	.. ..
4AM Atherton .. ..	.. ..
4BH Brisbane .. ..	.. ..
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 licenses 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 shareholdings in Davies Bros. Ltd and Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd (subsidiary of Queensland Press Ltd) which hold 19,440 and 24,000 shares respectively in Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.
5MU Murray Bridge .. ..	.. ..
5PI Crystal Brook .. ..	.. ..
5SE Mount Gambier .. ..	.. ..
6IX Perth	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (see above) holds the licences for the stations.
6BY Bridgetown .. ..	.. ..
6MD Merredin .. ..	.. ..
6WB Katanning .. ..	.. ..
7HO Hobart .. ..	.. ..
Holds 417,236 of the 866,600 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd which has 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.		

APPENDIX J — continued

7EX Launceston Tasmanian Television Ltd, licensee of TVT (see above) holds 119,999 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd which holds all the 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 (see above). W.A. Broadcasters Pty Ltd (see 4BH above) holds 183,482 of the 6,336,000 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd (see below). Queensland Press Ltd (see above) holds approximately 28% of the shares in Provincial Newspapers (Qld.) Ltd (see Appendix K).)

NEWS LTD (The News, Adelaide)

Television

TEN Sydney Mirror Newspapers Ltd (The Daily Mirror, Sydney) a subsidiary company, holds 140,000 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

WIN Illawarra Area Mirror Newspapers Ltd (The Daily Mirror, Sydney), a subsidiary company, holds 48,000 of the 1,000,000 stock units in the licensee company. In addition Media Securities Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Mirror Newspapers Ltd holds 329,450 stock units in the licensee company.

ITQ Mt. Isa Area Holds 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.

NWS Adelaide Holds all the 1,150,000 shares in the licensee company.

BTW Bunbury Area Southern Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NWS (see above) holds 42,600 of the 1,004,000 shares in the licensee company.

GSW Southern Agricultural Area

VEW Kalgoorlie Area Southern Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of NWS (see above) holds 4,900 of the 103,000 shares in the licensee company.

NTD Darwin Area Northern Territory News Services Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary company holds 6,000 of the 120,150 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

2BH Broken Hill Holds all the shares in the licensee company.

4BH Brisbane Holds 2,244 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

(News Ltd also holds 33,117 of the 100,000 shares in Tamworth Newspaper Co. Ltd (see Appendix K).)

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. In addition holds 513,600 of the 54,834,000 shares in The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd. Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd and Telegraph Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd also hold 2,242,641 and 1,278,006 shares respectively of the 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.

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. See above for interests of Advertiser Newspapers Ltd, The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd and Davies Bros. Ltd. Queensland Press Ltd also holds approximately 28% of the issued shares in Provincial Newspapers (Qld.) Ltd. (See Appendix K).)

(II) PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

ELLIOTT 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 49,100 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX J — continued

Broadcasting

MA Mildura Holds the 500 preference shares in the licensee company. There are also 500 ordinary shares in the licensee company.

WE 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.

EXAMINER-NORTHERN TV LTD (The Examiner, Launceston)

Television

TNT North Eastern Tasmania Area A wholly-owned subsidiary company, Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd holds the licence for the station.

TVT Hobart Three wholly-owned subsidiary companies, The Examiner Newspaper Pty Ltd, 7EX Pty Ltd and Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd hold 107,500, 33,750 and 46,425 shares respectively of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

7EX Launceston Holds all the 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, 7EX Pty Ltd and Examiner-Northern TV Ltd hold 33,750 and 2,100 of the 866,600 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd (see above).)

NORTHERN STAR HOLDINGS LTD GROUP (Northern Star, Lismore, The Gold Coast Bulletin and The Daily News, Murwillumbah)

Television

RTN Richmond-Tweed Area Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (see below) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area Holds 3,378 of the 59,116 shares in The Daily Examiner Pty Ltd, which holds 60,800 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company, and which holds approximately 23 per cent of the issued capital in Central North Coast Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, which holds 20,000 shares in the licensee company. Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd, licensee of 2LM (see below) holds 259,980 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Tweed Radio & Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, licensee of 2MW (see below) and Northern Star Ltd hold 68,480 and 112,600 shares respectively in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

2LM Lismore The licensee company, Richmond River Broadcasters Pty Ltd, is a wholly-owned subsidiary company.

2MW Murwillumbah Wholly-owned subsidiary companies hold 5,067 of the 16,450 shares in the licensee company.

4GG Gold Coast A wholly-owned subsidiary company holds 29,566 of the 98,510 shares in the licensee company and in addition Tweed Radio and Broadcasting Company Pty Ltd, licensee of 2MW (see above) holds 4,731 shares in the licensee company.

A. & F. SULLIVAN PTY LTD (Daily Advertiser, Wagga, and Post, Goulburn)

Television

CTC Canberra Area A wholly-owned subsidiary company, Daniel Bros. & Co. Pty Ltd holds 59,600 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company, Canberra Television Ltd.

RVN South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area Holds 101,627 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.

AMV Upper-Murray Area Riverina & North East Victoria TV Ltd, licensee of RVN (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

4BH Brisbane Holds 2,295 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.

(See below for interests of Canberra Television Ltd.)

(III) OVERSEAS NEWSPAPERS

ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS LTD (ENGLAND) GROUP

Television

HSV Melbourne 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 707,650 of the 16,883,446 ordinary shares in News Ltd (see above).)

APPENDIX J — continued

(IV) OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

ADELAIDE CENTRAL METHODIST MISSION INC.

Television

ADS Adelaide 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.

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 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
RTN Richmond-Tweed Area .. Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
NEN Upper Namoi Area .. Holds 32,000 of the 671,000 shares in East Coast Television Ltd which holds 150 of the 1,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN Manning River Area .. Holds 28,636 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.
RVN South-Western Slopes & Eastern Riverina Area
AMV Upper-Murray Area .. Riverina & North East Victoria TV Ltd, licensee of RVN (see above) holds all the 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
RTQ Rockhampton Area .. Holds 25,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
TNQ Townsville Area .. Holds 40,245 of the 804,914 shares in the licensee company.
FNQ Cairns Area Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, licensee of TNQ (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
ITQ Mt. Isa Area Telecasters North Queensland Ltd (see above) holds 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.
MVQ Mackay Area Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, licensee of TNQ (see above) holds 32,000 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company.
GTS Spencer Gulf North Area .. Holds 33,000 of the 770,000 shares in the licensee company.
TNT North Eastern Tasmania Area
Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty Ltd, licensee of 7LA (see below) in which Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd holds 20,000 of the 40,000 shares, holds 203,580 of the 2,400,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd a wholly-owned subsidiary of which Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd is the licensee company.
TVT Hobart Two wholly-owned subsidiary companies of Examiner-Northern TV Ltd (see above). The Examiner Newspaper Pty Ltd and 7EX Pty Ltd hold 107,500 and 33,750 shares respectively of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company, Tasmanian Television Ltd. In addition, Northern Television (TNT9) Pty Ltd, licensee of TNT (see above) holds 46,425 shares.

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 preference shares in the licensee company. There are also 86,048 ordinary shares in the licensee company.
2LF Young Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd, licensee of 2KA (see above) holds 8,557 of the 17,112 shares in the licensee company.
7EX Launceston Examiner-Northern TV Ltd (see above) holds all the 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.

APPENDIX J — continued

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

- (i) Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd holds 60,321 of the 2,621,739 shares in Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd (see below);
(ii) 7EX Pty Ltd, licensee of 7EX and Examiner-Northern TV Ltd (see above) hold 33,750 and 2,100 of the 866,600 ordinary shares in Davies Bros. Ltd (see above); and
(iii) Findlay and Wills Broadcasters Pty Ltd holds 80,442 of the 6,336,000 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd (see below).)

ANSETT TRANSPORT INDUSTRIES LTD.

Television

TEN Sydney Holds 133,333 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
ATV Melbourne Austarama Television Pty Ltd, the licensee company, is a wholly-owned subsidiary company.
TVQ Brisbane Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd, the licensee company is a wholly-owned subsidiary company.
STW Perth Holds 144,000 of the 3,200,000 shares in the licensee company.

ASSOCIATED BROADCASTING SERVICES LTD

Television

GTC Canberra Area Holds 20,000 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company, Canberra Television Ltd.
NEN Upper Namoi Area .. Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd, licensee of GMV (see below) holds 20,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd, which holds 850 of the 1,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN Manning River Area
NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area .. Television New England Ltd (see above) holds 67,800 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
RTN Richmond-Tweed Area .. Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
BTV Ballarat Area Holds 435,520 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
GMV Goulburn Valley Area .. Goulburn-Valley Television Ltd, the licensee company, is a wholly-owned subsidiary company.
DDQ Darling Downs Area .. Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd, holds 30,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
SDQ Southern Downs Area
ITQ Mt. Isa Area Telecasters North Queensland Ltd., licensee of TNQ (see below) holds 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.
RTQ Rockhampton Area .. Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd, holds 15,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
TNQ Townsville Area Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd, holds 15,000 of the 804,914 shares in the licensee company.
FNQ Cairns Area Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, licensee of TNQ (see above) holds all the shares 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.
SAS Adelaide TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (see below) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
SES South East (South Australia) Area
TVW Perth Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd holds 80,000 of the 1,948,196 shares in the licensee company.
TVT Hobart Holds 75,000 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company, Tasmanian Television Ltd.

Broadcasting

3CS Colac Holds the licences for the stations.
3SR Shepparton
3UL Warragul
3YB Warrnambool
4BH Brisbane Holds 203 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.
6IX Perth TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (see above) holds the licences for the stations.
6BY Bridgetown
6MD Merredin
6WB Katanning
(Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd also holds 198,192 of the 6,336,000 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd. See below for interests of Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd, Canberra Television Ltd, and Tasmanian Television Ltd.)

APPENDIX J — continued

AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING CO PTY LTD

Television

ATN Sydney .. .. .	..	..	..	Holds 58,592 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 (<i>see above</i>) holds 129,600 shares in the licensee company. In addition, Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd, licensee of 4GR (<i>see below</i>) holds 70,000 of the shares in the licensee company.
SDQ Southern Downs Area .. .. .	..	..	..	..
QTQ Brisbane .. .. .	..	..	..	Amalgamated Television Services Ltd, licensee of ATN (<i>see above</i>) holds 500,800 of the 3,027,200 stock units in the licensee company.
RTQ Rockhampton Area .. .. .	..	..	..	Holds 10,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company and in addition, Rockhampton Broadcasting Company Pty Ltd, licensee of 4RO (<i>see below</i>) holds 40,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
WBQ Wide Bay Area .. .. .	..	..	..	Maryborough Broadcasting Co. Pty Ltd, licensee of 4MB (<i>see below</i>) holds 40,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
ADS Adelaide .. .. .	..	..	..	Holds 74,700 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

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 all the shares in the licensee company.
4MB Maryborough .. .. .	..	..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
4RO Rockhampton .. .. .	..	..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
4SB Kingaroy .. .. .	..	..	..	Holds 865 of the 3,395 ordinary shares in the licensee company. There are also 2,405 preference shares in the licensee company.
4ZR Roma .. .. .	..	..	..	Gold Radio Service Pty Ltd, licensee of 4GR (<i>see above</i>) holds 984 ordinary and 46 preference of the 9,000 ordinary and 1,000 preference shares in the licensee company.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY

Television

CTC Canberra Area .. .. .	..	..	..	Holds 36,200 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company.
CBN Central Tablelands Area .. .. .	..	..	..	Holds 70,000 of the 1,689,518 stock units in the licensee company.
CWN Central Western Slopes Area .. .. .	..	..	..	..
TCN Sydney .. .. .	..	..	..	Holds 118,439 of the 10,143,481 stock units and 11,843 of 1,008,455 preferred ordinary shares in the licensee company.
TVT Hobart .. .. .	..	..	..	Holds 51,875 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company, Tasmanian Television Ltd. (<i>See below</i> for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd.)

Broadcasting

2GZ Orange .. .. .	..	..	..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2NZ Inverell .. .. .	..	..	..	Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

(Australian Mutual Provident Society holds 90,000 of the 500,000 6% preference shares and 200,000 of the 500,000 7% preference shares in News Ltd. There are also 16,883,446 ordinary shares and 50,000 8% preference shares in News Ltd.)

See above for the interests of News Ltd.

Australian Mutual Provident Society holds 100,000 of the 2,084,340 shares in Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd. *See above* for the interests of Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.

Australian Mutual Provident Society holds 1,202,208 of the 16,192,833 stock units in Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited. *See above* for the interests of Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited.

BALLARAT BROADCASTERS PTY LTD

Television

BTV Ballarat Area	Holds 146,135 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
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Broadcasting

3BA Ballarat	Holds the licence for the station.
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APPENDIX J — continued

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 495,747 of the 2,250,000 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 .. .. .	..	..	..	..

BROADCAST AMALGAMATED LTD

Television

NEN Upper Namoi Area .. .. .	..	..	..	Holds directly and through subsidiary and associated companies 480,890 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd, which holds 850 of the 1,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition holds 2,850 of the 25,000 shares in Manning Valley Broadcasting Pty Ltd, which through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 32,600 of the 671,000 shares in East Coast Television Ltd, which holds 150 of the 1,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN Manning River Area .. .. .	..	..	..	..
NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area .. .. .	..	..	..	Television New England Ltd (<i>see above</i>) holds 67,800 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
RTN Richmond-Tweed Area .. .. .	..	..	..	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

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.
2TM Tamworth .. .. .	..	..	..	Holds 9,998 of the 10,000 shares in the licensee company.

BROADCASTING STATION 2SM PTY LTD

Broadcasting

2SM Sydney .. .. .	..	..	..	Holds the licence for the station.
2NM Muswellbrook .. .. .	..	..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2NX Bolwarra .. .. .	..	..	..	..

CAMPLIN BROADCASTERS PTY LTD

Broadcasting

2BS Bathurst .. .. .	..	..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2MG Mudgee .. .. .	..	..	..	Holds all the 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 .. .. .	..	..	..	..

Broadcasting

2GZ Orange .. .. .	..	..	..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2NZ Inverell .. .. .	..	..	..	Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

MR. E. DARE

Television

NEN Upper Namoi Area .. .. .	..	..	..	Holds 309,600 of the 671,000 shares in East Coast Television Ltd, which holds 150 of the 1,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN Manning River Area .. .. .	..	..	..	..

DARLING DOWNS TV LTD

Television

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

EAST COAST TELEVISION LTD

Television

NEN Upper Namoi Area .. .. .	..	..	..	Holds 150 of the 1,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN Manning River Area .. .. .	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX J — continued

ELECTRONIC INDUSTRIES LTD

Television

BKN Broken Hill Area ..	..	Holds 8,500 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 599,500 shares in the licensee company.
GTS Spencer Gulf North Area	..	Holds 115,500 of the 770,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition, South East Telecasters Ltd, licensee of SES (<i>see above</i>) holds 10,000 shares in the licensee company.
BTW Bunbury Area ..	..	Harris, Scarfe and Sandovers Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 42,000 of the 1,004,000 shares in the licensee company.
GSW Southern Agricultural Area	..	

ELWOOD PTY LTD

Television

RVN South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	..	Holds 455,363 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.
AMV Upper-Murray Area	..	Riverina & North East Victoria TV Ltd, licensee of RVN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

EMAIL LTD

Television

CBN Central Tablelands Area ..	..	Holds 227,200 of the 1,689,518 stock units in the licensee company.
CWN Central Western Slopes Area	..	
TEN Sydney ..	..	Holds 1,111,110 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ Brisbane ..	..	Holds 10,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

2GZ Orange ..	..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2NZ Inverell ..	..	Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

(Email Ltd also holds 90,800 of the 16,192,833 stock units in Amalgamated Wireless (A'asia) Ltd (*see above*).

EUROKA PTY LTD

Television

NBN Newcastle-Hunter River Area	..	Holds 151,725 of the 2,250,000 shares in the licensee company.
WIN Illawarra Area ..	..	Holds 131,800 of the 1,000,000 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	..	

FAR NORTHERN THEATRES LTD

Television

TNQ Townsville Area ..	..	Holds 44,975 of the 804,914 shares in the licensee company.
FNQ Cairns Area ..	..	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, licensee of TNQ (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
ITQ Mt. Isa Area ..	..	Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, licensee of TNQ (<i>see above</i>) holds 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

4AM Atherton	Holds 25,080 of the 50,000 shares in the licensee company.
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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 (<i>see above</i>), holds 670 of the 5,100 shares in the licensee company.

THE GREATER UNION ORGANISATION PTY LTD

Television

GTV Melbourne	Holds 67,600 of the 1,012,000 shares in the licensee company.
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APPENDIX J — continued

WBQ Wide Bay Area	Birch, Carroll & Coyle Ltd in which The Greater Union Organisation Pty Ltd holds 153,992 of the 245,188 ordinary shares and 58,294 of the 144,000 preference shares, holds through a wholly-owned subsidiary company 40,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
VEW Kalgoorlie Area ..	..	Highway Motel (Kalgoorlie) Pty Ltd holds 4,450 of the 103,000 shares in the licensee company. Viewway Drive-In Theatre Pty Ltd holds 4,075 shares in the licensee company. The Greater Union Organisation Pty Ltd holds 9,253 of the 37,752 shares in Viewway Drive-In Theatre Pty Ltd. The Greater Union Organization Pty Ltd holds 178,046 of the 1,094,214 shares in Highway Motels Ltd which holds 39,025 of the 41,025 shares in Highway Motel (Kalgoorlie) Pty Ltd. In addition, Viewway Drive-In Theatre Pty Ltd holds 37,530 shares in Highway Motels Ltd.

Broadcasting

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

GROUP TELEVISION SERVICES PTY LTD

Television

ITQ Mt. Isa Area ..	..	Holds 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.
VEW Kalgoorlie Area ..	..	Holds 51,600 of the 103,000 shares in the licensee company.
NTD Darwin Area ..	..	Holds 15,000 of the 120,150 shares in the licensee company.

HENDERSON HOLDINGS PTY LTD

Television

RVN South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	..	Holds 149,000 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition Henderson Holdings Pty Ltd holds all the 25,000 'B' ordinary shares in A. & F. Sullivan Pty Ltd (<i>see below</i>) which holds 101,627 shares in the licensee company.
AMV Upper-Murray Area	..	Riverina & North East Victoria TV Ltd, licensee of RVN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
ITQ Brisbane ..	..	Holds 2,372 of the 3,027,200 stock units in the licensee company. (Henderson Holdings Pty Ltd also holds all the 25,000 'B' ordinary shares in totals of 100 'A' preference, 25,000 'B' ordinary and 25,000 'C' ordinary shares in A. & F. Sullivan Pty Ltd (<i>see above</i>).

HENRY JONES (IXL) LTD

Television

Through subsidiary companies—		
CBN Central Tablelands Area ..	..	Holds 30,000 of the 1,689,518 shares in the licensee company.
CWN Central Western Slopes Area	..	
MTN Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas	..	Holds 411,399 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
TVT Hobart ..	..	Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd, licensee of 7HT (<i>see below</i>) holds 62,875 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company, Tasmanian Television Ltd. (<i>See below for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd.</i>)

Broadcasting

2GZ Orange ..	..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2NZ Inverell ..	..	Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2RG Griffith ..	..	Murrumbidgee Television Ltd, licensee of MTN (<i>see above</i>) holds 6,800 of the 20,000 shares in the licensee company.
7QT Queenstown ..	..	Metropolitan Broadcasters Pty Ltd, licensee of 7HT (<i>see below</i>) holds 670 of the 5,100 shares in the licensee company.
7HT Hobart ..	..	Holds 28,500 of the 50,000 'A' shares in the licensee company. There are also 50,000 'B' shares.

HUNTER BROADCASTERS PTY LTD

Broadcasting

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

APPENDIX J — continued

MCCAULEY FAMILY GROUP
Broadcasting

Through associated companies—

2KA	Katoomba .. ..	..	..	..	Holds 70,369 ordinary and 665 preference of the 86,048 ordinary and 3,643 preference shares in the licensee company.
2KM	Kempsey .. ..	..	..	..	Holds 68,781 ordinary and 325 preference of the 110,000 ordinary and 2,085 preference shares in the licensee company.
2LF	Young .. ..	..	..	..	Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd, licensee of 2KA (see above) holds 8,557 of the 17,112 shares in the licensee company. In addition Radio Kempsey Ltd, licensee of 2KM (see above) holds 8,555 shares in the licensee company.
2LT	Lithgow .. ..	..	..	..	Radio Kempsey Ltd, licensee of 2KM (see above) and Transcontinental Broadcasting Corporation Ltd, licensee of 2KA (see above) each holds 5,621 of the 11,242 shares in the licensee company.

MACQUARIE BROADCASTING HOLDINGS LTD
Broadcasting

Through wholly-owned subsidiary companies—

2GB	Sydney .. ..	..	..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee companies.
2WL	Wollongong .. ..	..	..	..
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.
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.

THE MUTUAL LIFE & CITIZENS ASSURANCE CO LTD
Television

CBN	Central Tablelands Area ..	..	..	..	Holds 76,500 of the 1,689,518 stock units in the licensee company.
CWN	Central Western Slopes Area ..	..	..	..
NEN	Upper Namoi Area ..	..	..	..	Holds 72,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd, which holds 850 of the 1,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area ..	..	..	..
NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area ..	..	..	..	Holds 16,000 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company. In addition Television New England Ltd (see above) holds 67,800 shares in the licensee company.
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area ..	..	..	..	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TCN	Sydney .. ..	..	..	..	Holds 148,900 of the 10,143,481 stock units in the licensee company.
BTW	Ballarat Area .. ..	..	..	..	Holds 10,500 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ	Brisbane .. ..	..	..	..	Holds 25,000 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company.
GTS	Spencer Gulf North Area ..	..	..	..	Holds 32,750 of the 770,000 shares in the licensee company.
SAS	Adelaide .. ..	..	..	..	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (see below) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
SES	South East (South Australia) Area ..	..	..	..	Ballarat & Western Victoria Television Ltd, licensee of BTW (see above) holds 29,900 of the 599,500 shares in the licensee company.
TVW	Perth .. ..	..	..	..	Holds 68,500 of the 1,948,196 shares in the licensee company. In addition holds 1,000,000 of the 5,355,000 shares in Westralian International Ltd, which holds 50,000 shares in the licensee company.
STW	Perth .. ..	..	..	..	Holds 30,000 of the 3,200,000 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

2GZ	Orange .. ..	..	..	..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2NZ	Inverell .. ..	..	..	..	Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
6IX	Perth .. ..	..	..	..	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (see above) holds the licences for these stations.
6BY	Bridgetown .. ..	..	..	..
6MD	Merredin .. ..	..	..	..
6WB	Katanning .. ..	..	..	..

(In addition, Mutual Life and Citizens Assurance Co. Ltd holds approximately 3% of the issued capital of News Ltd (see above).)

NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF A/ASIA LTD
Television

TCN	Sydney	Holds 112,200 of the 10,143,481 stock units in the licensee company and 12,770 of the 1,008,455 preferred ordinary shares.
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APPENDIX J — continued

TEN	Sydney	Holds 10,000 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
BTQ	Brisbane .. ..	..	..	..	Holds 14,300 of the 1,450,000 shares in the licensee company. In addition Television Corporation Ltd, licensee of TCN (see above) holds 50,000 of the shares in the licensee company.
ADS	Adelaide .. ..	..	..	..	Holds 14,600 of the 3,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
SAS	Adelaide .. ..	..	..	..	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (see below) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
PVW	Perth .. ..	..	..	..	Holds 23,514 of the 1,948,196 shares in the licensee company.
TVT	Hobart .. ..	..	..	..	Holds 18,750 of the 1,798,982 shares in the licensee company, Tasmanian Television Ltd (see below for interests of Tasmanian Television Ltd).

(In addition, National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd holds approximately 3% of the issued capital of News Ltd (see above).)
(See below for further interests of TVW Ltd).

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO. INC.

Television

TEN	Sydney .. ..	..	..	..	N.B.C. International Ltd (Bermuda) holds 998,000 of the 10,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
QTQ	Brisbane .. ..	..	..	..	National Broadcasting Co. Inc. (U.S.A.) holds 303,000 of the 3,027,200 stock units in the licensee company.

NEN-ECN PTY LTD

Television

NEN	Upper Namoi Area ..	..	..	..	Holds the licences for the stations.
ECN	Manning River Area ..	..	..	..

NORTHERN RIVERS TELEVISION LTD

Television

NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area ..	..	..	..	Holds the licence for the station.
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area ..	..	..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.

RADIO KEMPSEY LTD

Broadcasting

2KM	Kempsey .. ..	..	..	..	Holds the licence for the station.
2LF	Young .. ..	..	..	..	Holds 8,555 of the 17,112 shares in the licensee company.
2LT	Lithgow .. ..	..	..	..	Holds 5,621 of the 11,242 shares in the licensee company.

RIVERINA AND NORTH EAST VICTORIA T.V. LTD

Television

RVN	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area ..	..	..	..	Holds the licence for the station.
AMV	Upper-Murray Area ..	..	..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.

ESTATE E. V. ROBERTS
Television

RVN	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area ..	..	..	..	Holds 200,000 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.
AMV	Upper-Murray Area ..	..	..	..	Riverina and North-East Victoria TV Ltd, licensee of RVN (see above) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

2WG	Wagga	Holds 27 of the 30 shares in the licensee company.
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SOUTH WESTERN TELECASTERS LTD

Television

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

SWAN BREWERY CO LTD

Television

BTW	Bunbury Area .. ..	..	..	..	Holds 67,600 of the 1,004,000 shares in the licensee company.
GSW	Southern Agricultural Area ..	..	..	..

APPENDIX J — continued

VEW	Kalgoorlie Area	..	..	Holds 5,000 of the 103,000 shares in the licensee company.
NTD	Darwin Area	..	..	Holds 6,000 of the 120,150 shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

8DN	Darwin	..	..	Holds 17,150 of the 37,000 shares in the licensee company.
8HA	Alice Springs	..	..	Holds 5,000 of the 81,000 shares in the licensee company.

TASMANIAN TELEVISION LTD

Television

CTC	Canberra Area	..	..	Holds 30,000 of the 1,200,000 stock units in the licensee company, Canberra Television Ltd.
NEN	Upper Namoi Area	..	..	Holds 41,200 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd, which holds 850 of the 1,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	..	..	Television New England Ltd (<i>see above</i>) holds 67,800 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area	..	..	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area	..	..	Holds 60,000 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ	Darling Downs Area	..	..	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (<i>see below</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
SDQ	Southern Downs Area	..	..	Holds 20,000 of the 599,500 shares in the licensee company.
SAS	Adelaide	..	..	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (<i>see below</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
SES	South East (South Australia) Area	..	..	Holds 83,375 of the 1,948,196 shares in the licensee company.
TVW	Perth	..	..	Holds 119,999 of the 2,400,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company of which Northern Television (TNT 9) Pty Ltd, is the licensee.
TNT	North-Eastern Tasmania Area	..	..	Holds the licence for the station.
TVT	Hobart	..	..	Holds the licence for the station.

Broadcasting

6IX	Perth	..	..	TVW Ltd, licensee of TVW (<i>see above</i>) holds the licences for the stations.
6BY	Bridgetown	..	..	..
6MD	Merredin	..	..	..
6WB	Katanning	..	..	..
4BH	Brisbane	..	..	Holds 260 of the 12,500 shares in the licensee company.

(*See above* for interests of Examiner-Northern TV Ltd and Canberra Television Ltd. In addition Tasmanian Television Ltd holds 57,600 of the 6,336,000 shares in Macquarie Broadcasting Holdings Ltd and 94,000 of the 2,084,340 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 32,000 of the 640,000 shares in the licensee company.
FNQ	Cairns Area	..	..	Far Northern Television Ltd, the licensee company, is a wholly-owned subsidiary company.
ITQ	Mount Isa Area	..	..	Holds 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.

TELEVISION NEW ENGLAND LTD

Television

NEN	Upper Namoi Area	..	..	Holds 850 of the 1,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	..	..	..
NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area	..	..	Holds 67,800 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area	..	..	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the 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	Mount Isa	..	..	Hold 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.

TRUSTEES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH FOR THE ARCHDIOCESE OF SYDNEY

Broadcasting

2SM	Sydney	Holds all of the 3,678 'A' class shares in the licensee company. There are also 2,822 'B' class shares.
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APPENDIX J — continued

2SM	Muswellbrook	Broadcasting Station 2SM Pty Ltd, licensee of 2SM (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2BX	Bolwarra	..	..	..

2TM MANAGEMENT PTY LTD

Broadcasting

2TM Management Pty Ltd holds 10,000 of the 80,000 shares in Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd and is entitled to appoint three of the five directors (*see above*).

TRANSCONTINENTAL BROADCASTING CORPORATION LTD

Broadcasting

2KA	Katoomba	..	..	Holds the licence for the station.
2LF	Young	..	..	Holds 8,557 of the 17,112 shares in the licensee company.
2LT	Lithgow	..	..	Holds 5,621 of the 11,242 shares in the licensee company.

TVW LTD

Television

SAS	Adelaide	..	..	Holds all the shares in the licensee company.
TVW	Perth	..	..	Holds the licence for the station.

Broadcasting

6IX	Perth	..	..	Holds the licences for the stations.
6BY	Bridgetown	..	..	..
6MD	Merredin	..	..	..
6WB	Katanning	..	..	..

UIG INVESTMENTS PTY LTD

Television

RVN	South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area	..	..	Elwood Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company holds 455,363 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.
AMV	Upper-Murray Area	..	..	Riverina and North East Victoria TV Ltd, licensee of RVN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

UNITED BROADCASTING CO. PTY LTD

Television

NBN	Newcastle-Hunter River Area	..	..	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd, licensee of 2UE (<i>see below</i>) holds 125,850 of the 2,250,000 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 82,500 shares in the licensee company.
NRN	Grafton-Kempsey Area	..	..	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd (<i>see below</i>) holds 10,240 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company. In addition Television New England Ltd, (<i>see below</i>) holds 67,800 shares in the licensee company.
RTN	Richmond-Tweed Area	..	..	Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (<i>see above</i>) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
NEN	Upper Namoi Area	..	..	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd holds 10,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd which holds 850 of the 1,000 shares in the licensee company.
ECN	Manning River Area	..	..	..
TEN	Sydney	..	..	Radio 2UE Sydney Pty Ltd holds 309,145 of the 10,000,000 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	..	..	..

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.

VICTORIAN BROADCASTING NETWORK LTD

Television

BCV	Bendigo Area	..	..	Directly and through a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds all the 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 the 729,000 preference shares in the licensee company.
STV	Mildura Area	..	..	A wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 35,000 of the 700,000 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX J — continued

TNT North Eastern Tasmania Area Holds 36,960 of the 2,400,000 stock units in Examiner-Northern TV 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
 2BS Bathurst Holds 30,000 of the 200,000 shares in Camplin Broadcasters Pty Ltd, which company holds all the shares in the companies holding the licences for 2BS and 2MG.
 2MG Mudgee
 3NE Wangaratta Holds 4,147 of the 27,650 shares in the licensee company.
 (See above for interests of Examiner-Northern TV Ltd.)

WORKERS WEEKLY HERALD INC.

Broadcasting

5KA Adelaide Holds through a nominee 3,000 of the 15,000 shares in the licensee company.
 5AU Port Augusta Holds through a nominee 400 of the 2,000 shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX K

NEWSPAPER SHAREHOLDING 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 J.

ALBANY ADVERTISER (1932) LTD (*Albany Advertiser*)*Broadcasting*

6VA Albany Holds 9,800 of the 27,998 shares in the licensee company.

ARMIDALE NEWSPAPER CO LTD (*Armidale Express*)*Television*

NEN Upper Namoi Area .. Holds 20,000 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd, which also holds 850 of the 1,000 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 Television New England Ltd.
 BCN Manning River Area ..
 NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area .. Television New England Ltd (*see above*) holds 67,800 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
 RTN Richmond-Tweed Area .. Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

Broadcasting

2AD Armidale Holds 10,000 of the 20,000 shares in the licensee company.

BALLARAT COURIER PTY LTD (*The Ballarat Courier*)*Television*

BTV Ballarat Area Holds 148,800 of the 1,400,000 shares in the licensee company. Ballarat Broadcasters Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 146,135 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*

RVN South-Western Slopes and Eastern Riverina Area Holds 36,104 of the 1,700,000 shares in the licensee company.
 AMV Upper-Murray Area .. Riverina North-East Victoria TV Ltd, licensee of RVN (*see above*) holds all the 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 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
 RTN Richmond-Tweed Area .. Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

THE DAILY EXAMINER PTY LTD (*The Daily Examiner, Grafton*)*Television*

NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area .. Holds 60,800 of the 1,999,828 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.
 RTN Richmond-Tweed Area .. Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (*see above*) holds all the 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.

APPENDIX K — continued

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 Australia) Area .. . Holds 11,000 of the 599,500 shares in the licensee company.

Macleay Argus Pty Ltd (*The Macleay Argus, Kempsey*)

Television

NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area .. . Holds 25,600 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
RTN Richmond-Tweed Area .. . Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

Manning River Times Pty Ltd (*Manning River Times, Taree*)

Television

NEN Upper Namoi Area .. . Holds 10,000 of the 671,000 shares in East Coast Television Ltd, which
ECN Manning River Area .. . holds 150 of the 1,000 shares in the licensee company.

Murrumbidgee Irrigator Pty Ltd (*The Murrumbidgee Irrigator, Leeton*)

Television

MTN Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas .. . Holds 6,596 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.

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

Television

NBN Newcastle-Hunter River Area .. . Holds 216,000 of the 2,250,000 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.

Northern Newspapers Pty Ltd (*Various Newspapers in Northern New South Wales*)

Television

NEN Upper Namoi Area .. . Holds 45,400 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd, which
ECN Manning River Area .. . holds 850 of the 1,000 shares in the licensee company. The company also holds 3,849 of the 42,001 shares in Armidale Newspaper Co. Ltd, which holds 20,000 shares in Television New England Ltd.
NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area .. . Television New England Ltd (*see above*) holds 67,800 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
RTN Richmond-Tweed Area .. . Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

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

Television

TNQ Townsville Area .. . Holds 46,850 of the 804,914 stock units in the licensee company.
FNQ Cairns Area .. . Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, licensee of TNQ (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
ITQ Mt. Isa Area .. . Telecasters North Queensland Ltd, licensee of TNQ (*see above*) holds 6,860 of the 140,000 shares in the licensee company.

Provincial Newspapers (QLD) Ltd (*Publishers of Various Queensland Country Newspapers*)

Television

RTQ Rockhampton Area .. . Rockhampton Newspaper Co. Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary company, holds 50,000 of the 1,000,000 shares in the licensee company.
DDQ Darling Downs Area .. . Chronicle Holdings 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.
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 51,416 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.

APPENDIX K — continued

DAVID SYME AND CO LTD (*The Age, Melbourne*)

Broadcasting

3XY Melbourne .. . Has a 50 per cent interest in the operating company of 3XY.

TAMWORTH NEWSPAPER CO LTD (*The Northern Daily Leader*)

Television

NEN Upper Namoi Area .. . Holds 82,500 of the 1,650,000 shares in Television New England Ltd, which
ECN Manning River Area .. . holds 850 of the 1,000 shares in the licensee company.
NRN Grafton-Kempsey Area .. . Television New England Ltd (*see above*) holds 67,800 of the 1,999,828 shares in the licensee company.
RTN Richmond-Tweed Area .. . Northern Rivers Television Ltd, licensee of NRN (*see above*) holds all the issued shares in the licensee company.

(Tamworth Newspaper Co. Ltd also holds 2,550 of the 80,000 shares in Broadcast Amalgamated Ltd (*see Appendix J*).

WANGARATTA CHRONICLE PTY LTD (*Wangaratta Chronicle Despatch*)

Broadcasting

3NE Wangaratta .. . Holds 1,000 of the 27,650 shares in the licensee company.

WESTERN NEWSPAPERS LTD (*The Central Western Daily, Orange*)

Television

CBN Central Tablelands Area .. . Holds 80,000 of the 1,689,518 stock units in the licensee company.
CWN Central Western Slopes Area

Broadcasting

2GZ Orange .. . A wholly-owned subsidiary of Country Television Services Ltd, licensee of CBN/CWN (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.
2NZ Inverell .. . Country Broadcasting Services Pty Ltd, licensee of 2GZ (*see above*) holds all the shares in the licensee company.

APPENDIX L

INTERIM REPORT OF THE
CHILDREN'S TELEVISION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

26th June, 1972

A. INTRODUCTION

The Children's Television Advisory Committee began its work in January 1971. It was formed with a specific and limited charter: to devise a series of practical guidelines for the production of children's television programmes, conformity with which would ensure that a particular programme met the terms of the relevant sections of the Board's Programme Standards for the purpose of qualifying for inclusion in the mandatory quota for children's television programmes which came into effect on 21 September 1971.

B. THE PRODUCTION GUIDELINES FOR CHILDREN'S TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

The first report of the Committee, comprising largely of the guidelines, and published as "Production Guidelines for Children's Television Programmes" (hereinafter 'the Guidelines'), was completed in May 1971 and published in June 1971.

At that time, the Australian Broadcasting Control Board decided to extend the term of office of this Committee until January 1973, so that the Committee could continue to advise on the implementation of the quota requirement and on ways in which particular programmes might be modified, if necessary, in order to be more suitable in terms of the Guidelines.

C. THE "EXPERIMENTAL" PERIOD FOR NEW PROGRAMMES

Following the publication of the Guidelines, the Committee's work moved into a second phase. The Guidelines provided for a nine-month 'experimental' period beginning on 21 September 1971. During this period, licensees were asked to experiment with programmes in an endeavour to evolve suitable and enjoyable programmes which could achieve viable and, hopefully, increasing audiences of children. This experimental period was intended to be a time during which various formats, styles and transmission times could be attempted and when the Committee, through the Board, would collaborate with television stations in their efforts to develop successful programmes for children. It was the Committee's hope that this collaboration would provide for an exchange of ideas which would be fruitful in the Committee's own tasks of evaluation of particular programmes, as well as for the producers of those programmes.

Since the publication of the Guidelines, the Committee has met at regular intervals to discuss the progress of particular programmes designed for children and to report its views of these programmes to the Board.

D. AN EVALUATION OF THE "EXPERIMENTAL" PERIOD FOR NEW PROGRAMMES

The Committee has been very disappointed at the failure of most licensees to use this period as an opportunity to develop really successful and imaginative programmes for children.

Although there are some good qualities in each of the three programmes currently receiving credit under the terms of the quota, most stations appear to regard these programmes as doomed never to attract an audience larger than a very small minority. This attitude has resulted in a nearly universal tendency to schedule these programmes at peripheral times, when even the potential audience would seem to be small. The Committee has also observed a timidity in regard to programme formats. Of the three putatively new programmes, two are modified versions of earlier programmes and, while this is not a necessary objection, it has been indicative of an unwillingness to vigorously seek new ideas.

On advice from the Committee, the Board has decided not to allow credit for quota purposes for one programme which sought accreditation ("Young Talent Time").

APPENDIX L — continued

E. COMMUNICATION WITH REPRESENTATIVES FROM STATIONS PRODUCING CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

In response to invitations from the Board, representatives from stations producing two of the children's programmes currently receiving credit met with the Committee to discuss interpretations of the Guidelines and possible means of improving their programmes.

F. RESEARCH INTO CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

The Committee also sought to assist in establishing a research project designed to investigate responses to programmes during the experimental period. In fact, the Research section of the Board conducted a small pilot study into children's familiarity with the programmes receiving credit. Regrettably, this pilot study corroborated the results of ratings surveys, namely, that the audiences achieved by these programmes were too small at present to permit the Research section to undertake any further investigation into children's responses to the programmes. The Pilot study also provided support for the Committee's view that certain times (for example, early Sunday mornings) were unlikely to attract large audiences of children, irrespective of the quality of the programme screened.

The Committee has maintained regular contact with the Research section of the Board and hopes that it may be possible to embark on a useful research project in connection with the Committee's work, though it seems unlikely now that such a project could be brought to fruition within the life of the present Committee.

G. OBSERVATIONS ABOUT THE PLACE OF CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES IN THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES

As indicated in the Guidelines, this Committee believes that programmes designed specifically for children should have many aims and ideals: to amuse and entertain, to inform, to delight, to acquaint them with aspects of their culture and heritage, to extend their understanding of their physical and social environment, to nurture their aesthetic responses and, indeed, so much more, because of Television's undoubted potentiality for influencing the younger members of the national audience.

At the same time, it is necessary to acknowledge that the provision of programmes specifically for children has been, and is, minority programming — and is likely to remain so unless the general situation changes radically. By its very nature, a children's programme at a suitable time of day seems unlikely to attract a sufficiently large audience to ensure a ready interest on the part of the sponsors. In general, this results in limited production budgets, not only in terms of money, but in man-hours and use of plant as well.

It seems paradoxical that, although there is widespread agreement on the need for expertly-produced programmes for children, only a small amount of money (by which to generate such programmes) is available from present sources.

Although there is evidence to suggest that the largest number of children watching Television in Metropolitan Australia is to be found generally at about 7.30 p.m. and, although children do not appear to make up the majority of viewers after 5.30 p.m. Mondays to Fridays or after 10.30 a.m. on Saturdays and Sundays, the present practice is to broadcast such programmes before 5.30 p.m. on week days and before 10.30 a.m. on week ends. This means that only small audiences are available with consequential low revenue, if any at all. Therefore, it appears that the normal financial procedures of television may never make possible the provision of quality programmes for children and the Committee therefore suggests that alternative forms of special encouragement and aid for such programmes should be investigated.

H. PROGRAMMES DESIGNED FOR PARTICULAR AGE-GROUPS VIS-A-VIS GENERAL PROGRAMMES

With others who have sought to explore to the possibilities of programming for children *from the starting point of the needs of children*, this Committee has the view

APPENDIX L — *continued*

that programmes which are designed for a particular age-group and which are most appropriate to the needs and interests of that age-group are less likely to appeal over a much wider age range than many so-called "family" programmes.

At the present time, programmes most readily available for children seem to fall into three main categories: the family situation series, the adventure series and the animated cartoon.

"Family" situation series are often presented from an adult's point of view in which the world of childhood is seen as a narrow caricature and in which children are represented as stereotypes. Such programmes are, at best, merely diversionary entertainment.

Adventure series are often fantastic in conception and use super-powered heroes and/or anthropomorphic protagonists. Situations represented often involve violence and the assumption that many problems can be adequately solved by the use of physical strength.

Similarly, animated cartoons usually embody a narrow range of assumptions about life and society, although, because of their obvious unreality, they are sometimes rather less objectionable in exhibiting these features.

Though admittedly over-simplified, the foregoing description includes almost all the programmes available at times when large numbers of children are likely to be watching. Many members of this Committee regard this situation as appallingly limited and see the recent moves of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board to make a quota of good quality children's programmes mandatory upon every licensee as a most important beginning. As the new programmes are designed to cater for children's needs that are otherwise neglected in the general programmes described above, it seems vitally important that they should be screened at times when large numbers of children are known to be watching television.

Looking ahead, it is hoped that there will be a steady extension of the number and variety of good quality children's programmes.

I. SPECIAL ASSISTANCE FOR CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

It seems that the present circumstances are not conducive to a rapid and extensive improvement in the quality of programmes available for children, and that any improvements at all are likely to be hard-earned. If this is the case, it seems desirable that the Commonwealth Government should consider means of encouraging the production of suitable programmes — for example, by offering grants, subsidies, or tax concessions as financial assistance to those programmes.

Perhaps it should also consider ways in which to support the establishment of an independent foundation to produce film and television programmes especially designed for children.

Another matter for concern is the provision of suitable means for training personnel to work in the production of children's programmes. The Committee hopes that the proposed National Film and Television School may provide for some of these needs.

In a less immediate way, encouragement given to many organisations which work to develop the creative, critical and intellectual resources of children is likely to contribute to a growing maturity of judgement and responsiveness to good quality children's television programmes.

Some of the points raised in this section lead outside the Committee's terms of reference and the Committee's concern that many problems faced by children's programming seem to be of a very general order and, often, to require solutions beyond the resources of individual licensees or production companies, persuaded the Committee to prepare a background paper which dealt with some of these issues. This paper was presented to the Board for possible use in the Board's discussions with the Senate Standing Committee on Education, Science and the Arts. One member

APPENDIX L — *continued*

of the Committee (Mr. Keith Cairns) did not participate in the preparation of this background paper.

J. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Committee reports to the Board that the experimental period has concluded and expresses the conviction that licensees have now had sufficient time to develop suitable children's programmes. The Committee recommends that the requirements set out in the Guidelines should be implemented from now on.
2. The Committee is concerned that the programmes which have been approved for quota purposes are being screened at peripheral times in almost all cases and it recommends that the Board seek ways to encourage licensees to schedule these programmes at times when much larger numbers of children are known to watch television. To this end, and as a first step, the Committee recommends that the Board explore the possibility of arranging a truce period among competing television stations (including the A.B.C. stations) to allow for simultaneous screening of quota programmes for a trial period. It is felt that this truce time should occur on one (or more) weekday afternoon(s) after 4.00 p.m.

Dermot Lyttle (Chairman)
 Rupert Goodman (Deputy Chairman)
 John Appleton
 Julie Bailey
 Keith Cairns
 Naomi Marks
 Godfrey Philipp

26 June 1972

APPENDIX M
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 October 1971 and April 1972. 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 6.00 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 matter.

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.

APPENDIX M—continued

Family .. Family activities including programmes dealing with cooking, house and garden, hobbies, care of pets, health, physical fitness and other personal matters. Shopping guides.

Children .. Programmes directed to or presented for children, serials, children's recordings, and informative "scatters".

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	6.00 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	51.3	24.5	42.9
Incidental Matter	6.9	5.6	6.4
Variety	1.4	1.4	1.4
Drama	0.3	3.2	1.2
The Arts	0.1	22.5	7.2
	60.0	57.2	59.1
<i>Information and Services—</i>			
News	9.8	12.1	10.5
Sport	5.8	3.2	5.0
Information	1.7	6.8	3.3
Religious	1.4	1.9	1.6
Social and Political	4.0	13.6	7.0
Family	1.2	0.4	0.9
Children	*	2.2	0.7
Educational	—	2.6	0.8
	23.9	42.8	29.8
Advertisements	16.1	—	11.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

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												
	Per cent	Per cent												
Entertainment	50.2	42.9	41.0	36.4	46.6	41.3	51.3	43.1	54.2	44.7	57.7	44.0	61.5	48.4
Light and Popular Music	6.4	7.0	8.1	8.0	6.2	5.4	6.9	6.4	5.6	5.4	6.8	5.7	7.6	6.3
Variety	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.9
Drama	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.5	—	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	—	2.0	0.3	2.0
The Arts	—	6.7	0.2	8.5	0.3	2.5	0.1	9.2	—	5.4	0.2	4.9	0.2	10.4
Information and Services	58.0	58.1	51.4	56.3	54.5	52.1	60.6	61.0	61.6	57.5	65.7	57.9	70.5	68.0
News	16.2	18.5	7.7	6.2	11.0	14.7	6.9	4.8	11.8	11.4	8.5	15.4	5.2	5.4
Sport	1.3	0.9	4.0	3.1	8.2	7.3	8.6	8.3	5.9	8.3	6.4	7.9	8.3	5.9
Information	0.3	2.3	4.1	4.8	1.7	6.7	1.9	2.4	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.1	3.6
Religious	1.0	1.8	0.6	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.7	2.3	4.3	3.0
Social and Political	1.3	2.7	10.1	8.7	6.3	6.7	4.2	7.8	1.4	8.2	3.3	5.5	1.4	8.8
Family	0.2	0.1	3.4	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.7	5.5	0.6	8.8
Children	0.1	0.6	—	0.6	—	—	—	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4
Educational	—	0.2	—	2.6	—	—	—	2.8	—	0.9	—	—	—	—
Advertisements	20.4	27.1	29.9	30.9	29.4	36.9	23.3	28.0	21.6	31.0	21.1	33.1	20.9	26.1
	21.6	14.8	18.7	12.8	16.1	11.0	16.1	11.0	16.8	11.5	13.2	9.0	8.6	5.9
	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

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 29.1	Per cent 21.0	Per cent 25.9	Per cent 25.7	Per cent 25.4	Per cent 25.5	Per cent 25.4
Morning	Per cent 22.3	Per cent 18.5	Per cent 17.5	Per cent 20.9	Per cent 14.5	Per cent 19.4	Per cent 20.9
Midday	Per cent 18.1	Per cent 16.8	Per cent 17.5	Per cent 14.5	Per cent 15.1	Per cent 16.9	Per cent 16.4
Early Afternoon	Per cent 19.6	Per cent 16.1	Per cent 16.0	Per cent 20.4	Per cent 17.8	Per cent 20.6	Per cent 17.0
Late Afternoon	Per cent 20.7	Per cent 18.2	Per cent 19.1	Per cent 19.3	Per cent 20.9	Per cent 13.9	Per cent 19.1
Evening	Per cent 19.6	Per cent 13.6	Per cent 12.2	Per cent 21.3	Per cent 10.9	Per cent 13.9	Per cent 15.2
Night	Per cent 14.9	Per cent 9.6	Per cent 9.2	Per cent 9.9	Per cent 6.4	Per cent 3.0	Per cent 9.8
Periods	Per cent 20.9	Per cent 16.5	Per cent 17.7	Per cent 18.7	Per cent 18.0	Per cent 14.1	Per cent 18.0

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

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	All Days
Breakfast	Per cent 7.0	Per cent 23.4	Per cent 25.0	Per cent 25.6	Per cent 26.0	Per cent 26.9	Per cent 17.0	Per cent 21.6
Morning	Per cent 10.3	Per cent 19.0	Per cent 20.4	Per cent 22.0	Per cent 21.4	Per cent 21.6	Per cent 17.2	Per cent 18.7
Midday	Per cent 14.1	Per cent 13.1	Per cent 14.6	Per cent 18.4	Per cent 18.7	Per cent 16.9	Per cent 16.8	Per cent 16.1
Early Afternoon	Per cent 12.7	Per cent 13.1	Per cent 18.0	Per cent 18.8	Per cent 17.5	Per cent 17.5	Per cent 15.2	Per cent 16.1
Late Afternoon	Per cent 9.4	Per cent 16.3	Per cent 19.6	Per cent 18.7	Per cent 20.6	Per cent 20.3	Per cent 12.6	Per cent 16.8
Evening	Per cent 7.5	Per cent 16.2	Per cent 13.9	Per cent 14.3	Per cent 15.3	Per cent 16.3	Per cent 9.0	Per cent 13.2
Night	Per cent 3.7	Per cent 9.2	Per cent 8.7	Per cent 9.7	Per cent 10.3	Per cent 11.1	Per cent 7.8	Per cent 8.6
Periods	Per cent 8.9	Per cent 16.0	Per cent 17.6	Per cent 18.6	Per cent 18.9	Per cent 19.1	Per cent 13.8	Per cent 16.1

APPENDIX N
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES

The analysis of television programmes which is set out in the following tables is based on a sample of commercial and national programmes televised during the twelve month period ended 2 April 1972. In this period the sample amounted to approximately 25 per cent.

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 programmes analysed are those of all metropolitan stations, ten country commercial stations and in the case of the National Service those of ABV Melbourne. These are considered to be reasonably representative of the commercial and national television services.

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:
Metropolitan and Country Stations, Overall.

Table III—Television Programmes of Australian Origin, Analysis by Categories, 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 for the purpose of calculation of their performance towards meeting the Board's requirements for the Australian content of television programmes. 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 calculations of the time occupied by programmes in each category.

The times used in the headings of Table II are those which for some years have been for statistical purposes to describe certain periods of the day. As indicated in paragraph 397 of this report new time periods have been adopted by the Board to coincide with current viewing patterns and revised requirements. In future the reports will show data based on the new time periods.

Definition of programme categories—The statistical system is based on a number of programme categories. These are set out below:

Drama—

Serious	Classical drama, works of major contemporary dramatists and other dramatic productions which appear to have lasting value.
Adventure	Drama with the main focus on action. Includes such themes as science fiction and espionage.
Crime and Suspense ..	Programmes in dramatic form concerned with crime and its detection. Includes court room drama and plays in which suspense is predominant, with or without a crime element.
Domestic and Comedy ..	Programmes in dramatic form dealing with domestic life or family relations, and those the main purpose of which is to induce laughter.
Western	Programmes in dramatic form utilizing "western" settings.
Miscellaneous	Programmes in dramatic form which do not fall specifically under other headings.

Light Entertainment—

Cartoons	Matter predominantly in the form of animation or pupperty, with the main purpose of providing escapist entertainment.
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APPENDIX N—continued

Light Music	Programmes in which currently popular music or music of the "evergreen" type is the predominant element.
Personality Programmes ..	Programmes containing items generally handled by a compere. Includes interviews, quizzes and panel games where the emphasis is on displaying the subject rather than serious discussion.
Talent Programmes	Programmes concentrating on competition generally at an amateur level in any field of entertainment.
Variety	Programmes containing a mixture of comedy, music, dancing, gags and patter, by professional or amateur talent, where the element of competition is not predominant.
Sport	Simultaneous or delayed presentation of competitive sports, sporting previews, news and talks and demonstrations of sporting techniques.
News	Programmes reporting on current or recent happenings. Includes newsreels, reports on weather and essential services.
<i>Children</i> —	
Kindergarten	All kindergarten sessions conducted by qualified staff.
Other	Other programmes which generally include a variety of items directed to or presented for children.
<i>Family Activities</i> —	
Information	Programmes, of a descriptive type, concerning agriculture, industry, travel, nature and science.
Current Affairs	Programmes dealing with social and economic problems of modern society. Includes news commentaries which deal with the subject matter "in depth". Also historical and biographical programmes excluding dramatised presentations.
Political Matter	Programmes concerning Australian Federal or State elections and by-elections, occurring during the "election-period" and on polling day.
Religious Matter	All programmes originated by recognized religious bodies.
The Arts	Programmes concerning the graphic arts; readings of prose and poetry; literary and other art criticism, ballet and music of lasting value.
<i>Educational</i> —	
Formal	Programmes of formal instruction at all levels which are specifically related to a recognized course of study.
Other	Programmes of educational intent which are not directly related to a specific course of study.

The figures set out in the following tables have been rounded to equal 100 per cent.

APPENDIX N—continued

TABLE I—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY CATEGORIES

Programme Category	Metropolitan Stations			Country Stations Commercial
	Commercial	National	All Stations	
Drama—				
Serious	0.2	0.2	0.2	10.2
Adventure	11.8	5.0	10.1	9.6
Crime and Suspense	8.5	4.3	7.5	9.6
Domestic and Comedy	14.7	8.5	13.8	17.2
Western	4.3	1.4	3.6	5.3
Miscellaneous	13.1	4.8	10.3	11.5
Light Entertainment—	52.6	24.2	45.5	53.8
Cartoons	6.0	3.6	5.4	3.3
Light Music	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.2
Personality Programmes	7.9	0.5	6.1	9.0
Talent Programmes	1.3	—	0.9	1.8
Variety	3.4	2.1	3.1	3.1
Sport	—	—	—	—
News	—	—	—	—
Children—	21.6	8.9	18.4	20.4
Kindergarten	6.1	11.6	7.5	5.9
Other	4.6	7.4	5.3	9.2
Family Activities	5.0	3.9	7.6	2.5
Information	3.9	15.4	3.9	2.8
Current Affairs	8.9	19.3	11.5	5.3
Political Matter	1.9	0.9	1.6	1.3
Religious Matter	1.6	5.6	2.6	2.0
The Arts	1.1	6.7	2.5	0.7
Education—	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.3
Formal	—	0.8	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
1 per cent projected to 52 weeks and rounded to the nearest half hour equals in duration per station ..	0.5	12.8	3.2	0.1
	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	53 Hours	44 Hours	50½ Hours	37 Hours

TABLE II—ANALYSIS OF TELEVISION PROGRAMMES BY TIME PERIODS

A. METROPOLITAN STATIONS

Programme Category	Before 4.30 p.m. Weekdays			4.30-7.00 p.m. Weekdays and before 7.00 p.m. Weekends and before 8.30 a.m. Mornings			7.00 p.m.-9.30 a.m. All Days			After 9.30 p.m. All Days		
	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
Drama—												
Serious	—	—	—	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	—	0.2	0.5	—	0.4
Adventure	6.6	2.2	5.6	12.3	5.8	10.6	14.6	7.7	12.6	18.2	4.9	15.2
Crime and Suspense	6.1	0.4	4.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	18.6	10.2	16.2	18.0	12.6	16.8
Domestic and Comedy	12.0	0.1	9.3	17.3	13.8	16.4	21.4	9.1	17.8	8.3	12.2	9.1
Western	2.7	0.6	2.1	5.3	1.9	4.5	4.2	0.1	3.0	5.6	3.9	5.3
Miscellaneous	22.7	1.0	17.7	3.8	2.8	3.5	10.0	10.7	10.2	15.8	8.6	14.2
	50.1	4.3	39.5	39.6	25.3	35.9	69.1	37.8	60.0	66.4	42.2	61.0
Light Entertainment—												
Cartoons	6.4	3.5	5.7	11.5	7.2	10.3	0.4	—	0.3	—	—	—
Light Music	0.3	—	0.2	7.1	5.0	6.6	2.7	3.5	2.9	0.8	1.6	1.0
Personality Programmes	16.2	—	12.4	3.1	0.2	2.4	8.3	1.9	6.6	1.2	0.3	1.0
Talent Programmes	—	—	—	1.6	—	1.2	3.7	—	2.6	0.5	—	0.4
Variety	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.1	1.0	7.6	1.8	5.9	9.0	10.9	9.4
	23.2	3.7	18.6	24.6	12.5	21.5	22.7	7.2	18.3	11.5	12.8	11.8
Sport	0.5	5.4	1.7	10.8	20.2	13.2	2.0	4.9	2.8	11.5	12.7	11.8
News	1.1	2.9	1.5	10.0	0.9	7.7	1.5	22.3	7.5	3.7	11.0	5.3
Children—												
Kindergarten	13.5	25.9	16.4	1.9	22.1	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	5.3	10.0	6.4	6.5	2.8	5.5	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—
	18.8	35.9	22.8	8.4	24.9	12.6	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—
Family Activities	4.6	—	3.5	0.9	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.6
Information	0.9	3.7	1.6	1.8	7.1	3.1	3.0	4.5	3.4	0.9	7.6	2.4
Current Affairs	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.8	2.6	1.3	1.1	20.3	6.6	3.4	9.8	4.8
Political Matter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious Matter	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.8	3.3	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.0	1.3	1.8
The Arts	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.2	—	2.3	0.7	—	0.8	0.2
Education—												
Formal	0.1	42.9	10.0	—	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.1	—	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
	0.1	43.3	10.1	1.3	0.9	1.2	—	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE II—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. All Days		After 9.30 p.m. All Days	
	Commercial Stations		Commercial Stations		Commercial Stations		Commercial Stations	
	Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent	
Drama—								
Serious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adventure	5.8	—	11.6	—	12.8	—	10.7	—
Crime and Suspense	3.8	—	0.6	—	23.6	—	15.7	—
Domestic and Comedy	14.9	—	20.0	—	21.3	—	9.5	—
Western	2.5	—	6.2	—	7.0	—	5.0	—
Miscellaneous	17.2	—	2.2	—	13.4	—	18.4	—
	—	44.2	—	40.6	—	78.1	—	59.3
Light Entertainment—								
Cartoons	5.2	—	5.7	—	0.3	—	—	—
Light Music	0.2	—	6.2	—	3.3	—	1.6	—
Personality Programmes	26.8	—	2.8	—	4.7	—	0.8	—
Talent Programmes	—	—	2.9	—	3.2	—	0.6	—
Variety	0.2	—	1.5	—	4.8	—	8.2	—
	—	32.4	—	19.1	—	16.3	—	11.2
Sport	—	0.4	—	8.7	—	1.9	—	14.2
News	—	4.6	—	19.4	—	1.7	—	7.2
Children—								
Kindergarten	7.4	—	1.9	—	—	—	—	—
Other	4.1	—	5.4	—	0.1	—	—	—
	—	11.5	—	7.3	—	0.1	—	—
Family Activities	—	4.6	—	0.2	—	0.1	—	0.3
Information	—	1.3	—	2.9	—	1.5	—	1.8
Current Affairs	—	0.3	—	0.4	—	0.3	—	2.1
Political Matter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious Matter	—	0.6	—	1.3	—	—	—	3.9
The Arts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education—								
Formal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0

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ANALYSIS BY CATEGORIES—METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY STATIONS

Programme Category	Metropolitan Stations						Country Stations	
	Commercial		National		All Stations		Commercial	
	Percentage of Australian Programmes	Percentage of All Programmes	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	Per cent	Per cent
Drama—								
Serious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adventure	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.7	2.1	0.9
Crime and Suspense	4.5	1.9	—	—	3.2	1.4	7.6	3.4
Domestic and Comedy	1.4	0.6	2.4	1.3	1.7	0.7	3.5	1.5
Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.4
	—	9.8	—	4.0	—	8.1	—	14.0
	—	—	—	2.1	—	—	—	6.2
Light Entertainment—								
Cartoons	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	—	—
Light Music	6.9	2.8	3.5	1.9	5.9	2.6	6.6	2.9
Personality Programmes	17.4	7.1	0.6	0.3	12.4	5.4	19.8	8.7
Talent Programmes	3.1	1.3	—	—	2.1	1.0	4.2	1.8
Variety	4.2	1.7	—	—	3.0	1.3	3.5	1.6
	—	31.8	—	4.6	—	23.7	—	34.1
	—	—	—	2.5	—	10.4	—	15.0
Sport	—	13.9	—	15.6	—	14.4	—	12.3
News	—	11.2	—	14.0	—	12.0	—	20.9
Children—								
Kindergarten	12.3	5.0	10.2	5.4	11.7	5.1	5.7	2.5
Other	9.5	3.9	7.3	3.9	8.8	3.9	5.4	2.4
	—	21.8	—	17.5	—	20.5	—	11.1
	—	—	—	9.3	—	9.0	—	4.9
Family Activities	—	4.3	—	1.7	—	3.5	—	2.9
Information	—	1.4	—	3.4	—	2.0	—	1.6
Current Affairs	—	2.2	—	11.1	—	4.9	—	0.6
Political Matter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Religious Matter	—	2.3	—	2.4	—	2.3	—	2.4
The Arts	—	—	—	0.9	—	0.3	—	—
Education—								
Formal	0.1	*	24.2	12.8	7.3	3.2	—	—
Other	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1
	—	1.3	—	24.8	—	8.3	—	0.1
	—	—	—	13.1	—	—	—	—
	—	40.9	—	53.0	—	43.9	—	44.2
	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0
1 per cent projected to 52 weeks and rounded to nearest half hour equals in duration per station ..	22 Hours	53 Hours	23½ Hours	44 Hours	22 Hours	50½ Hours	16½ Hours	37 Hours

* Less than 0.05 per cent

Appendix

APPENDIX O

NOTES ON THE BROADCASTING AND TELEVISIONING OF
MATTERS OF A MEDICAL NATURE

Issued by the Director-General of Health under the Provisions of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1972*, for the information of Advertising Agencies and others who prepare medical advertisements or talks on medical subjects for Broadcasting or Television.

INTRODUCTION

1. The control of advertising matter and talks on medical subjects is provided for in the following sections of the *Broadcasting and Television Act 1942-1972*:

Section 100.—(1). Subject to this Act, a licensee may broadcast or televise advertisements.

(6.) A licensee shall not broadcast or televise an advertisement relating to a medicine unless the text of the proposed advertisement has been approved by the Director-General of Health or, on appeal to the Minister under this section, by the Minister.

(7.) The Director-General of Health may delegate to a medical officer of a State his power under this section to approve the text of an advertisement.

(8.) Any such delegation is revocable in writing at will and does not prevent the exercise of a power by the Director-General of Health.

(9.) A person may appeal to the Minister from any decision of the Director-General of Health or of a delegate of the Director-General of Health under this section.

Section 122.—(1). Except as prescribed, a person shall not broadcast or televise a talk on a medical subject unless the text thereof has been approved by the Director-General of Health, or, on appeal to the Minister under this section, by the Minister.

(4.) Any person may appeal to the Minister from any refusal of the Director-General of Health or a delegate of the Director-General of Health to approve of the text of a talk on a medical subject.

2. It should be noted that the Act does not indicate any basis upon which the Director-General of Health is to give or withhold his approval. The Act leaves the decision to the absolute discretion of the Director-General.

3. Experience has shown that considerable difficulties will be avoided by the publication of notes which will help in the preparation of advertisements and talks on medical subjects. The following notes are based on a guide issued by the National Health and Medical Research Council and which came into effect on 1 October 1971. The notes are offered for the guidance of those interested and do not limit the absolute discretion vested by the Act in the Director-General.

4. It is also to be noted that the approval of the Director-General of Health does not remove the requirement that the Broadcasting and Television Programme Standards of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board must be observed.

5. Definitions

For the purpose of this Guide:

"Appliance" means any instrument, apparatus or contrivance, including components, parts and accessories thereof, for which therapeutic use is claimed.

"Drugs" shall include any proprietary medicine, or any substance or mixture of substances, to be administered, inhaled or applied (internally or externally), for which any claims are made of therapeutic use.

"Therapeutic" means use in or in connection with:

- (i) preventing, diagnosing, curing or alleviating any disease, ailment, defect or injury to man;
- (ii) influencing, inhibiting or modifying a physiological process in man;
- (iii) testing susceptibility to a disease or ailment in man.

"Therapeutic Dose" means the dose range set down in the latest edition of the British Pharmacopoeia, British Pharmacopoeial Codex, Martindale's Extra-pharmacopoeia, United States Pharmacopoeia, Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary, Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics by Goodman and Gillman or Manual of Pharmacology by T. Sollman.

"Advertising" includes all means of conveying information. For example, approval is required for advertisements for:

- Mixtures, powders, tablets, lozenges or any product to be taken by mouth for therapeutic use.
- Drops or paints, such as eye, ear or nose drops, throat paint, etc.
- Ointments, cream, pastes or powders for therapeutic use externally.
- Liniments or any product to be rubbed on.

APPENDIX O — continued

Injections.

Toothpaste or any type of dentifrice claiming cure of decay or mouth conditions.

Hair restorers.

Antiseptic or disinfecting tablets, lotions, gargles or dressings — as applied to the human patient.

Slimming or weight-reducing measures.

Foods which claim to assist "regularity" or other health problems.

6. Approval is also required for a talk or other programme on a medical subject. A medical subject is considered to be one about, or in connection with, therapeutic use as defined above.

7. General Principles

An Advertisement relating to a drug or appliance shall not contain any incorrect statements, half truths or unverifiable assertions, or omit any comment on, reference to, or explanation of any statement required by legislation or by this Guide.

8. Prohibitions

Medical conditions: An advertisement relating to a drug or appliance shall not contain:

- (i) Any matter claiming that it is effective for the prevention, relief of cure of a disorder which should be under the cure of a registered medical or dental practitioner.
- (ii) Either directly or by implication, any reference to the following:
 - abortifacient action
 - alcoholism
 - anaemia
 - arthritis (all forms including rheumatoid arthritis)
 - baldness
 - blindness
 - carbuncles
 - cataract
 - croup
 - development of the bust
 - diphtheria
 - diseases of the cardiovascular system, including high and low blood pressure but excluding varicose veins
 - diseases of the endocrine system, including diabetes and goitre
 - diseases of the genito-urinary system
 - diseases of the nervous system, including epilepsy, fits or convulsions and paralysis
 - erysipelas
 - gallbladder or liver disorders
 - gastric or duodenal ulcer
 - glandular enlargement or disorders
 - glaucoma
 - gout
 - hormones
 - impetigo
 - impotence or infertility
 - lupus
 - menopausal conditions
 - menstrual irregularities
 - mental disease
 - neoplastic disease, including cancer and leukaemia
 - phlebitis
 - potency or virility
 - prostate gland
 - psoriasis
 - psychiatric conditions
 - purpura
 - pyorrhoea
 - raising the height
 - rupture or hernia
 - scabies
 - sexual intercourse and diseases arising therefrom
 - sinus infection
 - thrombosis
 - tuberculosis
 - venereal disease
 - whooping cough

APPENDIX O — continued

9. *With Exceptions*

An advertisement relating to a drug or appliance shall not contain either directly or by implication any reference, other than as excepted, to the following:

asthma	—	except for relief of mild spasma
boils	—	except for treatment by topical application
bronchitis	—	except for relief of cough
deafness	—	except relief by appliances
fungus infection	—	except athletes foot
overweight	—	except for suppression of appetite and in conjunction with a diet
rheumatism	—	except as in 4
ulcers in the mouth	—	except recurrent
varicose ulcers	—	except use of elastic hosiery
varicose veins	—	except in relief of symptoms of and use of elastic hosiery.

10. *Relief*

An advertisement relating to a drug or appliance shall not contain any reference to the following conditions when chronic or persistent and only a claim to relieve the sufferer, or alleviate the condition in acute forms of:

acidity of stomach
athletes foot
catarrh
chilblains
colds
coughs
eczema
headaches
indigestion
influenza
muscular aches and pains
rheumatic aches and pains
sleeplessness.

11. *Restricted Advertising*(i) *Analgesics:*

An advertisement relating to an analgesic shall not contain:

- any claim that analgesic consumption is safe;
- any claim that a preparation will relax, relieve tension, sedate or stimulate;
- unsubstantiated claims that one preparation is appreciably less irritant to the stomach, more rapidly absorbed, faster in action, or more effective or less harmful than another.

(ii) *Vitamins:*

An advertisement relating to vitamin therapy shall:

- not suggest that use of vitamin supplements can be justified by claims that soil depletion is robbing our foods of nutriments, that processed foods are less nutritious, or that "natural" vitamins are better than synthetic vitamins;
- be required to indicate that vitamin therapy can be of assistance only if the diet is inadequate;
- contain no claims of benefits for irritability, nervousness, fatigue, stimulation of appetite, growth, recovery from illness or nutritional insurance;
- contain no claims that good looks, good health and long life can necessarily be attributed to the use of vitamins.

12. *Claims*

An advertisement relating to a drug or appliance shall not contain:

- any reference to a dose of a drug in excess of a therapeutic dose;
- any reference to substances for therapeutic use, the supply of which is restricted to medical or dental prescription;
- any reference to alcohol as a medicine, or to beverages containing alcohol as thereby having medicinal properties;
- any reference to the use of drugs in conditions in which self-medication presents a risk;
- any reference claiming that a course of eye exercises will restore more effective eyesight;
- any claim that a preparation promotes vitality;
- any claim that a preparation is a "stimulant" by use of the word "stimulate" or words of similar import.

APPENDIX O — continued

13. *Treatment*

An advertisement relating to a drug or appliance or therapeutic method shall not contain:

- any indication that any person is prepared to diagnose or treat by correspondence diseases, or conditions or symptoms of altered health;
- any indication that any person is prepared to diagnose or treat pregnancy;
- any reference to diagnose or treatment by hypnosis or hypnotherapy;
- any statement that a particular remedy or method of treatment must be used for relief of the symptoms of a complaint.

14. *Professional Recommendation*

An advertisement relating to a drug or appliance shall not contain any implication that:

- the preparation is recommended or used generally by doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, dieticians, or physiotherapists or by any person using a title implying that such person is so registered;
- the preparation is recommended by or emanates from hospitals or groups or associations representing or purporting to represent any branch of medicine or the sufferers from any disease;
- the announcer or any person conveying a therapeutic claim is a professional worker as set out in (i) hereof;
- the announcement is being made from the premises of a professional worker (as set out) or from a hospital, by virtue of the set or background;
- the advertised article is recommended or originates as set out in (i) or (ii) of this section, by the use of words indicating prescription, or any super-scripture associated therewith.

15. *Testimonial*

An advertisement relating to a drug or appliance shall not contain any testimonial unless it:

- be honestly obtained;
- be limited to a statement of the actual opinion of the user;
- not be paid for in any way;
- be not more than three years old;
- in all respects complies with the provisions of this Guide.

16. *Advertising Phrases*

An advertisement relating to a drug or appliance shall not contain any claim or statement that a drug or appliance:

- is a universal panacea, infallible, unfailing magic, miraculous, a certain, guaranteed or sure cure;
- is effective in all cases of a condition;
- is unique, such as "the only, the one", or is absolute, such as "perfect, ideal, best, most suitable";
- will be immediate or instantaneous or of exaggerated rapidity in action;
- is natural or nature's remedy.

17. *Propriety*

An advertisement relating to a drug or appliance shall not contain:

- the likeness or photograph of a patient receiving treatment or under the influence of a drug or hypnosis;
- matter which is indecent or is expressed in terms of doubtful propriety. For example, and without limiting the scope, the use of the following words or expressions will not be permitted:

Bad breath, bladder disorders, bowels, diarrhoea, excreta, flushing the kidneys, festers, scabs, intestines, piles, urine, body odour, sour stomach.

Advertisements relating to contraceptives will not be permitted.

- matter intended or likely to bring about fear or distress, including:

- any illustration or diagram depicting excessive pain or suffering;
- any matter which would lead persons to believe, from the symptoms described, that they are suffering from any serious ailment or that harmful consequences may result from the medicine not being used; or
- any derogatory reference to a physical or mental affliction or deformity.

18. *Disparagement*

An advertisement relating to a drug or appliance shall not contain claims intended to disparage other drugs or the medical or allied professions.

APPENDIX O — *continued*19. *Samples*

An advertisement relating to a drug or appliance shall not contain any offer of a free sample.

20. *General*

Approval will be valid for a finite period only; the period will be indicated in the approval.

21. Scripts and sketches must be submitted in duplicate so that an approved copy may be returned while the original is held by the Director-General; extra copies should not be sent.

22. Space should be left at the bottom of each page in order that any written approval or stamp by the Director-General may be inserted without covering the actual matter reproduced.

23. To allow time for processing and return of an approved copy, material should reach the Director-General at least fourteen days in advance of the date on which the approved copy will be required.

24. *Additional for Television Material*

All material proposed for television is required to be submitted in a form that allows the relationship of the visual and sound contents one to the other to be clearly understood.

25. A large proportion of television material will be in "stills" or films.

26. For "stills", approval may be sought when the preliminary sketches have been drawn or when the slides or art work are complete.

27. For films being manufactured in Australia, in view of the preparation necessary and the cost involved, it is suggested that consultations might be held with the Director-General at the commencement, when little expenditure has been incurred, but when the treatment has been decided on, and at one or both of the following intermediate stages in the preparation of material if required:

(a) When the screen play, shooting script or story board has been finalised.

(b) When the film has been completed but before the sound track has been added.

28. Films which have been imported into Australia in completed form will of necessity require to be submitted to the Director-General in that form. These films will have been subject to censorship by the Commonwealth Film Censorship Board on importation. The approval by that Board for the use on television of films which deal with medical subjects, whether for advertising or other purposes, will not remove the requirement to obtain approval of the Director-General of Health in the terms of his authority under the Act.